

Assets Planning and Delivery Group Engineering

# **DESIGN STANDARD DS 24**

# **Electrical Drafting**

VERSION 1 REVISION 2

DECEMBER 2022

#### FOREWORD

The intent of Design Standards is to specify requirements that assure effective design and delivery of fit for purpose Water Corporation infrastructure assets for best whole-of-life value with least risk to Corporation service standards and safety. Design standards are also intended to promote uniformity of approach by asset designers, drafters and constructors to the design, construction, commissioning and delivery of water infrastructure and to the compatibility of new infrastructure with existing like infrastructure.

Design Standards draw on the asset design, management and field operational experience gained and documented by the Corporation and by the water industry generally over time. They are intended for application by Corporation staff, designers, constructors and land developers to the planning, design, construction and commissioning of Corporation infrastructure including water services provided by land developers for takeover by the Corporation.

Nothing in this Design Standard diminishes the responsibility of designers and constructors for applying the requirements of the Western Australia's Work Health and Safety (General) Regulations 2022 to the delivery of Corporation assets. Information on these statutory requirements may be viewed at the following web site location:

Overview of Western Australia's Work Health and Safety (General) Regulations 2022 (dmirs.wa.gov.au)

Enquiries relating to the technical content of a Design Standard should be directed to the Senior Principal Engineer, Electrical Section, Engineering. Future Design Standard changes, if any, will be issued to registered Design Standard users as and when published.

Head of Engineering

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Any interpretation of anything in the Standards/Specifications that deviates from specific Water Corporation Project requirements must be referred to, and resolved by, reference to and for determination by the Water Corporation's project manager and/or designer for that particular Project.

#### **REVISION STATUS**

The revision status of this standard is shown section by section below:

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# **Electrical Drafting**

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# **1** Introduction

# 1.1 Purpose

The Water Corporation has adopted a policy of outsourcing most of the electrical engineering and electrical detail design associated with the procurement of its assets. The drawings which document the resulting assets need to be in accordance with the Corporation's operational needs and standard practices.

This design standard (i.e. Electrical Design Standard DS24) sets out the Water Corporation drafting standards and recommended practice which shall be followed in respect to the design and specification of Electrical Power, Control, Instrumentation, Communications and SCADA drawings for assets being acquired by the Corporation.

This design standard does not address all issues that will need to be considered by the Designer in respect to a particular installation.

It is the Corporation's objective that its assets will be documented so that these can be constructed and maintained at minimum long term cost. In respect to matters not covered specifically in this standard, the Designer shall aim his/her drafting practice at achieving this objective.

Users are invited to forward submissions for continuous improvement to the Senior Principal Engineer, Advisory Section, Engineering.

# 1.2 Scope

The scope of this standard (i.e. Electrical Design Standard DS24) covers all drafting which documents the Electrical Power, Control, Instrumentation, Communications and SCADA aspects of assets to be owned and/or operated by the Corporation

Electrical standard design drawings produced by the Corporation maintain the requirements of this standard wherever practical. However, due to the unique nature of standard drawings to convey specific additional information to the designer and drafter, electrical standard design drawings are exempt from absolute conformance with this standard.

# **1.3** Mandatory requirements

Within this design standard the use of the imperative 'shall' indicates a mandatory requirement. The use of verbs other than 'shall' such as 'will' 'should', or 'may' indicates recommended and preferred practice.

# 1.4 References

Reference should be made also to the following associated design standards:

DS20 Design Process for Electrical Works

DS 21 Major Pump Station - Electrical

DS 22 Ancillary Plant and Small Pump Stations - Electrical

DS 23 Pipeline AC Interference and Substation Earthing

DS 25 Solar Energy Systems

DS 26 Type Specifications

DS28 Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants - Electrical



DS29 Arc Flash Hazard Assessment of Switchgear Assemblies DS40 Design Process for SCADA Works DS80 WCX CAD Standard, Water Corporation eXternal (WCX) Manual

# 1.5 **Definitions**

Asset Manager	The Corporation officer responsible for the operation of the asset being acquired.
Corporation	The Water Corporation (of Western Australia)
Designer	The technical professional undertaking the electrical design under the authority of the Engineering Designer e.g. design drafter or engineering associate.
Engineering Designer	The appropriately qualified engineer carrying out the design, e.g. Electrical Engineer, Instrumentation engineer, Communications engineer.
Senior Principal Engineer	The Senior Principal Engineer Electrical, Engineering.
Small Pump Station	Pump station having individual drives rated not greater than 150 kW and an incoming electrical supply rated not greater than 315 kVA.
Major Pump Station	Pump station having individual drives rated greater than 150 kW and an incoming electrical supply rated in excess of 315 kVA.
Water Treatment Plants	A facility containing processes which improve the quality of water to attain safe drinking water standards.
Wastewater treatment Plant	A facility containing processes which remove physical and biological contaminants from wastewater.
Small Treatment Plant	Either a Water or Wastewater Treatment Plant site having an installed duty transformer capacity rated at $\leq$ 315 kVA
Medium Treatment Plant	Either a Water or Wastewater Treatment Plant site having an installed duty transformer capacity rated at $>$ 315 kVA and $\leq$ 2 MVA
Major Treatment Plant	Either a Water or Wastewater Treatment Plant site having an installed duty transformer capacity rated at $> 2$ MVA
DMS	Drawing Management System - The software system which regulates and archives drawings within the Water Corporation.
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

# **1.6** National Standards

Electrical drawings shall be drawn in accordance with the latest edition of all relevant Australian Standards, except where specified otherwise in this design standard.



# **1.7** Associated Sections

Sections of this design standard referring to specific types of drawing (e.g. power diagrams) shall be read in conjunction with all associated general requirements sections (e.g. symbols).

# **1.8** General Drafting Requirements

Except where specified otherwise in this design standard, the Designer shall ensure compliance with the requirements of the latest edition of Design Standard DS80 entitled "WCX CAD Standard, Water Corporation eXternal (WCX) Manual" published by the Water Corporation.

For Water Corporation drafting personnel this manual is available within AutoCAD.

For consulting engineers and contractors this manual is provided as part of the WCX download, for AutoCAD or Microstation.

# **1.9** Mandatory Requirements

In general, the requirements of this design standard are mandatory. If there are special circumstances which would justify deviation from the requirements of this standard, the matter shall be referred to the Senior Principal Engineer – Electrical, Advisory Section, Engineering for consideration. No deviation from the requirements of this standard shall be made without the written approval of the Senior Principal Engineer.



# 2 Standards

# 2.1 General Requirements

As a general practice except where specified otherwise in this design standard, drawings should incorporate only the drawing practices recommended and laid down by the Standards Association of Australia. Caution shall be exercised when considering the inclusion of drawing practices and symbols recommended in Australian Standards applicable to engineering disciplines other than electrical. When conflict arises, the drawing practices and symbols recommended for electrotechnology shall be implemented.

# 2.2 Preferred Standards

# 2.2.1 General Drafting

Preferred standards include applicable parts of the standards listed.

Many Australian Standards for the preparation of documents used in Electrotechnology have been withdrawn by Standard Australia without reference to replacement standards.

It has been identified that IEC 60617 Graphical Symbols for Diagrams is a database which can be used as a replacement for the withdrawn Australian Standard - Graphical Symbols for Electrotechnology as both standards are almost identical.

It is the Corporations preference to maintain the use of the withdrawn standards until such time as replacement standards are created or alternate standards are identified. Where AS/NZS standards are no longer viewable within Standards Australia, the symbols can be viewed on the IEC 60617 Graphical Symbols for Diagrams database.

Australian Standards:

#### AS ISO 1000 The international system of units

1000 – 1998 The international system of units (S1) and its application

#### AS 1046 Letter symbols for use in Electrotechnology

1046.1 - 1978	General (Withd	lrawn)	
1046.2 – 1978	Telecommunica	ation and electronics (Wit	hdrawn)
1046.3 - 1991	Logarithmic qu	antities and units (Withdu	rawn)
1046.4 – 1991	Symbols for qu	antities to be used for rota	ating electrical machines (Withdrawn)
AS 1100 Technica	<b>l drawing</b> 1100.	101 – 1992 (R2014)	General principles
1100.101 – 1992/A	.mdt 1 - 1994	General principles	
1100.201 - 1992	Mechanical eng	gineering drawing	
1100.201 – 1992/A	.mdt 1 - 1994	Mechanical engineering	drawing
1100.301 - 2008	Architectural di	rawing	
1100.301 – 2008/A	.mdt 1 - 2011	Architectural drawing	
1100.401 - 1984	Engineering sur	rvey and engineering surv	vey design drawing
1100.401 – 1984.A	.mdt 1 - 1984	Engineering survey and	engineering survey design drawing
1100.501 - 2002	Structural engin	neering drawing	



#### AS 1101 Graphical Symbols for general engineering

- 1101.1 2007 Hydraulic and pneumatic systems
- 1101.3 2005 Welding and non-destructive examination
- 1101.4 1989 (OBSOLETE DO NOT USE)
- 1101.5 1984 (OBSOLETE DO NOT USE)
- 1101.6 1989 (OBSOLETE DO NOT USE)

### 2.2.2 Electrical Power Drafting

International Standards:

#### IEC 60617 Graphical Symbols for Diagrams (database)

Australian Standards:

(Withdrawn)

#### AS/NZS 1102Graphical Symbols for Electrotechnology

1102.12 - 1994 Electric traction (Withdrawn)

1102.101 - 1989 General information and general index (Withdrawn)

1102.102 - 1997 Symbol elements, qualifying symbols & other symbols having general application

- 1102.103 1997 Conductors and connecting devices (Withdrawn)
- 1102.104 1997 Basic passive components (Withdrawn)
- 1102.105 1997 Semiconductors and electron tubes (Withdrawn)
- 1102.106 1997 Production and conversion of electrical energy (Withdrawn)
- 1102.107 1997 Switchgear, control gear and protective devices (Withdrawn)
- 1102.108 1997 Measuring instruments, lamps and signaling devices (Withdrawn)
- 1102.109 1997 Telecommunications switching and peripheral equipment (Withdrawn)
- 1102.110 1997 Telecommunications transmission (Withdrawn)
- 1102.111 1997 Architectural and topographical installation plans and diagrams (Withdrawn)
- 1102.112 1995 (EXCLUDED-DO NOT USE) (Withdrawn)

1102.113 - 1995 (EXCLUDED-DO NOT USE) (Withdrawn)

#### AS 1852 International Electrotechnical Vocabulary

- 1852 Ch 301 1988 General terms on measurements in electricity (Withdrawn)
- 1852 Ch 302 1988 Electrical measuring instruments (Withdrawn)
- 1852 Ch 303 1988 Electronic measuring instruments (Withdrawn)
- 1852 Ch 321 1988 Instrument transformers (Withdrawn)

#### AS/NZS 4383 Preparation of documents used in Electrotechnology

- 4383.1 1996 General principles (Withdrawn)
- 4383.2 1996 Function-orientated diagrams (Withdrawn)
- 4383.3 1996 Connection diagrams, tables and lists (Withdrawn)
- 4383.4 1996 Location and installation documents (Withdrawn)



### 2.2.3 Instrumentation Drafting

Preferred standards include applicable parts of the standards listed.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

International Society of Automation (ISA)

#### ANSI/ISA

5.1 - 2022 Instrumentation Symbols and Identification

5.4 – 1991 Instrument Loop Diagrams

### 2.2.4 **Process Operation Drafting**

Preferred standards include applicable parts of the standards listed.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

International Society of Automation (ISA)

#### ANSI/ISA

5.1 – 2022 Instrumentation Symbols and Identification

5.2 - 1976 (R1992) Binary Logic Diagrams for Process Operations

# 2.3 Associated Standards

Associated standards include such Australian Standards applicable to the manufacture, performance, connection, installation, etc of electrical equipment.

Diagrams, drawing practices and symbols, included in associated standards, do not necessarily reflect drafting standards and shall not be implemented in preference, where conflict arises.

## 2.4 Miscellaneous Standards

As a general rule miscellaneous standards should not be applied. However, where any part of a miscellaneous standard is incorporated in a drawing, a general note shall be included on the drawing stating which part or parts are not in accordance with the Preferred Standards.

# **3** Drawing Management and Plan registration

# **3.1 Drawing Management System**

The Water Corporation has created a central database for plan registration, drawing management and drawing number allocation. This database forms the basis of the Drawing Management System (DMS).

All drawings shall be registered, numbered, archived and retrieved for revision, or copying via the drawing management system.

For further details refer Design Standard DS80 - "WCX CAD Standard, Water Corporation eXternal (WCX) Manual".

# **3.2** Responsibility for the drawing content

Every drawing shall identify the the Drafter that produced the drawing.

Every drawing shall identify the the person that Quality Control checked the drawing for conformance with the presentation requirements of the drawing.

IF required, each drawing shall be signed, in accordance with Design Standard DS80 Appendix \* - Digital Signing Instructions by the relevant associated professional/s that performed the following tasks.

- Design Calculations
- Design Calculation Checking

Every drawing shall be signed, in accordance with Design Standard DS80 Appendix \* - Digital Signing Instructions by the Designer within the 'Recommended' signatory box in the drawing titleblock.

Every drawing shall be signed, in accordance with Design Standard DS80 Appendix \* - Digital Signing Instructions by the Engineering Designer that takes **professional responsibility** for the drawing content. The signature shall be located within the 'Approved' signatory box in the drawing titleblock.

# **3.3** Issue of Drawings

Each electrical drawing shall be produced as an original A1 sheet size in accordance with the requirements of Design Standard DS80.

The electronic CAD version of the drawing shall have the titles, dates and signatures inserted into the relevant signatory boxes in the drawing titleblock, and submitted with all relevant files (e.g. dwg, pdf, TIT files etc) for archival in accordance with Design Standard DS80 Appendix \* - Digital Signing Instructions and DMS Procedures.

Only the image of the drawing stored in the Water Corporation – Drawing Management System shall be regarded as the **master drawing**. All drawings issued for independent review or construction purposes shall be copies of this master drawing.



# **3.4 Drawing Numbering and Titling**

# 3.4.1 Drawing Numbering

All new drawings shall be numbered in accordance with the requirements of Design Standard DS80.

The drawing number is formed by assembling a sequence of different drawing number components.

The typical drawing number format is e.g. AA01 - 41 - 1. 1 A. (Note: The use of leading zeroes is not required within the drawing sheet title block for the bundle, sheet and part number components.)

The drawing number consists of the following components:

Planset Number

• In one of three formats (e.g. AA01 or 01245 or 53726)

Bundle Number - Electrical drawings

- In the range 40-49 for small projects
- In the range 400-499 for medium and large projects

Bundle number - Control, Instrumentation, Communications and SCADA drawings

- In the range 50-57 for general use
- Bundle 58 for Instrument Schedules
- Bundle 59 for Loop diagrams
- Bundle 61 for Control Logic Diagrams
- Bundle 72 for Profibus Topology

Sheet Number

• In the range 1-999

Part Number

• In the range 1-99

Issue Letter

- In the range A-Z (Note: Issue Y is the last useable issue letter)
- All new drawings shall be issue 'A'

### **3.4.2** Planset number allocation origin

The first component of the drawing number (i.e. the planset number) can take the form of one of three different number sequences, dependent upon the origin of the drawing.

The drawings created, maintained and stored by the Water Corporation have originated from three previous organizations, namely,

- The Public Works department of Western Australia (PWD)
- The Metropolitan Water Authority (MWA)
- The Water Authority of Western Australia (WAWA).

Each organization had a different planset number allocation system as follows:

MWA - 00001 to 19240 inclusive

PWD - 19450 to 58617 inclusive



#### WAWA - AA01-ZZ99 inclusive

The Water Corporation maintains all three planset numbering systems, however, only the WAWA system is used to allocate new planset numbers for new Water Corporation projects.

### 3.4.3 Planset Number Allocation for SCADA Drawings by Region

All SCADA drawings shall be allocated specific planset numbers and bundle numbers and be titled for specific regions in accordance with the requirements of Design Standard DS80 Sections 2.5and 3.12.

### **3.4.4** MWA Plan numbers having less than five digits

All existing MWA drawing plansets having less than five digit plan numbers shall be shown with a leading zero in accordance with the requirements of Design Standard DS80. E.g. planset 1128 becomes 01128.

### 3.4.5 Adding New Drawings into existing PWD or MWA Plan numbering

Where an additional drawing is to be added into an existing PWD or MWA planset, the original plan number shall be maintained and the drawing number allocated should be an extension of the existing drawing numbers, where possible.

### **3.4.6 Drawings Titles**

All new drawings shall be titled in accordance with the requirements of Design Standard DS80.

The drawing title shall consist of a maximum of four title lines.

The drawing title block provides title lines for the following

- Title Line 1 (Planset title Line 1 refer Design Standard DS80 Section 2)
- Title Line 2 (Planset title line 2 refer Design Standard DS80 Section 2)
- Title Line 3 (Project sub-title)
- Title Line 4 (Drawing content title)

### **3.4.7** Drawings Title naming conventions

All new drawings shall be titled in accordance with the requirements of Design Standard DS80.

The drawing title shall consist of a maximum of four title lines.

The drawing title block provides title lines for the following

- Title Line 1 (Planset title Line 1 refer Design Standard DS80 Section 2)
- Title Line 2 (Planset title line 2 refer Design Standard DS80 Section 2)
- Title Line 3 (Project sub-title)
- Title Line 4 (Drawing content title)



### **3.4.8 Drawing title naming conventions**

For the purpose of developing titles to be used on drawings, the following conventions based on the type or size of the project shall be applied. Generally, projects fall into three categories they are small, medium or large.

#### **Small Projects**

Small projects are typically for projects located at one site and have one main process. Small projects include Minor Power Electrical Work as defined by Design Standard DS20.

#### **Medium Projects**

Medium projects can include one or more sites and typically have more than one process. Medium projects can include combinations of features from both small project Minor Power Electrical Work as defined by Design Standard DS20 and large project Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants as defined by Standard DS28.

#### Large Projects

Large projects are typically for projects located at one major site and have many processes.

Large projects can include Major Pump Stations as defined by Standard DS21 and Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants as defined by Standard DS28.

The number of drawings required to define a project depend on the complexity of the project, therefore the title structure will change to accommodate the complexity of the project.

#### Small Project Titles

A small project having only one main process may only require a set of switchboard and electrical installation detail drawings. The first and second line titles as defined by Design Standard DS80 provide sufficient details to establish the type of installation, its location and identification number. Therefore, little or no additional information is required within the third and fourth line titles other than to define the purpose of each individual drawing. e.g.

1 <sup>st</sup> line title:	Metropolitan Wastewater
2nd line title:	East Cannington Pumping Station No4 – Sevenoaks St & PM
3rd line title:	Switchboard layout

#### **Medium Project Titles**

A medium sized project may have a number of different processes and require a number of sets of switchboard and electrical installation detail drawings. The first and second line titles as defined by Design Standard DS80 provide sufficient details to establish the type of installation, its location and identification number.

However, additional information is required within the third line title to define which part of the installation the drawing is associated. The fourth line title defines the purpose of each individual drawing. e.g.

1 <sup>st</sup> line title:	Donnybrook Water Supply
2nd line title:	Water Treatment Plant
3rd line title:	$Transfer \ Pumping \ Station - Main \ Switchboard$
4th line title:	Switchboard layout

#### Large Project Titles

A large project may have many different locations and/or processes and require many sets of switchboard and electrical installation detail drawings. The first and second line titles as defined by Design Standard DS80 provide sufficient details to establish the type of installation, its name and location.



However, the third line title is significant as it is assigned as a sub-title to divide the plant, installations or individual processes into a series of sets of drawings within the planset. The fourth line title defines the purpose of each individual drawing. e.g.

1 <sup>st</sup> line title:	Metropolitan Water Supply
2nd line title:	East Mirrabooka Ground Water Scheme - Borefield
3rd line title:	Bore M35
4th line title:	Switchboard Layout

#### Typical examples of first line titles

- Metropolitan Wastewater
- Metropolitan Water supply
- Metropolitan Drainage
- Bunbury Wastewater
- Donnybrook Water Supply
- Goldfields & Agricultural Water Supply Main Conduit
- South West Region
- Christmas Island Water Supply

#### Typical examples of second line titles

- East Cannington Pumping Station No4 Sevenoaks St & PM
- Beenyup Wastewater Treatment Plant
- William Road Main Drain
- Glen Iris Pumping Station No3 Styx Lane & PM
- Water Treatment Plant Bridge Street
- Boondi Pumping Station
- Harris Dam
- 410m3 Summit Tank Murray Road

#### Typical examples of third line titles

Title line 3 shall clearly identify the specific aspect of the project or design for which the drawing is created. Where an entire drawing is dedicated to one function and the drawing Title Line 3 describes that function, the use of sub-titles within the body of the drawing located below the drawing content is not required.

NOTE: Title Line 3 is mandatory and must contain a title. Where a drawing does not require a project sub-title, the title normally located in Title Line 4 shall be relocated to Title Line 3

Typical examples of Title Line 3 include the following:

- Project sub-title e.g. Operations Building or Intake Tower
- Process area identification e.g. Aeration facilities
- Bore or asset identification e.g. Bore 1/18 or Transfer Pump Station
- Switchboard title e.g. Main Switchboard or 22kV Switchboard



#### Typical examples of forth line titles

Title line 4 shall clearly and uniquely identify the specific purpose or content of the drawing. . Where an entire drawing is dedicated to one function and the drawing Title Line 4 describes that function, the use of sub-titles within the body of the drawing located below the drawing content is not required.

**NOTE:** Title Line 4 is not mandatory, the title normally located in Title Line 4 can be relocated to Title Line 3 and Title Line 4 can remain blank.

Typical examples of Title Line 4 include the following:

- Locality Plan
- Electrical Site Layout
- Switchboard Layout
- Material Schedule
- Label Schedule
- Power Diagram
- Control Diagram
- Motor Control Diagram
- Logic Diagram
- Transducer Installation Detail
- Instrumentation Loop Diagram
- Instrumentation Connection diagram
- Communication Connection Diagram

Title Line 4 of drawings having mixed content shall include the major component titles which appear as sub-titles within the drawing. e.g.

- Locality Plan and Electrical Site Layout
- Material and Label Schedules
- Power and motor control Diagrams
- No1 and No2 Motor Control Diagrams

### **3.4.9 Drawing file numbers**

Each project drawing should have the Water Corporation project reference numbers inserted into the drawing title block. There are three reference numbers as follows:

File Number - This is the Water Corporation Capital Investment Program Project number and is entered into the title block location marked 'PROJECT' e.g. C-S00964.

Project Number - This is the Water Corporation file number and is entered into the title block location marked 'FILE' e.g. JT1 2017 08108 V01

Design Reference - This is the Designers project file number and is entered into the title block location marked 'DES REF'.

# **4 Drawing General Requirements**

# 4.1 **Presentation**

The presentation of drawings is a unique process dependent on individual imagination and skills and as such cannot be predetermined completely. As a general requirement the presentation of all drawings should incorporate the following features.

- (a) General ease of appreciation.
- (b) Clarity of detail.
- (c) Balanced uncluttered appearance.
- (d) Provision for possible future extensions or additions.
- (e) Component view sizes drawn relative to importance, i.e. important views to be given preference when considering view sizes and available space.

# 4.2 Standard formats and examples

Corporation standard formats and drafting examples aimed at promoting drawing consistency are included in this Design Standard and are referred to throughout.

Standard formats shall be incorporated unchanged. Standard drafting examples should be used to provide guidelines when considering the preparation of particular presentations. Standard drafting examples shall not be used for reproduction as project working drawings.

# **4.3 Standard Drafting formats – Schedules**

Schedules shown within drawings should be in accordance with the Corporation standard schedule formats as shown on drawing 4-1.

# 4.4 Drawing Sheet and Titleblock

All electrical and instrumentation drawings shall be prepared on A1 'Electrical' drawing sheets only, as provided by the Water Corporation in accordance with the requirements of Design Standard DS80.

For Water Corporation drafting personnel, the 'Electrical' drawing sheet titled 'WC\_A1ELE' is available within AutoCAD.

For consulting engineers and contractors, drawings sheets are provided as part of the WCX download for AutoCAD.

The 'Electrical' drawing sheet contains grid co-ordinates consisting of letters on the vertical axis and numerals on the horizontal axis. These grid co-ordinates are used in association with the Grid Referencing System as described in Section 8.

# 4.5 Electrical Drawings

With the exception of major installation project drawings, the sequence/arrangement of drawings and sheet numbering for most typical small to medium size projects should be arranged and numbered in the preferred sequence as listed hereunder.

# 4.5.1 Preferred Sequence of Engineering and Detail Design Drawings

NOTE: The bundle and sheet numbers used in the following examples are typical only.

Engin	Engineering Design				
Bundl	e No.	Sheet No. Title			
40	1	ELECTRICAL SITE LAYOUT and/or LOCALITY LAYOUT			
40	2	POWER DIAGRAM			
40	3	EARTHING DIAGRAM			
40	4	PROTECTION GRADING CURVES			
40	5	PROTECTION SYSTEMS CONTROL BLOCK DIAGRAM			

NOTE: Additional drawings required for specific projects may be added and the numbering system continued.

#### **Detail Design**

Detail	2 congin	
In the	Bundle No	o range 041-049, 400-499 inclusive
Bundl	e No.	Sheet No. Title
41	1	(RESERVED) for additional site and building layouts etc (if required)
41	2	SWITCHBOARD LAYOUT
41	3	MATERIAL SCHEDULE
41	4	LABEL SCHEDULE
41	5	POWER DIAGRAM
41	6	No 1 AND No 2 MOTOR CONTROL DIAGRAMS
41	7	POWER SYSTEM INTERFACE CONNECTION DIAGRAM
41	8	POWER SYSTEM ETHERNET CONNECTION DIAGRAM (if required)
41	9	PROTECTION LOGIC DIAGRAM (if required)

NOTE: Additional drawings required for specific projects may be added and the numbering system continued.

Drawings not required may be omitted. Reassign drawing sheet numbers to suit.

# 4.6 Control, Instrumentation, Communications and SCADA Drawings

With the exception of major installation project drawings, the sequence/arrangement of drawings and sheet numbering for most typical small to medium size projects should be arranged and numbered in the preferred sequence as listed hereunder.

## 4.6.1 **Preferred Sequence of Concept, Engineering and Detail Design Drawings**

NOTE: The bundle and sheet numbers used in the following examples are typical only.

<b>Concept D</b>	esign				
<b>Bundle</b> No	).	Sheet No.	Title		
55	1	OR		NNECTION ARCHITEC	 

Eng	Engineering Design				
Bun	dle No.	Sheet No. Title			
50	1	CONTROL & INSTRUMENTATION DIAGRAM			
		OR			
		CONTROL INTERCONNECTION BLOCK DIAGRAM			
50	2	CONTROL SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM (If required)			

#### Detail Design



In the Bur	In the Bundle No range 051-053, 055-058 and 059 inclusive.			
<b>Bundle No</b>	).	Sheet No. Title		
51	1	CONTROL SITE LAYOUT		
		OR		
		INSTRUMENT GENERAL ARRANGEMENT (If required)		
51	2	CONTROL CUBICLE LAYOUTS		
51	3	MATERIAL SCHEDULE		
51	4	LABEL SCHEDULE		
51	5	POWER DIAGRAM (includes solar for telemetry)		
51	6	COMMON CONTROL DIAGRAMS		
59	1	LOOP DIAGRAM – WET WELL LEVEL (LIT***)		
59	2	LOOP DIAGRAM – PUMP CURRENT (IT*** AND IT***)		
59	3	LOOP DIAGRAM – FLOW (FIT***)		
59	4	MODBUS CONNECTION DIAGRAM (FIT***)		

NOTE: Additional drawings required for specific projects may be added and the numbering system continued.

Drawings not required may be omitted. Reassign drawing sheet numbers to suit.

# 5 Drawing Practices

# 5.1 Drawing Disciplines

Electrical drafting typically encompasses elements of both the mechanical and electrical disciplines. The mechanical aspect of electrical drafting is typically in the form of arrangement drawings, switchboard layout drawings, manufacturing detail drawings and installation drawings.

The electrical aspect of electrical drafting is typically in the form of power distribution diagrams, protection diagrams, control schematic diagrams, interconnection diagrams, termination drawings, material schedules and cable schedules.

Electrical drafting can, in limited circumstances include elements of instrumentation, communications and SCADA details where there is interconnection between power and control devices.

The information in this section applies to the creation of drawings from all these disciplines.

# 5.2 Computer Aided Drafting

All new drawings shall be produced using the AutoCAD version 2018 computer aided drafting system (or later revision of same).

Conventional 2D drafting remains an acceptable method for the production of electrical drawings.

With the introduction of Computer Aided Drafting, 3D modelling is now possible and may be employed where practical. 3D modelling is not a mandatory requirement for the production of electrical or mechanical drawings.

Typical drawings where 3D modelling may be employed could include applications such as complex building services, intricate busbar assemblies and complex switchboard component arrangements.

The use of 3D drawings may reduce the number of individual detail views and section views required to convey the same information by 2D drafting methods.



# 5.3 Manual Drafting

Manual drafting methods shall not be used for new drawings or revising existing drawings which were prepared originally by manual drafting methods.

# 5.4 **Conversion of Manual Drawings to AutoCAD Drawings**

All existing manual drawings shall be converted to AutoCAD as the need arises to modify the drawings. Two methods can be adopted, subject to an assessment of the existing manual drawing.

Method 1 – Complete redraw in AutoCAD to be adopted if:

- The existing manual drawing requires more than 50% modification or
- The image quality is poor and un-readable requiring extensive re-touching to restore drawing

Method 2 – Partial redraw in AutoCAD utilizing an inserted image to be adopted if:

- The existing manual drawing requires less than 50% modification and
- The image quality is good and easily readable requiring limited or no re-touching to restore drawing

The following sequence of steps further describes Method 2:

- Obtain an image of the original drawing (e.g. TIFF)
- Import Image into raster editor (e.g. Paint)
- Crop/erase drawing sheet and title block off drawing, leaving internal content of drawing
- Clean up remaining image of internal content of the drawing as required (i.e. de-speckle), erase any features which are to be deleted or replaced as part of the revision of the internal content of the drawing
- In a new AutoCAD drawing, insert a new CAD drawing sheet/title block and in-fill the titleblock with the original titles, names and dates from the previous version.
- Update drawing title block to next revision issue.
- Insert cropped image into the new AutoCAD drawing, adjust image scale to suit
- Revise drawing by overlaying image with new CAD linework, text and symbols as appropriate
- Complete checking and signature process
- Check into Drawing Management System as an 'AutoCAD' drawing



# 5.5 Lettering

# 5.5.1 Lettering on existing Manual Drawings

When revising manual drawings the lettering added as part of revision work to the drawings shall be adjusted to match the height, width and angle of the original lettering.

### 5.5.2 Lettering on new Drawings

#### **Default text style (Font)**

On new drawings the default text style shall be the Water Corporation version of the AutoCAD style "ROMANS". The Water Corporation version has been modified to distinguish between the letter "I" and the number "1".

For Water Corporation drafting personnel the modified AutoCAD text style "ROMANS" is available within AutoCAD.

For consulting engineers and contractors the modified AutoCAD text style "ROMANS" is provided as part of the WCX download for AutoCAD.

#### Upper/Lower case text

All drawing text shall be upper case lettering except where lower case letters are required to describe standard units of measurement as defined by the International System of Units (SI) or are required to be used on labels containing large amounts of text, to enhance label readability.

#### Text symbol style

In some circumstances it may be necessary to use text styles other than "ROMANS' to obtain specific features such as mathematical and scientific symbols, or specialized signage and label fonts. The use of text styles or fonts other than "ROMANS', should be carefully considered and applied only where necessary.

#### **Bold text style**

Bold text should only be used in limited cases, if bold text is required, AutoCAD text style "ROMAND" shall be used as it creates a double struck character which maintains the shape and characteristics of the "ROMANS" style.

#### Italic text

The use of Italic text should only be used in limited cases, if italic text is required, it can be achieved by assigning the text an 'obliquing' angle of 15 degrees. The use of Italic text should be limited to highlighting a comment which requires further attention or action by others, for example.

- 'HOLD ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED'
- 'INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION INSTALLER TO VERIFY DETAILS ON SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION'

#### 5.5.3 Lettering Heights

The minimum height of characters used for all lettering shall be 2.5mm at sheet size A1 in accordance with AS 1100.101-1992 Table 4.1.

Application of lettering heights within the body of drawings shall conform to the following:

- (a) 2.5mm lettering Notes, material schedule text, label schedule text, terminal designations, dimensions, item numbers, plug numbers, pin numbers, wire numbers and scale bars.
- (b) 3.0mm lettering Codes, column and function table headings
- (c) 3.5mm lettering Sub-designations such as subtitles, headings, view and section designations e.g. FRONT VIEW, SECTION A-A.



(d) 5.0mm lettering – Main designations or titles within the body of the drawing e.g. POWER, DIAGRAM, CONTROL DIAGRAM, CUBICLE LAYOUT

### 5.5.4 Lettering Layers and CAD text types

The drawing default layering system as described in Design standard DS80 section 4 provides layers for lines and text.

AutoCAD provides two different types of text handling applications for users, i.e. Single line text (DTEXT) and Multi Line text (MTEXT). The use of 'MTEXT' is dependent upon the individual AutoCAD user's preference.

Single line text (DTEXT) has been used extensively within the Water Corporation and has been associated with specific layers for electrical drawing purposes since the 1980's. Preference is given to maintaining where practical the use of DTEXT and the associated layers.

Multi Line text (MTEXT) introduced by AutoCAD more recently has similar functionality to a word processor. MTEXT can be used for general text applications, such as notes and tables etc. However, MTEXT does not handle embedded special characters and symbols required for electrical applications well, therefore, preference is given to DTEXT, especially within block attributes.

The following layer and application information shall be applied on electrical drawings:

LAYER	SIZE	TEXT TYPE	APPLICATION
0	0.25	DTEXT	Block attribute – Type, and XREF
2	0.25	DTEXT	Terminal number attribute, Wire numbers
3	0.30	DTEXT	Code attribute, Description attribute
4	0.25	DTEXT	Cross reference attribute
5	0.25	DTEXT	All other attributes
6	0.25	DTEXT	Stand-alone connect node and arrow node7
21	0.25	DTEXT	Notes, material, label and code schedule text.
22	0.30	DTEXT	Column and function table headings
22	0.35	DTEXT	Subtitles, headings, view and section designations
24	0.5	DTEXT	Main designations or titles
25	0.7	DTEXT	Major titles (rarely used)
102	0.25	DTEXT	Item numbers on layouts
105	0.25	DTEXT	Label numbers on layouts
228	0.25	DTEXT	Dimensions
T25	0.25	MTEXT	General applications. E.g. Notes, tables etc
T35	0.35	MTEXT	General applications. E.g. minor headings
T50	0.5	MTEXT	General applications. E.g. major headings



## 5.5.5 Lettering width factor

Text width should be maintained to a width factor of "1.0' wherever possible, if the available horizontal spacing for text is insufficient, the creation of additional lines of text is preferred.

Reducing text width factor is not preferred and should normally only be used in the following limited applications.

The following exceptions may be applied.

- Label engraving text this text may be reduced within the range of "0.9" to a minimum of "0.7" to fit within the restricted space limited by the physical size of the label.
- Material schedule description and specification text this text may be reduced to a width factor of "0.9" in limited circumstances where the creation of additional rows of text is not possible.

The general principle to be applied when reducing text width is that it may be reduced to "0.9" for no more than 10% of the text on any one line of text.

### 5.5.6 Line Spacing

The preferred minimum spacing between lines of text is as follows:

TEXT	LINE
HEIGHT	SPACING
2.5 mm	2.0 mm
3.5 mm	2.8 mm
5.0 mm	4.0 mm
7.0 mm	5.6 mm

It is acknowledged that the line spacing of 'MTEXT' in AutoCAD is a pre-defined function based on a word processor and therefore does not meet the values shown in the above table. If 'MTEXT' is used the line spacing of 'MTEXT' is an acceptable alternative to the above table.

### 5.5.7 Underlining

Underlines shall not be used for the purpose of highlighting main tittles or sub-titles or any other lettering group.

### 5.5.8 Subscript and Superscript Lettering

Subscript and superscript lettering within the drawing titleblock shall not be used. Examples of acceptable alternate representations:

"sq. mm" or "mm2' to represent square millimetres

"cub. m" or "m3 to represent cubic metres

Subscript and superscript lettering within the body of the drawing is acceptable, but should be avoided wherever practical.

The acceptable presentation is to lower or raise the full size character e.g.  $I_n$ , mm<sup>2</sup>.

Where subscript or superscript characters are required, the use of reduced height characters shall not be used. E.g.  $I_n$  ,  $mm^2$ 



### 5.5.9 Fractions

The use of reduced height characters for fractions shall not be used. E.g.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,

The use of full height characters shall be maintained. E.g. 1/2, 1/4, 3/4.

### 5.5.10 Abbreviations

As a general requirement Australian Standard abbreviations should be used in every instance. Abbreviations other than internationally recognized abbreviations defined for mathematical, scientific or engineering purposes should not be used.

The following preferred abbreviations shall be used:
"&" for the word 'and'
"No" for the word "number'
"3.3 Ω" to represent a 3.3 ohm resistor
"AL" to represent the symbol for aluminium (Al)
"L' to represent the symbol for litres (l)
(Due to the reduced readability of the lower case letter 'l' within the AutoCAD text font the upper case
'L' shall be substituted as shown above)

The following abbreviations shall NOT be used: "c/w" or "c/-" meaning 'complete with' "#" meaning the word number "ditto" or - -"- - indicating that the word(s) or figure(s) above it are to be repeated. "3R3" to represent a 3.3 ohm resistor

# 5.6 Scale

## 5.6.1 Type and Designation

Bar type metric scales shall be used as indication of scale throughout. Scales shall be designated millimetres or metres as applicable.

# 5.6.2 Scale Ratio Presentation

Scale ratios shall be shown immediately below the bar scale including the drawing sheet size at which the ratio applies, e.g. 1:10 AT SHEET SIZE A1.

### 5.6.3 Preferred Scales

Preferred scales for reduction include:

 $1:2x10^{n}$ ,  $1:2.5x10^{n}$ ,  $1:5x10^{n}$ ,  $1:10x10^{n}$ , millimetres or metres as applicable.

Preferred scales for full size and larger drawings include:

1:1, 2:1, 5:1, 10:1 millimetres.

### 5.6.4 Multiple Scales

Where multiple scales are used on one drawing sheet each bar scale shall be shown. All bar scales should be grouped and located preferably at the bottom of the sheet.

Each scale and corresponding drawing part shall be identified by a circled number positioned below the scale and drawing part sub-title respectively.



## 5.6.5 Choice of Standard Scale Ratios

The choice of scale ratios shall be considered with regard to availability of space and clarity of detail required in line with the recommended scales for engineering drawing practice as described in AS 1100.101-1992

As a general requirement the choice of scale ratios shall result in the provision of balanced easy to read drawings.

### 5.6.6 Choice of Non-standard Scale Ratios

The choice of non-standard scale ratios is not preferred, and should only be used in exceptional and limited circumstances provided that:

No suitable scale ratio as recommended in AS 1100.101- 1992 Section 5.4 can be used.

A bar type scale is included on each drawing

The non-standard scale ratio is clearly stated

The application of a non-standard scale should only be considered in situations where the use of a standard scale ratio either, makes the image too large and it will not fit into a standard drawing sheet or too small where the image is reduced to a size which does not allow sufficient ease of readability or the addition of detail.

### 5.6.7 Not to Scale

When a detail or view within a drawing is not drawn to a scale, the note 'NOT TO SCALE' shall be provided immediately below the title of the detail.

The use of the letters (N.T.S) shall not be used.

For label schedule specific requirements refer Section 15.4.

For dimensioning specific requirements refer Section 15.9.6.

#### 5.6.8 Scale Ratio Check Dimension

At least one overall dimension shall be shown on every view in order to provide a means of checking against the bar scale shown.

# 5.7 **Projections**

### 5.7.1 **Preferred Type of Projection**

The preferred method of projection used for all drawings should be Orthogonal Projection.

Other methods of projection such as Isometric should only be used in a restricted capacity to clarify drawing views and assemblies.

## 5.7.2 Orthogonal Projection Method

The 3rd angle method of orthogonal projection shall be used.

Full sectional views when located on the same drawing with the main views should preferably be drawn using the 3rd angle method. Part sectional views may be located to suit available space.



### 5.7.3 **Designation of Views**

All views using the 3rd angle method of orthogonal projection shall be designated in accordance with AS 1100.101- 1992 Section 6.1, Figure 6.1

### 5.7.4 **Designation of Views**

Cutting planes shall be indicated by lines drawn through an object and terminated at each end using arrowheads. Letters shall be placed adjacent to the tail of the arrows to identify each cutting plane.

The resulting section view shall have the title "SECTION A-A" or similar located beneath the view to identify its association with the specific cutting plane. For an example refer AS1100.101-1992 Section 7.

For electrical switchboard layouts the title "SECTIONAL FRONT VIEW" may be used without the associated cutting plane being identified on any other view.

The use of the sectional front view is restricted to electrical switchboard applications only and is intended to show the internal components within the enclosure.

### 5.8 Scale

### 5.8.1 Lines and CAD Layers

The drawing default layering system as described in DS80 section 4 provides layers for specific linetypes. Electrical drawings utilize a combination of general layers and specific electrical layers for presenting specific line features.

### **5.8.2** Lines for General Applications

Lines for general drafting applications, such a mechanical manufacturing assemblies and details shall be selected in accordance with AS 1100.101-1992 (R2014) Table 3.1 and as shown on drawing 5-1.

### **5.8.3** Lines for Electrical Power, Control and Protection logic applications

Lines for electrical power, control and protection logic applications shall be selected from

Water Corporation linetypes as shown on drawing 5-1.

### **5.8.4** Lines for Electrical Site Layout Applications

Lines for electrical site layouts and building layout applications shall be selected from Water Corporation linetypes as shown on drawing CAD\_LAYERS 4.2 in Design Standard DS80 section 4 and from Water Corporation modified linetypes as shown on drawing 5-2.

### **5.8.5** Lines for Control and Instrumentation Applications

Lines for control and instrumentation applications shall be selected from Water Corporation linetypes as shown on drawing 5-3.

### 5.8.6 Lines for P&I Diagram Applications

Lines for Process and Instrumentation Diagram applications shall be selected from Water Corporation linetypes as shown on drawing 5-3.



# 5.9 Dimensions

### 5.9.1 Metric Units

All drawings shall be dimensioned using metric units.

The choice of metric units should be restricted normally to metres and millimetres.

### 5.9.2 Decimal Places

The number of decimal places associated with drawings dimensioned in metres shall not be greater than one decimal place.

The number of decimal places associated with drawings dimensioned in millimetres shall be:

- (a) Whole units for large items of plant, cubicles, metalwork bends etc.
- (b) One decimal place for panel drillings, cut-outs etc.
- (c) Two decimal places for machining.

### 5.10 General Notes

### 5.10.1 Basic Requirements

General notes shall be limited to information which is considered necessary for a complete understanding of a drawing, or set of drawings, and which for practical reasons cannot be included within the body of the drawing.

Reference to other drawings, material specifications and manufacturing details etc should not normally be included in general notes.

General notes shall convey the intended information briefly and to the point.

The use of punctuation marks such as full stops at the end of each general note is not required. Punctuation marks should only be used to facilitate the better understanding of the information contained in the note. Excessive use of punctuation marks is not recommended.

Space constraint shall be an important consideration when compiling all general notes.

### 5.10.2 General Notes in Common Usage

The following general notes shall be used where appropriate and should be adopted for inclusion in project drawings. They should remain unchanged with the exception that the data represented by "\*" should be replaced with the current values.

- (a) REVISED AS CONSTRUCTED AT ISSUE \*
- (b) REVISED AS CONSTRUCTED AT ISSUE \* WITH INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*, DATED \*\*/\*\*/2022
- (c) REVISED AS COMMISSIONED AT ISSUE \*
- (d) REVISED AS COMMISSIONED AT ISSUE \* WITH INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*, DATED \*\*/\*\*/2022
- (e) CONSTRUCTED AS DRAWN AT ISSUE \*
- (f) CONSTRUCTED AS DRAWN AT ISSUE "\*" WITH INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*, DATED \*\*/\*\*/2022
- (g) COMMISSIONED AS DRAWN AT ISSUE \*



- (h) COMMISSIONED AS DRAWN AT ISSUE \* WITH INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*, DATED \*\*/\*\*/2022
- (i) DRAWN AS CONSTRUCTED
- (k) DRAWN AS COMMISSIONED
- (1) UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES
- (m) UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES

#### 5.10.3 Order of Listing

The order of listing of general notes shall be descending with note 1 occupying the upper position.

### 5.10.4 Preferred Location

General notes should be located preferably below the main body of the drawing at the bottom left-hand side of the drawing sheet. If insufficient space exists below the main body of the drawing to allow one group of general notes, the general notes may be split into two or more groups located across the bottom of the drawing.

Where the main body of the drawing consumes most of the available space within the drawing, the general notes may be relocated to any practical location within the drawing.

### 5.10.5 General notes on drawings consisting of multiple parts

Where necessary for general notes to be added on drawings consisting of multiple parts, each drawing part shall have its own set of general notes. The order of listing of general notes on each part drawing shall be descending with note 1 occupying the upper position.

### 5.11 **Revisions**

### 5.11.1 Revision Note Wording

The wording of revision notes shall be compiled to record in brief form the amendments carried out.

Revision notes shall include specific information relevant to particular changes, e.g. item 6 rating was 10 ampere, rather than Item 6 rating revised.

Where As-constructed changes are too numerous to record, revision notes shall call up the areas revised in general terms, e.g. switchboard layout and material schedule revised or wire numbers and terminal numbers revised, etc.

For As-constructed revisions, the words "AS CONSTRUCTED" or "AS BUILT' shall not be used in the drawing revision column of the drawing sheet title block. Instead, this information shall be conveyed within the general notes and a reference to the general notes be made within the revision column, e.g. General note text: '4. REVISED AS CONSTRUCTED AT ISSUE B'

Revision column text: 'ITEM 6 RATING WAS 10A, NOTE 4 ADDED'

In circumstances necessitating redrawing an existing manual drawing, it shall be treated as a formal revision and the drawing revision block shall read "REDRAWN IN CAD". If, additional changes are made to the redrawn drawing the changes shall be fully described in the drawing revision block.

The revision note sequential lettering system shall remain unbroken.



A revision identification symbol in the form of an issue letter or number within a triangle A

shall **NOT** be used within electrical drawings. No symbol shall be located adjacent to any area of a drawing for the purpose of identifying features that have been revised. No other symbol shall be used or is required.

All revision information to a drawing shall be identified as described in 5.11.1 and located within the revision section provided as an integral part of the drawing title block.

### 5.11.3 The Use of Clouds

Clouds within electrical drawings have a specific use and their use is primarily reserved to highlight proposed changes only. Clouds should not normally be used for any other purpose.

### 5.11.4 The Use of Clouds as 'Hold Points'

The use of clouds within electrical drawings to identify 'Hold Points' are rarely required. The presentation of 'reverse clouds' containing the word '**Hold**' with descriptive text to highlight outstanding information shall not be used for this purpose.

### 5.11.5 Highlighting Proposed Changes Using Clouds

Where drawings are revised to show new proposed upgrades, or where drawings are revised in detail to provide clear guidance and instruction for the manufacture and installation of field modifications the proposed changes shall be highlighted on the body of the drawing.

The proposed changes shall be highlighted by a cloud around the proposed change areas, a note may be added in the general notes to explain the use of the clouds if necessary and the drawing revision block shall describe the areas of proposed change.

When the proposed changes have been completed in the field, the drawing shall be revised with the 'As Constructed' details and the clouds removed from the drawing.

If the proposed changes affect the entire drawing the entire drawing shall not be encircled by a cloud, instead, the drawing revision shall describe that the entire drawing has been revised.

To aid fast recognition of proposed changes, the shape of the clouds should take an irregular form made up of irregular arcs of differing size. Clouds in the form of a rectangular box made up of arcs of the same size should not be created.

Cloud features shall be presented as detailed in the example shown on drawing 5-5.

### 5.11.6 Removal of Existing Detail from Drawings with Proposed Changes

It is preferable that the existing information affected by proposed changes are not deleted from drawings when new proposed upgrade revisions are undertaken. The reasons are:

- 1. When a drawing is revised it becomes the current version in the Drawing management System and the previous version becomes superseded, if the proposed changes are delayed or abandoned completely, the current version does not reflect the true status of the site.
- 2. When the proposed modifications are undertaken in the field, the installer can more easily compare and identify the existing details on site with the proposed changes.

If it is not possible to maintain the existing details on the drawing and show the proposed changes, consideration should be given to supplying a copy of the previous issue of the drawing together with the revised drawing showing the proposed changes highlighted by clouded areas for comparison purposes.



### 5.11.7 Cancellation of Drawings

Cancellation of drawings shall be in accordance with the requirements of Design Standard DS80.

When it is necessary to cancel a drawing and a reference to a replacement drawing is not required, the drawing shall be revised similar to any normal revision and the statement 'DRAWING CANCELLED' shall be placed in the revision description section of the revision block. In addition the statement 'DRAWING CANCELLED" is to be placed diagonally across the body of the drawing.

When it is necessary to cancel a drawing and a reference to a replacement drawing is required, the drawing shall be revised similar to any normal revision and the statement 'DRAWING CANCELLED – REFER TO DRAWING ZZ99-99-99' shall be placed in the revision description section of the revision block. In addition the statement 'DRAWING CANCELLED – REFER TO DRAWING ZZ99-99-99' shall be placed diagonally across the body of the drawing.

If the drawings to be cancelled were originally created by manual drafting techniques, no CAD version will exist. The process for cancellation remains the same, except that the method of revising the drawing will change. Either of the following methods is acceptable.

#### Method 1

- Obtain an image of the original drawing (e.g. TIFF)
- Import Image into raster editor (e.g. Paint)
- Crop/erase drawing sheet and title block off drawing, leaving internal content of drawing
- Clean up image as required, e.g. de-speckle and erase non-essential marks
- In a new AutoCAD drawing, insert a new CAD drawing sheet/title block
- Insert cropped image into a new AutoCAD drawing, adjust image scale to suit
- Copy and manually transfer content of drawing titles, signatures, dates, general notes, etc from original drawing into new CAD drawing title block
- Insert 'DRAWING CANCELLED' details as described above
- Complete checking and signature process
- Check into Drawing Management System as an 'AutoCAD' drawing

Method 2

- Obtain an image of the original drawing (e.g. TIFF)
- Import Image into raster editor (e.g. Paint)
- Clean up image as required, e.g. de-speckle and erase or crop non-essential marks lying outside drawing sheet border
- Insert image into a new AutoCAD drawing, adjust scale to match original drawing size
- Overlay image with new stand-alone 'DRAWING CANCELLED' text to replicate requirements as described above
- Complete checking and signature process
- Check into Drawing Management System as a 'Manual' drawing



### 5.11.8 Authority to Cancel Drawings

Upon completion of a project the as-constructed version of the drawings become the responsibility of the branch or region that control and maintain the asset that the drawings represent. At the end of an assets life the drawings are required to be cancelled. Three paths for cancelling the drawings are possible.

- 1. Where an asset is decommissioned by the region, the cancellation of drawings can be authorized by the branch or region that control and maintain the asset.
- 2. Where a project identifies that an asset has been decommissioned or is obsolete and a drawing/s needs to be cancelled, arrangements shall be made with the Project Manager for the cancellation of the relevant drawings.
- 3. Where a project identifies that an asset/s are planned to be removed or made obsolete by the project and an existing drawing/s will need to be cancelled, a 'Recommendation to cancel drawings' shall be made to the Project Manager. Drawings shall not be cancelled until after the decommissioning works have been completed.

Drawings cannot be cancelled without permission from either the relevant branch or region or the Project Manager. If permission cannot be obtained the drawing/s shall not be cancelled.

### 5.11.9 Recommendation to Cancel Drawings

If during the design of a project it is identified that existing drawings will become obsolete after the new project upgrade has been completed, the drawings shall not be cancelled immediately as the cancelled version of a drawing becomes the current version in the Drawing Management System and the previous version becomes superseded, if the proposed upgrade or changes are delayed or abandoned completely, the current version in the Drawing Management System does not reflect the current status of the site.

As a substitute for cancelling the drawing/s too early in the process, a copy of the current version of the drawing/s should be produced with the words "CANCELLATION RECOMMENDED" placed diagonally across each drawing in bold lettering.

The 'cancellation recommended' copy should then accompany the rest of the project drawings through to the As-constructed stage of the project where it is endorsed as As-constructed and returned with the rest of the As-constructed marked-up drawings for completion. The drawing can then be cancelled.

## 5.12 As-Constructed Drawings

The Corporation relies on the quality of the information and data contained within the electrical drawings to accurately represent the current state of electrical assets for the reliability and safe operation of those assets.

Electrical drawings within the Corporation are used continuously over the entire life of an asset and are required to be maintained up to date at each stage of an electrical assets life.

Typically each stage of an electrical assets life represented by the drawings includes but is not limited to the following:

- 1. Conceptual Design
- 2. Detail Design
- 3. Manufacture
- 4. Installation
- 5. Commissioning
- 6. Maintenance
- 7. Upgrades
- 8. Decommissioning

To be able to maintain the current status of electrical drawings, As-constructed field data shall be collected and recorded from the point of manufacture until decommissioning.

It is essential that all electrical As-constructed data is accurately collected and accurately recorded on the drawings to ensure safety for operators, the general public and electrical trade personnel.

Typically, As-constructed field data is recorded by electrical trade personnel in the form of marked up copies of existing drawings and or free-hand sketches.

In addition to the marked-up drawings and sketches, it is highly recommended that an extensive range of digital camera images be created and provided to the drafter together with the marked-up drawings and sketches of all electrical assets that have been modified.

Digital images provide the drafter with much needed detail necessary to ensure an accurate record is captured on the drawings. The images allow the drafter to cross-check information on the marked-up drawings and sketches and can often fill-in information not fully recorded on the marked-up drawings and sketches.

Please note, digital images on their own without field marked-up drawings and sketches do not provide sufficient detail to accurately record As-constructed data.

It is essential that **all** electrical modifications to an electrical asset be As-constructed, including site layouts, building layouts, electrical switchboard & panel layouts, material schedules and label schedules drawings.

# 5.13 Checking and Review of As-Constructed Drawings

As-constructed revisions to drawings shall be subjected to the same levels of checking and review as the original drawings.

# 6 Symbols

### 6.1 General Requirements

Unless specified otherwise in this design standard, symbols shall be in accordance with the relevant standards as specified in Section 2.

The presentation requirement of symbols used within the AutoCAD drawing environment is that the symbols be in accordance with the standards specified in Section 2. i.e. style, shape, features, proportionality, scale etc.

With the exception of Instrument Symbols where a CAD library is provided by the Water Corporation, the Water Corporation does not provide electrical CAD block libraries to consulting engineers and contractors.

# 6.2 Creation of New Symbols

If a suitable symbol cannot be identified within the relevant standards and a new symbol is required to be created, the new symbol shall be based on existing similar symbols, symbol elements and qualifying symbols in accordance with the relevant standards as specified in Section 2.

# 6.3 Special Symbols and Preferred Presentation

The Corporation has developed special symbols for use on power and control diagrams where:

- No symbols exist within Australian and international standards as specified in Section 2. Or
- One preferred presentation of a symbol has been selected from available standards.

The symbols and preferred presentation shown on drawings 6-1, 6-2 and 6-3 shall be used in preference to any other symbols or methods of presentation for similar items of equipment.

The style of presentation of these symbols can be adopted to present any electrical or electronic device of a similar nature where no specific symbols are provided within the relevant standards as specified in Section 2.

# 6.4 **Proportions and Sizes of Symbols**

Proportions and sizes of all symbols shall be such as to preserve the features which render the symbols unique. Proportions and sizes of all symbols shall be consistent throughout a drawing or a set of drawings.

## 6.5 Superseded Symbols

The use of superseded symbols shall be limited to revision work, and then only where it is necessary to match existing superseded symbols.

### 6.6 Electrical Power and Control Symbols

### 6.6.1 **Preferred presentation**

The symbols and preferred presentation shown on drawings 6-4, 6-5 and 6-6 shall be used for all electrical power and control symbols in preference to any other symbols or methods of presentation for similar items of equipment.

For consulting engineers and contractors, the Water Corporation does not provide a CAD block library of electrical symbols.

### 6.6.2 Correct presentation of electrical contacts

The correct presentation of electrical symbols representing electrical device contacts, such as relays, timers and contactors etc. is dependent upon the condition of electrical activation representing the entire control schematic diagram. i.e. whether the schematic diagram is drawn in an energized or de-energized condition. A contact can be represented as normally open (NO) or normally closed (NC) and can change state upon activation of the circuit. The standard convention adopted by the Water Corporation is that all power and control diagrams are drawn in the de-energized condition.

Each control diagram shall have a general note stating the condition of electrical activation represented by the schematic diagram. E.g. 'DRAWN NO POWER CONDITION'. Additional information such as 'NO ALARMS, NO FLOW and DOORS CLOSED CONDITION' may be added as required.

An example of a motor control diagram representing the correct symbology and note is shown on drawing 18-1.

# 6.7 Logic Symbols

The symbols and preferred presentation shown on drawings 6-7, 6-8 and 6-9 shall be used for all binary or analogue logic symbols in preference to any other symbols or methods of presentation for similar items of equipment.

For consulting engineers and contractors, the Water Corporation does not provide a CAD block library of logic symbols.



## 6.8 Instrument Symbols

Generally, all symbols for P &I Diagrams shall be in accordance with the requirements set out in Design Standard DS81 – Process Engineering.

To compliment Design Standard DS81 a CAD library of P&ID symbols is provided by the Water Corporation and shall be used as is, without modification.

For Water Corporation drafting personnel this library is available within AutoCAD.

For consulting engineers and contractors this library is provided as part of the WCX download for AutoCAD.

# 6.9 Use of Grid and Snap Settings for Symbol Placement

Generally, all CAD schematic symbols displayed on Water Corporation drawings shall be placed to maintain consistent and equal spacing both horizontally and vertically such that readability and a balanced uncluttered appearance is produced.

The drafter shall establish a suitable grid spacing for the application (Typically 10 x10 or 12 x12) and set the CAD 'Grid' setting to 'on' to assist in the symbol placement and alignment.

The drafter shall establish a suitable snap spacing for the application (Typically 1x1) and set the CAD 'Snap' setting to 'on' to ensure each symbol is inserted at a snap point matching the grid.

# 7 Codes, Acronyms and Abbreviations

## 7.1 **Definitions**

Throughout electrical drawings codes, acronyms and abbreviations are used extensively to convey information in the shortest method possible. Many acronyms and abbreviations are in common use in the electrical industry.

### 7.1.1 Codes

Codes used within Water Corporation electrical drawings have a specific definition.

Codes are an abbreviation formed from an assembly of letters and/or numbers assigned to succinctly describe the name and/or function of a device within an electrical design.

Codes are typically formed from the initial letters of the words forming the description assigned to a device by the designer.

### 7.1.2 Acronyms

In a similar manner to codes acronyms are an abbreviation formed from the initial letters of words except that the acronym is pronounced as a word.

### 7.1.3 Abbreviations

An abbreviation is defined as 'a shortened form of a word or phrase'.

### 7.2 General requirements

Codes shall be assigned to identify all electrical power and control symbols used on power and control diagrams.

Tag and loop numbers as described in ANSI/ISA 5.1 - 2022 - Instrumentation Symbols and Identification are NOT codes as described in this design standard. Tag and loop numbers shall not be substituted for codes.



Within electrical drawings an electrical device or instrument shall be identified by a code.

In limited applications, if it is necessary to identify an instrument on an electrical drawing the instrumentation tag and loop number may be included on the electrical drawings as secondary information only and located adjacent to the code.

The instrumentation tag and loop number shall not form part of the code.

### 7.3 Code Structure

Codes shall consist of a single letter or a combination of letters and numbers NOT exceeding four characters in total.

Although permissible, the use of numbers in codes should be restricted to extremely limited applications, such as to identify two or more devices having exactly the same purpose, such as, where two relays have been wired in parallel to increase the number of available contacts. E.g. Auxiliary relay 1 and Auxiliary relay 2 would have the codes AxR1 and AxR2, not 1.AxR and 2.AxR.

### 7.4 Code Prefixes and Suffixes

The power and control diagrams utilize codes to uniquely identify each device within the design.

Most project designs call for one or more processes and each process may have two or more sets of equipment to provide back-up security. For example, equipment providing Duty/Standby or Duty/Standby/assist functions. To uniquely identify each set of equipment, a unit number is assigned to each set, e.g. No1 unit, No2 unit, No3 unit etc.

The number of sets of equipment associated with each process results in the power and control drawings containing multiples of exactly the same devices, where each device is represented by exactly the same symbol and code.

Every device represented by a symbol and code on the power and control diagrams shall be uniquely identifiable, therefore, the unit number for each set of equipment shall be used as a prefix to the code.

E.g. 1.LC = No1 unit Line Contactor, 2.LC = No2 unit Line Contactor etc.

Suffixes to codes shall not be used.

### 7.5 Interpretation of Codes

All codes shall be interpreted fully by means of a separate legend (i.e. Code Schedule) included as part of the relevant circuit diagrams or assembly drawings, and/or by inclusion in the 'code' and 'description' columns in material schedules on associated drawings.

### 7.5.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Although acronyms and abbreviations in common use are not codes as described by this standard. It is often beneficial for the complete understanding of the design drawings that the acronyms and abbreviations be interpreted fully by means of a description. Where necessary, preference is given to acronyms and abbreviations being fully interpreted in a separate legend to the Code Schedule. If this is not practical acronyms and abbreviations may be included in code schedules, in limited applications.

Exception: Terminal symbols display the letter 'T' above or adjacent the symbol. The letter T is typically combined with a sequence of numbers or letters to give it a unique identification e.g. T1, T2, T3 etc or TA, TB, TC, TE. Etc. The letter 'T' only signifies that the symbol is to be interpreted as a terminal.

The letter 'T' itself is not required to be interpreted within a code schedule.

The number or letter prefix or the number or letter suffix associated with the letter 'T', is not considered to be a code and therefore not required to be interpreted within a code schedule.



# 7.6 Codes on Labels

With the exception of the requirements of AS/NZS 3000:2018 Amd 2:2021 Clauses 2.10.5.1 to 2.10.5.6 inclusive the following practice may be applied.

Due to the limitations of space in areas of switchboards accessible **only** to qualified electrical trades personnel, codes may be substituted for fully worded descriptions on labels to allow the labels to be reduced in size.

Only codes assigned to symbols and interpreted fully by means of a separate legend (i.e. Code Schedule) included on the relevant circuit diagram or assembly drawing shall be used on labels.

Codes on labels shall not be used in areas of a switchboard accessible to operators and other nonelectrical trade personnel.

# 7.7 Creation of Project Specific Codes

With the exception of reserved codes, the project designer may create a code/s to identify devices presented on power and control diagrams within a set of project drawings. These project specific codes shall be in accordance with clauses 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4.

Codes presented and described on Corporation Standard Drawings shall be maintained and not replaced for project specific codes.

# 7.8 Typical Codes In Common Use

A list of codes and descriptions in common use has been included in appendix A.

This list includes:

- Codes used in current standards and current project drawings
- Codes used in previous standards included within existing project drawings
- Codes with reserved meanings

# It is preferred that the codes and their meanings listed in appendix A, be maintained on new and existing project drawings, wherever possible.

With the exception of reserved codes, codes in common use may be assigned other meanings on project drawings only and the codes with modified meanings shall be interpreted fully by means of a legend (i.e. Code Schedule).

### 7.9 Reserved Codes

Specific codes have been reserved and SHALL NOT be assigned to any other meanings. Reserved codes are displayed in bold italics within the list of codes located in appendix A.



# 8 Grid Reference System

### 8.1 General

The grid reference system shall be used for referencing associated pieces of information between power diagrams, control diagrams, Instrumentation - Loop Diagrams, Instrumentation – Connection diagrams and Communication - Connection Diagrams only. The grid reference system shall not be used to reference between logic diagrams and power diagrams or between logic diagrams and control diagrams.

The referencing of information other than for electrical power and control schematic applications is not preferred. Features such as General notes, or information within Material schedules, Label schedules or Cable schedules shall not be referenced using the grid reference system. Where the grid reference system is adopted a reference explanation shall appear on all drawing sheets where the grid referencing system is employed.

The grid reference system for the referencing of power and control diagrams pertaining to new installations shall be as follows:

For drawings of power and control diagrams pertaining to existing installations, the grid reference system used on the existing drawings shall be used for any new drawings. Horizontal spaces shall be lettered, and vertical spaces numbered. Grid lines shall not be visible on finished drawings. Location of wiring and equipment may either be on the grid lines, or within spaces bounded by horizontal and vertical coordinating lines.

# 8.2 Cross Reference Location

The cross-reference locations of all associated contacts should appear adjacent to operating coils.

The cross-reference location of the relevant operating coils should be referenced directly under the code located above each contact.

The cross-reference locations of all separated switch contacts should be referenced at each separated switch contact or contact group.

A basic grid reference system, with examples showing the intended method of operation, and a typical reference explanation is shown on drawing 8-1.

# 9 Wiring Numbering Assignment

### 9.1 Wire Numbers for New Switchboards

For the purpose of developing new wire numbering systems to be used on drawings for manufacturing new switchboards, the following guidelines based on the type of switchboard construction shall be applied.

#### **Type of Switchboard Construction**

Switchboards are either, located outdoors where they are exposed to the natural environment or internally in a building where the environment is not affected by external conditions, as such different types of switchboard construction are employed.

#### **Outdoor Switchboards**

Typically, outdoor switchboards are a composite of one or more cubicles where each cubicle consists of two internal zones located behind secured doors. These zones are created by internal panels. The zone that occupies the front of a cubicle and located behind the front door is reserved for access by operations personnel and the zone that occupies the rear of a cubicle and located behind the rear door is restricted to access by qualified electrical personnel only.

Outdoor switchboards may be located indoors

#### **Indoor Switchboards**

Typically, indoor switchboards consist of two zones similar to outdoor switchboards except indoor switchboards usually have only one internal panel mounted in the rear of the switchboard. The first zone is the front of the switchboard doors or removable module covers. The second zone is the internal panel. Equipment mounted on the front door allows direct access to operations personnel, the interior of the switchboard is restricted to access by qualified electrical personnel only.

Indoor switchboards shall not be located outdoors.

#### Wire Numbering system for an Outdoor Switchboard.

Where an outdoor switchboard consisting of individual cubicles having both front and rear doors with internal panels is employed, each panel shall be considered independent of all the other panels in the switchboard and identified on the switchboard drawings with a unique panel name and identification letter. e.g. "Main Switch Panel - Panel A".

Every control wire (Excluding interconnection wires) situated on a panel shall be identified with a unique number on a permanent wire number marker.

The wire number sequence shall begin with one (1) and be consecutively numbered.

#### Wire Numbering system for an Indoor Switchboard.

Where an indoor switchboard consisting of front doors (or removable covers) only and having only one internal panel behind each door is used, the panel and its associated door shall be considered as one compartment. Each compartment shall be considered independent of all the other compartments and identified on the switchboard drawings with a unique cubicle (compartment) name and identification letter. e.g. "Main Switch Cubicle - Cubicle A".

Every control wire (Excluding interconnection wires) situated in a compartment shall be identified with a unique number on a permanent wire number marker.

The wire number sequence shall begin with one (1) and be consecutively numbered.

Interconnection wires between panels or between compartments do not require wire numbers.



# 9.2 Wire Number System for New Switchboards

For new switchboards the following wire number system shall be employed to differentiate wire numbers with different purposes.

The following wire number system shall be used within a switchboard in conjunction with cable colour coding as defined in Design Standard DS26-09 section 8.1.

• AC power distribution and AC control applications

AC power wire number sequence shall be consecutively numbered (1-99).

AC neutral wire number sequence shall be consecutively numbered (N1-N99).

• AC filtered power distribution applications

AC filtered power wire number sequence shall be consecutively numbered (F1-F 99).

AC filtered neutral wire number sequence shall be consecutively numbered (FN1-FN99).

• DC control applications

DC power wire number sequence shall be consecutively numbered (D1-D99).

DC neutral wire number sequence shall be consecutively numbered (D1-D99).

• DC distribution from DC Fuse (DCF) applications.

DC power wire number sequence from DCF shall be consecutively numbered (DC1-DC99).

DC negative wire number sequence from DCF shall be consecutively numbered (DN1-DN99).

### 9.3 Wire Numbers for Existing Switchboards

For the purpose of adding new equipment to an existing switchboard, the wire numbering systems already in use should be maintained and extended where practical. The existing drawings should be investigated to establish the wire numbering system in use and identify the last wire numbers assigned.

If the last assigned wire numbers cannot be established from the existing drawings or from site investigations, then the existing wire numbering system should be maintained and extended by providing a sizeable gap in the wire numbering system before allocating new wire numbers.

Where significant modifications to an existing switchboard require the addition of new panels, or new cubicles, then the existing drawings un-effected by the additions shall maintain the existing wire numbering system. However, the new additions may employ a new wire numbering system. This new wire numbering system shall be fully defined on the design drawings.



# **10 Engineering Design Drawings**

# 10.1 Definition

Engineering design drawings are defined as those drawings which show all the major design decisions taken in respect to a particular project.

There are two types of Engineering design drawings:

- Primary Design Drawings for small projects
- Design Summary Drawings for major projects

## **10.2** Maintaining Engineering Design Drawings

Both Primary Design Drawings and Design Summary drawings shall be maintained and updated for the entire life of an asset by formal revision of the drawings. All previous revisions of Primary Design Drawings and Design Summary Drawings shall be kept as a record of design decisions.

# **10.3** Checking and review

Revisions to Primary Design Drawings and Design Summary Drawings shall be subjected to the same levels of checking and review as the original drawings.

# **10.4 Equipment Specifications on Design Summary Drawings**

Design Summary drawings display symbols representing project specific features and equipment selected. The equipment selected is to be uniquely identified and associated with the product specifications and design settings.

For small designs the equipment shall be identified by locating a circle containing an item number adjacent the symbol. An equivalent circle containing an item number with the written specification located adjacent the circle can be located on the same drawing where space permits.

For large designs distributed over a series of drawings, the equipment shall be identified as for small designs. The written specifications shall not be located on each drawing part, instead the first drawing part shall display all the manufacturer's specifications and design settings for the entire design.

# **10.5 Primary Design Drawing Examples**

Examples of various types of Primary Design Drawings are as follows:

An example of an Electrical Site Layout is shown on drawings MN01-31-1 and MN01-32-1.

An example of a Power Diagram is shown on drawings MN01-31-2 and MN01-32-2.

An example of an Earthing Diagram is shown on drawings MN01-31-3 and MN01-32-3.

An example of Protection Grading Curves is shown on drawings MN01-31-4 and MN01-32-4.

# **10.6 Design Summary Drawing Examples**

Examples of various types of Design Summary Drawings are as follows:

Note: not all the examples shown may be required for every project application

An example of a typical Power Diagram is shown on drawing 10-1.

An example of a typical Equipment schedule is shown on drawing 10-2.

An example of a typical Overcurrent protection grading curve drawing is shown on drawing 10-3.

An example of a typical Earth Fault protection grading curve drawing is shown on drawing 10-4. An example of a typical Major earthing connections diagram is shown on drawing 10-5. An example of a typical Electrical safety interlocking facilities diagram is shown on drawing 10-6.

An example of a typical Protection systems control block diagram is shown on drawing 10-7.



# **11** Locality Plans and Electrical Site Layouts

# **11.1** Use of Civil Site Plans and Featured Detail

Civil site plans shall provide a basis for the preparation of electrical site layouts. For convenience and consistent accurate site detail an AutoCAD copy of a civil site plan should be obtained.

In accordance with Design Standard DS80 section 8 the Locality Plans and Electrical Site layout drawings shall be drawn using the Co-ordinate System – Map Grid of Australia (MGA94).

The amount of civil detail included on electrical site layouts shall be limited to that necessary for the ready location and appreciation of the electrical installations.

Civil features and detail shall not appear prominent to the detriment of electrical detail clarity, i.e. those dimensions, level markings, contour lines etc which are not relevant to the electrical work should not be included or alternately be made not visible. Manipulation of AutoCAD layer settings to turn off unwanted layers containing unwanted features is recommended. If unwanted features cannot be turned off, then their line thicknesses shall be reduced such that they display with less prominence.

# **11.2** Conduits and Cables

Electrical conduits and cables whether installed above or below ground level shall be shown as relatively thick full lines except that, lines may be broken at intervals for the insertion of identifying codes and symbols indicating whether the conduit or cable is installed underground, on the surface, or overhead.

The location of conduits and cables will not normally require dimensioning from other objects.

An example of a typical electrical site layout is shown on drawing MN01-31-1.

## **11.3 Preferred Orientation**

The preferred orientation of all Locality Plans and electrical site Layouts is with the north aspect to the top of the drawing sheet.

A North sign shall be included on all electrical site plans irrespective of the orientation.

Where locality plans and electrical site layouts are aligned parallel on the same drawing sheet, a single North sign located in the drawing sheet title block in the assigned position will be acceptable.

# **11.4** Preferred Location of Locality Plans and Electrical Site Layouts

The Electrical Site Layout is required to be created as part of the Primary Design process for each project and is assigned as the first drawing in the 40 bundle planset numbering. The electrical site Layout drawing is the preferred location for the Locality plan, where the Locality plan is shown with its own sub-title within the body of the combined drawing.

The title of this drawing shall be "LOCALITY PLAN AND ELECTRICAL SITE LAYOUT"

If a locality plan cannot be incorporated with the electrical Site layout on one drawing, then a separate drawing shall be created for the locality plan. The drawing containing only the locality plan is to be considered as an extension of the drawing containing the electrical site layout drawing.

The title structure of the drawings shall be "LOCALITY PLAN AND ELECTRICAL SITE LAYOUT – PART 1"and "LOCALITY PLAN AND ELECTRICAL SITE LAYOUT – PART 2".

An example of a typical electrical site layout is shown on drawing MN01-32-1.1 and 1.2



# 11.5 Instrument General Arrangement

For very large projects only, it may be necessary to identify the location and identity of instruments, instrument stands and instrumentation cubicles on an Instrument general arrangement drawing.

Where an Instrument general arrangement drawing is considered necessary, a bubble symbol containing the instrument tag number and a leader line pointing at its mounting position shall be used. The bubble may be placed adjacent to the item to be identified so long as clarity is maintained.



# **12** Switchboard Layouts

# **12.1** Layout Presentation Forms

Switchboards are made in different sizes and have differing levels of functionality and complexity in construction. As such, two forms of switchboard layout presentation have been adopted.

Form 1: Large outdoor or indoor switchboards comprising multiple or single panels (or modules) within joined multiple cubicle enclosures (or tiers).

Form 2: Small outdoor or indoor switchboards having a single panel located within a single enclosure (with or without rear door access). Small switchboards include off the shelf commercial distribution boards.

## **12.2** Large Switchboard Layouts (Form 1)

#### Layout for an Outdoor Switchboard.

Layouts of large outdoor switchboards (typically comprising one or more cubicles) shall comprise front and rear views drawn to identify all features mounted on the exterior of the switchboard including features such as lifting eye bolts (if required), labels, signs, power outlets, power inlets and mounting bases etc.

#### AND

Front and rear view (Doors Removed) drawn to expose all internally mounted equipment in full. Such as individual panels, electrical equipment, labels, equipment mounting rails, cable ducts and door limit switches etc.

#### Layout for an Indoor Switchboard.

Large indoor switchboard layouts shall comprise a front view drawn to identify all features mounted on the exterior of the switchboard including features such as lifting eye bolts, labels, signs, door mounted switching and control devices, mounting bases etc.

#### AND

A front view (Doors Removed) drawn to expose all internally mounted equipment in full. Such as individual panels and modules, electrical equipment, labels, equipment mounting rails, cable ducts etc.

It is preferable that all the switchboard layouts be drawn on one drawing sheet. However, due to the large size of some switchboards, the switchboard layouts can be located on separate drawing sheet parts.

Preference is given to allocating the switchboard front and rear external layouts on the first drawing sheet or sheet part and the switchboard front and rear internal views directly following on the next sheet part or parts.

An example of a Switchboard layout - Form 1 is shown on drawings 12-1.1 and 12-1.2.

## **12.3** Small Switchboard Layouts (Form 2)

#### Layout for an Outdoor Switchboard.

Small outdoor switchboard layouts shall comprise front and rear views drawn to identify all features mounted on the exterior of the switchboard including features such as labels, signs, power outlets and power inlets, pole or wall mounting brackets etc.

AND

A front view only with hidden detail representing equipment mounted on the rear of the internal panel.



A front and rear view drawn to expose all internally mounted equipment in full. Such as individual panels, electrical equipment, labels, equipment mounting rails, cable ducts, door limit switches etc.

#### Layout for an Indoor Switchboard.

Small indoor switchboard (Typically wall mounted) layouts shall comprise a front view drawn to identify all features mounted on the exterior of the switchboard including features such as labels, signs, door mounted switching and control devices, wall mounting brackets etc.

AND

A front view (Door removed) with hidden detail representing equipment mounted on the internal panel. Such as electrical equipment, labels, equipment mounting rails, cable ducts, door limit switches etc.

An example of a Switchboard layout - Form 2 is shown on drawing 12-2.

### **12.4** Switchboard Layouts and Sectional views

Switchboard side views and sections taken through the switchboard are not required for project switchboards and shall not normally be included in project drawings.

Exception: Use of sections on project drawings is permitted in limited circumstances where switchboards may require detailed instructions for special fabrication and manufacturing purposes or where equipment is mounted on a side wall panel and is not identifiable from any other drawing view.

## 12.5 Combined Switchboard Layouts, Material, and label Schedules

For most projects, the switchboard layouts, material schedules and label schedules will normally be located on separate drawing sheets due to their large size.

For projects which have small switchboard layouts, the material schedule and label schedule may appear with the switchboard layout on the same drawing sheet, where space permits.

An example of a Switchboard layout combined with a material and label schedule is shown on drawings 12-2.

### **12.6** Identification of Equipment

Each item of equipment shall be identified by an item number (2.5mm high at sheet size A1), located where practicable, within the equipment's profile and preferably at the lower right-hand side.

In circumstances where equipment profiles are too small to include an identifying number, then the number shall be located outside the profile adjacent to the lower right side. Where insufficient space is available to position numbers in the preferred location external to profiles, the nearest alternative location within the cubicle boundary shall be used, in conjunction with a leader.

Identical items of equipment may be allocated the same number, except where it is necessary to distinguish between them.

Where individual panels are identified with a letter, the word PANEL with identifying letter should appear alongside the panels, preferably within the cubicle profile.

The cubicles of multi-cubicle switchboards shall be identified with the name and purpose of each cubicle, shown above the cubicles.

### **12.7** Item Numbers – Order of Listing

The order of listing of item numbers shall be from top of sheet to bottom, with lower numbers occupying upper positions.



Generally, switchboards consist of one or more enclosures (cubicles or tiers) with one or more assembled panels (compartments). The order of listing of item numbers associated with the enclosure/s shall be assigned to the beginning of the material schedule, with item numbers associated with each panel following.

The item numbers associated to the enclosures or additional equipment forming the assembled switchboard shall be identified by unique item numbers on the material schedule. The item numbering shall begin with the number 1 (one) without any prefix or suffix. (For most projects item numbers in the range 1-99 is usually sufficient).

Where switchboards are assembled using panels having different functions and which are considered independent of all the other panels in the switchboard and identified by a unique panel identification letter. e.g., "Panel A". The item numbers on the material schedule shall uniquely identify the equipment associated with each panel. E.g., A1, A2 etc for items associated with equipment on panel A and B1, B2 etc for items associated with equipment on panel B etc.

In large switchboards where an entire cubicle has only one panel or function, such as, an incoming cubicle consisting of only a Service on Device (SPD) and supply authority metering devices. The item numbers on the material schedule shall uniquely identify the items associated with equipment within the entire cubicle, e.g. A1, A2 etc.

## **12.8** Metalwork Detail

If metalwork fabrication detail is required to undertake switchboard construction, it shall be shown on drawings separate from equipment layout drawings.



# **13** Control Cubicle Layouts

## **13.1** Layout Presentation Forms

Control cubicles are made in different sizes and have differing levels of functionality and complexity in construction. As such, two forms of control cubicle layout presentation have been adopted.

Form 1: Large outdoor or indoor control cubicles comprising multiple or single panels (or modules) within joined multiple cubicle enclosures (or tiers).

Form 2: Small outdoor or indoor control cubicles having a single panel located within a single enclosure (with or without rear door access). Small control cubicles include off the shelf commercial enclosures.

# **13.2** Large Control Cubicle Layouts (Form 1)

#### Layouts for Outdoor Control Cubicles.

Layouts of large outdoor control cubicles (typically comprising one or more cubicles) shall comprise front and rear views drawn to identify all features mounted on the exterior of the control cubicle including features such as lifting eye bolts, labels, signs and mounting bases etc.

#### AND

Front and- rear view (Doors Removed) drawn to expose all internally mounted equipment in full. Such as individual panels, control, instrumentation and communication equipment, labels, equipment mounting rails, cable ducts and door limit switches etc.

#### Layout for Indoor Control Cubicles.

Large indoor control cubicle layouts shall comprise a front view drawn to identify all features mounted on the exterior of the control cubicle including features such as lifting eye-bolts, labels, signs, door mounted control devices, mounting bases etc.

#### AND

A front view (Doors Removed) drawn to expose all internally mounted equipment in full. Such as individual panels and modules, control, instrumentation and communication equipment, labels, equipment mounting rails, cable ducts etc.

It is preferable that all the control cubicle layouts be drawn on one drawing sheet. However, due to the large size of some control cubicles, the control cubicle layouts can be located on separate drawing sheet parts.

Preference is given to allocating the control cubicle front and rear external layouts on the first drawing sheet or sheet part and the control cubicle front and rear internal views directly following on the next sheet part or parts.

An example of a control cubicle layout - Form 1 is shown on drawings 13-1.1 and 13-1.2.

## **13.3** Small Control Cubicle Layouts (Form 2)

#### Layout for an Outdoor Control Cubicle.

Small outdoor control cubicle layouts shall comprise front and rear views drawn to identify all features mounted on the exterior of the control cubicle including features such as labels, signs, pole, or wall mounting brackets etc.

AND

A front view only with hidden detail representing equipment mounted on the rear of the internal panel.



A front and rear view drawn to expose all internally mounted equipment in full. Such as individual panels, control, instrumentation and communication equipment, labels, equipment mounting rails, cable ducts, door limit switches etc.

#### Layout for an Indoor Control Cubicle.

Small indoor control cubicle (Typically wall mounted) layouts shall comprise a front view drawn to identify all features mounted on the exterior of the control cubicle including features such as labels, signs, door mounted control, instrumentation and communication equipment, wall mounting brackets etc.

AND

A front view (Door removed) with hidden detail representing equipment mounted on the internal panel. Such as control, instrumentation and communication equipment, labels, equipment mounting rails, cable ducts, door limit switches etc.

### **13.4** Control cubicle Layouts and Sectional views

Control cubicle side views and sections taken through the cubicle are not required for control cubicles and shall not normally be included in project drawings.

Exception: Use of sections on project drawings is permitted in limited circumstances where control cubicles may require detailed instructions for special fabrication and manufacturing purposes or where equipment is mounted on a side wall panel and is not identifiable from any other drawing view.

# 13.5 Combined Control Cubicle Layouts, Material, and label Schedules

For the majority of projects, the control cubicle layouts, material schedules and label schedules will normally be located on separate drawing sheets due to their large size.

For projects which have small control cubicle layouts, the material schedule and label schedule may appear with the control cubicle layout on the same drawing sheet, where space permits.

## **13.6** Identification of Equipment

Each item of equipment shall be identified by an item number (2.5mm high at sheet size A1), located where practicable, within the equipment's profile and preferably at the lower right-hand side.

In circumstances where equipment profiles are too small to include an identifying number, then the number shall be located outside the profile adjacent to the lower right side. Where insufficient space is available to position numbers in the preferred location external to profiles, the nearest alternative location within the cubicle boundary shall be used, in conjunction with a leader.

Identical items of equipment may be allocated the same number, except where it is necessary to distinguish between them.

Where individual panels are identified with a letter, the word PANEL with identifying letter should appear alongside the panels, preferably within the cubicle profile.

The cubicles of multi-cubicle control cubicles shall be identified with the name and purpose of each cubicle, shown above the cubicles.



# **13.7** Item Numbers – Order of Listing

The order of listing of item numbers shall be from top of sheet to bottom, with lower numbers occupying upper positions.

Generally, control cubicles consist of one or more enclosures (cubicles or tiers) with one or more assembled panels (compartments). The order of listing of item numbers associated with the enclosure/s shall be assigned to the beginning of the material schedule, with item numbers associated with each panel following.

The item numbers associated to the enclosures or additional equipment forming the assembled control cubicle shall be identified by unique item numbers on the material schedule. The item numbering shall begin with the number 1 (one) without any prefix or suffix. (For most projects item numbers in the range 1-99 is usually sufficient).

Where control cubicles are assembled using panels having different functions and which are considered independent of all the other panels in the control cubicle and identified by a unique panel identification letter. e.g., "Panel A". The item numbers on the material schedule may uniquely identify the equipment associated with each panel. E.g., A1, A2 etc for items associated with equipment on panel A and B1, B2 etc for items associated with equipment on panel B etc.

In large control cubicles where an entire cubicle has only one panel or function. The item numbers on the material schedule shall uniquely identify the items associated with equipment within the entire cubicle.

## **13.8** Metalwork Detail

If metalwork fabrication detail is required to undertake control cubicle construction, it shall be shown on drawings separate from equipment layout drawings.



# 14 Material Schedules

### 14.1 Dimensions and Format

The dimensions and format of material schedules shall be as shown on drawing 4-1.

Overall dimensions of material schedules shall remain unaltered.

The format may be amended to exclude code and/or label columns as necessary with a corresponding increase in description column width.

### 14.2 Arrangement

Material schedules shall be arranged in a maximum of three vertical columns per A1 drawing sheet. The standard preferred arrangement and location for material schedules is that the first column occupies the right-hand side of the drawing sheet and be arranged so that the top and right-side border lines are common to the material schedule and drawing sheet and that the third column occupies the left-hand side of the drawing sheet and be arranged so that the top and left side border lines are common to the material schedule and drawing sheet.

Exception: For large projects only, where the entire A1 drawing/s is dedicated to the purpose of displaying the material schedule only, and where the material schedule is distributed over two or more drawing sheet parts, the material schedule arrangements as described above may be reversed.

This exception to the standard arrangement should only be applied in limited situations and only where large quantities of materials are required, otherwise, the standard arrangement method shall be applied.

### 14.3 Item Numbers – Order of Listing

The order of listing of item number shall be from top of sheet to bottom, with lower numbers occupying upper positions, irrespective of the number of columns.

Where switchboards are assembled using panels having different functions and which are considered independent of all the other panels in the switchboard and identified by a unique panel identification letter. e.g. "Panel A". The item numbers on the material schedule shall uniquely identify the equipment associated with each panel, e.g. A1, A2 etc for equipment on panel A and B1, B2 etc for equipment on panel B etc.

In large switchboards where an entire cubicle has only one panel or function, such as, an incoming cubicle consisting of only a Service Protective Device (SPD) and supply authority metering devices. Then the item numbers on the material schedule shall uniquely identify the equipment associated with the entire cubicle, e.g. A1, A2 etc.

# 14.4 Guidelines for Compiling

The compiling of material schedules shall be along the following guidelines.

Descriptions shall be limited to the name and function of equipment.

Specifications shall include the manufacturer's name, catalogue number and all pertinent information sufficient for the correct identification and supply of the equipment, by non-technical store persons.

Manufacturer's voltage ratings shall be stated irrespective of the intended supply voltage.

All associated parts and/or accessories having separate identifying catalogue numbers shall be listed below the parent item, within one common item number.

A typical material schedule is shown on drawing 14-1.

# 14.5 Renumbering New Project Drawing Material Schedule Items

Where new project material schedules are compiled from information provided in standard switchboard design drawings, the equipment and item numbers shall not be re-numbered and shall remain the same as shown on the standard switchboard design drawing/s. Within the standard switchboard designs, optional equipment is provided, which may be selected or omitted as necessary, to suit project needs. Where standard equipment is omitted from the project, the remaining item numbers shown on the project drawings shall maintain the item numbers of the standard switchboard design and not be re-numbered to remove holes in the item numbering system.

Where optional equipment item numbers have been omitted from a project material schedule compiled from standard switchboard design components, new or additional equipment shall not be re-assigned to the omitted item numbers. Instead, new or additional equipment may be assigned new item numbers following on from the last standard item number used.

# **14.6** Renumbering Existing project Drawings Material Schedule Items

Where existing project material schedules are revised for As constructed or upgrade purposes, equipment and associated item numbers may become obsolete and removed from the material schedule. Where any equipment is deleted from the project material schedule, the remaining item numbers shown on the existing project drawings shall maintain their current item numbers and not be re-numbered to remove holes in the item numbering system. Deleted item numbers shall be fully described in the drawing revision block.

Where equipment and item numbers are deleted from the project material schedule, new or additional equipment may be re-assigned to the deleted item number/s and the item number/s be re-used. This method is acceptable where limited space in the drawing does not allow for the creation of additional item numbers and the extension of the material schedule.

Alternately, where space in the drawing does allow for the creation of additional item numbers and the extension of the material schedule, new or additional equipment may be assigned new item numbers following on from the last item number used on the project.

# 14.7 Identification of Omitted or Deleted Item Numbers

Where item numbers have been omitted from new project material schedules or deleted from existing material schedules, there is no requirement to leave a space between remaining items in the material schedule. However, if considered necessary, unused item numbers may be displayed in the 'ITEM' number column with a corresponding entry in the 'DESCRIPTION' column of the material schedule. E.g.

ITEM	CODE	LABEL	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATION	QTY
22	AB	8, 9, 10	ACTIIVE BAR	<u>NETEC, AN165-13-R</u>	1
23-27			NOT USED		
28	MS	11	MAIN SWITCH	K+N, C32	1

# **14.8** Substitution of Standard Descriptions

Where new project material schedules are compiled from information provided in standard switchboard design drawings, the equipment descriptions shall be used as-is and not re-worded or substituted for other description/s. Substitution of Standard Specifications



Where new project material schedules are compiled from information provided in standard switchboard design drawings, the equipment specifications shall be used as-is and not re-worded or substituted for other products.

Exception: If material specifications are required to be altered to suit project specific requirements, equipment shall not be varied, without reference to the switchboard manufacturer and/or written dispensation sort from the Senior Principal Engineer, Electrical Standards, Engineering.

## **14.9** Substitution of Standard Quantities

Where new project material schedules are compiled from information provided in standard switchboard design drawings, and equipment has been uniquely identified, the equipment item quantities shall not be altered or re-placed with other values or wording. e.g., Where similar items, having unique item numbers are displayed on the standard switchboard design drawings, the items shall remain un-changed and not rationalized into one item and their combined quantity value altered or substituted for the wording "AS REQ'D".

### **14.10** Separation lines between Grouped Items

Where project material schedules are compiled from equipment grouped together on individual panels or in separate cubicles in accordance with Section 12.7, there is no requirement to leave space in the material schedule between the grouped items and/or insert special text inside the material schedule as a heading between grouped items. e.g. PANEL B followed by the panel B items etc.

However, a thickened horizontal dividing line may be used in the material schedule, between groups of items, such as between Panel A and Panel B etc to assist in the ease of reading the project material schedule.



# **15** Material Schedules

### **15.1** Dimensions and Format

The dimensions and format of label schedules shall be as shown on drawings 4-1.

Overall dimensions of label schedules shall remain unaltered.

### 15.1.1 Standard Label and Signs

Where new project label schedules are compiled from information provided in standard switchboard design drawings, the labels and signs shall be used as-is and not re-worded or substituted for other products.

Exception: If standard labels and signs make provision for adjustable text indicated by asterisks (\*) and are required to be altered to suit project specific requirements, the text may be varied to suit, without the need for dispensation.

### 15.2 Arrangement

Label schedules shall be arranged in a maximum of three vertical columns per A1 drawing sheet.

The first column shall occupy the left-hand side of the drawing sheet and be arranged so that the top and left side border lines are common to the label schedule and drawing sheet.

The third column shall occupy the right-hand side of the drawing sheet and be arranged so that the top and right-side border lines are common to the label schedule and drawing sheet.

# 15.3 Project Labels

### 15.3.1 New Projects

New project labels shall be detailed fully on a label schedule with regard to profile dimensions and lettering heights.

The presentation of text within engineering drawings to comply with AS 1100 - Technical Drawing, which specifies standard text heights of 2.5, 3.5, 5.0, 7.0 and 10mm. Label text should be displayed within label schedules utilizing these text heights, regardless of the height of text being specified for engraving or etching by the label manufacturer.

The following label text sizes commonly in use and engraved/etched on labels, shall be displayed on the label drawing/s using the following text heights:

2.5mm high label text shall be presented on the drawing as 2.5mm high text.

3mm high label text shall be presented on the drawing as 3.5mm high text.

6mm high label text shall be presented on the drawing as 5mm high text.

12mm high label text shall be presented on the drawing as 7mm high text.

20mm high label text shall be presented on the drawing as 10mm high text.

Exception: Large tabular or graphic labels created by a printing process/es may utilize special linework, shading, fonts and text sizes. Where these labels are displayed within label schedules, text sizes and fonts should be adopted, to present a representation of the label as close as possible to the original.

The text font required by the Water Corporation for engraving/etching text on most labels is 'ARIAL', the standard font for engineering drawings used by the Water Corporation is 'ROMANS'. The width of these fonts differ and need to be taken into account when determining label lengths.

The overall dimensions of new labels if not provided by the designer shall be determined as follows:

A close approximate label length suitable for manufacturing purposes can be determined by the designer by adding up the number of text characters required and multiplying by a known factor (shown below) then adding 5 to 10mm if space permits.

Letter Size	Multiplication Factor	
2.5 mm	1	
3 mm	2.65	
6 mm	5.3	
12 mm	10.65	
20 mm	17.6 mm	

e.g. label required "MAIN SWITCH".

Number of characters (including space between words) = 11.

Letter size required = 6mm high text

Multiplication factor = 5.3

 $\therefore 11 \text{ x } 5.3 = 58.3 \text{mm}$ 

As text length is 58.3mm, a label length of 70mm would be suitable if space permits. If space does not permit, the characters can be reduced in width slightly during manufacture.

The arrangement of text shown on the drawing shall be in the format required on the finished label.

Where vertical lines are required to separate text within a label, the location of such lines shall be dimensioned back to a common origin, with a running dimension. Dimensioning is not required to position text.

### 15.3.2 As Constructed Drawings

As constructed project labels should be detailed on a label schedule.

The overall dimensions of As Constructed labels are not always known and therefore cannot be drawn to correct profile. Label text information should be included in a label schedule even though dimensions are unknown.

### 15.4 Label Drawing Scales

Labels appearing in label schedules shall be drawn full size at sheet size A1 wherever possible.

Label schedule drawings shall include a bar scale indicating that the drawing is at a scale of 1:1 at sheet size A1.

Where large labels cannot be drawn full size on the label schedule, they shall be drawn as large as possible within the label schedule columns and the correct dimension sizes shall appear in the 'wide' and 'high' columns. The dimension text shall be underlined to represent that the label shown is not to scale.

Labels appearing on layouts shall be drawn to the same scale as the layout drawing.



# **15.5** Identification of Labels

### **15.5.1 Project Drawings**

Each label shall be identified by a unique number.

Label numbers shall appear in the label schedule and in the material schedule.

Label numbers shall be displayed in the column titled 'LABEL' provided in the material schedule.

Where several separate items of equipment are identified with a common label then, in such instances, the label number shall appear in the material schedule against each individual item of equipment.

In circumstances where labels are not readily identified on layouts, a leader may be taken from the label to a location outside the view main profile and the word "LABEL" with applicable number shown.

Exception: In limited applications where available space does not readily allow a label to be identified with the word 'LABEL' the label number may be prefixed with the letter "L"

The label number shall be included in the material schedule.

### **15.6** Label Schedules

All labels shall be listed and specified in label schedules except that, for a single label, the schedule may be omitted. The arrangement of label schedule columns shall be as shown on drawing 15 -1.

Label schedules may be incorporated as part of other drawing's or arranged as separate drawings.

The choice of arrangement, either on a separate label schedule drawing or incorporated as part of another drawing will be determined by the magnitude of the quantity of labels required to be displayed.

A typical label schedule arranged on separate drawing part sheets is shown on drawings15-1.1, 15-1.2.

### **15.7** Label Numbers – Order of Listing

The order of listing of label numbers shall be from top of sheet to bottom, with lower numbers occupying upper positions, irrespective of the number of columns. Where switchboards are assembled using panels having different functions and which are considered independent of all the other panels in the switchboard and identified by a unique panel identification letter. e.g., "Panel A". The label numbers on the label schedule shall uniquely identify the equipment associated with each panel. E.g., A1, A2 etc for labels associated with equipment on panel A and B1, B2 etc for labels associated with equipment on panel B etc.

In large switchboards where an entire cubicle has only one panel or function, such as, an incoming cubicle consisting of only a Service Protection Device (SPD) and supply authority metering devices. Then the label numbers on the label schedule shall uniquely identify the labels associated with equipment associated with the entire cubicle, e.g. A1, A2 etc.



# **15.8** General Requirements

General requirements applicable to all power diagrams include the following.

- (a) Diagrams shall be drawn for the power off, i.e. main switch open condition.
- (b) Diagrams shall be drawn with normal power flow left to right and top to bottom.
- (c) Items of equipment shall be grouped and enclosed within panel and/or switchboard perimeter lines as shown on drawings 16-1 and 16-2.
- (d) Ratings of fuses shall be shown alongside the fuse symbols and shall include the rating of the fitting shown above a horizontal line, with the cartridge link rating below.
- (e) The actual current ratios in use shall be shown adjacent to current transformer symbols irrespective of alternative tapping's available, or the number of primary turns applicable.
- (f) Items of equipment associated with control circuits, e.g., fuses, isolators, etc, if included on power diagrams shall not be repeated on control diagrams.
- (g) All codes shall be interpreted fully by means of a separate Code Schedule included on each power diagram or power diagram sheet part.
- (h) All moulded-case circuit breaker protection settings shall NOT be displayed or on each power diagram or power diagram sheet part. Circuit breaker protection settings shall be displayed only in one location within the project primary design Protection Grading Curves drawing or the design summary Protection Grading Curves drawing.
- The maximum nominal current rating only of the circuit breaker shall be displayed adjacent each circuit breaker symbol on the power diagram or power diagram sheet part.

The note '(SEE PROTECTION SETTINGS, REFER \*\*\*\*-40-\*\*)' referencing the protection settings shall be located adjacent the circuit breaker symbol.

- (i) All miniature Circuit breakers having non-adjustable settings, shall be displayed adjacent each circuit breaker symbol on the power diagram or power diagram sheet part.
- (ii) The wording 'Single Line Power Diagram' or similar, shall NOT be used in drawing titles. Drawings shall be titled 'Power Diagram' only.

### **15.9** Codes

Codes shall be assigned to identify all electrical power symbols used on power diagrams.

All codes shall be interpreted fully by means of a separate Code Schedule included on each power diagram or power diagram sheet part.

### **15.10** Cable, wire, and Conductor Identification

Power diagrams shall have all cables, wires and conductors identified by symbols, descriptions, notes and cable numbers as appropriate for each project application.

For small projects, cables and conductors identified by symbols combined with cable specifications is sufficient identification. For general small wiring not specifically identified on the drawing, the minimum wiring sizes can be described in the general notes.

For medium size and large projects, cables identified by symbols combined with a cable numbering system fully detailed in a cable schedule shall be used. For general small wiring not specifically identified on the drawing, the minimum wiring sizes can be described in the general notes.



# 16 **Power Diagrams**

## **16.1** General Requirements

General requirements applicable to all power diagrams include the following.

- (a) Diagrams shall be drawn for the power off, i.e. main switch open condition.
- (b) Diagrams shall be drawn with normal power flow left to right and top to bottom.
- (c) Items of equipment shall be grouped and enclosed within panel and/or switchboard perimeter lines as shown on drawings 16-1 and 16-2.
- (d) Ratings of fuses shall be shown alongside the fuse symbols and shall include the rating of the fitting shown above a horizontal line, with the cartridge link rating below.
- (e) The actual current ratios in use shall be shown adjacent to current transformer symbols irrespective of alternative tapping's available, or the number of primary turns applicable.
- (f) Items of equipment associated with control circuits, e.g., fuses, isolators, etc, if included on power diagrams shall not be repeated on control diagrams.
- (g) All codes shall be interpreted fully by means of a separate Code Schedule included on each power diagram or power diagram sheet part.
- (h) All moulded-case circuit breaker protection settings shall NOT be displayed or on each power diagram or power diagram sheet part. Circuit breaker protection settings shall be displayed only in one location within the project primary design Protection Grading Curves drawing or the design summary Protection Grading Curves drawing.
- The maximum nominal current rating only of the circuit breaker shall be displayed adjacent each circuit breaker symbol on the power diagram or power diagram sheet part.

The note '(SEE PROTECTION SETTINGS, REFER \*\*\*\*-40-\*\*)' referencing the protection settings shall be located adjacent the circuit breaker symbol.

- (iii) All miniature Circuit breakers having non-adjustable settings, shall be displayed adjacent each circuit breaker symbol on the power diagram or power diagram sheet part.
- (iv) The wording 'Single Line Power Diagram' or similar, shall NOT be used in drawing titles. Drawings shall be titled 'Power Diagram' only.

### **16.2** Codes

Codes shall be assigned to identify all electrical power symbols used on power diagrams.

All codes shall be interpreted fully by means of a separate Code Schedule included on each power diagram or power diagram sheet part.

# 16.3 Cable, wire, and Conductor Identification

Power diagrams shall have all cables, wires and conductors identified by symbols, descriptions, notes and cable numbers as appropriate for each project application.

For small projects, cables and conductors identified by symbols combined with cable specifications is sufficient identification. For general small wiring not specifically identified on the drawing, the minimum wiring sizes can be described in the general notes.

For medium size and large projects, cables identified by symbols combined with a cable numbering system fully detailed in a cable schedule shall be used. For general small wiring not specifically identified on the drawing, the minimum wiring sizes can be described in the general notes.



# **16.4** Conductor and Cable Symbols

### **16.4.1** Conductor Symbol

The symbols used to identify conductors and cables shall be as per Australian and IEC 60617 Standards.

The symbol for a conductor shall be as per AS/NZS 1102-103:1997 (Withdrawn) item 03-01-01.

The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors shall be FORM 2 as per AS/NZS 1102-103:1997 (Withdrawn) item 03-01-03.

### 16.4.2 Cable Symbol

The symbol for conductors in a cable shall be as per AS/NZS 1102-103:1997 (Withdrawn) item 03-01-09. **This symbol shall only be used to represent a multi-core cable**. It shall not be used to identify single core cables, single cable cores, busbars, wires, or other types of conductors.

The symbol for conductors in a cable as per AS/NZS 1102-103:1997 (Withdrawn) item 03-01-10 is non-preferred and should not be used.

# 16.5 Methods of Presenting Conductors and Cables on Power Diagrams

There are two basic methods preferred for presenting conductor or cable information on power diagrams.

Method 1

A single conductor or single cable core shall be shown as a single continuous line. A leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) the conductor may be added. The leader line will be followed by the conductor specification or a single core cable number. The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors may be added if required.

Method 2

A multi-core cable shall be shown as a continuous line or parallel continuous lines representing each conductor. The continuous line/s shall have a cable symbol (elongated circle as per AS/NZS 1102-103:1997 (Withdrawn) item 03-01-09) applied to the conductor/s. This cable symbol may be combined with a leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) the cable symbol. The leader line will be followed by a cable specification or a multi-core cable number. The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors may be added if required.

# 16.6 Conductor and Cable Requirements for Different Types of Power Diagrams

The following provides specific guidance for presenting conductor and cable information on single-line representation and multiline representation power diagrams.

### **16.6.1** Single-line Representation for Single Conductors

- A single conductor or single cable core shall be shown as a single continuous line representing only ACTIVE OR LIVE conductors.
- Earth conductors shall not be shown on single line representation power diagrams.
- A leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) the conductor may be added.
- The leader line will be followed by the conductor specification or a single core cable number.



• The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors may be added if required. It shall comprise an oblique stroke followed by the figure for the number of ACTIVE OR LIVE conductors ONLY. e.g. 1 or 1(R) or 1(W) or 1 (B).

### **16.6.2** Single-line Representation for Multiple Conductors

- Multiple conductors or multiple single cable cores shall be shown as a single continuous line representing only ACTIVE OR LIVE conductors.
- Earth conductors shall not be shown on single line representation power diagrams.
- A leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) the conductor may be added.
- The leader line will be followed by the conductor specifications or multiple single core cable numbers.
- The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors may be added if required. It shall comprise an oblique stroke followed by the figure for the number of ACTIVE OR LIVE conductors ONLY, e.g. 2 or 3 or 1+N or 3+N or R or W or B or R+N or W+N or B+N.

### **16.6.3** Single-line Representation for Multi-core Cables

- A Multi-core cable shall be shown as a single continuous line representing only ACTIVE OR LIVE conductors.
- Earth conductors shall not be shown on single line representation power diagrams.
- The continuous line shall have a cable symbol applied to the conductor.
- The cable symbol may be combined with a leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) the cable symbol.
- The leader line will be followed by the multi-core cable specification or multi-core cable number.
- The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors within the cable may be added if required. It shall comprise an oblique stroke followed by the figure for the number of ACTIVE OR LIVE conductors ONLY. e.g. 2 or 3 or 6 or 1+N or 3+N

### **16.6.4** Single-line Representation for Multi-core Cables

- A single conductor or single cable core shall be shown as one or more continuous lines representing an ACTIVE OR LIVE OR EARTH conductor.
- A leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) each conductor may be added.
- The leader line will be followed by the conductor specifications or multiple single core cable numbers.
- The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors may be added if required. It shall comprise an oblique stroke followed by the figure for the number of ACTIVE OR LIVE OR EARTH conductors. e.g. 1 or N or E or R or W or B.



### **16.6.5** Multi-line Representation for Multiple Conductors

- Multiple conductors or multiple single cable cores shall be shown as one or more continuous lines representing the ACTIVE OR LIVE OR EARTH conductors.
- A leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) each conductor may be added.
- The leader line will be followed by the conductor specifications or multiple single core cable numbers.
- The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors may be added if required. It shall comprise an oblique stroke followed by the figure for the number of ACTIVE OR LIVE OR EARTH conductors. e.g. 1 or N or E or R or W or B.

### **16.6.6** Multi-line Representation for Multi-core Cables

- Multi-core cables shall be shown as one or more continuous lines representing the ACTIVE OR LIVE OR EARTH conductors.
- The continuous lines shall have a cable symbol applied to the conductors.
- The cable symbol may be elongated to cover all the conductors within the multi-core cable, if required.
- The cable symbol may be combined with a leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) the cable symbol.
- The leader line will be followed by the multi-core cable specification or multi-core cable number.
- The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors within the multi-core cable may be added if required. It shall comprise an oblique stroke followed by the figure for the number of ACTIVE OR LIVE OR EARTH conductors. e.g. 2 or 3 or 1+N or 3+N+E or R+N+E or W+N+E or B+N+E.

### 16.6.7 Combined Multi-line / Single-line Representation for Multi-core Cables

Where multi-line and single line representations are combined on the same drawing the single and multiple conductors shall be presented as described above, with the exception that the multi-core cable conductors shown in the single-line representation shall include EARTH conductors.

The qualifying symbol to identify the number of conductors within the multi-core cable may be added if required. It shall comprise an oblique stroke followed by the figure for the number of ACTIVE OR LIVE OR EARTH conductors. e.g. R+N or W+N or B+N or R+N+E or W+N+E or B+N+E or 3 or 3+E or 3+N+E.

### **16.6.8** Multi-line Representation for Multiple Bushbars

Single or multiple busbars shall be shown as continuous thick parallel lines representing each conductor.

Busbars shall only be identified by a leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) each busbar followed by text describing the busbar specification.

An example of a Power diagram showing multiple busbars is shown on drawing 16-4.



# **16.7** Cable Specification Format for Power Diagrams

Where cables are identified with a leader line and arrowhead pointing to (touching) the cable symbol or conductor followed by text describing the cable specification. The preferred format for presenting the conductor or cable specification shall consist of the following elements presented in the following order.

1<sup>st</sup> element: Number of cables

- 2<sup>nd</sup> element: Number of cable cores
- 3<sup>rd</sup> element: Conductor cross-sectional area
- 4<sup>th</sup> element: Identification of ancillary conductors with a reduced cross-sectional area
- 5<sup>th</sup> element: Conductor material
- 6<sup>th</sup> element: Conductor insulation material
- 7th element: Bedding insulation material
- 8<sup>th</sup> element: Armour material
- 9<sup>th</sup> element: Sheath (jacket) insulation material

10<sup>th</sup> element: Voltage rating of the cable

The assembled cable specification shall be presented in a left to right sequence, from the  $1^{st}$  element through to the  $10^{th}$  element, i.e.  $1^{st}$  element  $2^{nd}$  element  $3^{rd}$  element -----  $10^{th}$  element.

(NOTE: Not all cables require all 10 elements. Elements may be omitted if not required)

The elements of the following cable specification example are fully described below:

1 x 3 core 25mm2 + E Cu PVC XLPE PVC 0.6/1kV

Each element need only be separated by a space, the use of other characters such as a full stop (.), comma (,), forward slash (/) etc is not required.

### **16.7.1** Number of Cables

The number of individual cables required for each circuit.

For example, if there is only one cable whether single or multi-core, then the number would be '1'.

If each phase (RWB) is an individual single core cable, then the number would be '3'.

EXCEPTION: For Multi-line power diagrams the number of cables may be omitted if each conductor is identified separately by a leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) each conductor.

### 16.7.2 Number of Cable Cores

The number of cable cores within a multicore cable.

For a single-core cable, the number would be '1'

For a multi-core cable, the number is either:

- The total number of cores (where all cores have the same cross-sectional area). e.g. If a multicore cable has only three cores, then the number would be 3
- The number of the main current carrying cores (where large conductors and ancillary conductors having smaller cross-sectional areas are combined within the same cable). e.g. If a multi-core cable has four cores with the same large cross-sectional area (RWBN) and a single core with one small cross sectional area (E), then the number would be '4'.



EXCEPTION: For Multi-line power diagrams the number of cable cores may be omitted if each conductor is identified separately by a leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) each conductor.

#### 16.7.3 Conductor Cross Sectional Area

The cross-sectional area of main current carrying core/s within the cable, typically measured in the metric unit of square millimetres. (mm2).

Example: 25mm2

NOTE: It is possible to specify both metric and imperial cables by utilizing the alternate method where the number of strands of wire are displayed followed by the nominal diameter of the wire. e.g.: 7/.064. This method should normally be restricted to Imperial cables.

Where Imperial cables exist, the Imperial cable dimensions are in the form "Number of strands of wire followed by the nominal diameter of the wire) may be used as long as the imperial unit of measurement is displayed e.g. INCH or the abbreviation. (").

Example: 7/.064 INCH or 7/.064"

# 16.7.4 Identification of Ancillary Conductors with a Reduced Cross Sectional Area

Where multi-core cables have ancillary conductors with cross sectional areas smaller than the main current carrying conductors, the purpose of the ancillary conductor shall be identified. Typically the earth conductor within a three phase multicore cable has a reduced cross-sectional area. The letter E (for earth) is to be combined with the cross sectional area of the main current carrying core/s.

e.g. (Main current carrying core/s) + (Ancillary conductor identification)

Example: 25mm2+E

EXCEPTION: For Multi-line power diagrams ancillary conductors may be omitted as each conductor is identified separately by a leader line with an arrowhead pointing to (touching) each conductor.

#### **16.7.5** Conductor material

Chemical element symbols shall be used to describe conductor material.

For example,

Cu for copper or Al for aluminium etc

#### **16.7.6** Conductor Insulation Material

Abbreviations in general use within the cable industry shall be used to describe insulation material.

For example,

CSPE – Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene Synthetic Rubber

EPR – Ethylene Propylene Rubber

PVC - Polyvinylchloride

XLPE – Cross Linked Polyethylene

TPR - Thermoplastic rubber

Cable manufacturer's proprietary product codes may be used where a specific insulation product is required.



For example,

LSFLEX R-70 (X-HF-110) - Cross-linked, Thermoset, Elastomeric

#### **16.7.7 Bedding Insulation Material**

Abbreviations in general use within the cable industry shall be used to describe bedding material.

Most bedding compounds are similar to conductor insulation material.

For example,

PVC – Polyvinylchloride

LSF - Low Smoke and Fume

LSHF - Low Smoke Halogen free

#### 16.7.8 Armour Material

The material required to provide physical protection to the cable.

For example,

AWA - Aluminium Wire Armour

SWA - Steel Wire Armour

GSFA - Galvanized Steel Flat Armour

GSTA - Galvanized Steel Tape Armour

GSWB - Galvanized Steel Wire Braid

MIMS - Mineral Insulated Metal Sheath (insulation typically magnesium oxide powder)

PILSWA - Paper Insulated Lead Covered Steel Wire Armoured

#### 16.7.9 Sheath (Jacket) Insulation Material

Abbreviations in general use within the cable industry shall be used to sheath insulation material. For example,

- CPE Chlorinated Polyethylene
- CSPE Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene Synthetic Rubber
- EPDM Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer
- LSHF Low Smoke Halogen free
- LSZH Low Smoke Zero Halogen
- PUR Polyure than e
- PVC Polyvinylchloride
- TPE Thermoplastic Elastomer
- TPR Thermoplastic rubber
- TPS Thermoplastic Sheath

#### 16.7.10 Voltage Rating of the Cable

Presented in the form \*.\*/\*kV where:

The first number indicates the RMS voltage rating of the insulation between conductor and earth.



The second number indicates the RMS voltage rating of the insulation between adjacent conductors.

e.g. 0.6/1kV, 1.8/3kV, 3.6/6kV, 6/10kV, 8.7/15kV, 12/20kV, 18/30kV

#### **16.7.11** Additional Information and Abbreviations

Other information and abbreviations may be included in cable specifications to fully describe the cable. For example,

ABS - Aerial Bundle Conductor

An example of single-line power diagram showing cable symbols and cable specification examples is shown on drawing 16-1.

An example of a multi-line power diagrams showing cable symbols and cable specification examples is shown on drawing 16-2.

An example of a combined single-line and multi-line power diagram showing cable symbols and cable specification examples is shown on drawing 16-3

An example of a multi-line power diagram showing busbar identification is shown on drawing 16-4.

#### **16.8 Power Diagrams – Single Line Presentation**

Single line presentation of power diagrams shall be used for the following purposes:

- Engineering design Both primary design drawings and design summary drawings.
- Large projects to represent the major power reticulation and switching functions within a large plant.
- Electrical safety interlocking facilities diagram
- HV switching diagram

Single line presentation of power diagrams shall not be used for detail design purposes.

With the Exception of High voltage Switchgear, the general requirement is for power diagrams to be drawn with normal power flow left to right and top to bottom is to be maintained for single line presentation of power diagrams.

Single line presentation of power diagrams representing High Voltage switchboards shall be drawn to match the assembled arrangement of the switchgear within the High Voltage switchboard, such that personnel standing in front of the switchboard can immediately identify the same device in the same relative location represented on the single line power diagram drawing. Where cables enter and exit the High Voltage switchgear from the bottom the power diagram shall be drawn likewise.

An example of single line presentation of power diagrams for a major pump station installation is shown on drawing 16-5.

Termination details for items such as a metering selector switch, shall be referred to multi-line standard reference drawings, or to metering and protection circuit drawings, where such are included as part of a major project.

### **16.9** Electrical Safety Interlocking Facilities Diagram

Where switchgear interlocking is required for small projects it shall be represented on project power diagrams. For large projects, switchgear interlocking may require an Electrical safety interlocking facilities diagram. This drawing should be based on the project single line representation power diagram.

Switchgear interlock symbols and interlock key identification shall be interpreted fully by means of a separate legend included on each Electrical safety interlocking facilities diagram.

The Corporation preferred interlock symbols are shown on drawing 17-1.



An example of interlocking within a power diagram is shown on drawing 16-6.

An example of an Electrical Safety Interlocking Facilities diagram is shown on drawing 10-6.

### **16.10 Power Diagrams – Multi-line presentation**

Multi line presentation of power diagrams is to be used for both large and small projects to represent detail design components for the manufacture, operation and maintenance of individual switchboards, starters and distribution boards.

An example of multi-line presentation is shown on drawing 16-2

#### 16.11 Grid Referencing

All power diagrams shall be arranged to provide grid referencing in accordance with requirements of Section 8 of this Electrical Design Standard.

#### **16.12** Wire Presentation

All power wires and cables represented on power diagrams shall be shown as continuous lines. Wires on power diagrams which are a continuation of the control circuitry should be represented as defined by Section 18 – Control Diagrams.



## 17 High Voltage Switching Diagrams

### 17.1 General

High Voltage switching diagrams are special purpose drawings with unique features created for detailing safe high voltage switching operations.

High Voltage switching diagrams for each site containing high voltage switchgear and high voltage power distribution shall be created by the Corporation.

The drawings shall only be located within the corporations drawing plan-set, titled "HV Switching Diagrams for various sites", plan-set number 55979.

High Voltage switching diagrams existing within bundles 1 to 75 of planset 55979 shall remain current and active until cancelled. No further drawings shall be added to bundles 76-99.

The existing drawings within bundles 1 to 75 will be cancelled and replaced over time with new High Voltage switching diagrams as described below.

### **17.2** Drawing Management and Control

High Voltage Switching Diagrams within planset 55979 shall be secured within the Corporations Drawing Management System to ensure accountability of change control by authorized personnel.

Project engineering concept and detail design drawings containing high voltage switchgear and high voltage power distribution shall be secured within the Corporations Drawing Management System to ensure accountability of change control by authorized personnel.

Co-ordination of drawings within planset 55979 and HV drawings at existing or new sites is essential and permission to access drawings shall be obtained from the Team Leader – Mechanical & Electrical Field Support or Senior Principal Engineer – Mechanical & Electrical within the Engineering Business Unit, Assets Planning and Delivery Group.

To request access to existing drawings or reserve new drawing numbers at existing or new sites contact the Team Leader – Drawing Management.

### **17.3 Drawing Types**

A set of new HV switching diagrams will consist of one or more drawings titled as shown:

- Locality layout and/or Site layout and/or Pole route layout and/or building layout
- System overview
- HV switching and interlocking Diagram

### 17.4 Drawing Numbering System for Planset 55979

New High Voltage switching diagram drawings shall be numbered in accordance with the following system:

Planset Number - 55979

Bundle Number - In the range 100-999

Sheet Number - In the range 1-999

Part Number - In the range 1-99

Issue Letter

• In the range A-Z (Note: Issue Y is the last useable issue letter)



• All new drawings shall be issue 'A'

## 17.5 Drawing Bundle Number Grouping by Region

Drawing bundles shall be assigned by region in accordance with the following system:

Bundle No	Region
100	Reserved for drawings common to all regions e.g.
101-200	Metropolitan Region - North
201-300	Metropolitan Region - South
301-400	Goldfields & Agricultural Region
401-500	Great Southern Region
501-600	Mid-West Region
601-700	North-West Region
701-800	South-West Region

### **17.6 Drawing Bundle Numbering by Site**

Each site containing HV switchgear and HV power distribution shall be assigned a separate bundle number within its respective regional bundle number group.

### **17.7 Drawing Sheet and Part Numbering**

Each High Voltage switching diagram shall be arranged only in the following order and assigned the following sheet and part numbers.

### **17.8 Drawing Content and Presentation**

#### 17.8.1 Locality Layout and/or Site Layout, Pole Route and Building Layouts

The Locality layout, Site layout, pole route layout and building layout drawings should be based on civil site plans. For convenience and consistent and accurate site detail an AutoCAD copy of a civil site plan should be obtained.

In accordance with Design Standard DS80 the locality plan and Electrical Site layout drawings shall be drawn using the Co-ordinate System – Map Grid of Australia (MGA94).

The amount of civil detail included on electrical site layouts shall be limited to that necessary for the ready location and appreciation of the electrical installations.

Civil features and details shall not appear prominent to the detriment of electrical detail clarity, i.e. those dimensions, level markings, contour lines etc which are not relevant to the electrical work should not be included or alternately be made not visible. Manipulation of AutoCAD layer settings to turn off unwanted layers containing unwanted features is recommended. If unwanted features cannot be turned off then their line thicknesses shall be reduced such that they display with less prominence.

#### 17.8.2 System Overview

The purpose of the system overview drawing is to facilitate quick familiarization of a site and to identify the location of all the HV components. The drawing aids in the planning and development of HV switching programmes which increases safety for personnel.

The drawing provides the Issuing Officer an overview of the HV system and allows for the easier development of the HV switching programme. In addition, the drawing provides the Switching

Programme Checker, who may not have an intimate understanding of the site, a comprehensive overview of the system.

The system overview drawing should be based on the data contained within the project single line representation power diagram and/or Electrical safety interlocking facilities diagrams.

The system overview drawing shall be presented in a simplified form, the physical location and relational association of equipment is not necessary.

The system overview drawing will include features such as HV switches, HV circuit breakers, HV isolators, HV transformers, HV bus-tie switches, voltage transformers, current transformers, metering, surge diverters etc. LV switchboards which are required for the complete understanding of the system for safe operation of the plant need be included.

The system overview drawing shall not include mechanical, key and electrical interlocking of the High Voltage system, HV control circuitry or HV switching operation instructional notes.

For large sites where the system overview drawing cannot be easily contained within one drawing sheet the drawing shall be divided in to separate drawing sheet parts and assigned part numbers.

Each individual drawing part shall be titled as for the primary drawing except that the part number of the individual drawing sheet shall be appended to the end of title line 4.

System overview drawings shall not be compressed to force the presentation to be congested or cramped and should incorporate the following features: general ease of appreciation, clarity of detail, balanced uncluttered appearance and provision for possible future extensions or additions.

To facilitate the understanding of the system overview drawings when divided into individual drawing parts, grid referencing in accordance with requirements of Section 8 of this Electrical Design Standard shall be used.

Only where necessary, the wording 'ADJOINS DRAWING 55979-\*\*\*-\*\*' may be located within the border of each system overview part drawing to indicate the adjoining drawing sheet and its part number.

(*Replace asterisks with the planset, bundle and sheet numbers of each drawing*). To identify the relevant project drawing set from which the system overview is derived, each system overview drawing shall have the following note included within the general notes:

"THIS DRAWING DERIVED FROM \*\*\*\*-\*\* \*"

(Replace asterisks with the planset, bundle and sheet numbers and the issue letter of each drawing).

Where room permits, individual reference drawing numbers may be located adjacent individual switchboard components within the body of the system overview drawings. Each reference shall have the following wording:

"(SEE DRAWING \*\*\*\*-\*\*-\*\* \*)"

(Replace asterisks with the planset, bundle and sheet numbers and the issue letter of each drawing).

Where room does not permit individual reference drawing numbers to be located adjacent individual switchboard components within the body of the system overview drawing, drawing references shall appear in the general notes and have the following wording:

"FOR MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKS REFER DRAWING \*\*\*\*-\*\*-\*\* \*"

(Replace asterisks with the planset, bundle and sheet numbers and the issue letter of each drawing).



#### 17.8.3 HV Switching and Interlocking Diagram

The purpose of the HV Switching and Interlocking Diagram is to create a HV Switching Programme for the day-to-day operation and maintenance of HV assets, by condensing essential HV data contained in multiple engineering design drawings into one drawing.

The benefits of this approach are to simplify the layout of information, standardize symbology, locate all HV switching diagrams in one drawing set for ease of maintaining the drawings and increase the safety for electrical workers while protecting HV switching assets and equipment.

The HV switching and interlocking diagram should be based on the project single line representation power diagram and/or Electrical safety interlocking facilities diagram.

HV switching and interlocking diagrams shall be drawn to match the assembled arrangement of HV switchgear within an installation. For example, a High Voltage switchboard shall be presented such that personnel standing in front of the switchboard can immediately identify the same device in the same relative location represented on the HV switching and interlocking diagram drawing.

Where cables enter and exit the High Voltage switchgear from the bottom the HV switching and interlocking diagram shall be drawn likewise.

The HV switching and interlocking diagram shall include all mechanical, key and electrical interlocking of the High Voltage system including ancillary equipment and should include any operational instructions and information necessary for the safe operation and switching of the plant.

#### **17.8.4** Code Schedule

The codes associated with the symbols located within the body of the System Overview drawing and the HV switching and interlocking diagram shall be fully interpreted by a code schedule. Code schedules can be positioned anywhere on the drawing, preference is given to bottom of the drawing sheet.

#### 17.8.5 Symbol Legend

Each HV switching and interlocking diagram shall have a symbol legend located within the body of the drawing describing the interlocking symbols and their associated meanings used on the drawing. A sample symbol legend is provided on drawing 16-1. Symbol legends can be positioned anywhere on the drawing, preference is given to bottom of the drawing sheet.

#### 17.8.6 Interlock Key Legend

Each HV switching and interlocking diagram shall have an interlock key legend located within the body of the drawing describing the interlock key identification numbers and their associated meanings used on the drawing. A sample interlock key legend is provided on drawing 17-1. Interlock key legends can be positioned anywhere on the drawing, preference is given to bottom of the drawing sheet.

### 17.9 Grid Referencing

All HV switching diagrams shall be arranged to provide grid referencing in accordance with requirements of Section 8 of this Electrical Design Standard.

#### **17.10** Wire Presentation

All power wires and cables represented on HV Switching diagrams shall be shown as continuous lines.

The Corporation preferred interlock symbols are shown on drawing 17-1

An example of a System Overview drawing is shown on drawing 17-2

An example of a HV switching and interlocking diagram is shown on drawing 17-3



## **18** Control Diagrams

#### **18.1 Definitions**

The word 'control' as used in industry has many meanings and covers a very broad range of functions. Within the Water Corporation the word 'control' when used for electrical applications is defined as follows:

#### POWER SYSTEMS CONTROL

Functions related to the operation and protection of electrical power systems.

#### OPERATIONAL PROCESS CONTROL

Functions related to the supervision and operation of process control systems, (Includes SCADA, Instrumentation and Communications).

#### **18.2** General Requirements

- (a) As a general requirement all control diagrams shall be drawn for the power off, no flow, no pressure, tanks and pipes empty condition.
- (b) Diagrams shall be arranged for normal logic flow left to right and top to bottom.
- (c) Control diagrams developed from standards such as MN01 or compiled from information provided in standard switchboard design drawings shall incorporate unchanged, the presentation, the terminal numbers, wire number, plug & socket numbers, pin numbers and contact designations, etc as shown on the standard drawings.(d) Timer settings and similar information shall be shown adjacent to the relevant symbols where practicable.

### **18.3** Control Diagrams for Power Systems Control Applications

#### **18.3.1** Control Diagrams – Where Required

Control diagrams should be produced for the following power system applications:

- 1. Motor starter control diagrams for:
  - Direct on-line starter
  - Auto Transformer starter
  - Electronic Soft Starter
  - Variable Speed Controller
- 2. Automatic transfer switch control diagram
- 3. Protection control diagram
- 4. Brush lifting facilities control diagram
- 5. Rheostatic rotor starter control diagram
- 6. Valve motor control diagram

An example of a motor control diagram for a small pump station is shown on drawing 18-1.

An example of a motor control diagram for a major pump station is shown on drawing 18-2.



#### 18.3.2 Control Diagram Presentation and drawing Numbering

Where two or more control diagrams are presented on separate drawings, the drawing titles shall be unique to represent the purpose of each individual control diagram and each control diagram shall be provided with its own drawing number. The use of one common title within Title Lines 3 an/or 4 having the extension of "-PART 1' or 'PART 2" etc shall not be used.

### **18.4** Control Diagrams for Operational Process Control Applications

Control diagrams should be produced for the following operational process control system applications:

- 1. RTU control diagram
- 2. PLC control diagram
- 3. UV disinfection control diagram
- 4. Networking
- 5. Operator Interface Panel

### **18.5** Control Diagrams for Other Control Applications

Control diagrams should be produced for the following application:

1. Cathodic protection control diagram

#### **18.6** Codes

Codes shall be assigned to identify all electrical control symbols used on control diagrams.

All codes shall be interpreted fully by means of a separate Code Schedule included on each power diagram or power diagram sheet part.

Tag and loop numbers as described in ANSI/ISA 5.1 - 2022 - Instrumentation Symbols and Identification are NOT codes as described in this design standard. Tag and loop numbers shall not be substituted for codes.

Within electrical control drawings an electrical device or instrument shall be identified by a code.

In limited applications, if it is necessary to identify an instrument on an electrical control drawing the instrumentation tag and loop number may be included on the electrical drawings as secondary information only and located adjacent to the code.

The instrumentation tag and loop number shall not form part of the code.

### **18.7** Location of Codes

#### 18.7.1 Contacts

Contact identification codes shall be located above contact symbols.

#### 18.7.2 Coils

- (a) Relay coil identification codes shall be located outside the symbol, preferably above.
- (b) Where the relay is shown detailed as a sub-assembly or as a black box, the code may be located within the boundary lines.



### **18.8** Wire Presentation

#### 18.8.1 Internal

Wires connected to equipment or terminals on a panel, but which do not leave the panel, shall be shown as a 'continuous thin' line as shown in the table titled 'Electrical power and control' on drawing 5-1.

#### 18.8.2 External

Wires connected to equipment or terminals on a panel, and which exit the panel to interconnect with another panel or piece of equipment within the same cubicle or external to the cubicle shall be shown as a 'dashed thin' line as shown in the table titled 'Electrical power and control' on drawing 5-1.

#### **18.9** Wire Junctions and Terminations

#### **18.9.1** Definitions

Wire connections displayed using the junction symbol (i.e. the filled in circle) on schematic diagrams, do not indicate any specific wire junction method or any devices required to make the junction. The junction symbol only indicates that the lines representing wires are 'electrically' connected.

An example of different wire junction presentations is shown on drawing 18-3.

Wire connections displayed using the terminal symbol (i.e. the open circle) on schematic diagrams, not only indicate a specific wire junction method, but show exactly where each wire terminates and identifies each terminating device.

#### **18.9.2** Terminal types

There are primarily three types of terminals shown on control diagrams.

Type 1.

Typically, a screw type or push-in type connection device which is rail mounted and assembled singularly or in multiples. Used to facilitate connection between a conductor in a circuit on a panel (or within an enclosure) and either another circuit or another panel or a piece of equipment at an external location.

Terminals of this type can typically be arranged in any combination or orientation and be assigned any purpose. This type of terminal symbol is identified by a letter (T) above or adjacent the symbol.

Type 2.

Typically, a screw type connection device incorporated or moulded into proprietary switchgear or electrical devices by a manufacturer to facilitate connection between the internal circuitry of the device and other equipment in the circuit. Terminals of this type cannot be re-arranged and have a fixed purpose. This type of terminal symbol shall not be identified by a letter (T), but by the manufacturer's designation/s.

Type 3.

Typically, a plug and socket connection device assembled singularly or in multiples and incorporated or moulded into proprietary switchgear or electrical devices by a manufacturer to facilitate connection between the internal circuitry of the device and other equipment in the circuit. Terminals of this type cannot be re-arranged and have a fixed purpose. This type of terminal symbol shall not be identified by a letter (T), but by the manufacturer's designation/s.



#### **18.9.3** Terminal Representation

To differentiate between the three types of terminals, different combinations of symbols, codes and numbers are used.

- (a) Separately mounted terminals i.e. terminals not part of proprietary switchgear or electrical devices shall be shown as separate terminal symbols with the relevant identification letter and numbers located immediately above or adjacent to the symbol.
- (b) Terminals included as part of proprietary switchgear or electrical devices shall not be shown as separately mounted terminal symbols. There are three methods of presentation preferred for proprietary devices.

Method 1.

For simple devices e.g. relay coils and contacts the manufacturers connection identification number should appear immediately adjacent the symbol below the wire at the point of connection.

Method 2.

For complex devices where an internal component such as an individual relay contact or limit switch is required to be shown to convey extra information e.g. a normally open contact. The specific component along with its associated terminals shall be uniquely identified using the terminal symbol in association with the manufacturers connection identification number appearing above or adjacent the terminal symbol. The sub-assembly shall be represented enclosed in a common border and the name of the device displayed.

Method 3.

For complex devices where multiple modules are combined together to form the entire device and where each module has its own group of terminals, then the terminals associated with each module shall be uniquely identified using the terminal symbol in association with the manufacturers connection identification number appearing above or adjacent the terminal symbol. The whole assembly shall be represented enclosed in a common border.

(c) Plug and socket terminals included as part of proprietary switchgear or electrical devices shall not be shown as separately mounted terminal symbols. They shall be shown as a combined assembly using the terminal symbol and the plug and socket symbols. The manufacturers connection identification number shall appear below and adjacent the terminal symbol. The whole plug and socket assembly shall be represented enclosed in a common border.

Examples of terminal representation are shown on drawing 18-3.

#### **18.10** Similar Diagrams

For small project applications each motor control diagram shall be drawn separately regardless of whether they are considered similar. Each motor control diagram shall include a title or similar, to identify the specific pump or motor that the diagram represents.

For large projects, where control circuits are the same for a number of installations, as may be the case for several motor installations at one site, then a control diagram drawing for each installation or for one installation only may be provided. If the latter is the case, minor differences such as wire number and terminal number prefixes, which may be applicable to the installations not drawn shall be explained on the control diagram drawing by notes or tables.

### **18.11** Grid Referencing

All control diagrams shall be arranged to provide grid referencing in accordance with the requirements of Section 8-1 of this Electrical Design Standard.



### **18.12** Control Interconnections

Interconnection of the power systems control and operational process control is typically achieved by connecting power system relay coils and contacts to the process control RTU or PLC via interconnecting terminals.

Most of the power system control interconnections are typically presented on the motor control diagrams (other power system control interconnections may be located on other power system control drawings).

To achieve a complete and concise representation of the overall scheme control functionality on a project, two methods of presentation are to be employed.

#### Method 1

Where a single detail designer/manufacturer of a project is responsible for both the power systems control and operational process control design drawings the preferred method is to relocate the power system control interconnections from the motor control diagrams and other power system control interconnections that may be presented on other power system control drawings to the appropriate RTU or PLC control diagrams and cross reference the drawings in accordance with requirements of Section 8 of this Electrical Design Standard.

#### Method 2

Where two or more detail designer/manufacturers with responsibilities for separate project components and therefore separate power systems control drawings and separate operational process control drawings, the preferred method is to locate the power system control interconnections on the motor control diagrams. Other power system control interconnections are to be presented on other power system control drawings (as required).

The RTU or PLC control diagrams shall not have the power system control interconnections represented, but shall display a written reference to the power system motor control diagrams.

Likewise, the power system control interconnections represented on the motor control diagrams shall display a written reference to the operational process control RTU or PLC control diagrams.

This method reduces duplication, discrepancies and errors occurring across multiple drawings.



## **19 Communications Connection Diagrams for power applications**

Traditional protection and control devices for power applications (e.g. circuit breaker trip units) did not have communication functionality. New protection and control devices allow for serial communication utilizing different communications protocols. Where new protection and control devices are used, the traditional motor control diagram may be supplemented by a Communication Connection Diagram, if required.

### **19.1** General Requirements

The Communication Connection Diagram will generally describe each protection and control device in a simplified block diagram format, detailing the power and signal connections and cabling requirements as well as other features such as specialized communication adaptation devices.

Where control devices such as Automatic Changeover Switches, Variable Speed Controllers or Electronic Soft Starters etc have their own control diagrams the Communication connections may be shown on these diagrams in a simplified form with cross references to the overall Communications Connection Diagram.



## 20 Connection and Termination Diagrams

### **20.1** Connection Diagrams for Power System Interface Applications

Connection diagrams shall be produced to identify panel interconnections between the Power System Interface and other switchboard panels within the switchboard.

Connection diagrams should generally follow the presentation style of control diagrams.

An example of a connection diagram is shown on drawings 20-1.1 and 20-1.2

### **20.2** Termination Diagrams for Marshalling Applications

Termination diagrams shall be produced for applications where separate circuits within a switchboard are marshalled together to facilitate interconnection to a remote switchboard or cubicle.

A termination diagram shall be produced to marshal the circuit connections within each switchboard where it is to be connected to a remote switchboard housing the Power System Interface.

For large projects, termination diagrams may be produced for each field junction box.

For large projects, termination diagrams shall be coordinated with cable termination diagrams and cable schedules as appropriate.

### **20.3** Connection Diagrams for Other Applications

Connection diagrams may be produced for other applications, including communications connection Purposes, if required.



## 21 **Protection Logic Diagrams**

Protection Logic Diagrams shall be drawn for the purpose of describing the process logic for protection of power system applications.

Logic drawings created for this purpose shall be titled 'Protection Logic Diagrams' The use of the generic title 'Logic Diagram' shall not be used for this purpose.

### 21.1 Drawing Formats

#### 21.1.1 Excluded Formats

Protection logic functions shall be designed and documented in the block logic format.

Sequential Function Charts shall not be used to document sequential control functions

Ladder logic format shall not be used to document logic functions.

#### 21.1.2 Block Logic Diagram Format

Protection Logic Diagrams shall be drawn in the modular block logic format detailed in Section A2.3 of the Corporation's Electrical Design Standard No. DS22.

Protection logic programs shall be designed and drawn in modules with each module having a total input and output count of not more than 32.

Protection logic diagrams shall be arranged for ease of understanding rather than economy of logic elements.

Inputs and outputs to logic modules shall be either controller external connections or internal linkages designated as "Internal Buses". Module boundaries should be arranged so that Internal Buses only occur at "Milestones" in the logic flow.

Internal Buses connecting to logic inputs shall be shown to the left of relevant groups of logic elements.

Internal buses being generated by logic elements or from external inputs shall be shown to the right of relevant groups of logic elements.

All internal buses shall be annotated on the logic diagram describing the milestone represented.

### 21.2 Block Logic Symbols

Block Logic Symbols as adopted by the Corporation are shown on drawings 6-7, 6-8 and 6-9. These symbols shall be used to represent digital and analogue logic.

### **21.3 Presentation of Protection Logic Diagrams**

#### 21.3.1 Protection Logic Diagram Alignment

The vertical column presentation and column headings for presenting Protection logic diagrams is shown on drawing 20-1. All logic diagrams shall use this format.

To facilitate clear and easy readability of Protection logic diagrams all diagrams shall be drawn by assembling block logic symbols at regularly spaced intervals. The use of a grid spacing system shall be employed by the drafter when assembling logic symbols. A 6 x 6 or 12 x 12 grid interval is recommended, and all symbol origins and interconnecting lines shall be located on or along a grid intersection.



#### 21.3.2 Module Headings

Each Protection logic module shall have a module heading located below each module describing the function of each module.

#### 21.3.3 Legend

Each Protection logic diagram shall have a legend located within the body of the drawing describing the line types and their associated meanings used on the drawing. A sample legend is provided on drawing 21-1 and drawings 6-7, 6-8 and 6-9. Legends can be positioned anywhere on the drawing, preference is given to bottom of the drawing sheet.

#### 21.3.4 Code Schedule

The codes associated with the symbols connected to the external inputs or outputs shall be fully interpreted by a code schedule. Code schedules can be positioned anywhere on the drawing, preference is given to bottom of the drawing sheet.

Acronyms and abbreviations considered self-explanatory need not be included in a code schedule associated with the block logic symbols. Acronyms and abbreviations considered important for the clear understanding of the drawing may be described in the code schedule at the drafter's discretion.



## 22 Control Logic Diagrams

### **22.1** Drawing Formats

#### **22.1.1** Use of Sequential Function Charts

Sequential Function Charts in accordance with AS 4168.3-1994 may be used to document sequential control functions associated with process control. However, all Function Blocks within Sequential Function Charts shall be documented as Graphical Function Blocks.

Sequential Function Charts shall not be used to document protection functions. Similarly, Sequential Function Charts shall not be used to document non-sequential control functions.

Graphical Function Blocks shall be drawn as block logic diagrams as detailed hereunder.

#### 22.1.2 Block Logic Diagrams

Block Logic Diagrams shall be drawn in the modular format detailed in Section A2.3 of the Corporation's Electrical Design Standard No. DS22.

Logic programs shall be designed and drawn in modules with each module having a total input and output count of not more than 32. Inputs and outputs to logic modules shall be either PLC external connections or internal linkages designated as "Internal Buses". Module boundaries should be arranged so that Internal Buses only occur at "Milestones" in the logic flow.

Internal Buses connecting to logic inputs shall be shown to the left of relevant groups of logic elements.

Internal buses being generated by logic elements or from external inputs shall be shown to the right of relevant groups of logic elements.

All internal buses shall be annotated on the logic diagram describing the Milestone represented.

A sample logic diagram is shown on drawing 22-1.

#### 22.2 Block Logic Symbols

Block Logic Symbols as adopted by the Corporation are shown on drawings 6-7, 6-8 and 6-9.

## 23 Cable Termination Diagrams

### 23.1 Where Required

Cable termination diagrams will generally be required only for complex and major installations. The provision of cable termination diagrams should be considered where positive identification of interconnecting cable or wiring terminations cannot be readily obtained from power and control or other related diagrams.

### 23.2 General Requirements

Two basic types of presentation of cable termination diagrams are acceptable and both presentation types shall incorporate the following information:

- Cable origin or destination description
- Cable number or designation
- Cable core number, core code or core colour
- Terminal Number
- Wire number (where appropriate)
- Reference drawing number and/or cross reference (where appropriate)

### **23.3** Presentation Type 1

Typically used for medium size and less complex project applications, the presentation is in a diagrammatic form arranged similar to the actual appearance of cables and terminals.

This presentation type can be arranged vertically or horizontally to match the orientation of the actual installation.

An example of a cable termination diagram drawing presented for a power application is shown as example 1 on drawing 23-1

An example of a cable termination diagram drawing presented for a control application is shown as example 2 on drawing 23-2

### **23.4 Presentation Type 2**

Typically used for larger and more complex project applications, the presentation is in tabular form.

The orientation of this presentation type shall only be arranged vertically.

An example of a cable termination diagram drawing presented for field cabling terminating at a switchboard application is shown as example 1 on drawing 23-3.

An example of a cable termination diagram drawing presented for field cabling entering and exiting a switchboard or junction box application is shown as example 2 on drawing 23-3.



## 24 Cable Schedules

### 24.1 Where Required

Cable schedules will be required only for complex and `major installations.

#### 24.2 Standard Formats

Cable schedules should be in accordance with the standard formats for cable schedules included as shown on drawing 4-1.

### 24.3 Power, Control and Data Cable Identification Number – Components

Cable identification numbers shall be allocated for all power, control and data cables.

Cable identification numbers are formed by assembling a sequence of different identification components. There are four components in total. Please note, not all components are required for all cable identification numbers.

The components are:

Component 1: Cable Destination Equipment Title or Number

Component 2: Cable Application Code

Component 3: Unique Number

Component 4: Multiple cables per phase identification number + Cable phase colour

#### **Cable Destination Equipment Title or Number**

The first component requires all electrical plant and major electrical equipment such as switchboards, transformers, control cubicles, junction boxes, motors and ancillary devices etc to be identified individually.

• For simple and small installations the title of cable destination equipment described in full or an abbreviation of the cable destination equipment title may be used.

For example, Motor 1 or Starter 2 or PS SWBD, VSC No1 etc.

• For complex, non-standard, medium size or major installations an assigned number system is recommended.

There is no preferred or defined method for assigning a numbering system for electrical equipment within the Corporation. Therefore, the assigned numbering system shall be developed by the project electrical designer to meet project specific requirements.

Some examples of electrical equipment numbering system used in past projects include.

E.g. HV03001A or MC03201B or MCC3 or S4902 or E101 etc,

#### Cable Application Code

The second component consists of a cable code to identify the purpose of the cable. The codes shall be as follows:

- AC Identifying AC power cables for HV, MV and LV applications.
- DC Identifying DC power cables for large DC voltages, including Renewable energy sources.
- C Identifying Control cables for signal and control, typically LV or ELV applications.
- D-Identifying **D**ata cables (non-optical fibre) for communications and data transfer applications.
- OF Identifying Optical Fibre cables for communications and data transfer applications.

#### **Unique Number**



A unique number shall be assigned to each individual cable. The numbers shall be assigned starting from the number one (1) onwards.

#### Multiple cables per phase identification number + Cable phase colour

This is optional and, only required where power cables have multiple cables per phase. When required, an additional number plus the phase colour of that cable may be included.

For example if a three phase circuit required two cables per phase the individual cable identification numbers might be:

MCC3-AC-21-**1R** and MCC3-AC-21-**2R**, MCC3-AC-21-**1W** and MCC3-AC-21-**2W** MCC3-AC-21-**1B** and MCC3-AC-21-**2B** 

#### 24.4 Cable Numbering for Small Installations

For small installations, typically consisting of one or two switchboards a control cubicle and one or two motors, the basic cable identification number components shall form the basis of a numbering system. An example of an AC power cable numbered '1' originating at the only Switchboard and terminating at No1 pump motor could be:

#### Pump 1-AC-1

An example of a DC power cable numbered '11' originating at a Solar Panel array and terminating at the only Switchboard could be:

#### SWBD-DC-11

An example of a control cable numbered '21' originating at the only Switchboard and terminating at the control cubicle could be:

#### CC-C-21

An example of a data cable numbered '31' originating at the only Switchboard and terminating at the control cubicle could be:

#### CC-D-31

A typical power cable schedule and control cable schedule are shown on drawing 24-1.

#### 24.5 Cable Numbering for Medium Size or Major Installations

For complex, non-standard, medium size or major installations, the basic cable identification number components shall form the basis of a numbering system.

This method requires all electrical plant and major electrical equipment to be assigned individual identification numbers.

Two examples of electrical equipment and cable identification numbering

Example 1 (Simple numbering system)

Main switchboard designated (E1), Pump Station Switchboard designated (E2),

No1 auxiliary Transformer designated (E3), 415V Switchboard designated (E20),

Common Control Cubicle designated (E31) etc.

Using this example a power cable numbered '2' originating at the 415V Switchboard is numbered: **E20-AC2**, a control cable numbered '12' originating at the Control Cubicle is numbered: **E31-C12**.

Example 2 (Complex numbering system) 22kV Switchboard designated (HV03001A), 6.6kV Switchboard designated (HV03101A),



Air Compressor Switchboard designated (MC03305), Standby generator designated (GE14003),

No1 VSC designated (VD14101), Control Cubicle designated (CC14050) etc.

Using this example a power cable numbered '2' originating at the Air Compressor Switchboard is numbered: MC03305-AC2, a control cable numbered '12' originating at the Control Cubicle is numbered: CC14050-C12.

A typical power cable schedule for complex and major Installations is shown on drawing 24-2.

#### 24.6 Instrument Cable Numbering

Cable identification numbers shall be allocated for all Instrument cables. On small installations the cables should be prefixed M plus a numerical suffix, for example M1, M2 etc.

On larger installations the cables should be identified by their respective loop number, if several cables are associated with a loop then a numerical suffix should be added. When several loops are associated with a cable the lowest loop number is used followed by the letter X which denotes that it is a multi-loop cable (see examples below).

#### M101-1

Where	М	Letter code
	101	Loop number
	1	Suffix (only used when more than 1 cable associated with loop)
M101X		
Where	М	Letter code
	101	Lowest loop number of cable
	Х	Suffix to indicate multi-loop cable
A typical cable schedule is shown on drawing 24-1.		

### 24.7 Instrument Cable Schedules

Instrument Cable Schedules shall be in accordance with the Corporation standard Instrument Schedule format as shown on drawing 24-4.



## 25 Cable Layouts

### 25.1 General Requirements

For ease of understanding, it may be more appropriate to provide a Diagrammatic Cable Layout in association with a cable schedule for large projects.

A diagrammatic cable layout comprises a simplified block diagram of an installation. For example, drawing 25-1 shows the power and control cable block diagram for a major pump station.

As a general requirement, the diagrammatic cable layout shall have cables shown in a thicker profile than the building layout. Each cable shall have its cable number shown inside the line.

The cable route should approximate the real path taken, but is not an exact scaled reproduction of cable location.

If a separate detailed cable schedule is not required a simplified schedule shall be shown on the diagrammatic cable layout to describe cable sizes and type.



## 26 Building Light and Power Layouts

### 26.1 Building Detail

Civil building layouts should provide a basis for the preparation of electrical building light and power layouts. For convenience and consistent accurate site detail an AutoCAD copy of a civil building layout should be obtained.

The amount of civil detail included on electrical building light and power layouts should be limited to that necessary for the ready location and appreciation of the electrical installations.

Civil features and details should not appear prominent to the detriment of electrical detail clarity, i.e. those dimensions and features which are not relevant to the electrical work should not be included or alternately be made not visible. Manipulation of AutoCAD layer settings to turn off unwanted layers containing unwanted features is recommended. If unwanted features cannot be turned off then their line thicknesses shall be reduced such that they display with less prominence. As a general requirement, building plan details shall include all walls, doors and windows. Profiles of plant may be included provided that the clarity of electrical details is not impaired.

### 26.2 Building Scale

The final choice of building scale will be determined to suit space availability and the amount of electrical detail to be shown on the drawing. Generally the choice of building scale should be selected from 1:50 or 1:100 with the preference being 1:50.

### 26.3 Building Orientation

Building orientation with respect to north cardinal point shall be indicated by a north sign.

### 26.4 Identification of Equipment

Identification of equipment shall be affected by using appropriate symbols and a number series. Each symbol or group of identical symbols identifying the same equipment shall be allocated a unique number.

The same numbers shall be used to identify particular symbols on the layout plan and in the material schedule item column.

Symbols shall be numbered on the plan in a system of order which will facilitate identification.

No other numbers shall be appended to equipment symbols. An example is shown on drawing 26-1.

## 26.5 Circuit Information

Circuit information where required to be shown should be tabulated in a fuse and/or circuit breaker circuit schedule in accordance with the standard format included on drawing 4-1.

## 26.6 Equipment Mounting Heights

Equipment mounting heights shall be given in millimeters above finished floor levels to the centre of equipment. Equipment mounting heights should be set down in a equipment mounting height schedule, details of which are shown on drawing 4-1.



## 27 Piping and Instrumentation

For Piping and Instrumentation diagram (P&ID) requirements refer Design Standard DS81 – Process Engineering.



## 28 Loop Diagrams

#### **28.1** General Requirements

General requirements applicable to all loop diagrams shall include the following.

- (a) Diagrams shall be drawn for the no flow, tank empty, power off condition.
- (b) Diagrams shall be arranged to show each loop clearly and in its entirety.
- (c) Diagrams shall be arranged with vertical partitions to indicate physical areas traversed by the loop. Each area shall be clearly labelled at the top of its partition.
- (d) Items of equipment shall be shown within the partitions to reflect their physical location.
- (e) Diagrams shall read left to right and in correct sequence with the field equipment on the left.
- (f) Where more than one loop is shown on a single drawing sheet, sufficient space shall be allowed to separate them clearly. If this is impractical then a horizontal line may be used.
- (g) The loop diagram may cover the entire horizontal area of the drawing sheet, however if extra information is required to be shown, then the right hand side of the drawing sheet may be used for this purpose.
- (h) A device / function / calibration table, showing instrument details shall be located below the loop diagram.
- (i) Setpoint values and function designations associated with controllers, converters, relays and computing devices shall be shown adjacent to the corresponding symbol.

### **28.2** Terminal Numbers

Terminals shall be numbered in ascending order from 1 onwards and be prefixed with either their rail number (1-1 i.e. terminal 1 on TB1) or by their type (A1, D1, P1 being analog, digital or 240V power). The practice of identifying terminals by their instrument function (i.e. FT301+) shall not be used as this presents practical problems both as to physically marking the terminals and adding additional loops with a similar function.

An example of a typical Loop Diagram is shown on drawing 28-1.

#### **28.3** Instrument Tag Numbers

Each instrument or function shall be identified by a tag number in accordance with ANSI/ISA-5.1 SECTION 4.

### **28.4** Instrument Schedules

Instrument Schedules shown within loop drawings shall be in accordance with the Corporation standard Instrument Schedule format as shown on drawing 24-4.



## 29 Control Interconnection Block Diagrams

## 29.1 General Requirements

Examples of control interconnection block diagrams for small and large installations are shown on drawings 29-1.1 and 1.2 and 29-2.1 and 2.2 respectively.



## **30** SCADA Block and Communications Diagrams

#### **30.1 SCADA Block Diagram**

An example of a SCADA block Diagram is shown on drawings 30-1. An example of a SCADA block Diagram – Large Scale Plant is shown on drawings 30-4.

### **30.2** Communications Details

An example of a Communications Detail Drawing is shown on drawings 30-2.

### **30.3** Communications Location Plan

An example of a Communications Location Plan is shown on drawings 30-3.



## **31 Common PLC Control Diagrams**

An example of a Common PLC Control Diagram is shown on drawings 31-1.1 to 31-1.4 inclusive.



## **32** Control and instrumentation Diagrams

An example of a Control and Instrumentation Diagram for wastewater is shown on drawings 32-1.1 and 32-1.2.



## **33** Fibre Optic Termination Diagrams

Refer to DS40 series Design Standards.



## **34 Probibus Topology Diagrams**

Refer to DS40 series Design Standards.



## Appendix A

Reserved codes are displayed in bold italics

CODE	DESCRIPTION
*CuT	CURRENT TRANSFORMER
*Esp	EMERGENCY STOP PUSHBUTTON
*MoA	MOTOR PROTECTION AUXILIARY RELAY
*MoC	MOTOR CIRCUIT BREAKER
*MoF	MOTOR SURGE DIVERTER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
*MoL	MOTOR OVERLOAD INDICATING LIGHT
*MoR	MOTOR THERMISTOR RELAY
*MOS	MOTOR OVERTEMPERATURE SURGE DIVERTER
*MoS	MOTOR SURGE DIVERTER
*Mre	MOTOR PROTECTION RELAY RESET
*MRR	MOTOR PROTECTION REMOTE RESET RELAY
*MTh	MOTOR THERMISTOR
*PRS	PUMP RTD SURGE DIVERTER
*PRT	PUMP RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE DETECTOR
*PTM	PUMP TEMPERATURE MONITORING RELAY
*SrR	STARTER THERMISTOR RELAY
*STh	STARTER THERMISTOR
1DAR	1 DUTY AUXILARY RELAY
1FAR	1 FAULT AUXILARY RELAY
2DAR	2 DUTY AUXILARY RELAY
2FAR	2 FAULT AUXILARY RELAY
A	AMMETER
AAP	ALARM ACKNOWLEDGE PUSHBUTTON
AAPb	ALARM ACKNOWLEDGE PUSHBUTTON
AB	ACTIVE BAR
ABC	AUXILIARY BYPASS CONTACTOR
ABSF	ARC FLASH MONITOR BATTERY CHARGER SUPPLY FUSE
Abt	ARC FLASH MONITOR BATTERY
ABtC	ARC FLASH MONITOR BATTERY CHARGER
AcC	ACCELERATING CONTACTOR
ACMS	AUXILIARY CIRCUITS MAIN SWITCH
AcR	ACCELERATING RELAY
AcT	ACCELERATING TIMER
AD	ALARM DIALLER
ADPS	ALARM DIALLER POWER SUPPLY
ADM	AUTO DIALLER MODEM
AFAB	ARC FLASH ALARM BUZZER
AFAL	ARC FLASH ALARM LIGHT
AFAR	ARC FLASH ALARM RELAY
AFCF	ARC FLASH MONITOR CONTROL FUSE
AFCL	ANCILLARY FAULT CURRENT LIMITER



AFCT	ARC FLASH MONITOR CURRENT TRANSFOMER
AFD	ACTIVE FIELD DISTRIBUTOR
AFM	ARC FLASH MONITOR
AFMI	ARC FLASH MONITOR INDICATOR PANEL
AFR	ALARM FAULT RELAY
AFS	ARC FLASH SENSOR
AH	ALARM HORN
AHLS	ALARM HIGH LEVEL SWITCH
AIM	ANALOGUE INPUT MODULE
AIR	ALARM INTERPOSING RELAY
AIU	ALARM INTERFACE UNIT
AL	ALARM INDICATING LIGHT
ALC	AUXILIARY LINE CONTACTOR
Alt	ALARM LIGHT
AM	ADSL MODEM
AMCT	STATION AUXILIARIES METERING CURRENT TRANSFORMER
AOM	ANALOGUE OUTPUT MODULE
APHL	ARC FLASH MONITOR POWER HEALTHY INDICATING LIGHT
APLF	ARC FLASH MONITOR POWER LINE FILTER
APR	ANTI-PUMP RELAY
AR	ALARM RELAY
ARCR	AUXILIARY RUN CONTACTOR RELAY
ASCL	AUTOMATIC START CALLING INDICATING LIGHT
ASCS	ANCILLARY SIGNALS CABLE SURGE DIVERETR
ASS	AMMETER SELECTOR SWITCH
ASSD	ANCILARY EQUIPMENT SECURITY SURGE DIVERTER
ASSO	AUTOMATIC SWITCHED SOCKET OUTLET
AT	ALARM TRANSMITTER
ATI	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE INDICATOR
Ati	ALARM TIMER
Atr	AUTOTRANSFORMER
ATrS	AUTOTRANSFORMER STARTER
ATS	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH
ATSC	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH CONTROLLER
ATSI	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH INTERFACE PANEL
ATT	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE THERMOMETER
AUPS	ARC FLASH MONITOR UNINTERRUPTABLE POWER SUPPLY
AuSF	AUXILIARY SUPPLY FUSE
AvR	AVAILABLE RELAY
AVR	AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE REGULATOR
AxR	AUXILIARY RELAY
В	BELL
BC	BYPASS CONTACTOR
BCAR	BYPASS CONTACTOR AUXILIARY RELAY



DCDE	DACK UD CONTROL DC EUGE
BCDF	BACK-UP CONTROL DC FUSE
BCDT	BYPASS CONTACTOR DELAY TIMER
BcF	BATTERY CHARGER FUSE
BCF	BACK-UP CONTROL FUSE
BcFL	BATTERY CHARGER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
BCI	BUS COUPLER ISOLATOR
BCSF	BATTERY CHARGER SUPPLY FUSE
BCSO	BATTERY CHARGER SOCKET OUTLET
BCUR	BATTERY CHARGER UNDER VOLTAGE RELAY
BDCF	BATTERY CHARGER DC FUSE
BF12	BATTERY FUSE 12V DC
BF24	BATTERY FUSE 24V DC
BFFL	BLOCKED FILTER FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
BFR	BLOCKED FILTER FAULT RELAY
BFRR	BLOCKED FILTER FAULT RELAY RELEASE
BHLR	BACK-UP HIGH LEVEL RELAY
BHPS	BACK-UP HIGH LEVEL PROBE SURGE DIVERTER
BI	BATTERY ISOLATOR
BILS	BYPASS CUT-IN LEVEL SWITCH
BIR	BATTERY ISOLATING RELAY
BIRR	BATTERY ISOLATING RELAY RELEASE
BLSD	BORE LEVEL SURGE DIVERTER
BOIL	BACK-UP OPERATING INDICATING LIGHT
BOLS	BYPASS CUT-OUT LEVEL SWITCH
BPHR	BACK-UP PLC HEARTBEAT RELAY
BPLC	BACK-UP PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC CONTROLLER
BPLF	BACK-UP CONTROL POWER LINE FILTER
BpR	BYPASS RELAY
BR	BRIDGE RECTIFIER
BR1R	BACK-UP RUN No1 UNIT RELAY
BR2R	BACK-UP RUN No2 UNIT RELAY
BRIR	BACK-UP RUN INTERLOCK RELAY
BRPb	BACK-UP RESET PUSHBUTTON
BRPS	BACK-UP CONTROL REGULATED POWER SUPPLY
BSF	BATTERY SUPPLY FUSE
Bt	BATTERY
<b>B</b> tC	BATTERY CHARGER
BtCF	BATTERY CHARGER FUSE
BtF	BATTERY FUSE
BtF1	BATTERY No1
BtF2	BATTERY No2
BTh	BEARING THERMOSTAT
BTPb	BACK-UP TEST PUSHBUTTON
BTPR	BEARING TEMPERATURE PROTECTION RELAY
BTR	BEARING TEMPERATURE RELAY
BtT	BATTERIES TERMINAL
<b>D</b> (1	



BtTR	BATTERY TEST RELAY
BtWR	BATTERY WARNING RELAY
BUVC	BATTERY UNDER VOLTAGE CONTACT
BUVR	BATTERY UNDER VOLTAGE RELAY
BVCL	BACKWASH VALVE CLOSED INDICATING LIGHT
BVCL	BACKWASH VALVE CLOSED INDICATING LIGHT BACKWASH VALVE CLOSE RELAY
BVCK BVCS	BACKWASH VALVE CLOSE KELAT BACKWASH VALVE CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH
BVES	BACKWASH VALVE CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH BACKWASH VALVE FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
BVFL BVFT	BACKWASH VALVE FAULT INDICATING LIGHT BACKWASH VALVE FAULT TIMER
BVFI	BACKWASH VALVE FAULT TIMER BACKWASH VALVE OPENINGS COUNTER
BVOC	BACKWASH VALVE OPEN HOUR METER
. –	
BVOL	BACKWASH VALVE OPEN INDICATING LIGHT
BVOR	BACKWASH VALVE OPEN RELAY
BVR	BACKWASH VALVE FAULT RELAY
BVRR	BACKWASH VALVE FAULT RELAY RELEASE
BwR	BACKWASH RELAY
Bz	BUZZER
C	CAPACITOR
CADS	CONTAINMENT ALARM DOOR SWITCH
CAPF	CONTROL AND ALARM PANELS MAIN FUSE
CAR	OVERCURRENT AUXILIARY RELAY
CARR	OVERCURRENT AUXILIARY RELAY RELEASE
СВ	CIRCUIT BREAKER
CBR	CIRCUIT BREAKER RELAY
CBTS	CIRCUIT BREAKER TROLLEY SWITCH
CC	CONTROL CONTACTOR
CCB	CONTROL CIRCUIT BREAKER
CCCF	CONNECTION CUBICLE CONTROL FUSE
CCD	COMMON CONTROL DC FUSE
CCES	CONNECTION CUBICLE EARTHING SWITCH
CCF	COMMON CONTROL FUSE
CCI	COMMON CONTROL ISOLATOR
CCIF	COMMON CONTROL ISOLATING FUSE
CCNB	COMMON CONTROL NEUTRAL BAR
CCSD	COAXIAL CABLE SURGE DIVERTER
CCSS	CLOSING CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH
CCTS	CONTROL CIRCUIT TEST SWITCH
CDCF	CONTROL DC FUSE
CdIL	CLOSED INDICATING LIGHT
CDr	CONTROL DECONTACTOR
CDSL	CYCLIC DUTY SELECTED INDICATING LIGHT
CF	CONTROL FUSE
CFCL	CONTROL FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
CFL	CONVEYOR FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
CFS	COMBINATION FUSE SWITCH
CgC	CLOSING COIL



CaSI	CHARGING SPRING LIMIT SWITCH
CgSL CIF	CONTROL ISOLATING FUSE
-	
CIL	CLOSING INDICATING LIGHT
CIR	CONTROL INTERPOSING RELAY
CLC	CLOSING CONTACTOR
CIR	CLOSE RELAY
CLR	CONTROL LEVEL RELAY
CLSD	COAXIAL LINE SURGE DIVERTER
CLSS	COAXIAL LINE SURGE SUPPRESSOR
CLSU	ONTROL LINE SURGE SUPPRESSION UNIT
CLSw	CUBICLE LIGHT SWITCH
CLtS	CLOSED LIMIT SWITCH
СМС	CLOSING MOTOR CONTACTOR
CMCR	COMPRESSOR MOTOR CONTROL RELAY
CMCK	COMPRESSOR MOTOR CONTROL RELAT
CMIF	COMMON METERING POTENTIAL ISOLATING FUSE
CMR	CHARGER MONITOR RELAY
CMRL	COMPRESSOR MOTOR RUNNING INDICATING LIGHT
CMT	CHARGER MONITOR TIMER
CNB	CONTROL NEUTRAL BAR
CNBB	COMMON NEUTRAL BUSBAR
CoCI	CONTROL CIRCUIT ISOLATOR
CoCS	COMMUNICATION CABLE CONNECTOR SOCKET
CoDF	COMMUNICATION DC FUSE
COR	CHANGEOVER RELAY
ComD	COMMUNICATION DIALLER
CoSD	COMMUNICATION CABLE SURGE DIVERTER
CoSU	COMMUNICATION LINE SURGE SUPPRESSION UNIT
CPC	CONTROL PLUG CONNECTOR
CPF	CAPACITOR PROTECTION FUSE
CPFL	COMMON PHASE FAILURE INDICATING LIGHT
CPI	CONTROL PANEL ISOLATOR
CPL	CALLING No* PUMP INDICATING LIGHT
CPR	CHANGEOVER PULSE RELAY
CPSR	CONTROL POWER SUPPLY RELAY
CP SK CPU	CONTROL FOWER SUFFLY RELAT
CPU CR	CONTROL RELAY
C <b>R</b> CrF	CHLORINATOR FUSE
CrR	
-	CHLORINATOR RELAY
CRR	CONTROL RELAY RELEASE
CRWR	CLOSE RECIRCULATING WATER VALVE RELAY
CS CSC	CLOSING SOLENOID
CSC	CLOSING SOLENOID CONTACTOR
CSCB	CONTROL CUBICLE SUPPLY CIRCUIT BREAKER
CSCM	CLOSING SPRING CHARGING MOTOR



CSD	CONDUCTIVITY SURGE DIVERTER
CSLS	CLOSING SPRING LIMIT SWITCH
CSLS	CLOSING SPRING ELEASE SOLENOID
CSS	CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH
CSSD	CURRENT SIGNAL SURGE DIVERTER
CST	CONTROLLER START TIMER
CStC	CONTROL SOCKET CONNECTOR
CSU	CURRENT SENSING UNIT
CT	CURRENT TRANSFORMER
CTAC	CURRENT TO ANALOGUE CONVERTER
CTFL	CLOSING TORQUE FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
CTIR	CHEMICAL TREATMENT INTERLOCK RELAY
CTIS	CHEMICAL TREATMENT INTERLOCK SURGE DIVERTER
CTPF	CONTROL AND TELEMETRY PANEL MAIN FUSE
CTR	CLOSING TORQUE FAULT RELAY
CTr	CONTROLLER TRANSFORMER
CTRR	CLOSING TORQUE FAULT RELAY RELEASE
CUR	CONTROL UNDERVOLTAGE RELAY
CuT	CURRENT TRANSFORMER
CuTr	CURRENT TRANSFORMER AND TRANSDUCER
CUVR	COMMON CONTROL UNDERVOLTAGE RELAY
CvC	CONVEYOR CONTACTOR
CVHL	COMMON VOLTS HEALTHY INDICATING LIGHT
CvR	CONVEYOR THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY
CvRR	CONVEYOR THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY RESET
D	DIODE
D1L	DUTY 1 CALLED INDICATING LIGHT
D2L	DUTY 2 CALLED INDICATING LIGHT
DAR	DUTY AUXILARY RELAY
DBC	DOWN BRUSHES CONTACTOR
DBR	DYNAMIC BRAKING RELAY
DBRR	DYNAMIC BRAKING RELAY RELEASE
DBT	DYNAMIC BRAKING TIMER
DCAF	DC ALARM FUSE
DCC	DC/DC CONVERTER
DCCF	DC CONTROL FUSE
DCF	DC FUSE
DcFL	DUST COLLECTOR FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
DCFr	DC FILTER
DCR	DUTY CHANGEOVER RELAY
DCSF	DC SUPPLY FUSE
DCSS	DRIVE CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH
DCT	DESLUDGE CYCLE TIMER
DF	DELIVERY FAULT
DFAR	DELIVERY FAULT AUXILIARY RELAY
DFL	DELIVERY FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
-	



DFLS	DRY WELL FLOODED LEVEL SWITCH
DFR	DELIVERY FAULT RELAY
DFS	DISTRIBUTION FUSE SWITCH
DfT	DIFFERENTIAL TIMER
DHPS	DELIVERY HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
DHSD	DELIVERY HIGH PRESSURE SURGE DIVERTER
DIM	DIGITAL INPUT MODULE
DLPT	DELIVERY LINE PRESSURE TRANSMITTER
DLS	DOOR LIMIT SWITCH
DLSS	DOOR LIMIT SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
DLSU	DUAL LEVEL SWITCH UNIT
DLtS	DOOR LIMIT SWITCH
Dm	DEMODULATOR
DMT	DRIVE MOTOR TACHOMETER
DOF	DROP OUT FUSE
DOLS	DIRECT ON LINE STARTER
DOLS	DIGITAL OUTPUT MODULE
DOM DPC	DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE CELL
DPC	DELIVERY PRESSURE AND FLOW RATE RECORDER
DPG	DELIVERY PRESSURE GAUGE
DPOL	DELIVERY PROTECTION ON INDICATING LIGHT
DPR	DUTY PRIMARY RELAY
DPS	DELIVERY PRESSURE SWITCH
DPSD	DELIVERY PRESSURE SURGE DIVERTER
DPTx	DELIVERY PRESSURE TRANSMITTER
Dr	DECONTACTOR
DR	DUTY RELAY
DRR	DUTY RELAY RELEASE
DSCT	DUTY START CHECK TIMER
DSR	DELAY START RELAY
DSS	DUTY SELECTOR SWITCH
DST	DELAY START TIMER
DT	DUTY TIMER
DTB	DISTRIBUTION TERMINAL BLOCK
DuLS	DUAL LEVEL SWITCH
DuSR	DUTY SELECTED RELAY
DUVR	DC UNDER VOLTAGE RELAY
dVdT	dV/dT FILTER
EAR	EXCESS AIR RELAY
EB	EARTH BAR
EB1	EARTH BAR No1
EB2	EARTH BAR No2
EB3	EARTH BAR No3
EB4	EARTH BAR No4
'	



EB5	EARTH BAR No5
EB6	EARTH BAR No6
EBB	EQUIPOTENTIAL BONDING BAR
ECM	ETHERNET COMMUNICATIONS MODULE
ECSD	ETHERNET CABLE SURGE DIVERTER
EESD	EXTERNAL EQUIPMENT SECURITY SURGE DIVERTER
EESD	EMERGENCY SUPPLY FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
EFR	EARTH FAULT RELAY
EFRP	ELECTRONIC SOFT STARTER FAULT RESET PUSHBUTTON
EFtR	ELECTRICAL FAULT RELAY
EGBC	ELECTRICAL FAULT RELAT EMERGENCY GENERATOR BATTERY CHARGER CIRCUIT BREAKER
EGEC	EMERGENCY GENERATOR BATTERT CHARGER CIRCUIT BREAKER
EGCB	EMERGENCY GENERATOR RUN TIMER
EGRI	EMERGENCI GENERATOR KON TIMER ENABLE GENERATOR START RELAY
EGSR EGTB	ENABLE GENERATOR START RELAT EMERGENCY GENERATOR TEST BYPASS RELAY
EGTP	EMERGENCY GENERATOR TEST PUSHBUTTON
EGTS	EMERGENCY GENERATOR TEST SELECTOR SWITCH
EHSD	EXTRA HIGH LEVEL ALARM SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
EIM	ETHERNET COMMUNICATION INTERFACE MODULE
EL	EARTH LEAKAGE
ELAR	EARTH LEAKAGE ALARM RELAY
ELCB	EARTH LEAKAGE CIRCUIT BREAKER
ELPO	EARTH LEAKAGE POWER OUTLET
ELR	EARTH LEAKAGE RELAY
ELT	EARTH LEAKAGE TOROID
EM	ENERGY METER
EnFR	ENGINE FAULT RELAY
EOCB	EXTERNAL OUTLET CIRCUIT BREAKER
EOIO	END OF INTERVAL PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR
EOIP	END OF INTERVAL PULSE CONTACT
EOIS	END OF INTERVAL PULSE SURGE DIVERTER
EPLC	EXPANSION PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC CONTROLLER
EPP	ETHERNET PROGRAMMING PORT
ER	ECONOMY RESISTOR
ERO	EVENT RECORDER OUTLET
ES	EARTH SWITCH
ESAS	EMERGENCY STORAGE IN USE ALARM SURGE DIVERTER
ESD	AVAILABLE FOR RE-USE
ESDF	ESSENTIAL SERVICES DISTRIBUTION BOARD FUSE
ESEB	ESSENTIAL SERVICES EARTH BAR
ESF	EMERGENCY SUPPLY FUSE
ESFL	ELECTRONIC SOFT STARTER FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
ESFR	ELECTRONIC SOFT STARTER FAULT RELAY
ESI	ESSENTIAL SERVICES ISOLATOR
ESLS	EMERGENCY STORAGE IN USE ALARM LEVEL SWITCH
ESMS	EMERGENCY SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH



ECNID	ESSENTIAL SEDVICES NELTDAL DAD
ESNB ESeP	ESSENTIAL SERVICES NEUTRAL BAR EMERGENCY STOP PUSHBUTTON
ESpP	
ESRR	ELECTRONIC SOFT STARTER REMOTE RESET RELAY
ESS	ELECTRONIC SOFT STARTER
ESSD	EMERGENCY STORAGE IN USE LEVEL ALARM SWITCH SURGE
EthS	ETHERNET SWITCH
EVSR	EMERGENCY VOLTAGE SENSING PHASE FAILURE RELAY
F	FUSE
FAR	FAULT AUXILARY RELAY
FBA	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER CLOSING MOTOR ARMATURE
FBC	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER CRADLE
FBCB	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER
FBCC	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER CLOSING CONTACTOR
FBCF	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER CLOSING MOTOR FIELD
FBCI	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER MOTOR CONTROL SAFETY ISOLATING SWITCH
FBCL	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER CONTROL FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
FBCM	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER CLOSING SPRING CHARGING MOTOR
FBCR	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER SOLID STATE OVERCURRENT RELAY
FBCS	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER CLOSING SPRING RELEASE SOLENOID
FBER	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER ECONOMY RESISTOR
FBLC	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER LOCAL CLOSE PUSHBUTTON
FBLS	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER LIMIT SWITCH
FBLT	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER LOCAL TRIP PUSHBUTTON
FBRC	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER REMOTE CLOSE
FBRT	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER REMOTE TRIP
FBST	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER SHUNT TRIP
FBTS	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER TROLLEY SWITCH
FC	FEEDER CONTACTOR
FCB	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER
FCBS	FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH
FCF	FEEDER CONTROL FUSE
FCIF	FEEDER CONTROL ISOLATING FUSE
FCL	FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
FDLS	FRONT DOOR LIMIT SWITCH
FDTP	FAULT/DUTY INDICATOR TEST PUSHBUTTON
FELS	FLOW TO EMERGENCY STORAGE LEVEL SWITCH
FFL	FEEDER FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
FFR	FEEDER FAULT RELAY
FFRR	FEEDER FAULT RELAY RESET
FFT	FEEDER FAULT TIMER
Fil	FILTER
FIL	FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
FIR	FAULT INDICATING RELAY
FITP	FAULT INDICATOR TEST PUSHBUTTON
FItR	FAULT INTERPOSING RELAY
FLS	FUEL LEVEL SWITCH



FLSw	FLOAT LEAKAGE SWITCH
FLSW	FLOW METER CONVERTER
FMCT	FEEDER METERING CURRENT TRANSFORMER
FMCT	FLOWMETER TRANSMITTER
FMTB	FLOW METER TERMINAL BLOCK
FNBB	FEEDER NEUTRAL BUSBAR
FNDD FNL	FEEDER NEUTRAL LINK
FNL	FILTERED NEUTRAL TERMINAL
FOBT	FIBRE OPTIC BREAKOUT TRAY
FPI	FEEDER PULSE INITIATOR
FPIF	FEEDER POTENTIAL ISOLATING FUSE
FR FR	FAULT RELAY
FRC	FAULT RELAT FINAL ROTOR CONTACTOR
FRC	FINAL ROTOR CONTACTOR TIMER
FRU	FLOW RATE INDICATOR
FRIT	FLOW RATE INDICATOR FLOW RATE INDICATOR AND TOTALISER
FRM	FUEL RACK MOTOR
	FAULT RESET PUSHBUTTON
FRP ErD	
FrR	FLASHER RELAY FAULT REMOTE RESET RELAY
FRRR FRS	
	FUEL RACK SOLENOID
FRuC	FINAL RUN CONTACTOR
FSLS	FLOW TO STORAGE ALARM LEVEL SWITCH
FSP	FORCE START PUSHBUTTON
FSSD	FLOW TO STORAGE LEVEL ALARM SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER FUSED TERMINAL
FT	
FTB	FUSED TERMINAL BLOCK FEEDER THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY
FTR	FEEDER THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY
FTRR	
FTSF	FLOW TRANSMITTER SUPPLY FUSE
FwD FD	FLOW DETECTOR
FwR	FLOW FAULT RELAY
FwRR	FLOW FAULT RELAY RESET
FwS	<i>FLOW SWITCH</i> FLOW SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
FwSD	
FwSR	FLOW SWITCH RELAY
FwST	FLOW SWITCH TIMER
FwT FwTI	FLOW TIMER FLOW TOTAL SIGNAL ISOLATOR
FwTT	FLOW TOTALISATION TRANSMITTER
G CDCD	GENERATOR
GBCB GCB	GENERATOR BATTERY CHARGER CIRCUIT BREAKER GENERATOR CIRCUIT BREAKER
	GENERATOR CIRCUIT BREAKER GENERATOR BATTERY CHARGER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
GFCL	
GFFS GFR	GENERATOR FUEL LEVEL SURGE DIVERTER GENERATOR FAULT RELAY
ULK	UENERATOR FAULT RELAT



GFSD	GENERATOR FAULT SURGE DIVERTER
GLCB	GPO AND LIGHT CIRCUIT BREAKER
GLEB	GPO AND LIGHT EARTH LEAKAGE CIRCUIT BREAKER
GLEB	GPO AND LIGHT RESIDUAL CURRENT CIRCUIT BREAKER
GPLF	GENERAL PURPOSE OUTLET AND LIGHT FUSE
-	
GPLS	GENERAL PURPOSE OUTLET AND LIGHT SWITCH
GPO	GENERAL PURPOSE OUTLET
GPOF	GENERAL PURPOSE OUTLET FUSE
GR	GENERATOR RELAY
GRCB	GPO AND LIGHT RESIDUAL CURRENT CIRCUIT BREAKER
GRSD	GENERATOR RUNNING SURGE DIVERTER
GRTR	GENERATOR REMOTE TEST RELAY
GSR	GENERATOR START RELAY
GTP	GENERATOR TEST PUSHBUTTON
GTR	GENERATOR TEST RELAY
h	HOUR METER
HaF	HARMONIC FILTER
HCDC	HARMONIC FILTER CAPACITOR DISCONNECT CONTACTOR
HDPS	HIGH DELIVERY PRESSURE SWITCH
HEST	HIGH ENERGY SHUNT TRIP
HF	HEATER FUSE
HFL	HYDRAULIC FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
HFR	HYDRAULIC FAULT RELAY
HgR	HIGH RELAY
HHB	HOPPER HEATER CIRCUIT BREAKER
HIR	HORN INTERPOSING RELAY
HLAS	HIGH LEVEL ALARM SWITCH
HLER	HIGH LEVEL TANK EMPTY RELAY
HLL	HIGH LEVEL INDICATING LIGHT
HLR	HIGH LEVEL RELAY
HLS	HIGH LEVEL SWITCH
HLSD	HIGH LEVEL ALARM SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
HLtS	HATCH LIMIT SWITCH
Hn	HORN
НОТ	HAND OPERATED TIMER
HR	HYDRAULIC RELAY
HSAS	HALF STORAGE ALARM SURGE DIVERTER
HSIR	HORN SILENCE INTERPOSING RELAY
HSLS	HALF STORAGE ALARM LEVEL SWITCH
HSSD	HALF STORAGE LEVEL ALARM SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
HT	HYDRAULIC TIMER
I	ISOLATOR
IAR	INSUFFICIENT AIR RELAY
IAR IAxR	INSUFFICIENT AIK KELAT INSTANTANEOUS AUXILIARY RELAY
IАХК <i>IC</i>	INSTANTANEOUS AUXILIARY RELAY INTEGRATED CIRCUIT
ICL	INTEGRATED CIRCUIT INTERLOCK CALLED INDICATING LIGHT
ICL	INTERLOUR CALLED INDICATING LIGHT



ICR	INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT RELAY
IDCF	INSTANTANEOUS OVERCORRENT RELAT
-	
IDSL	INCORRECT DUTY SELECTED INDICATING LIGHT
IECF	INVERTER ENERGY SYSTEM CONTROL FUSE
IECT	INVERTER ENERGY SYSTEM CURRENT TRANSFORMER
IEMR	INVERTER ENERGY SYSTEM MONITORING RELAY
IESR	INVERTER ENERGY SYSTEM SHUTDOWN RELAY
IF	INDICATION FUSE
IFCL	INVERTER ENERGY SYSTEM FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
IFRI	INSTANTANEOUS FLOW RATE INDICATOR
IIR	INTERLOCK INTERPOSING RELAY
IkR	INTERLOCKING RELAY
IkT	INTERLOCK TIMER
ILCB	INTERNAL OUTLET AND LIGHT SWITCH CIRCUIT BREAKER
InF	INDICATION FUSE
IO	INTERNAL OUTLET
IOC	INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT
IOCB	INTERNAL OUTLET CIRCUIT BREAKER
IOCR	INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT RELAY
IOL	INTERLOCK OPERATING INDICATING LIGHT
IOLS	INTERNAL OUTLET AND LIGHT SWITCH
IPL	INSUFFICIENT PLANT FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
IPLF	INSTRUMENT POWER LINE FILTER
IR	INTERPOSING RELAY
<i>IR</i> IS	<i>INTERPOSING RELAY</i> INTERLOCK SWITCH
IS	INTERLOCK SWITCH
IS IsC	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR
IS IsC IsF	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE
IS IsC IsF ISL	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST IST ISTL	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT
IS IsC ISF ISL ISMS ISR IST ISTL ISTL ITAR	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST ISTL ISTL ITAR IVE	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST ISTL ITAR IVE J	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT JUMPER
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST ISTL ITAR IVE J JB	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT JUMPER JUNCTION BOX
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST ISTL ITAR IVE J JB kFCL	<ul> <li>INTERLOCK SWITCH</li> <li>ISOLATING CONTACTOR</li> <li>ISOLATING FUSE</li> <li>INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT</li> <li>INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH</li> <li>INCOMPLETE START RELAY</li> <li>INCOMPLETE START TIMER</li> <li>INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT</li> <li>INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY</li> <li>ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT</li> <li>JUMPER</li> <li>JUNCTION BOX</li> <li>KILOWATT HOUR PULSE METER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER</li> </ul>
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST ISTL ITAR IVE J JB kFCL kVES	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT JUMPER JUNCTION BOX KILOWATT HOUR PULSE METER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER KVARh AND END OF INTERVAL PULSE SURGE DIVERTER
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST ISTL ISTL ITAR IVE J JB kFCL kVES kVhO	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT JUMPER JUNCTION BOX KILOWATT HOUR PULSE METER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER kVARh AND END OF INTERVAL PULSE SURGE DIVERTER kVARh PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST ISTL ITAR IVE J JB kFCL kVES kVhO kVhP	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT JUMPER JUNCTION BOX KILOWATT HOUR PULSE METER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER kVARh AND END OF INTERVAL PULSE SURGE DIVERTER kVARh PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR kVARh PULSE CONTACT
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST IST IST IST IST IST JSL ITAR IVE J JB kFCL kVES kVhO kVhP kVhS	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT JUMPER JUNCTION BOX KILOWATT HOUR PULSE METER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER kVARh AND END OF INTERVAL PULSE SURGE DIVERTER kVARh PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR kVARh PULSE CONTACT kVARh PULSE SURGE DIVERTER
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST IST IST IST IST IST IST IST IST IST	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT JUMPER JUNCTION BOX KILOWATT HOUR PULSE METER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER kVARh AND END OF INTERVAL PULSE SURGE DIVERTER kVARh PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR kVARh PULSE SURGE DIVERTER <b>KILOWATT HOUR METER</b>
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST IST IST IST IST IST IST IST IST IST	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT JUMPER JUNCTION BOX KILOWATT HOUR PULSE METER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER kVARh AND END OF INTERVAL PULSE SURGE DIVERTER kVARh PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR kVARh PULSE SURGE DIVERTER KILOWATT HOUR METER KILOWATT HOUR PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR
IS IsC IsF ISL ISMS ISR IST IST IST IST IST IST IST IST IST IST	INTERLOCK SWITCH ISOLATING CONTACTOR ISOLATING FUSE INCOMPLETE START INDICATING LIGHT INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START RELAY INCOMPLETE START TIMER INCOMPLETE START TIMER AUXILIARY RELAY ELECTRICAL INTERLOCKING UNIT JUMPER JUNCTION BOX KILOWATT HOUR PULSE METER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER kVARh AND END OF INTERVAL PULSE SURGE DIVERTER kVARh PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR kVARh PULSE SURGE DIVERTER <b>KILOWATT HOUR METER</b> KILOWATT HOUR PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR KILOWATT HOUR PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR KILOWATT HOUR PULSE OPTO-ISOLATOR KILOWATT HOUR PULSE CONTACT



L - D	
LaR LAR	LATCH RELAY LIGHTNING ALARM RELAY
LAR LaRR	LIGHTNING ALARM RELAT LATCH RELAY RELEASE
	LATCH RELAT RELEASE LIFT BRUSHES CONTACTOR
LBC	
	LINE CONTACTOR
LCAR	LINE CONTACTOR AUXILIARY RELAY
LCF	LINE CONTACTOR FUSE
LCIF	LOGIC CONTROLLER SUPPLY ISOLATING FUSE
LCLR	LOW CHEMICAL LEVEL RELAY
LCP	LOCAL CONTROL PANEL
LCPb	LOCAL CLOSE PUSHBUTTON
LCSF	LOGIC CONTROLLER SUPPLY FUSE
LCSD	LOWER CROWN OF WINDING TEMPERATURE SURGE DIVERTER
LSCR	LOCAL CONTROL SELECTED RELAY
LCSS	LEVEL CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH
LCTM	LOWER CROWN OF WINDING TEMPERATURE MONITOR
LD	LEVEL DETECTOR
LDCF	LIGHTING DC FUSE
LDL	LOW DISCHARGE FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
LdLR	LIQUID LEVEL RELAY
LDP	LOW DELIVERY PRESSURE
LDPR	LOW DELIVERY PRESSURE RELAY
LDPS	LOW DELIVERY PRESSURE SWITCH
LEB	LOCAL EARTH BAR
LED	LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
LF	LIGHTING FUSE
LFCL	LIGHTING AND POWER OUTLETS FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
LFLR	LOW FUEL LEVEL RELAY
LFLS	LOW FUEL LEVEL SWITCH
LgCB	LIGHTING CIRCUIT BREAKER
LgS	LIGHT SWITCH
LIC	LINE ISOLATING CONTACTOR
LIOS	LOCAL INHIBIT OVERRIDE SWITCH
LIR	LINE INTERPOSING RELAY
LiR	LINE REACTOR
LIT	LINE INTERPOSING RELAY
LIU	LINE INTERFACE UNIT
LKI	LINE KEYING INTERFACE
LLAR	LOW LEVEL ALARM RELAY
LLAS	LOW LEVEL ALARM SWITCH
LLL	LOW LEVEL INDICATING LIGHT
LLR	LOW LEVEL RELAY
LLS	LOW LEVEL SWITCH
LLSR	LOW LEVEL SHUT-OFF RELAY
LM	LEVEL MONITOR
LMSS	LOCAL MODE SELECTOR SWITCH



LNBLOCAL NEUTRAL BARLOPLOCK OFF PUSHBUTTONLOPRLOW OIL PRESSURE RELAYLOPSLOW OIL PRESSURE SWITCHLORLOCK OUT RELAY	
LOPRLOW OIL PRESSURE RELAYLOPSLOW OIL PRESSURE SWITCH	
LOPS LOW OIL PRESSURE SWITCH	
LpCLOOP CONTROLLERLPCBLIGHTING AND POWER OUTLETS CIRCUIT BREAKER	
LPDF LIGHT AND POWER DISTRIBUTION BOARD FUSE	
LPMS LIGHTING AND POWER DISTRIBUTION BOARD FUSE	
LPMS LIGHTING AND POWER OUTLETS MAIN SWITCH LPO LAPTOP POWER OUTLET	
LpTP LAMP TEST PUSHBUTTON	
LR LOW RELAY	
LRCP LAPTOP OUTLET RESIDUAL CURRENT CIRCUIT BREAKER	
LRP LOCAL RESET PUSHBUTTON	
LRPS LIGHTING REGULATED POWER SUPPLY	<b>`</b>
LRTD LOWER CROWN OF WINDING RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE DETECTOR	Χ.
LS LEVEL SWITCH	
LSFC LEVEL SENSOR FAIL CONTACT	
LSFL LEVEL SENSOR FAIL INDICATING LIGHT	
LSFR LEVEL SENSOR FAIL RELAY	
LSIL LOW SUCTION INDICATING LIGHT	
LSP LOCAL START PUSHBUTTON	
LSPD LIGHT AND SMALL POWER DISTRIBUTION BOARD	
LSPL LOW SUCTION PRESSURE INDICATING LIGHT	
LSpP LOCAL STOP PUSHBUTTON	
LSPR LOW SUCTION PRESSURE RELAY	
LSPS LOW SUCTION PRESSURE SWITCH	
LSS LEVEL SELECTOR SWITCH	
LSSD LOW SUCTION PRESSURE SURGE DIVERTER	
LSU LIQUID SENSING UNIT	
LSw LIGHT SWITCH	
LTCL LOCAL TRIP CALLED INDICATING LIGHT	
LTP LOCAL TRIP PUSHBUTTON	
LtS LIMIT SWITCH	
LTx LEVEL TRANSMITTER	
M MOTOR	
M1OS MOTOR No1 OVERTEMPERATURE SURGE DIVERTER	
M2OS MOTOR No2 OVERTEMPERATURE SURGE DIVERTER	
MaFL MASTER FAULT INDICATING LIGHT	
MAH MOTOR ANTI-CONDENSATION HEATER	
MAHF MOTOR ANTI-CONDENSATION HEATER FUSE	
MAHT MOTOR ANTI-CONDENSATION HEATER TRANSFORMER	
MBC MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER CRADLE	
MBCC MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER CLOSING CONTACTOR	
MBCM MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER CLOSING SPRING CHARGING MOTOR	
MBCS MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER CLOSING SPRING RELEASE SOLENOID	



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MBDL	MOTOR BEARING DRIVE END OVER TEMPERATURE INDICATING LIGHT
MBDM	MOTOR BEARING DRIVE END TEMPERATURE MONITOR
MBDS	MOTOR BEARING DRIVE END TEMPERATURE RTD SENSOR
MBDT	MOTOR BEARING DRIVE END OVER TEMPERATURE
MBER	MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER ECONOMY RESISTOR
MBLC	MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER LOCAL CLOSE PUSHBUTTON
MBLS	MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER LIMIT SWITCH
MBLT	MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER LOCAL TRIP PUSHBUTTON
MBNL	MOTOR BEARING NON DRIVE END OVER TEMPERATURE INDICATING LIGHT
MBNM	MOTOR BEARING NON DRIVE END TEMPERATURE MONITOR
MBNS	MOTOR BEARING NON DRIVE END TEMPERATURE RTD SENSOR
MBNT	MOTOR BEARING NON-DRIVE END OVER TEMPERATURE
MBR	MOTOR BEARING RELAY
MBST	MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER SHUNT TRIP
МСВ	MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER
MCBS	MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH
MCC	MOTOR CONTROL CENTRE
MCCF	MAIN SWITCH COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL FUSE
MCF	MOTOR CONTROL FUSE
MCI	MAIN CONTROL ISOLATOR
MCIL	MOTOR CIRCUIT BREAKER ISOLATED LIMIT SWITCH
MCIL	MAIN SWITCH COMMUNICATION INTERFACE MODULE
MCIN	MANUAL CONTROL SAFETY ISOLATING SWITCH
MCL	MOTOR OVERCURRENT FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
MCP	MOTOR OVERCORRENT INDEXTING EIGHT MANUAL CLOSE PUSHBUTTON
MCPS	MAIN SWITCH COMMUNICATION REGULATED POWER SUPPLY
MCR	MULTI CHANNEL RECORDER
MCRP	MOLTI CHARACTER RECORDER MAIN SWITCH COMMUNICATIONS REGULATED POWER SUPPLY
MCS	MAINS CHANGEOVER SWITCH
MCS MCT	MAINS CHANGEOVER SWITCH METERING CURRENT TRANSFORMER
MCTL	MOTOR CIRCUIT BREAKER TEST LIMIT SWITCH
MCTE	MOTOR CIRCOTI DREAKER TEST EINIT SWITCH METERING CURRENT TRANSFORMER SCREEN TERMINAL
MDA	MAXIMUM DEMAND AMMETER
MDA	MAXIMUM DEMAND AMMETER MAIN DC FUSE
MdI	MAIN DE FOSE MODULE ISOLATOR
MDr	MODULE ISOLATOR MOTOR DECONTACTOR
MDSP	MOTOR DECONTACTOR MANUAL DUTY STEP PUSHBUTTON
MDSF MEB	MANUAL DUTT STEFFUSTBUTTON MAIN EARTH BAR
MEB	MAIN LAKIH DAK
MELB	MOTOR ANTI-CONDENSATION HEATER EARTH LEAKAGE CIRCUIT BREAKER
MENL	MULTIPLE EARTHED NEUTRAL LINK
MeLS	MAINTENANCE LEVEL SWITCH
MES	MOTOR EARTHING SWITCH
MF	MOTOR FUSE
MFC	MACERATOR FORWARD CONTACTOR
MFCL	METERING FAULT CURRENT LIMITER



MEEG	
MFES	MOTOR FUSE EARTHING SWITCH
MFI	MOTOR FUSE ISOLATOR
MFL	MOTOR FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
MFR	MOTOR FAULT RELAY
MFRP	MOTOR STARTER FAULT RESET PUSHBUTTON
MFRR	MOTOR FAULT RELAY RELEASE
MFS	MAIN FUSE SWITCH
MHCB	MOTOR HEATER CIRCUIT BREAKER
MHLS	MAN HOLE LIMIT SWITCH
MHSD	MAN HOLE LIMIT SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
MHTF	MOTOR ANTI-CONDENSATION HEATER TRANSFORMER FUSE
MI	MOTOR ISOLATOR
MIL	MAIN ISOLATING LINK
MLL	MID LEVEL INDICATING LIGHT
MLR	MID LEVEL RELAY
MLS	MID LEVEL SWITCH
MLSS	MAINTENANCE LEVEL SELECTOR SWITCH
MNB	MAIN NEUTRAL BAR
MnCF	MAIN CONTROL FUSE
MnF	MAIN FUSE
MnI	MAIN ISOLATOR
MOC	MOTOR OVERCURRENT
MoCB	MOTOR CIRCUIT BREAKER
MOCL	MOTOR OVERCURRENT INDICATING LIGHT
MOCR	MAGNETIC OVERCURRENT RELAY
Mod	MODEM
MoFC	MOTOR SURGE DIVERTER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
MOFR	MOTOR OVERCURRENT FAULT RELAY
MOIL	MOTOR OVERLOAD FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
MOL	MOTOR OVERLOAD
MOLL	MOTOR OVERLOAD INDICATING LIGHT
MOP	MANAUL OPEN PUSHBUTTON
MOR	MOTOR OVERLOAD RELAY
MORP	MOTOR OVERLOAD FAULT RESET PUSHBUTTON
MORR	MOTOR OVERLOAD RELAY RESET
MOSD	MOTOR OVERTEMPERATURE SURGE DIVERTER
MoSD	MOTOR SURGE DIVERTER
MPAR	MOTOR PROTECTION AUXILIARY RELAY
MPF	METERING PROTECTION FUSE
MPFL	METERING POTENTIAL FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
MPIF	METERING POTENTIAL ISOLATING FUSE
MPM	MOTOR POWER MONITOR
MPPF	MOTOR PROTECTION POTENTIAL FUSE
MPR	MOTOR PROTECTION RELAY
MPRF	MOTOR PROTECTION RELAY FUSE
MPRR	MOTOR PROTECTION RELAY RESET



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MPST	MAIN POWER SUPPLY TRANSFORMER
MPT	METERING POTENTIAL TRANSFORMER
MPTF	METERING POTENTIAL TRANSFORMER FUSE
Mr	MODULATOR
MRC	MACERATOR REVERSE CONTACTOR
MRPS	MULTI CHANNEL RECORDER POWER SUPPLY
MRRR	MOTOR PROTECTION REMOTE RESET RELAY
MS	MAIN SWITCH
MS1	MAIN SWITCH No1
MS2	MAIN SWITCH No2
MSD	MAINS SURGE DIVERTER
MSDS	MAINS SURGE DIVERTER FAULT SURGE DIVERTER
MSP	MANUAL START PUSHBUTTON
MSS	MASTER SELECTOR SWITCH
MSSD	MAIN SWITCHBOARD SECURITY SURGE DIVERTER
MStP	MANUAL STOP PUSHBUTTON
MT	MARK TIMER
MTFL	MOTOR TEMPERATURE FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
MTFR	MOTOR THERMISTOR FAULT RELAY
MThD	MOTOR THERMISTOR DECONTACTOR
MThL	MOTOR THERMISTOR FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
MThr	MOTOR THERMISTOR
MThR	MOTOR THERMISTOR RELAY
MTL	METERING TEST LINKS
MTR	MOTOR THERMISTOR FAULT RELAY
MTS	MANUAL TRANSFER SWITCH
MTRR	MOTOR THERMISTOR FAULT RELAY RELEASE
MVC	MOTORISED VALVE CONTACTOR
MWOL	MOTOR WINDING OVER TEMPERATURE INDICATING LIGHT
MWOT	MOTOR WINDING OVER TEMPERATURE
MWR	MOTOR WINDING RELAY
MWTR	MOTOR WINDING THERMISTOR RELAY
MWTT	MOTOR WINDING TEMPERATURE THERMISTOR
N1FS	No1 UNIT NO FLOW SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
N2FS	No2 UNIT NO FLOW SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
NAvR	NOT AVAILABLE RELAY
NB	NEUTRAL BAR
NB1	NEUTRAL BAR No1
NB2	NEUTRAL BAR No2
NB3	NEUTRAL BAR No3
NB4	NEUTRAL BAR No4
NB5	NEUTRAL BAR No5
NB6	NEUTRAL BAR No6
NCSD	NEXT G COAXIAL CABLE SURGE DIVERTER
NCSR	NORMAL CONTROL SELECTED RELAY
NFCL	NORMAL SUPPLY FAULT CURRENT LIMITER



NFR	NO FLOW RELAY
NFRR	NO FLOW RELAY NO FLOW RELAY RELEASE
NFKK	NO FLOW KELAT KELEASE NO FLOW SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
NFSD	NO FLOW SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER NO FLOW DETECTOR
NFWD NFwL	NO FLOW INDICATING LIGHT
NFwS	NO FLOW SWITCH
NFwT	NO FLOW TIMER
NL	NEUTRAL LINK
NGM	NEXT G MODEM
NSF	NORMAL SUPPLY FUSE
NSMI	NORMAL SUPPLY MAIN ISOLATOR
NSMS	NORMAL SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH
NT	NEUTRAL TERMINAL
NVSR	NORMAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE SENSING PHASE FAILURE RELAY
Oamp	OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
OCR	OVERCURRENT RELAY
OEAS	OVERFLOW TO ENVIRONMENT ALARM SURGE DIVERTER
OELS	OVERFLOW TO ENVIRONMENT ALARM LEVEL SWITCH
OESD	OVERFLOW TO ENVIRONMENT LEVEL ALARM SWITCH SURGE DIVERTER
OgC	OPENING CONTACTOR
OgCl	OPENING COIL
OgL	OPENING INDICATING LIGHT
OIAS	OVERFLOW IMMINENT LEVEL ALARM SWITCH
OIL	OFF INDICATING LIGHT
OIP	OPERATOR INTERFACE PANEL
OLAS	OVERFLOW LEVEL ALARM SWITCH
OLtS	OPEN LIMIT SWITCH
OMIL	ON MASTER INDICATING LIGHT
OnL	OPEN INDICATING LIGHT
ONPO	OPTICAL NETWORK POWER OUTLET
ONPS	OPTICAL NETWORK POWER SUPPLY
ONTD	OPTICAL NETWORK TERMINATION DEVICE
OpR	OPEN RELAY
OPTC	ON PEAK TARIFF CONTACT
OPTS	ON PEAK TARIFF SURGE DIVERTER
OR	OVERSPEED RELAY
OS	OPENING SOLENOID
OsS	OVERSPEED SWITCH
OTFL	OPENING TORQUE FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
OTR	OPENING TORQUE FAULT RELAY
OTRR	OPENING TORQUE FAULT RELAY RELEASE
P4LR	PCA-4 LINE RELAY
P5LR	PCA-5 LINE RELAY
PBDL	PUMP BEARING DRIVE END OVER TEMPERATURE INDICATING LIGHT
PBDM	PUMP BEARING DRIVE END TEMPERATURE MONITOR
PBDS	PUMP BEARING DRIVE END TEMPERATURE RTD SENSOR



2g	
PBDT	PUMP BEARING DRIVE END OVER TEMPERATURE
PBNL	PUMP BEARING NON DRIVE END OVER TEMPERATURE INDICATING LIGHT
PBNM	PUMP BEARING NON DRIVE END TEMPERATURE MONITOR
PBNS	PUMP BEARING NON DRIVE END TEMPERATURE RTD SENSOR
PBR	PUMP BEARING RELAY
PBSF	PRIMARY CONTROL BATTERY CHARGER SUPPLY FUSE
PBtC	PRIMARY CONTROL BATTERY CHARGER
PC	PILOT CONTACTOR
PCA	PUMP CONTROL APARATUS
PCDF	PRIMARY CONTROL DC FUSE
PCF	PRIMARY CONTROL FUSE
PCL	PUMPING CALLED INDICATING LIGHT
PCLS	POWER AND CONTROL LINE SURGE SUPPRESSOR
PCMS	POWER CONDITION MONITORING (MODBUS) SURGE DIVERTER
PCR	PUMP CONTROLLER/RTU
РСТ	PROTECTION CURRENT TRANSFORMER
PD1L	PUMP SELECTED DUTY 1 INDICATING LIGHT
PDCF	PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC CONTROLLER DC FUSE
PDL	PUMP SELECTED DUTY INDICATING LIGHT
PDT	POWER DISTRIBUTION TERMINAL
PEIP	POWER END OF INTERVAL PULSE CONTACT
PEMS	PUMP STATION EMERGENCY SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH
PES	PHOTO ELECTRIC SWITCH
PF	POTENTIAL FUSE
PFAR	PHASE FAILURE AUXILIARY RELAY
PFAT	PHASE FAILURE ALARM TIMER
PFCL	POWER TRANSDUCER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
PFIL	PHASE FAILURE INDICATING LIGHT
PFL	PUMP FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
PFR	PHASE FAILURE RELAY
PFSS	PHASE FAILURE SURGE DIVERTER
PFT	POWER TRANSDUCER FUSE
PFtR	PLANT FAULT RELAY
PI	PANEL ISOLATOR
PIF	POTENTIAL ISOLATING FUSE
PLAR	PUMP LEAK ALARM RELAY
PLC	PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC CONTROLLER
PLF	POWER LINE FILTER
PM	PSTN MODEM
PMBU	PUMP MONITORING BASE UNIT
PMCM	PROGRAMMABLE MULTI CHANNEL MONITOR
PMCU	PUMP MONITORING CENTRAL UNIT
PMD pmec	PUMP MONITORING DECONTACTOR
PMFC PMFP	POWER MONITORING FAULT CURRENT LIMITER PUMP MONITORING RELAY FAULT RESET PUSHBUTTON
PMFP PMOI	PUMP MONITORING RELAY FAULT RESET PUSHBUTTON PUMP MONITORING OPERATOR INTERFACE PANEL
	I UIVII IVIOINITOKIINO OI EKATOK IIVIEKI'ACE I AINEL



Electrical Dratting	
PMPF	PROTECTION AND METERING POTENTIAL FUSE
PMR	PUMP MONITORING RELAY
PMRR	PUMP MONITORING REMOTE RESET RELAY
PMRU	PUMP MONITORING RELAY UNIT
PMSD	PUMP MONITORING SURGE DIVERTER
PnCT	PROTECTION CURRENT TRANSFORMER
PNMS	PUMP STATION NORMAL SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH
PnTL	PROTECTION TEST LINK
POL	POWER ON INDICATING LIGHT
POR	PRIMARY OVERCURRENT RELAY
PPLF	PRIMARY CONTROL POWER LINE FILTER
Pr	POTENTIOMETER
PR	PUMP RELAY
PR1R	PRIMARY RUN No1 UNIT RELAY
PR2R	PRIMARY RUN No2 UNIT RELAY
PrF	POWER FILTER
PRSD	PUMP RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE DETECTOR SURGE DIVERTER
PRTD	PUMP RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE DETECTOR
PS	POWER SUPPLY
PSC	PRESSURE SENSOR CONVERTER
PSCB	PUMP STATION SWITCHBOARD SUPPLY CIRCUIT BREAKER
PSDT	PUMP START DELAY TIMER
PSF	POWER SUPPLY FUSE
PSFC	POWER SYSTEM INTERFACE FAULT CURRENT LIMITER
PSHS	POWER SUPPLY HEALTHY SURGE DIVERTER
PSIF	POWER SYSTEM INTERFACE CONTROL FUSE
PSI	POWER SYSTEM INTERFACE
PSM	POWER SUPPLY MONITOR
PSMC	POWER SUPPLY MONITOR CURRENT TRANSFORMER
PSMS	PUMP SWITCHBOARD SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH
PSO	POWER SUPPLY OUTLET
PSPR	PUMP SEAL PROTECTION RELAY
PSSD	POWER SIGNAL SURGE DIVERTER
PSSO	POWER SUPPLY SWITCHED SOCKET OUTLET
PST	POWER SUPPLY TRANSFORMER
PSU	POWER SUPPLY UNIT
PT	POWER TRANSDUCER
PTAR	PUMP MOTOR HIGH TEMPERATURE ALARM RELAY
PTL	PROTECTION TEST LINKS
PTMR	PUMP TEMPERATURE MONITORING RELAY
PTPF	POWER TRANSDUCER POTENTIAL FUSE
PTr	POWER TRANSDUCER
PuR	PULSE RELAY
Q	TRANSISTOR
Q1	NORMAL SOURCE CONTROL CIRCUIT BREAKER
Q2	EMERGENCY SOURCE CONTROL CIRCUIT BREAKER



R	RESISTOR							
Rad	RADIO TRANSCEIVER							
RAR	REMOTE ALARM RELAY							
RC	RUN CONTACTOR							
RCAR	REMOTE CONTROL ALARM RELAY							
RCF	RUN CONTACTOR FUSE							
RcPS	RECEIVER POWER SUPPLY							
RCR	REMOTE CONTROL RELAY							
RCSD	RADIO COAXIAL CABLE SURGE DIVERTER							
RDFI	REMOTE DELIVERY FLOW INDICATOR							
RDLS	REAR DOOR LIMIT SWITCH							
RDR	RAMP DOWN RELAY							
RFI	RESETTABLE FLOW INDICATOR							
RHLS	RING SHORTING MOTOR HAND WHEEL LIMIT SWITCH							
RIL	RUNNING INDICATING LIGHT							
RIR	RECORDER ISOLATING RELAY							
RL	RELAY							
RM	RADIO MODEM							
RMIF	RING SHORTING MOTOR ISOLATING FUSE							
RMLS	RING SHORTING MOTOR LIMIT SWITCH							
RMOC	RING SHORTING MOTOR OPEN CIRCUITING CONTACTOR							
RMOT	RING SHORTING MOTOR OF EN CIRCUITING CONTACTOR RING SHORTING MOTOR OPEN CIRCUITING TIMER							
RMSC	RING SHORTING MOTOR SHORT CIRCUITING CONTACTOR							
RMTR	RING SHORTING MOTOR THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY							
RNB	RESIDUAL CURRENT NEUTRAL BAR							
ROR	RING GEAR OVERCURRENT RELAY							
RP	RESET PUSHBUTTON							
RPb+A44	RESET PUSHBUTTON							
RPS	REGULATED POWER SUPPLY							
RPSF	REGULATED POWER SUPPLY FUSE							
RR	RECEIVE RELAY							
RrC	RECORDER CONTROLLER							
RRM	REMOTE RESET MAGNET							
RSC	RESISTANCE STARTER CONTACTOR							
RSF	RADIO SUPPLY FUSE							
RSMF	RING SHORTING MOTOR FUSE							
RSP	RTU STATUS PUSHBUTTON							
RSTA	RJ45 TO SCREW TERMINAL ADAPTOR							
RT	REMOTE TRIP							
RtC	REMOTE CLOSE							
RTCR	REMOTE TRIP CALLED INDICATING RELAY							
RTD	RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE DETECTOR							
RTh	RESISTANCE THERMOSTAT							
RTM	RADIO TELEMETRY MODULE							
Rtr	ROUTER							



RTU	REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT							
RuIR	RUN INTERPOSING RELAY							
RuR	RUN RELAY							
RWV	RECIRCULATING WATER SOLENOID VALVE							
$R_{X}$	RECIRCULATING WATER SOLENOID VALVE RECEIVER							
	RECEIVER RELAY							
Ry S	RELAY SWITCH							
S A								
SA	SOLAR ARRAY							
SACB	STATION AUXILIARIES CIRCUIT BREAKER							
SACT	SUPPLY AUTHORITY METERING CURRENT TRANSFORMER							
SADS	SECURITY ALARM DOOR SWITCH							
SAIR	STANDBY ALARM INTERPOSING RELAY							
SAPF	SUPPLY AUTHORITY POTENTIAL FUSE							
SBOL	STANDBY OPERATED INDICATING LIGHT							
SBPR	STANDBY PRIMARY RELAY							
SBR	STANDBY RELAY							
SBRR	STANDBY RELAY RELEASE							
SC	START CONTACTOR							
SCA	SWITCHGEAR & CONTROL GEAR ASSEMBLY							
SCAR	STANDBY CALLED ALARM RELAY							
SCB	STARTER CIRCUIT BREAKER							
SCC	SECONDARY RESISTANCE STARTER CONTROL CONTACTOR							
SCeL	START COMPLETE INDICATING LIGHT							
SCeR	START COMPLETE RELAY							
SCES	SUPERVISORY CONTROL ETHERNET SWITCH							
SCF	STARTER CONTACTORS FUSE							
SCM	SPRING CHARGING MOTOR							
SCR	SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIER							
SCS	STANDBY SUPPLY CHANGEOVER SWITCH							
SCSD	SATELLITE COAXIAL CABLE SURGE DIVERTER							
SD	SURGE DIVERTER							
SDEB	SURGE DIVERTER EARTH BAR							
SDF	SURGE DIVERTER FUSE							
SDFC	SURGE DIVERTER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER							
SDLS	SECOND DUTY LEVEL SWITCH							
SDR	STALL DETECT RELAY							
SF	SUPPLY FILTER							
SFCL	SURGE DIVERTER FAULT CURRENT LIMITER							
SFL	SUCTION FAULT INDICATING LIGHT							
SFR	SUCTION FAULT RELAY							
SFRR	SUCTION FAULT RELAY RELEASE							
SFS	STATION AUXILIARIES FEEDER SELECTOR SWITCH							
SFSC	STARTER FINAL STEP CONTACTOR							
SFTh	STARTER FAULT THERMOSTAT							
ShT	SHUNT TRIP							
SiC	SIGNAL ISOLATOR							



SIC	SAFETY INTERLOCK CONTACT
SiCB	SIGNAL COMMON BAR
SiCT	SIGNAL COMMON TERMINAL
SIL	STATION INHIBITED INDICATING LIGHT
SIR	START INITIATE RELAY
SIR	SINGLE PHASE OUTLET AND LIGHT SWITCH RESIDUAL CURRENT CIRCUIT
SLCB	BREAKER
SLdR	STANDBY LATCHED RELAY
SLFS	STATOR LEAKAGE FLOAT SWITCH (FLYGT FLS)
SLIR	STANDBY LATCHED INTERPOSING RELAY
SLL	STANDBY LATCHED INDICATING LIGHT
SLLS	SUCTION TANK LOW LEVEL SWITCH
SLPT	SUCTION LINE PRESSURE TRANSMITTER
SLR	STANDBY LATCH RELAY
SLS	SUCTION LEVEL SWITCH
SLSD	SUCTION TANK LOW LEVEL SURGE DIVERTER
SM	STARTER MOTOR
SMCB	SUB MAIN SUPPLY CIRCUIT BREAKER
SMCS	SUPPLY AUTHORITY METERING CONNECTION SOCKET
SMF	SECONDARY RESISTANCE STARTER MOTOR FUSE
SMFI	STARTER AND MOTOR FUSE ISOLATOR
SMI	STARTER MOTOR ISOLATOR
SMTR	SECONDARY RESISTANCE STARTER MOTOR THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY
SNB	STATION AUXILIARIES NEUTRAL BAR
SnF	SINE FILTER
SnPS	SUCTION PRESSURE SWITCH
SOCB	SINGLE PHASE OUTLET CIRCUIT BREAKER
SOFL	STARTER OVERTEMPERATURE FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
SOLS	SINGLE PHASE OUTLET AND LIGHT SWITCH
SOLS	STARTER OVERTEMPERATURE FAULT RELAY
SOR	STARTER OVERTEMPERATURE FAULT RELAY RELEASE
SORR	STATION OVERRIDE STOP RELAY
SOUR	STARTER OVERTEMPERATURE WARNING THERMOSTAT
SP	SURGE PROTECTOR
SP3R	SET POINT 3 RELAY
SP4R	SET POINT 4 RELAY
SPb	START PUSHBUTTON
SPC	STAR POINT CONTACTOR
SPCM	SEWAGE PUMP CONTROL MODULE
SPD	SERVICE PROTECTION DEVICE
SPF	SEMICONDUCTOR PROTECTION FUSE
SPG	SUCTION PRESSURE GAUGE
SPU	SET POINT LATCHING RELAY
SPLR	SPARE LEVEL RELAY
Splк <b>SpP</b>	SPARE LEVEL RELAY STOP PUSHBUTTON
SPR	SUCTION PRESSURE RECORDER
SFK	SUCTION PRESSURE RECORDER



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SpS	STOP SOLENOID
SPSD	SUCTION PRESSURE SURGE DIVERTER
SpT	SPACE TIMER
SPTx	SUCTION PRESSURE TRANSMITTER
SR	SOLAR REGULATOR
SRDC	SECONDARY RESISTANCE STARTER RUN DOWN CONTACTOR
SrF	STIRRER FUSE
SrFL	STIRRER FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
SRR	STARTER READY RELAY
SRsR	STANDBY RESET RELAY
SRUC	SECONDARY RESISTANCE STARTER RUN UP CONTACTOR
SS	SURGE SUPPRESSOR
SSAI	STANDBY SUPPLY APPLIANCE INLET
SSCR	SOLID STATE OVERCURRENT RELAY
SSD	SECURITY SURGE DIVERTER
SSI	STANDBY SUPPLY APPLIANCE INLET
SSMS	STANDBY SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH
SSNT	STANDBY SUPPLY NEUTRAL TERMINAL
SSO	SWITCHED SOCKET OUTLET
SSS	SOLID STATE STARTER
SSU	SURGE SUPPRESSION UNIT
ST	START TIMER
STES	STATION AUXILIARIES TRANSFORMER EARTHING SWITCH
STF	STATION AUXILIARIES TRANSFORMER FUSE
StFL	STARTER FAULT INDICATING LIGHT
STFT	SECONDARY RESISTANCE STARTER OVERTEMPERATURE FAULT THERMOSTAT
SThR	STARTER THERMISTOR RELAY
SThr	STARTER THERMISTOR
STI	STATION AUXILIARIES TRANSFORMER ISOLATOR
STLS	SUCTION TANK LEVEL SURGE DIVERTER
<b>StP</b>	START PUSHBUTTON
STR	STIRRER THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY
StR	START RELAY
STRR	STIRRER THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY RESET
StS	START SOLENOID
	SECONDARY RESISTANCE STARTER OVERTEMPERATURE WARNING
STWT	THERMOSTAT
SVCS	SLUDGE VALVE CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH
SVOC	SLUDGE VALVE OPENINGS COUNTER
SVOh	SLUDGE VALVE OPEN HOUR METER
SVOL	SLUDGE VALVE OPEN INDICATING LIGHT
SVOR	SLUDGE VALVE OPEN RELAY
SWTh	STARTER WINDING THERMOSTAT
Т	TERMINAL
TBP	TIME DELAY RELAY BRIDGING PLUG
TBSD	THRUST BEARING TEMPERATURE SURGE DIVERTER



TBTM	THRUST BEARING TEMPERATURE MONITOR							
TC	TELEPHONE CONNECTION PLUG AND SOCKET							
TCPS	TELEPHONE CONNECTION PLUG AND SOCKET							
TCR	THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY							
TCRC	THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY CONVERTER							
TCRR	THERMAL OVERCURRENT RELAY RESET							
TDLS	THIRD DUTY LEVEL SWITCH TEST DUTY PUMP PUSHBUTTON							
TDPP	TEST DUTY PUMP PUSHBUTTON							
TDR	TIME DELAY RELAY							
TeS	TEMPERATURE SWITCH							
TFI	TOTAL FLOW INDICATOR							
TFR	TEMPERATURE FAULT RELAY							
TFRR	TEMPERATURE FAULT RELAY RELEASE							
Th	THERMOSTAT							
Thr	THERMISTOR							
ThrR	THERMISTOR RELAY							
ThrT	THERMISTOR TIMER							
ThSS	THERMOMETER SELECTOR SWITCH							
TI	TEMPERATURE INDICATOR							
Ti	TIMER							
TIFL	TEST INSTRUMENT FAULT CURRENT LIMITER							
TIIF	TEST INSTRUMENT ISOLATING FUSE							
TINB	TEST INSTRUMENT NEUTRAL BAR							
TL	TEST LINKS							
TLI	TANK LEVEL INDICATOR							
TLSD	TELEPHONE LINE SURGE DIVERTER							
TM	TEMPERATURE MONITOR							
TMF	TEMPERATURE MONITOR FUSE							
TMPT	TEMPERATURE MONITOR POWER SUPPLY TRANSFORMER							
TMR	TEMPORARY MEMORY RELAY							
TOTL	TRANSFORMER OVERTEMPERATURE INDICATING LIGHT							
TPAC	THREE PHASE AUXILIARY CIRCUIT FUSE							
TPCB	THREE PHASE OUTLET CIRCUIT BREAKER							
TPF	THERMISTOR PROTECTION FUSE							
TPOF	THREE PHASE OUTLET FUSE							
Tr	TRANSFORMER							
TRTD	THRUST BEARING RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE DETECTOR							
TRU	TRANSFORMER RECTIFIER UNIT							
TS	TIME SWITCH							
TSAR	TIME SWITCH AUXILIARY RELAY							
TSS	TEST SELECTOR SWITCH							
TSU	TRANSIENT SUPPRESSION UNIT							
TTFL	TRANSFORMER TEMPERATURE FAULT INDICATING LIGHT							
TThr	TRANSFORMER THERMISTOR							
TThR	TRANSFORMER THERMISTOR RELAY							
TVSP	TRANSIENT VOLTAGE SUPPRESSION PANEL							



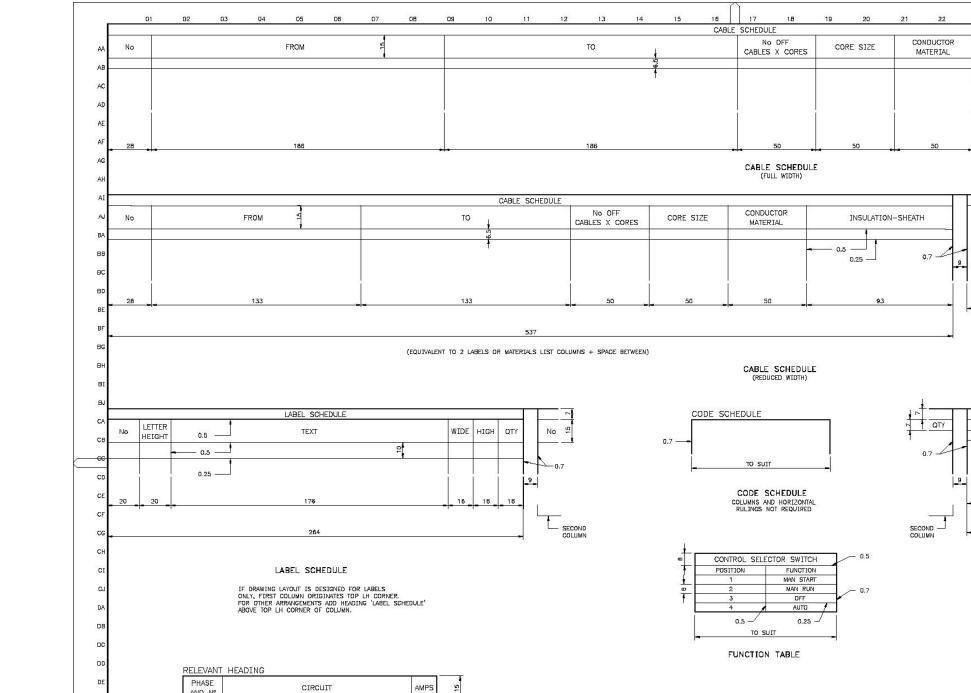
Tx	TRANSMITTER							
IX U1ML	UNIT 1 MASTER INDICATING LIGHT							
U2ML	UNIT 2 MASTER INDICATING LIGHT							
UA	UNIVERSAL CONTROLLER							
UAND	UNIVERSAL CONTROLLER UNIT ALPHANUMERIC DISPLAY UNIT							
UCSD	UNIT ALPHANUMERIC DISPLAY UNIT UPPER CROWN OF WINDING TEMPERATURE SURGE DIVERTER							
UCSD UCTM	UPPER CROWN OF WINDING TEMPERATURE SORGE DIVERTER							
UDCF	UNIT CONTROL DC FUSE							
UEI	ULTRASONIC EVALUATION INSTRUMENT							
UFIL	UNIT FAULT INDICATING LIGHT							
UFIL	UNIT FAULT INTERPOSING RELAY							
UHLR	ULTRA HIGH LEVEL RELAY							
ULLD	ULTRASONIC LEVEL DETECTOR							
ULD ULM	ULTRASONIC LEVEL MONITOR							
ULM ULR	UNDER LOAD RELAY							
UPS	UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY							
URIL	UNIT REMOTE INHIBITED INDICATING LIGHT							
URM	UHF RADIO MODULE							
URTD	UPPER CROWN OF WINDING RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE DETECTOR							
UVR V	UNDER VOLTAGE RELAY							
V	VOLTMETER							
VAM	VALVE ACTUATOR MOTOR							
VCES	VSC CONTROL ETHERNET SWITCH							
VCSS	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER CONTROL SELECTOR SWITCH							
VDR	VOLTAGE DEPENDENT RESISTOR							
VF	VOLTMETER FUSE							
VFIL	VSC FAULT INDICATING LIGHT							
VHDL	VERY HIGH DRY WELL LEVEL INDICATING LIGHT							
VHDS	VERY HIGH DRY WELL LEVEL SWITCH							
VHL	VOLTS HEALTHY INDICATING LIGHT							
VHLL	VERY HIGH LEVEL INDICATING LIGHT							
VHLR	VERY HIGH LEVEL RELAY							
VHLS	VERY HIGH LEVEL SWITCH							
VHR	VOLTS HEALTHY RELAY							
VLLR	VERY LOW LEVEL RELAY							
VMF	VOLTAGE MONITORING FUSE							
VPI	VOLTAGE PRESENCE INDICATOR							
VR	VOLTAGE REGULATOR							
VRIL	VSC RUNNING INDICATING LIGHT							
VRR	VSC RUNNING RELAY							
VSC	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER							
VSCB	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER CIRCUIT BREAKER							
VSCF	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER FUSE							
VSCI	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER ISOLATOR							
VSCL	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER LINE CONTACTOR							
VSFL	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER FAULT INDICATING LIGHT							

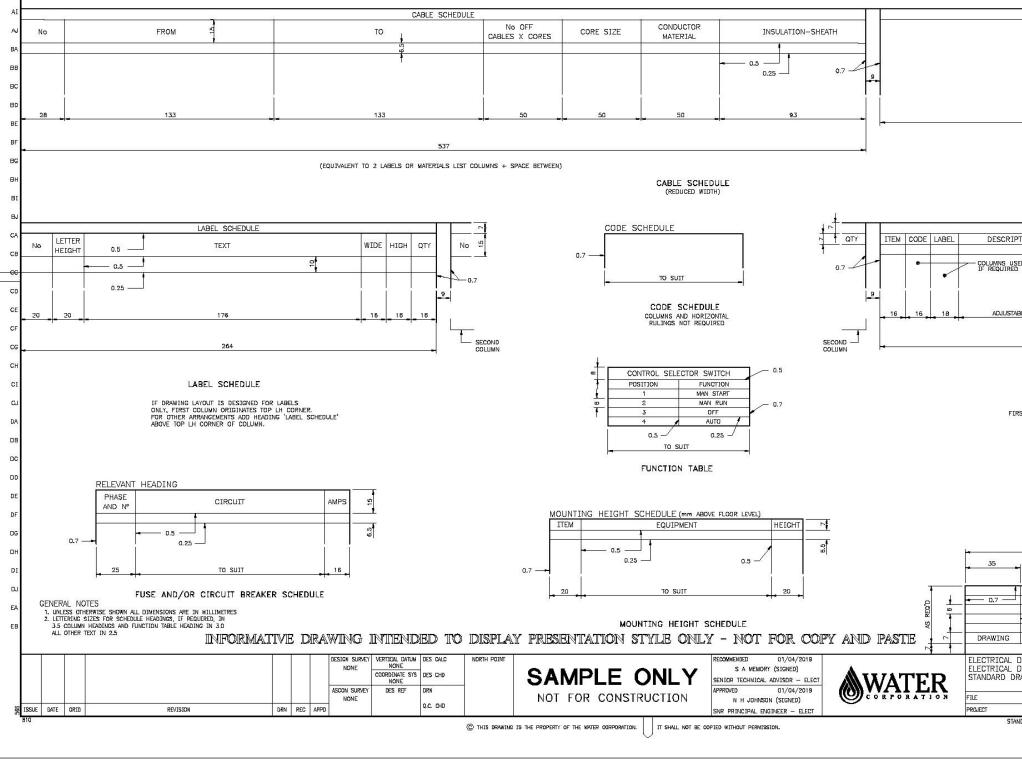


VSFP	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER FAULT RESET PUSHBUTTON
VSFR	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER FAULT RELAY
VSRR	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER FAULT REMOTE RESET RELAY
VSMR	VARIABLE SPEED MOTOR REGULATOR
VSS	VOLTMETER SELECTOR SWITCH
VSWF	VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLLER SINEWAVE FILTER
VVCF	VSC VENTILATION FAN CONTROL FUSE
VVFC	VSC VENTILATION FAN CIRCUIT BREAKER
VVFL	VSC VENTILATION FAN LINE CONTACTOR
VVFO	VSC VENTILATION FAN POWER OUTLET
VVML	VSC VENTILATION FAN MOTOR OVERCURRENT FAULT LIGHT
VVTh	VSC VENTILATION FAN THERMOSTAT
VVVF	VARIABLE VOLTAGE VARIABLE FREQUENCY MOTOR STARTER
W	WATTMETER
WHLS	WATER SURGE HIGH LEVEL SWITCH
WHR	WATER SURGE HIGH RELAY
WLI	WATER LEVEL INDICATOR
WLLS	WATER SURGE LOW LEVEL SWITCH
WLR	WATER SURGE LOW RELAY
WMSD	WINDING MOTOR FRAME TEMPERTURE SURGE DIVERTER
WMTM	WINDING MOTOR FRAME TEMPERATURE MONITOR
WPSF	WELL WASHER POWER SUPPLY FUSE
WRPS	WELL WASHER REGULATED POWER SUPPLY
WRTD	WINDING MOTOR FRAME RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE DETECTOR
WTR	WINDING TEMPERATURE RELAY
WWRR	WELL WASHER RUN RELAY
WWSV	WELL WASHER SOLENOID VALVE
XAR	X AUXILIARY RELAY
YAR	Y AUXILIARY RELAY
YC	STAR CONTACTOR
ZD	ZENER DIODE



No reference or example drawings for Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 19, 27, 33 and 34 of this Design Standard are required, therefore, the following drawings do not include drawings 1-1, 2-1, 3-1, 7-1, 9-1, 11-1, 19-1 or 27







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TNSULATION-SHEATH

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PPLICATION TYPE (	OF LINE										ELECIRIC	AL POWER	AND CON	IIRUL			
CTION THROUGH EET METAL HEDULE BOUNDARY	OF LINE				AU	TOCAD PROPERT	TES							AU	TOCAD PROPER	TIES	
EET METAL HEDULE BOUNDARY		EXAMPLE OF LINE	THICKNESS	INDEX	COLOUR				APPLICATION	TYPE OF LINE	EXAMPLE OF LINE	THICKNESS	INDEX	COLOUR			
EET METAL HEDULE BOUNDARY				COLOUR NAME	COLOUR NUMBER	LINE WIDTH	LINETYPE	LAYER					COLOUR NAME	COLOUR NUMBER	LINE WIDTH	LINETYPE	LAYE
DERGROUND THICK	vuqus — 🗕		0.7 mm	-	14	0.7	CONTINUOUS	25	BUSBARS OR TRANSMISSION PATHS	CONTINUOUS - THICK		1.0 mm	DARK MAGENTA	202	1.5 (SEGMENT WIDTH 1.5)	CONTINUOUS (POLYLINE)	13
BLE ROUTES			0.5 mm	MAGENTA	6	0.5	CONTINUOUS	24	POWER WIRES	CONTINUOUS - THICK	<u>.</u>	D.7 mm	DARK MAGENTA	202	0.7	CONTINUOUS (POLYLINE)	13
INERAL DETAILS CONTINU	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		0.35 mm	YELLOW	2	0.35	CONTINUOUS	22	CONTROL WIRES – ACTIVE – NEUTRAL – EARTH – DC POSITIVE – DC NEGATIVE	CONTINUOUS - THIN	5 <del></del>	0.35 mm	DARK CYAN	122	0.35	CONTINUOUS (POLYLINE)	1
CHEDULES - DRIZONTAL CONTINU VIDING LINES THIN	100US		0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	CONTINUOUS	21	INTERCONNECTION WIRES OR SIGNAL WIRES	DASHED - THIN	<u></u>	0.35 mm	-	40	0.35	WC-DASH (POLYLINE)	72
REAK LINES CONTINU POGRAPHICAL THIN ATURES - FREE	NUOUS -	~	0.35 mm	YELLOW	2	0.35	CONTINUQUS	22	ASSEMBLIES SUB-ASSEMBLIES BLACK BOXES SYMBOLS	CONTINUOUS - MEDIUM		0.35 mm	YELLOW	2	0.35	CONTINUOUS	22
CONTINU REAK LINES THIN, R ZIG ZAC	RULED WITH		0.35 mm	YELLOW	2	0.35	CONTINUQUS	22	MAGNETIC SCREEN ELECTRIC SCREEN	DASHED - MEDIUM		0.35 mm	YELLOW	2	0.35	WC-DASH	22
DDEN OUTLINES DASHED THIN	D		0.25 mm	BLUE	5	0.25	DASH	110	MECHANICAL CONNECTION MECHANICAL OR FUNCTIONAL LINK	SHORT DASH		0.25 mm	BLUE	5	0.25	WC-DASH	116
NTRELINES - CHAIN - NG THIN			0.25 mm	RED	i	0.25	WC-CENT	111	MAJOR BOUNDARIES – CIRCUITS – PANELS – SWITCHBOARDS – BUILDINGS	CHAIN - THIN	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.25 mm	RED	1	0.25	WC-CENT	11
INTRELINES - HORT, JH LINES CHAIN - DICATING THIN WEMENT			0.25 mm	RED	1	0.25	WC-CENTS	112	MINOR BOUNDARY WITHIN MAJOR BOUNDARIES	CHAIN - THIN		0.25 mm	RED	1	0.25	WC-CENTS	112
CHAIN - ENDS AN OF DIRE	– THICK AT ND CHANGE ECTION – – LSEWHERE		0.25 mm 0.5 mm	RED MAGENTA	1	0.25 0.5	WC-CENT CONTINUQUS	111 24	] 								
JTLINES OF NACENT PARTS. TERNATIVE AND										1	PROTEC	CTION LOG	IC DIAGRA			50 10	
TREME CHAIN - SITION OF THIN, D WABLE PARTS, DASHED	DOUBLE	<u></u>	0.?? mm	GREY	9	0.??25	WC-PHAN	WC-PHAN		TYPE OF LINE	EXAMPLE OF LINE	THICKNESS	2.	\$27.888	TOCAD PROPER	TIES	
ANTOM LINES				-		1						THICKNESS	S STATISTICS	COLOUR			
MENSIONS CONTINU	wous		0.25 mm	RED	1	0.25	CONTINUOUS	228	ANALOGUE I/O			-	COLOUR NAME	COLOUR NUMBER	LINE WIDTH	LINETYPE	LAY
							I		SIGNAL (4-20mA, 1-5V) OR ANALOGUE LOGIC SIGNAL (8YTE, WORD, DOUBLE WORD)	DASHED — THIN		0.35 mm	-	40	0.35	WC-DASH (POLYLINE)	72
									DIGITAL I/O SIGNAL (OFF OR ON) OR BINARY LOGIC SIGNAL (SINGLE BIT)	GONTINUOUS - THIN		0.35 mm	DARK CYAN	122	0.35	CONTINUOUS (POLYLINE)	1
									COMMUNICATION	SPECIAL		0.35 mm	DARK CYAN	122	0.35	WCI-LINKIS10 (POLYLINE)	1



		FLFC	TRICAL SI	F LAYOUTS	3						EL EC	RICAL SIT	F LAYOUT	S			
						TOCAD PROPERT	TES								TOCAD PROPERT	IES	
PPLICATION	TYPE OF LINE	EXAMPLE OF LINE	THICKNESS	INDEX (	COLOUR				APPLICATION	TYPE OF LINE	EXAMPLE OF LINE	THICKNESS	INDEX	COLOUR			
				COLOUR NAME	COLOUR	LINE WIDTH	LINETYPE	LAYER					COLOUR		LINE WIDTH	LINETYPE	LAYE
ONTOURS AND	CONTINUOUS		0.1 mm	-	NUMBER 9	0.1	BY-LAYER	9	TELEPHONE CABLE (ABOVE GROUND)	10 DASH, 4.8 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH		0.18 mm	3 <u>-11</u>	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-T1
ERBS,	DOT, D.5 GAP		0.15 mm		13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-DDT5	TELEPHONE CABLE (BELOW CROUND)	'T' 2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 3.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH	TTTTT	(0.35 mm) 0.18 mm	(YELLOW)	(2) 13	(0.35) 0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-T10
RIVEWAYS	10 DASH, 4.6 GAP	D0 D0 D0 D0	0.18 mm	_	13	0.16	BY-LAYER	WC-D010	OFTIC FIBRE CABLE	"T. 2 DASH, 1 GAP 10 DASH, 4.6 GAP	T T T T T T T	(0.35 mm) 0.18 mm	(YELLOW)	(2)	(0.35) 0.18	BY-LATER	WC-OF
RANCH DRAIN	WITH 1.5 HIGH DO' 2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 5.4 GAP	0P 0P 0P 0P	0.18 mm	_	13	0.15	BY-LAYER	WC-DP10	(ABOVE GROUND)	WITH 1.5 HIGH 'OF' 2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 5.4 GAP	OFOFOFOF	(0.35 mm)	(YELLOW)	(2) 13	(0.35) 0.18	BY-LATER	WC-OF1
	WITH 1.5 HIGH "DP", 2 DASH, 1 GAP							0	(BELOW GROUND)	WITH 1.5 HIGH 'OF', 2 DASH, 1 GAP	— or	(0.35 mm)	(YELLOW)	(2)	(0.35)		3
OCAL AUTHORITY/ RIVATE OPEN DRAIN	'DLAO' 2 DASH, 1 GAP,		0.18 mm	-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-DLA10	WATER (ABOVE GROUND)	10 DASH, 3.1 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'W' 2 DASH, 1 GAP,		0.18 mm	-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-W.
DCAL AUTHORITY/ RIVATE PIPED RAIN	2 DASH, 7.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'DLAP', 2 DASH, 1 GAP		0.18 mm	-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-DLAP10	WATER (BELOW GROUND)	2 DASH, 3.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'W', 2 DASH, 1 GAP		0.18 mm	8-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-W14
30ve ground gas	10 DASH, 3.1 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'G'		0.18 mm	-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-G10	Compressed Air (Above ground)	10 DASH, 3.1 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'A'	······································	0.18 mm	22	13	0.10	BY-LAYER	WC-A
ELOW GROUND GAS	2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 3.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'G', 2 DASH, 1 GAP	0000	0.18 mm	-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-G10BG	COMPRESSED AIR (BELOW GROUND)	2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 3.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH "A", 2 DASH, 1 GAP	A A A A	0.18 mm	55 <del>00</del>	13	0.10	BY-LATER	WC-A1
BOVE GROUND ECTRICAL CABLE HIGH VOLTAGE)	19 DASH, 5.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'HVE'		0.18 mm (0.5 mm)	- MAGENTA	13 (6)	0.18 (0.5)	BY-LAYER	WC-HVE10	FUEL (ABDVE GROUND)	10 DASH, 3.1 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'F'		0.18 mm	-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-F
ELOW GROUND LECTRICAL CABLE HIGH VDLTAGE)	2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 6.7 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'HVE', 2 DASH, 1 GAP		0.18 mm (0.5 mm)	- (MAGENTA)	13 (6)	0.18 (0.5)	BY-LAYER	WC-HVE108G	FUEL (BELOW GROUND)	2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 3.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'F', 2 DASH, 1 GAP		0.18 mm	85	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-F10
OVE GROUND ECTRICAL CABLE OW VOLTAGE)	10 DASH, 3.1 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'E'	EEEEE	0.18 mm (0.5 mm)	_ (MAGENTA)	13 (6)	0.18 (0.5)	BY-LAYER	WC-E10	FENCE	10 DASH, 2.6 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH		0.18 mm	-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-FENC
ELOW GROUND ECTRICAL CABLE OW VOLTAGE)	2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 3.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'E', 2 DASH, 1 GAP	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	0.18 mm (0.5 mm)	- (MAGENTA)	13 (6)	0.18 (0.5)	BY-LAYER	WC-E10BG	ROAD RESERVES & LOT BOUNDARIES	CONTINUOUS	·	0.18 mm	855	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	18
DMMUNICATIONS VOLE (OVERHEAD)	10 DASH, 3.1 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'C'		0.18 mm (0.35 mm)	_ (YELLOW)	13 (2)	0.18 (0.35)	BY-LAYER	WC-010	PROPOSED PROPERTY CONNECTIONS	CONTINUOUS		0.5 mm (0.18 mm)	MAGENTA —	6 (13)	0.5 (0.18)	BY-LAYER	24
DMMUNICATIONS NBLE (BELOW ROUND)	2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 3.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'C', 2 DASH, 1 GAP		0.18 mm (0.35 mm)	- (YELLOW)	13 (2)	0.18 (0.35)	BY-LAYER	WC-C10BG	RETICULATION AREA BOUNDARY	3 DASH, 1.5 GAP		2.0 mm POLYLINE (0.1 mm	51 <del></del>	g	0.1	BY-LAYER	WC-DA
RESSURE MAIN BOVE GROUND)	10 DASH, 4.8 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH		0.18 mm	-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-PM10				POLYLINE)					-
RESSURE MAIN BELOW GROUND)	2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 6.6 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'PM', 2 DASH, 1 GAP	—— PM——— PU——— PM——— PU——— PM———	0.18 mm	-	13	0.18	BY-LAYER	WC-PM10BG	SWITCHBOARDS, CABLE PITS, TRANSFORMERS, JUNCTION BOXES	CONTINUOUS		0.5 mm	MAGENTA	6	0.5	BY-LAYER	24
EWER - GRAVITY ROPOSED)	CONTINUOUS		0.7 mm (0.18 mm)		14 (13)	0.7 (0.18)	BY-LAYER	BYLAYER		1		I		1	1		1
EWER - GRAVITY XISTING ABOVE ROUND)	10 DASH, 3.1 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'S'		0.25 mm (0.18 mm)	GREEN	3 (13)	0.25 (0.18)	BY-LAYER	WC-510		GENERAL NOTES	LECTRICAL DRAFTING APPLICATIONS SH	OWN ARE DERIVED ED	OM STANDARD DRA	WING LAYER CONVE	NTION		
EWER - GRAVITY EXISTING BELOW ROUND)	2 DASH, 1 GAP, 2 DASH, 3.9 GAP WITH 1.5 HIGH 'S', 2 DASH,		0.25 mm (0.18 mm)	GREEN	3 (13)	0.25 (0.18)	BY-LAYER	WC-510BG		WASTEWATER RET. FOR ELECTRICAL	CULATION AS SHOWN ON CAD LAYERS SITE LAYOUT DRAWING APPLICATIONS U R NUMBER AS SHOWN IN BOLD ITALICS	4.2' DRAWING IN DE SE THESE LINETYPES	SIGN STANDARD DS AND MODIFY SPEC	80 SECTION 4			
nan Stallt 🕈	1 GAP	1		RMATIVE I	100 March 1	N-20-30-19-94	d to disi	- PLAY PRE	J SENTATION	STYLE OF	VLY - NOT FOR CO	) Py and f	ASTE				
				SIGN SURVEY VERTICAL D	DATUM DES CALC	NORTH POINT		PLE O	RECX			ELE	CTRICAL DESIG CTRICAL DRAFT NDARD LINETYF	ES	ART No DS24		OR
SUE DATE GRID		REVISION	DRN REC APPD	ICON SURVEY DES RE				CONSTRU	APPE		04/2019 <b>WAI</b>	ELE FILE PROJE	CTRICAL SITE	LAYOUTS PLAN	RAWING-5	CAD	

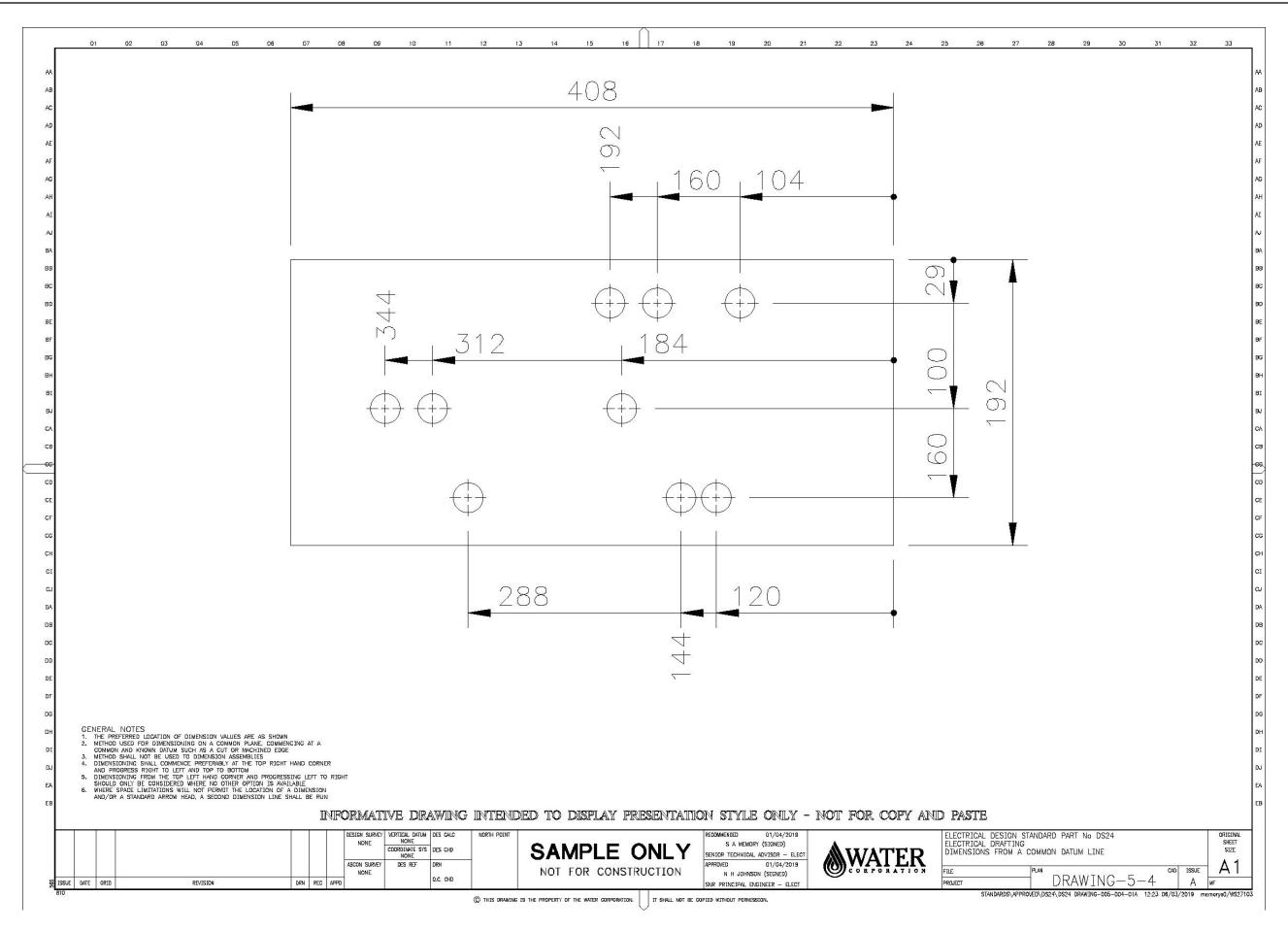


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	0			й.	AU	TOCAD PROPERT	TIES							AU	TOCAD PROPERT	TIES	
APPLICATION	TYPE OF LINE	EXAMPLE OF LINE	THICKNESS	INDEX	COLOUR				APPLICATION	TYPE OF LINE	EXAMPLE OF LINE	THICKNESS	INDEX	COLOUR			
				COLOUR NAME	COLOUR NUMBER	LINE WIDTH	LINETYPE	LAYER					COLOUR NAME	COLOUR NUMBER	LINE WIDTH	LINETYPE	LAYEF
Control Wires - Active - Neutral - Earth	CONTINUOUS		0.35 mm	DARK CYAN	122	0.35	CONTINUOUS	1	TRUNK MAIN	CONTINUOUS		1.0 mm		11	1.D	CONTINUOUS	77
- DC POSITIVE - DC NEGATIVE ELECTRIC SIGNAL									MAJOR PIPE/FLOW LINE	CONTINUOUS		0.7 mm	dark magenta	202	0.7	CONTINUOUS	76
CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE OR BINARY	SHORT DASH		0.357 mm	-	40	0.35	WC-DASH	72	MINOR PIPE/ FLOW LINE	CONTINUOUS	17	0.5 mm	MAGENTA	6	0.5	CONTINUOUS	75
BOUNDARY - EQUIPMENT - PANEL - CUBICLE	CENTRELINE		0.357 mm	RED	ï	0.25	WC-CENT	111	PROCESS PIPE	CONTINUOUS		0.35 mm	DARK CYAN	122	0.35	CONTINUOUS	74
- BUILDING			2000-0015 SOUTHER				Provide British Dreamon	in providence C	FLEXIBLE HOSE	SPECIAL		0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-HOSE12	WCI-HOS
SCREEN	SHORT DASH		0.357 mm	BLUE	5	0.25	WC-DASH	110	BOUNDARY LINE	DASH - SHORT CENTRELINE -		0.25 mm	RED	3	0.25	DASHS WC-CENTS	DASH5
			1						ELECTRIC SIGNAL	DASH		0.35 mm	-	40	0.35	WC-DASH	72
									UNDEFINED SIGNAL (SHORT)	SPECIAL	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-SIGUND10	WCI-SIGU
									UNDEFINED SIGNAL (LONG)	SPECIAL		0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-SIGUND3D	WCI-SIGU
									PNEUMATIC SIGNAL (SHORT)	SPECIAL	<del>H H H H H H H</del>	0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-SIGPNU1D	WCI-SIGP
			LOOP DIA	GRAMS					PNEUMATIC SIGNAL (LONG)	SPECIAL		0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-SIGPNU3D	WCI-SIGP
APPLICATION	TYPE OF LINE	EXAMPLE OF LINE	THICKNESS	INDEX	AU'	TOCAD PROPERT	FIES		HYDRAULIC SIGNAL (SHORT)	SPECIAL	<del></del>	0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-SIGHYD10	WCI-SIGH
				COLOUR NAME	COLOUR NUMBER	LINE WIDTH	LINETYPE	LAYER	HYDRAULIC SIGNAL (LONG)	SPECIAL		0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-SIGHYD30	WCI-SIGH
	CONTINUOUS	·	0.35 mm	DARK CYAN	122	0.35	CONTINUOUS	1	CAPILLARY TUBE (SHORT)	SPECIAL	<del>* * * * * * *</del>	0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-CAPTUBE10	WCI-CAPTU
POWER SUPPLY				8					CAPILLARY TUBE (LONG) ELECTROMAGNETIC OR SONIC SIGNAL	SPECIAL	$- \times - \times - \times$	0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-CAPTUBE30	WCI-CAPTU
ELECTRICAL CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE SIGNAL	SHORT DASH		0.35 mm	-	4D	0.35	WC-DASH	72	(NOT GUIDED) ELECTROMAGNETIC OR SONIC SIGNAL	SPECIAL	-~~~~	0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-SIGESG2D	WCI-SIGE
BOUNDARY - EQUIPMENT - CUBICLE - FIELD DIVIDING LINE	GENTRELINE		0.357 mm	RED	1	0.25	WC-CENT	111	(GUIDED) INTERNAL SYSTEM LINK (SHORT) (SOFTWARE OR DATA LINK)	SPECIAL	-0-0-0-0-0-0-	0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-LINKIS10	WCI-LINK
	SHORT DASH		0.35 mm	BLUE	5	0.25	WC-DASH	110	INTERNAL SYSTEM LINK (LONG) (SOFTWARE OR DATA LINK)	SPECIAL	OO	0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-LINKIS30	WCI-LINK
CONNECTIONS									MECHANICAL LINK (SHORT)	SPECIAL	-0-0-0-0-0-0-	0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-LINKME10	WCI-LINK
	G CONTINUOUS - MEDIUM		D.5 mm	MAGENTA	6	0.5	CONTINUOUS	24	MECHANICAL LINK (LONG)	SPECIAL		0.25 mm	GREEN	3	0.25	WCI-LINKME30	WCI-LINK
CENERAL N	OTES	RUMENTATION DRAFTING APPLICATIONS STANDARD DS80 SECTION B	100000000	381-104942-2041	6	0.5	CONTINUOUS	24	(SHORT) MECHANICAL LINK	2 CO. C. O. C.		Such Providence	andre processor	-	-		
	,						d to dis	PLAY PRE			VLY - NOT FOR CO	and a constant of					
				NON	TE SY'S DES CHD	NORTH POINT	SAMF	LE O		MMENDED 01/0 S A MEMORY (SIGN OR TECHNICAL ADVISO			ECTRICAL DESIG ECTRICAL DRAFT ANDARD LINETYP NTROL, LOOP AM	ING ES			

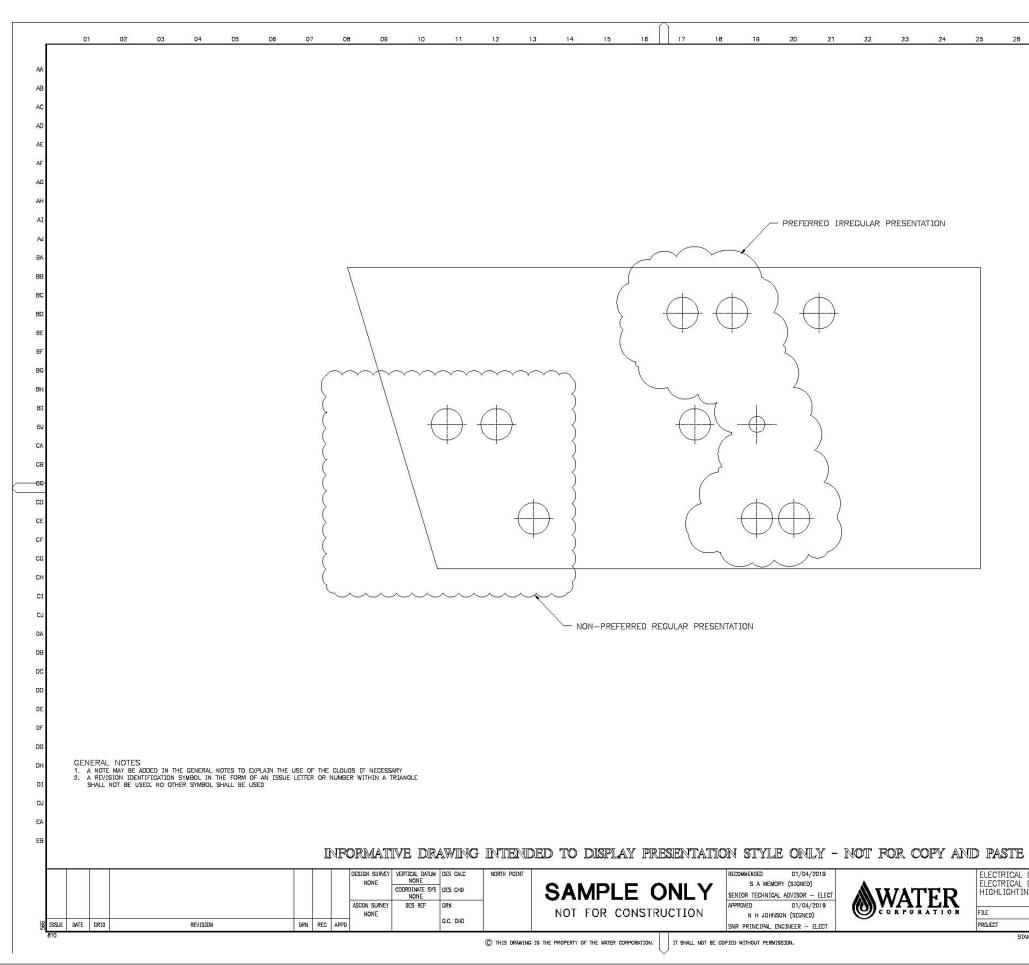




Design Standard No. DS 24 Electrical Drafting

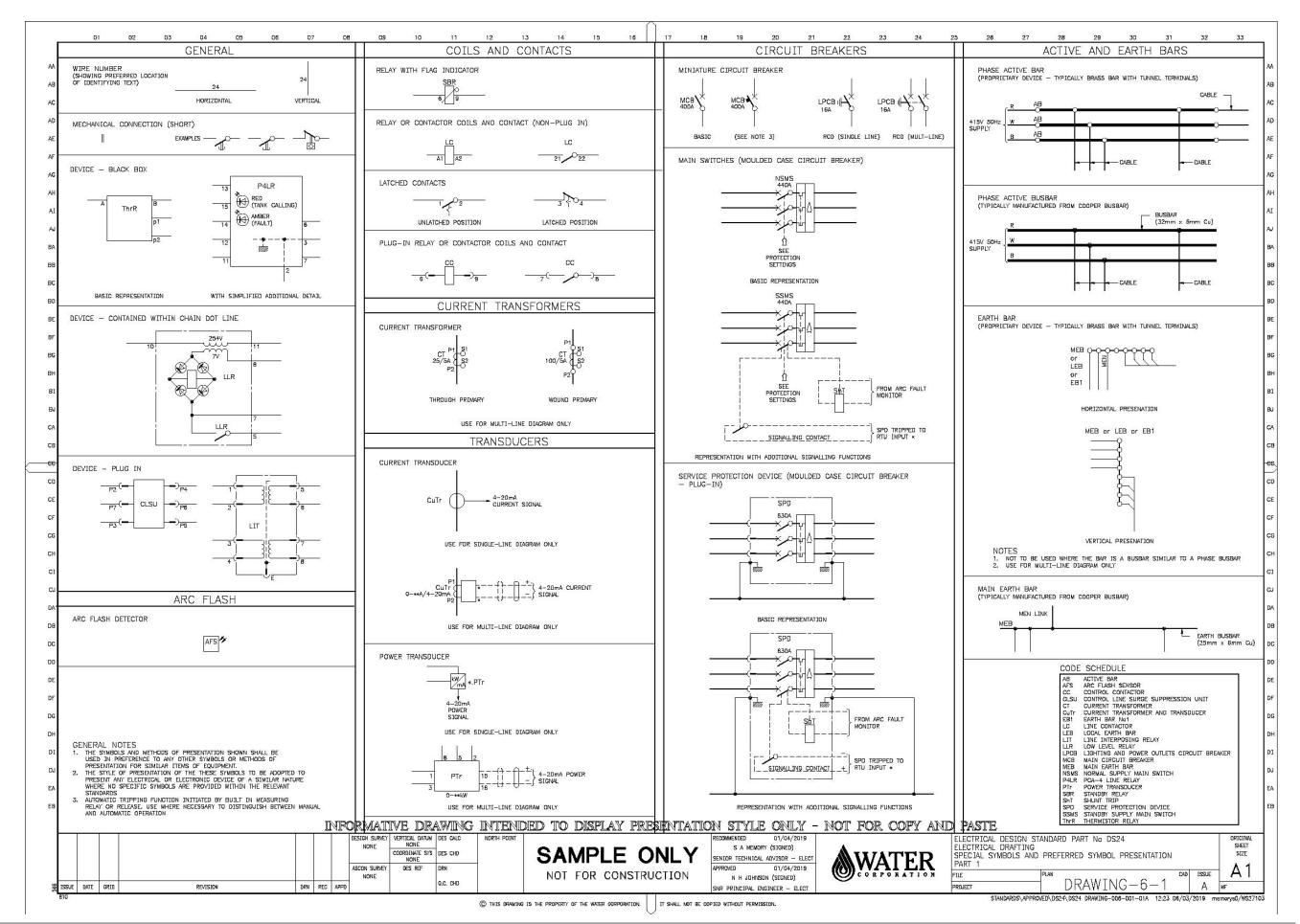




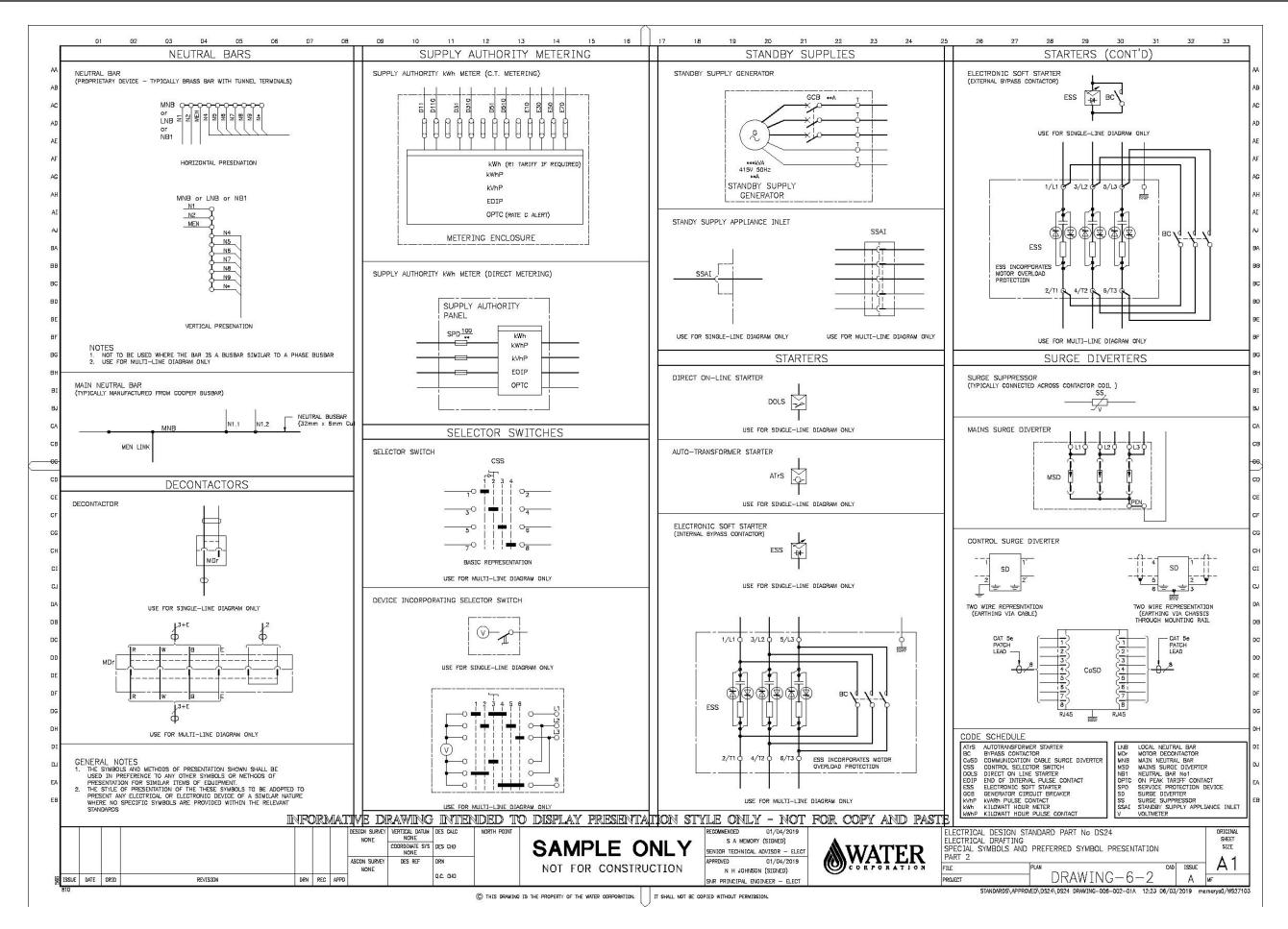


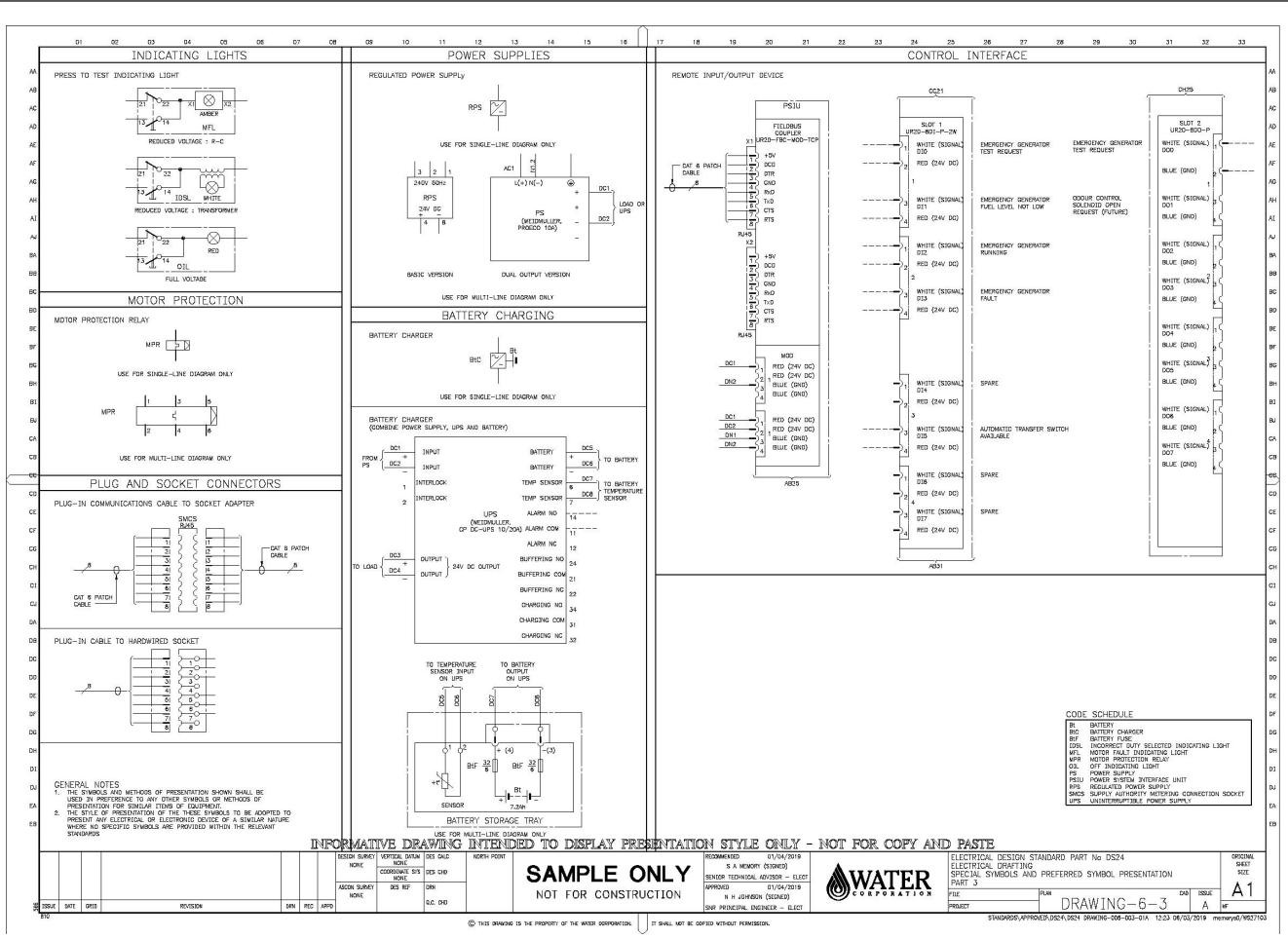


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DESIGN ST DRAFTING NG PROPOSI						ORIGINAL SHEET SIZE	
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NDARDS\APPRO	red/ds24/ds2	+ DRAWING-C	vuə—UD5—D1A	12:23 06/0	3/2019 men	norys0/WS271	vo







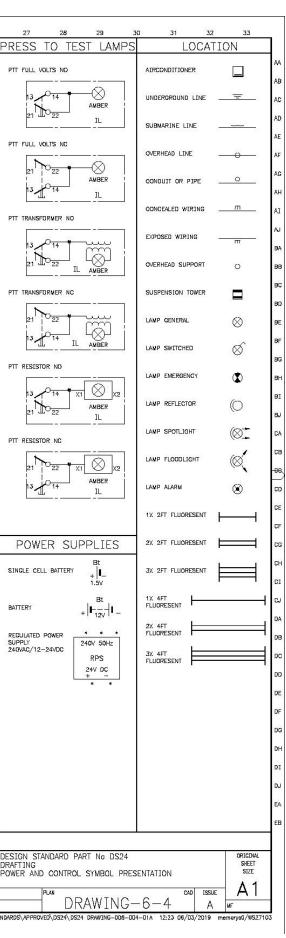




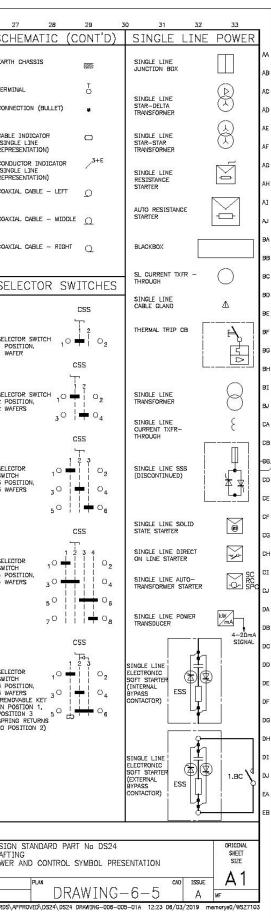


01	02 03 COILS	04 05 06 07	08 09 10 11 COILS/RELA OFF DELAY TIMER		15 16 17 18 PLUG-IN RELAY	19 20 21 22 PLUG-IN THERMAL RELAY	23 24 25 CAPACITOR
							BASIC
COIL BASIC			COIL TIME OFF DELAY		COIL BASIC (PLUG) ()	COIL THERMAL (	POLARISED ELECTROLYTIC
COIL LATCH		CONTACT NC LATCH	CONTACT NC TIME CLOSE   TO		COIL PULSE WHEN (		DIODES
GOIL PHASE		CONTACT NO LATCH	CONTACT NO TIME OPEN	CONTACT NO OVERCURRENT	(PLUG)	CONTACT NO THERMAL (PLUG)	DIODE GENERAL
SOLENOID W VALVE SHUT		UP	(UP)	CONTACT CO OVERCURRENT CONTACT (UP)	(PLUG)		DIODE LIGHT EMMITTING
COIL PULSE	COIL	CONTACT CO LATCH -	(DOWN)	CONTACT CO OVERCURRENT CONTACT (DOWN)	(PLUG)		DIODE PHOTO CONDUCTIVE (ASYM)
	T	CONTACT CO LATCH - UP DUAL	THERMAL LATCHING RELAY	POLARISED RELAY	(PLUG)		DIODE PHOTO CONDUCTIVE (ASYM)
COIL BASIC		THERMISTOR RELAY	(3 PH) 1 3 5 MPR 4	COIL POLARISED	PLUG-IN LATCHING RELAY	PLUG-IN POLARISED RELAY	DIODE PHOTO VOLTAIC CELL
		COIL THERMISTOR	(SET AT **A) 2 4 6	The second secon	COIL LATCH (PLUG)	COIL POLARISED	DIODE THYRISTOR CATHODE CONTROL
C	ONTACTS		COIL THERMAL LATCH E	CONTACT NO POLARISED	COIL LATCH (PLUG) (		DIODE VOLTAGE REGULATOR
GONTACT NC	BASIC NO	COIL THERMISTOR WITH RESET		CONTACT NO POLARISED	CONTACT NC LATCH (	CONTACT NO POLARISED (PLUG)	DIODE ZENER
GONTACT NO	BASIC		CONTACT NO THERMAL	CONTACT CO POLARISED	CONTACT NO LATCH	CONTACT CO POLARISED (PLUG)	HYDRAUL
CONTACT CO	BASIC O		LATCH	CONTACT CO POLARISED	CONTACT CO LATCH (	CONTACT CO POLARISED (PLUG)	PUMP - LEFT
CONTACT CO	BASIC	CONTACT NC THERMISTOR	CONTACT CO THERMAL	TWO WAY DELAY TIMER	CONTACT CO LATCH	٢	-
CONTACT CO	BASIC		CONTACT CO THERMAL	COIL 2 WAY TIME DELAY	PLUG-IN TWO WAY DELAY TIME		PUMP — UP
CONTACT CO			LATCHED RESET			COIL TIME ON () DELAY (PLUG)	PUMP - RIGHT
CONTACT MO			CONTACT NC THERMAL			CONTACT NC TIME (	
CONTACT LB		CONTACT CO THERMISTOR	THERMAL RELAY	CONTACT NO TIME 2 WAY	2 WAY (PLUG)	CONTACT NO TIME (	INDICATC
CONTACT EM		ON DELAY TIMER	COIL THERMAL		2 WAY (PLUG)	CONTACT CO TIME	BELL
CONTACT EB		COIL TIME ON DELAY		CONTACT CO TIME 2 WAY (UP)	CONTACT CO TIME (	CONTACT CO TIME	ELECTRIC BUZZER
		CONTACT NC TIME OPEN		CONTACT CO TIME 2 WAY	2 WAY (PLUG)		SIGNAL LAMP
(HORIZONTAL	)		CONTACT NC THERMAL		PLUG-IN OFF DELAY TIMER	CONTACT MAKE BEFORE BREAK CHANGEOVER	SIGNAL LAMP - FLASHING
(VERTICAL)	Competent 2	CONTACT CO TIME OPEN			COIL TIME OFF (	LIGHTNING ALARM RELAY	HORN
		CONTACT CO TIME OPEN	CONTACT CO THERMAL				ELECTRIC BUZZER
			CONTACT CO THERMAL		CONTACT NO TIME (	RELAY	
	POWER OFF, NO FAULTS,				CLOSE (PLUG)		
NO WATER CONI	DIIION		INFORMATIVE DRAWIN			 style only – not f	
			DESIGN SURVEY VERTICAL DATUM DES CALC NONE NONE	NORTH POINT	RECOM	SIXILE ORILI - ROI F MENDED 01/04/2019 S A MEMORY (SIGNED)	<u>'OK COPI AND</u> E
			ASCON SURVEY DES REF DRN	SAMF	PLE ONLY	DR TECHNICAL ADVISOR - ELECT	VATER 🖡
ISSUE DATE CRID		REVISION DRN	ASCON SURVEY DES REF DRN NONE Q.C. CHD	NOT FOR	R CONSTRUCTION	NED 01/04/2019 N H JOHNSON (SIGNED)	ORPORATION FI



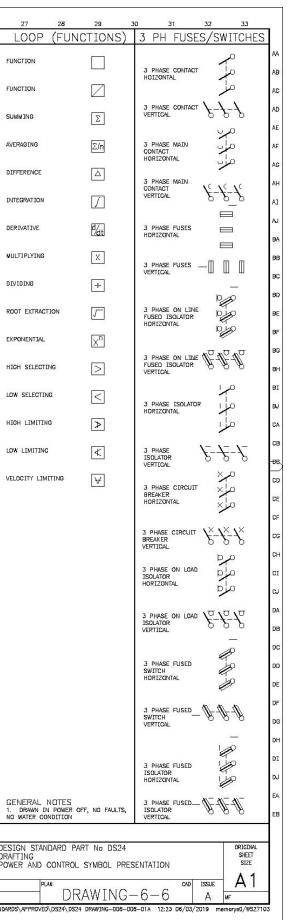


	01 02 03	04 05 06 07	08 09 10 11		15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22		26
	LOCATION	(CONT'D)	METERS	MISCELLANEOUS	FUSES	RADIO	RESITORS	SC
AA AB	ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE	1 WAY SINGLE POLE	AMMETER A	INTERNATIONAL WARNING	FUSE – VERTICAL $F \frac{32}{6}$	AMPLIFIER	GENERAL	EAR
AC	ELECTRIC HEATER	1 WAY DOUBLE POLE	VOLTMETER V	CROSS REFERINCE EXPLANATION	FUSE – HORIZONTAL F $\frac{32}{6}$		THERMAL – THERMISTOR (-VE TEMP COEF)	TERI
AD AE	WATER HEATER	1 WAY TRIPLE POLE	TACHOMETER n	REFERENCE EXPLANATION		AUDIO MIXER AUDIO MIXING STAGE		CON
AF	EXHAUST FAN	SINGLE POLE PULL	HOUR METER h	CODE (P)WXYZ 41#1.1#AB34 TTTTCHORIZONTAL LOCATION	SURGE PROTECTION	MODULE B	HEATER III	CAB (SII REP
AG	SOCKET OUTLET	2 WAY SINGLE POLE		PART Nº (IF REQUIRED)	LIGHTNING ARRESTER	DEMODULATOR		CON (SIM REP
AI	MULTI SOCKET OUTLET		3 PHASE 4 WIRE kWh KILOWATT HOURMETER	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SURGE DIVERTER (ONE PHASE OR CONTROL)		VOLTAGE DIVIDER	COA
AJ	SWICHED SOCKET OUTLET			BLACKEOX				COA
BA BB		VARIABLE CONTROL			SURGE DIVERTER (THREE PHASE AND NEUTRAL)	BAND PASS FILTER	SCHEMATIC	COA
BC				BLACKBOX 0 0	SD	AC POWER	SOCKET LEFT	SE
BD BE	SOCKET	PUSH-BUTTON O	3 PHASE 3 WIRE KILOWATT HOURMETER	C O O EB		BATTERY	SOCKET UP	
BF	MULTI-PHASE SOCKET	ILUMINATED PUSHBUITTON		EARTHBAR		AC-DC RECTIFIER	SOCKET RIGHT	SEL
BG	MULT-PHASE SWITCH		V			AC-DC RECTIFIER		1 P 1 W
BH	MULTI-PHASE SWITCHED	PUSHBUTTON				SOLAR CELLS S	EARTH & NEUTRAL	SEL
BJ	SOCKET OUTLET	N 10	MOTORS				JUNCTION - RIGHT	2 P 2 W
CA CB	SOCKET OUTLET WITH TELEPHONE OUTLET - FLOOR	LIGHT OPERATED SWITCH		NEUTRAL BAR NB			EARTH & NEUTRAL JUNCTION - LEFT	
<del>cc</del>	MULTI SOCKET OUTLET WITH TELEPHONE OUTLET	LIGHT OPERATED - NEW	2 PHASE AC MOTOR	ç Ç				SEL
CD		TELEPHONE OUTLET WALL	22	l f			PLUG UP	SWI 3 P 3 W
CF		TELEPHONE OUTLET FLOOR 🛛						
CG	MULTI SOCKET OUTLET 📥 - FLOOR	TELEPHONE WALL		F -			PLUG DOWN	
СН		TELEPHONE FLOOR	SINGLE PHASE MINDUCTION MOTOR	0		SURGE VOLTAGE SVP	PLUG & SOCKET LEFT (-	SELI SWI 4 P
CJ		RADIO TRANSCEIVER						4 W
DA DB		CCTV CAMERA					PLUG & SOCKET RIGHT	
DC						MODULE A MODULE-RECEIVER	PLUG & SOCKET DOWN	
DD			DC GENERATOR			MODULE B	EARTH GROUND	SEL SWI
DF						MODULE-TRANSMITTER	DESTINATION à	3 P 3 W (RE) IN
DG			3 PHASE AC MOTOR (SINGLE LINE REPRESENTATION)			RECEIVER	DESTINATION - HOR	POS SPR TO I
DH						TRANSCIEVER	SOURCE	
PJ						ž.	SOURCE - HOR	
EA EB	GENERAL NOTES 1. DRAWN IN POWER OFF, NO FAULTS, NO WATER CONDITION							
		]	I INFORMATIVE IDRAWING	; F INTENDED TO DIS	PLAY PRESENTATION	STYLE ONLY – NOT F	OR COPY AND PAST	 E
			DESIGN SURVEY VERTICAL DATUM NONE NONE CODRDINATE SYS DES CHD	NORTH POINT	RECOM	NENDED 01/04/2019 S A MEMORY (SIGNED)	ELECTRIC/ ELECTRIC/	AL DESI
			ASCON SURVEY DES REF DRN	20 and a loss of the loss of t	APPRO		WATER BRD DR AT ION ELECTRIC/ PART 2 FILE	AL POW
	ISSUE DATE CRID	REVISION DRN REC	APPD NONE Q.C. CHD		CONSTRUCTION	N H JOHNSON (SIGNED) PRINCIPAL ENGINEER - ELECT	PROJECT	
	810			C THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF THE W	ATER CORPORATION. IT SHALL NOT BE COPIED W	THOUT PERMISSION.		STANDAR



01 02 03	SWITCHES/PUSHBUTTO	08 09 10 11 S	12 13	14	2.15	17 18 DOP DIAGRA	19 20 MS (GENER/		23 24	25
SWITCH NC BASIC	SWITCH NC PRESSURE	SWITCH NO AUTO CIRCUIT	INSTRUMENT FIELD	$\bigcirc$	FRONT OF AUXILIARY PANEL INSTRUMENT RIGHT	+	FRONT OF PANEL INDICATOR BOTTOM	+ -	SURGE DIVERTER CABLE RHS (CRITEC)	E1 E2
SWITCH NO BASIC	SWITCH NO PRESSURE	SWITCH NO ROTARY (HOR)	INSTRUMENT FRONT OF PANEL	$\bigcirc$	FRONT OF AUXILIARY PANEL	$\bigcirc$	REAR OF PANEL		1 TERMINAL NORMAL	[
SWITCH CO BASIC - UP	SWITCH CO PRESSURE -	SWITCH NO ROTARY (VER)	INSTRUMENT	$\bigcirc$	INSTRUMENT TOP	<u> </u>	INDICATOR LEFT		1 TERMINAL LARGE	
SWITCH CO BASIC - UP 🔪	SWITCH CO PRESSURE -	SWITCH MID OFF ROTARY	REAR OF PANEL	$\bigcirc$	FRONT OF AUXILIARY PANEL	$\leftrightarrow$	REAR OF PANEL INDICATOR RIGHT	+	2 TERMINALS NORMAL	[
SWITCH CO BASIC - C	SWITCH NC TEMP SENSITIVE	SWITCH NC LINK	INSTRUMENT FRONT OF AUXILIARY PANEL	$\ominus$	INSTRUMENT BOTTOM REAR OF		REAR OF PANEL INDICATOR TOP	$\ominus$	2 TERMINALS	Ē
SWITCH CO BASIC -	SWITCH NO TEMP SENSITIVE	SWITCH NO LINK	INSTRUMENT REAR OF AUXILIARY PANEL	$\bigcirc$	AUXILIARY PANEL INSTRUMENT LEFT			+ -	LARGE	
SWITCH CO BASICO	SWITCH CO TEMP	SWITCH NO KEYED TERM	FIELD INSTRUMENT	+	REAR OF AUXILIARY PANEL INSTRUMENT RIGHT		REAR OF PANEL INDICATOR BOTTOM	Ð	3 TERMINALS NORMAL	-
	SWITCH CO TEMP SENSITIVE - DOWN	(VER)	FIELD INSTRUMENT		REAR OF AUXILIARY PANEL INSTRUMENT		FRONT OF AUXILIARY PANEL	+		
SWITCH NC PUSHBUTTON	SWITCH NC FLOW	TRANSFORMERS	RIGHT	EV	TOP REAR OF	- +	INDICATOR LEFT FRONT OF		3 TERMINALS LARGE	
	SWITCH CO FLOW -	GENERAL COUL	FIELD INSTRUMENT	$\bigcirc$	AUXILIARY PANEL INSTRUMENT BOTTOM	()	AUXILIARY PANEL INDICATOR RIGHT		SCREEN	
PUSHBUTTON - UP					INDICATOR FIELD	$\bigcirc$	FRONT OF AUXILIARY PANEL INDICATOR TOP			
PUSHBUTTON - DOWN		FERROMAGNETIC CORE	FIELD INSTRUMENT BOTTOM	$\bigcirc$	INDICATOR	Ă	FRONT OF	+-	CABLE NUMBER AND SYMBOL	$\int^{\square}$
	HOR SWITCH NO ISOLATOR - 5		FRONT OF PANEL	+	FRONT OF PANEL	$\sim$	AUXILIARY PANEL INDICATOR BOTTOM	$\bowtie$		
	SWITCH NO ON LOAD DO	BASIC SYMBOL-SOLENOID	INSTRUMENT LEFT		INDIGATOR REAR OF PANEL	${\boldsymbol{\Xi}}$	REAR OF AUXILIARY PANEL INDICATOR	+	SIGNAL COMMON	
	SWITCH NO ON LOAD		FRONT OF PANEL INSTRUMENT RIGHT		INDIGATOR FRONT OF AUXILIARY PANEL	Ŕ	LEFT REAR OF AUXILIARY PANEL	+		—— TO RTU C
	SWITCH NO AUTO		FRONT OF PANEL INSTRUMENT TOP		INDICATOR REAR OF	()	INDICATOR RIGHT REAR OF			gnal commu NSULATED FF
SWITCH NO LATCHED	SWITCH ARM EARTHED			-+	AUXILIARY PANEL		AUXILIARY PANEL INDICATOR TOP	-+	<u>0</u>	—— TO EARI
	SWITCH NO CIRCUIT	P2 -	FRONT OF PANEL INSTRUMENT BOTTOM	$\ominus$	LEFT		REAR OF AUXILIARY PANEL INDICATOR	+ -		
SWITCH NO CAM	switch no circuit $\sum_{\text{Breaker (Vert)}}^{\times}$	TRANSISTORS	REAR OF PANEL INSTRUMENT	+	FIELD INDICATOR RIGHT		BOTTOM	$\sim$		
SWITCH NC LIMIT	CIRCUIT BREAKER MAGNET THERMAL -		LEFT REAR OF PANEL		FIELD INDICATOR		INTERLOCK	< I		
			INSTRUMENT RIGHT		1000 (José - 1000)	+	SURGE DIVERTER	$\frac{3}{XS}$		
SWITCH CO LIMIT	SWITCH NO FUSE -	(N-TYPE) gte TRANSISTOR JUNCTION FET ge	REAR OF PANEL INSTRUMENT TOP	() [-]+]	FIELD INDICATOR BOTTOM	$\square$	CABLE LHS (MTL)	4 2		
SWITCH NC LEVEL	SWITCH NO FUSE	TRANSISTOR - MOSFET	REAR OF PANEL	+	FRONT OF PANEL INDICATOR LEFT	+	SURGE DIVERTER CABLE LHS (CRITEC)			
	ISOLATOR - HOR		INSTRUMENT BOTTOM	$\ominus$	FRONT OF PANEL INDICATOR	+	SIGNAL ISOLATOR	ROA		
SWITCH COLEVEL - OF	ISOLATOR - VER		FRONT OF AUXILIARY PANEL INSTRUMENT LEFT	+	RIGHT	$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$				
SWITCH CO LEVEL -	FUSE - HOR SWITCH NO DROP DUT FUSE - VER				INDICATOR TOP	+ -	SURGE DIVERTER CABLE RHS (MTL)	$1 \times 5 3$ 2 4		
		I INFORMATIVE IDIRAWIN     design survey   vertical datum   des calc	I IG INTENDE NORTH POINT	D TO DIS	PLAY PRES		STYLE ONI mended 01/04/3		OR COPY	
		NONE NONE DES CHD		SAMF	PLE OI		S A MEMORY (SIGNED) R TECHNICAL ADVISOR -		NATE	R
ISSUE DATE CRID	REVISION DRN RE	ASCON SURVEY DES REF DRN NONE Q.C. CHD		NOT FOR	CONSTRUC		VED 01/04/3 N H JOHNSON (SIGNED) PRINCIPAL ENGINEER — 1		ORPORATIO	





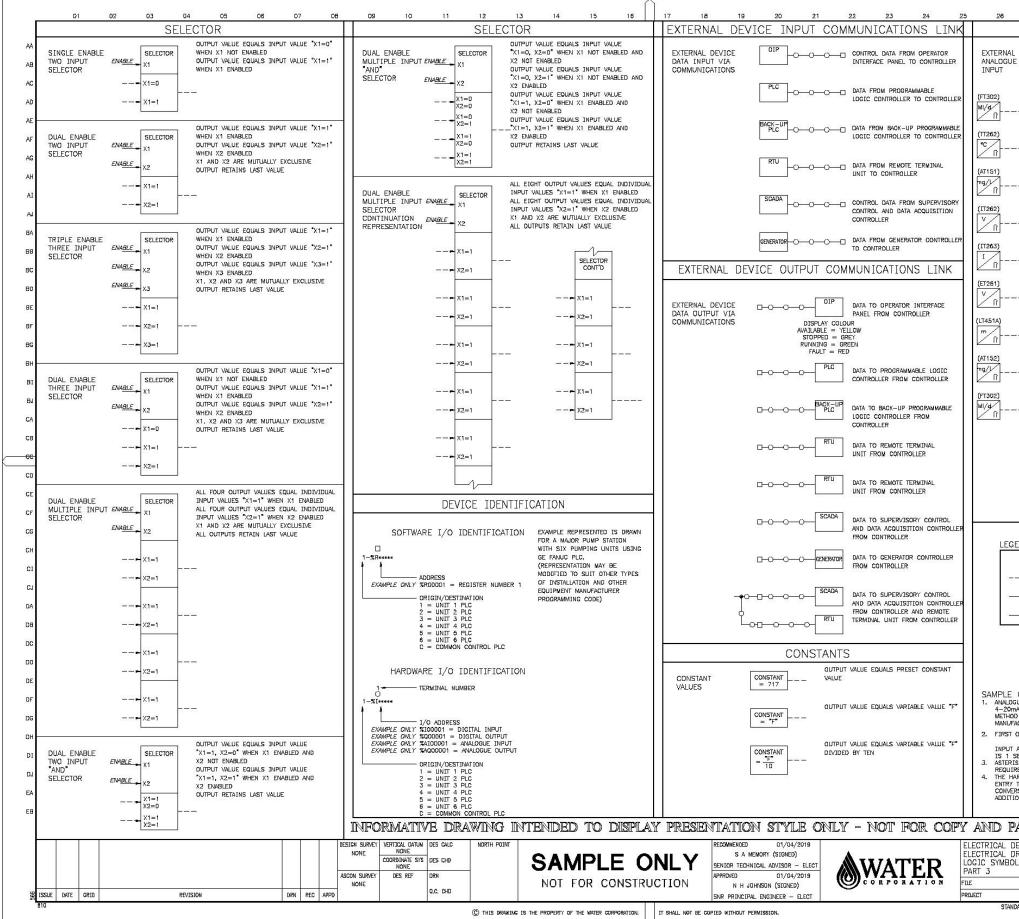
	04 05 06 07 08 GENERAL		2 13 14 15 16 CELLANEOUS	17 18 19 20 AND	<u>21 22 23 24</u> / OR	COUNT
	"ON" IS THE LOGICAL "1" STATE		OUTPUT "ON" IF INPUT "OFF"		OUTPUT ON IF BOTH INPUTS ON	OUTPUT GOES "ON" AFTER P
LOGIC STATES	"OFF" IS THE LOGICAL "O" STATE		OUTPUT "OFF" IF INPUT "ON"	'AND' CATE	OTHERWISE DUTPUT "OFF"	COUNTER COUNTER COUNT RESET COUNT RESET TO NO PULSE APPLIED TO 10 COUNTER TEST TO NO PULSE APPLIED TO RES
	INPUTS TO LOGIC ELEMENTS ARE SHOWN THUS	LATCH (RETENTIVE)	OUTPUT LATCHES ON IF 'ON PULSE APPLIED TO INPUT S. DUTPUT LATCHES 'OFF' IF 'ON' PULSE APPLIED TO INPUT R.	'AND' GATE	OUTPUT "ON" IF ALL INPUTS "ON" OTHERWISE DUTPUT "OFF"	OUTPUT GOES 'ON' AFTER P
	OUTPUT FROM LOGIC Elements Are Shown Thus		INPUT S OVERRIDES INPUT R (LATCHES MAINTAINED DURING POWER FAILURE)	(REPRESENTATION MAY BE MODIFIED FOR ANY NUMBER OF INPUTS) AND		COUNTER COUNTER RESET COUNTER VALUE PULSES APPLED TO I COUNT REGISTER RESET TO COUNT REGISTER RESET TO COUNTER VALUE REAL
PARALLEL	THE OUTPUT FROM ANY LOGIC ELEMENT MAY BE CONNECTED	ONE SCAN	OUTPUT "ON FOR PERIOD OF ONE SCAN AFTER INPUT COES "ON"; OTHERMISE OUTPUT "OFF"			COUNT VALUE CURRENT COUNT VALUE IS C DEFINED COUNTER COUNTER COUNTER COUNTER COUNTER COUNTER
CONNECTIONS	TO ANY NUMBER OF LOGIC ELEMENT INPUTS, HOWEVER LOGIC ELEMENT OUTPUTS MAY NOT BE CONNECTED TOGETHER	VARIABLE TIME PULSE (OF T SECONDS DURATION)	OUTPUT "ON FOR T SECONDS AFTER INPUT COES "ON"; OTHERWISE OUTPUT "OFF"	OR' GATE	OUTPUT "ON" IF ANY INPUT "ON" OUTPUT "OFF" IF ALL INPUTS "OFF"	COUNTER PRESET COUNTER VALUE REA WITH CURRENT RESET VALUE OUTPUT
ON BUS ON	THIS IS THE SOURCE OF THE DIGITAL. SIGNAL ENTERING THE CONTROLLER. (ON BUSES ARE SHOWN ON THE LEFT OF THE DIAGRAM)		FILTER ACTION DEPENDENT UPON SPECIFIC CONTROLLER MODEL EXAMPLE SHOWN APPLIES FOR KOYO PLC'S		OUTPUT "ON" IF ANY INPUT "ON" OUTPUT "OFF" IF ALL INPUTS "OFF"	COUNTER RESET VALUE SET VARIABLE FROM EXTERNAL SOURCE RESET OUTPUT GOES "ON" AFTER W COUNTER COUNTER WAILE PUIS SEA BOTTED TO TO
INTERNAL 'INPUT' BUS	THIS IS A LINK WITHIN THE CONTROLLER BETWEEN A PARTICULAR LOCIC ELEMENT DUTPUT AND A NUMBER	DIVISOR, K = ** (SEE NOTE 2)	1 <sup>0</sup>	OR GALE FOUR INPUT VERSION (REPRESENTATION MAY BE MODIFIED FOR ANY NUMBER OF INPUTS)	GUILOI OLL IL MET TULOIZ OLL	VALUE PULSES APPLED TO J COUNT REGISTER RESET TO COUNT REGISTER RESET TO VARIABLE COUNTER VALUE RI
IS NAME -	ELEMENT DOTED AND A NOMBER OF LOGIC ELEMENT INPUTS (LOGIC ELEMENT INPUTS FROM INTERNAL BUSES ARE SHOWN ON THE LEFT OF THE DIAGRAM)	ON TIME TIS	PRESET ON TIME VALUE OF T SECONDS OUTPUT "OFF" T SECONDS AFTER INPUT GOES "ON" AND THEN REMAINS "ON" WHILE INPUT "ON"			COUNTER RESET VALUE SET VARIABLE FROM EXTERNAL SOURCE RESET COUNTER CURRENT COUNT VALUE IS C WITH CURRENT COUNT VALUE EACH PULSE APPLIED TO IN
INTERNAL 'OUTPUT' BUS	THIS IS A LINK WITHIN THE CONTROLLER BETWEEN A NUMBER OF LOGIC ELEMENT INPUTS AND A PARTICULAR	A	OUTPUT "OFF" IMMEDIATELY INPUT "OFF"			VALUE OUTPUT COUNT REGISTER RESET TO
	LOGIC ELEMENT OUTPUT, (LOGIC ELEMENT OUTPUT, (LOGIC ELEMENT OUTPUTS TO INTERNAL BUSES ARE SHOWN ON THE RIGHT OF THE DIAGRAM)		FROM EXTERNAL SOURCE OUTPUT OFF T SECONDS AFTER INPUT COES "ON" AND THEN REMAINS "ON" WHILE INPUT "ON"			RESET
	INTERNAL BUSES SHOULD ONLY BE CREATED AT "MILESTONE" POINTS IN THE LOGIC FLOW AND SHOULD BE ANNOTATED TO INDICATE THE	ACCUMULATING TIME DELAY	OUTPUT "OFF" IMMEDIATELY INPUT "OFF" ACCUMULATES TIME INTERVALS AND RETAINS VALUE, RESET FROM EXTERNAL SOURCE			
	POSITIVE CONDITION. IN STANDBY LATCHED INTERNAL BUS IS POSITIVE WHEN STANDBY IS LATCHED		INPUT GOES 'ON' TIME ACCUMULATES, OUTPUT 'DFF' INPUT GOES 'OFF' TIME ACCUMULATION STOPS, OUTPUT 'OFF' OUTPUT 'ON' AFTER ACCUMULATED PRESET TIME			
HARDWARE INPUT OR OUTPUT PUT OR OUTPUT TERMINAL NUMBER	THIS IS THE POINT OF ENTRY TO, OR EXIT FROM THE CONTROLLER FOR BOTH DIGITAL AND ANALOGUE SIGNALS. (INPUTS ARE SHOWN ON THE LEFT OF THE DACRAM AND OUTPUTE ARE		VALUE ELAPSED AND INPUT "ON" ACCUMULATED TIME VALUE RESET WHEN PULSE APPLIED TO INPUT "RESET"			
ADDRESS NUMBER	OF THE DIAGRAM, AND OUTPUTS ARE SHOWN ON THE RIGHT OF THE DIAGRAM) THIS SYMBOL IS SUFFICIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE CONVERSION OF EXTERNAL ANALOGUE	FLIP-FLOP	OUTPUTS SWITCH STATES EACH TIME AN 'ON' PULSE APPLIED TO INPUT, 01 IS THE INVERSE OF 02 is 01 IS "OFF" WHEN 02 IS			
	ADDITIONAL STORMAL DIGITAL SIGNALS. (ADDITIONAL SYMBOLOGY TO REPRESENT ANALOGUE TO DIGITAL CONVERSION NOT REQUIRED)		"ON" AND VICA VERSA			LEGEND O PHYSICAL I/O TERMINAL O SOFTWARE I/O D SOFTWARE I/O SICNAL (A 2000A 1 5V) OR
SOFTWARE INPUT OR OUTPUT ADDRESS NUMBER	THIS IS THE POINT OF ENTRY TO, OR EXIT FROM THE CONTROLLER FOR DATA COMMUNICATION SIGNALS. (IMPUTS ARE SHOWN ON THE LEFT DF THE DJAGRAM, AND DUTPUTS ARE SHOWN ON THE RIGHT OF THE DJAGRAM)					ANALOGUE I/O SIGNAL (4-20MA, 1-5V) OR ANALOGUE LOGIC SIGNAL (BITE, WORD, DOUBLE WORD) DIGITAL I/O SIGNAL (OFF OR ON) OR BINARY LOGIC SIGNAL (SINGLE BIT) 
	THESE EXAMPLES REPRESENT ACCEPTABLE	CODE SCHEDULI CV CONTROL VAR F FILTER				
INTERNAL PROGRAMME CONVERSION R07942 REAL - %R08765 INTEGER	METHODS OF CONVERSION OF DATA FORMATS WITHIN THE CONTROLLER PROGRAMME	FF FLIP-FLOP K CONSTANT Kp PROPORTIONA Ki INTEGRAL GAI				
DOUBLE WORD	REAL = WHOLE NUMBERS, RATIONAL NUMBERS OR IRRATIONAL NUMBERS	Kd DERIVATIVE G L LATCH PID PROPORTIONA	AIN L-INTEGRAL-DERIVATIVE			SAMPLE GENERAL NOTES 1. ANALOGUE INPUTS SET FOR 0-20ma OPERATION, WITH TRANSMITTER OUTPUTS 1. ANALOGUE INPUTS SET FOR 0-20ma OPERATION, WITH TRANSMITTER OUTPUTS
%R07038	IRRATIONAL NUMBERS INTEGER = WHOLE NUMBERS WITHOUT A FRACTIONAL OR DECIMAL COMPONENT	PV PROCESS VAR Q **** R RESET				4-20mA, UNDER-RANCE SIGNAL CORRESPONDS TO 3.5mA (CONSTANT = 717), METHOD OF DETERMINING TRANSMITTER FAULTS WILL VARY DEPENDING ON PLI MANUFACTURER AND TYPE
DOUBLE INTEGER INTEGER	DOUBLE INTEGER = LARGE WHOLE NUMBERS WITHOUT A FRACTIONAL OR DECIMAL COMPONENT	S SET 8 SECONDS SP SET POINT				2. FIRST ORDER FILTERS ARE OF FORM $y_n = x_{(n-1)} + \frac{x_n - x_{(n-1)}}{K}$ . WHERE $x_n$
V0 V17	BCD = BINARY CODED DECIMAL (A NUMBER O TO 9 CONVERTED TO FOUR DIGIT BINARY) DIN = BINARY	T CONSTANT TIM t VARIABLE TIM	E VALUE			INPUT AT RTA SAMPLE AND Y <sub>n</sub> IS OUTPUT AT RTA SAMPLE. TYPICAL SAMPLE TI IS 1 SECOND AND TYPICAL DIVISOR (K) IS 20 3. ASTERISKS INDICATE A VARIABLE, DEPENDENT UPON PARTICULAR SITE
x0-x17 → V2600 (BCD) →	BIN = BINARY (A BASE 2, 8 BIT NUMBER REPRESENTED BY THE NUMERIC VALUE 0 OR 1)	PLC PROGRAMMABI RTU REMOTE TERM	TERFACE PANEL E LOGIC CONTROLLER INAL UNIT			REQUIREMENTS. THESE VARIABLES NOWINATED BY THE DESIGN ENGINEER 4. THE HARDWARE INPUT OR OUTPUT SYMBOL NOT ONLY REPRESENTS THE POINT ENTRY TO OR EXIT FROM THE CONTROLLING DEVICE, IT ALSO REPRESENTS THI CONVERSION OF EXTERNAL ANALOGUE SIGNALS TO INTERNAL DIGITAL SIGNALS.
X0-X17	/2000 (BCD) V5673 (BIN)			ייי איי איינטעט אין אייאא ווערע א אוידער ארדערעערען אין אין אי		ADDITIONAL SYMBOLOGY TO REPRESENT ANALOGUE TO DIGITAL CONVERSION NO
			VING INTENDED TO DISPLA	AY PRESENTATION STYLE RECOMMENDED 01/04/2019	I	
		NONE NONE COORDINATE SYS DES CHD	SAMPLE O	S A MEMORY (SIGNED) SENIOR TECHNICAL ADVISOR - ELE		ELECTRICAL DESIGN STANDARD PART No DS24 ELECTRICAL DRAFTING LOGIC SYMBOLS PART 1
		CON SURVEY DES REF DRN NONE Q.C. CHD	NOT FOR CONSTRU	APPROVED 01/04/2019	CORPORATION	FILE PLAN CAD ISSUE
SUE DATE GRID	REVISION DRN REC APPD	esc unu		SNR PRINCIPAL ENGINEER - ELECT		PROJECT DRAWING-6-7 A



COMPARE	CALCULATE	CALCULATE (COMPLEX FORMULA)
TWO INPUT COMPARATOR 	ONFEINPUT CALCULATION DATA CALCULATION RECEVENTION (REPRESENTATION MAY BE MODIFIED CALC CALC CALC CALC CALC CALC CALC CAL	ONE INPUT CALCULATION DATA CALCULATION (REPRESENTATION WAY BE MODIFIED
OUTPUT "ON" IF INPUT VALUE """ IS LESS 	FOR ANY MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSION) every scan CALC a x -1 a every scan OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "o" MULTIPLIED BY MINUS ONE: CALCULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN	FOR ANY MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSION) TWO INPUT CALCULATION DATA CALCULATION CALCULATION DATA CALCULATED DATA CA
OUTPUT "ON" IF INPUT VALUE "a" IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO INPUT VALUE "b", DTHERWISE OUTPUT "OFF" OUTPUT "ON" IF INPUT VALUE "a" IS LESS	CALC a x 100 CALC a x 100 CALC CALC A X 100 CALC A X 100 CALCULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "a"	(REPRESENTATION     CALC     OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS THE ABSOLUTE       FOR ANY MATHEMATICAL     OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS THE ABSOLUTE       EXPRESSION)
	CALC DIVIDED BY ONE THOUSAND. CALCULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN 	
THREE INPUT THAN OR EQUAL TO INPUT VALUE 'b' AND COMPARATOR IF INPUT VALUE 'b' IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL (REPRESENTATION b 0 < b <c MAY BE MODIFIED OF INPUT VALUE 'c'. OTHERWISE OUTPUT 'OFF' FOR ANY NUMBER OF INPUTS AND</c 	TWO INPUT CALC OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "6"	CALCULATION DATA CALCULATED
ANY MATHEMATICAL FUNCTION)	CALCULATION a - b PERFORMED EVERY SCAN DATA CALCULATED b PERFORMED EVERY SCAN (REPRESENTATION OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "o" (REPRESENTATION - CALCULATION PLUS INPUT VALUE "b". CALCULATION FOR ANY MATHEMATICAL a + b PERFORMED EVERY SCAN	FOUR INPUT
	OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "o" OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "o" MULTIPLIED BY ITSELF, INPUT VALUE "o" TIMES, CALCULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "o"	MAY BE MODIFIED - C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
ONE INPUTMOVE PERFORMED EVERY SCAN	OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "     OUTPUT VALUE TO BY INPUT VALUE "     CALCULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN     OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "     OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "     SQUARED, MULTIPLIED BY INPUT VALUE "	FIVE INPUTd CALC VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE
MULTIPLE PERFORMED EVERY SCAN INPUT MOVE SCAN SCAN (REPRESENTATION MAY BE MODIFIED FOR ANY NUMBER	$\begin{array}{ccc} e^{a^{2} \times b} & & \text{Calculation performed every scan} \\ e^{a^{2} \times b} & \text{output value equals input value "a"} \\ \hline e^{a^{2} \times b} & \text{Output value equals input value "a"} \\ \hline e^{a^{2} \times b} & & \text{Calculation performed every scan} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} & ht \\ FOR ANY \\ MATHEMATICAL \\ EXPRESSION \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} & ht \\ (V_h + \frac{IT d^2}{4} \times (h_c - h_t - o)) \times j \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} & ht \\ - & multiplied \\ H \\ $
		ENABLED CALCULATE
	OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS THE MINIMUM VALUE MIN 	TWO INPUT ENABLE CALC OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "a" PLUS INPUT VALUE "b". CALCULATION PARABLED CALCULATION
ENABLED MOVE	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	WHEN ENABLED
MOVE DATA MOVED		TWO INPUT ENABLED INCREMENTATION DATA CALCULATION WHEN ENABLE PULSE APPLIED CALCULATION DATA CALCULATED WHEN ENABLE PULSE APPLIED CALCULATION CALCULATIO
INPUT MOVE	DATA CALCULATED = EVERY SCAN EACH SCAN (REPRESENTATION b	(REPRESENTATION
OF INPUTS)	Q     OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE "o"       CALC     DIVIDED BY INPUT VALUE "b" MULTIPLIED BY       Q     DIVIDED BY INPUT VALUE "c". CALCULATION PERFORMED       L     b	LEGEND  O PHYSICAL I/O TERMINAL  SOFTWARE I/O  ANALGOUE I/O SIGNAL (4-20ma, 1-5V) OR  ANALOGUE LOGIC SIGNAL (5TTE, WORD, DOUBLE WORD)  OIGITAL I/O SIGNAL (5TTGE, WORD, ON OR BINARY LOGIC SIGNAL (SINGLE BIT)
INFOR	I MATIVE DRAWING INTENDED TO DISPLAY PRES	SENTATION STYLE ONLY - NOT FOR COPY AND
ASC	ICH SURVEY VERTICAL DATUM DES CALC NONE COORDINATE SYS DES CHD NONE ON SURVEY NONE DES REF DRH 0.C. CHD	

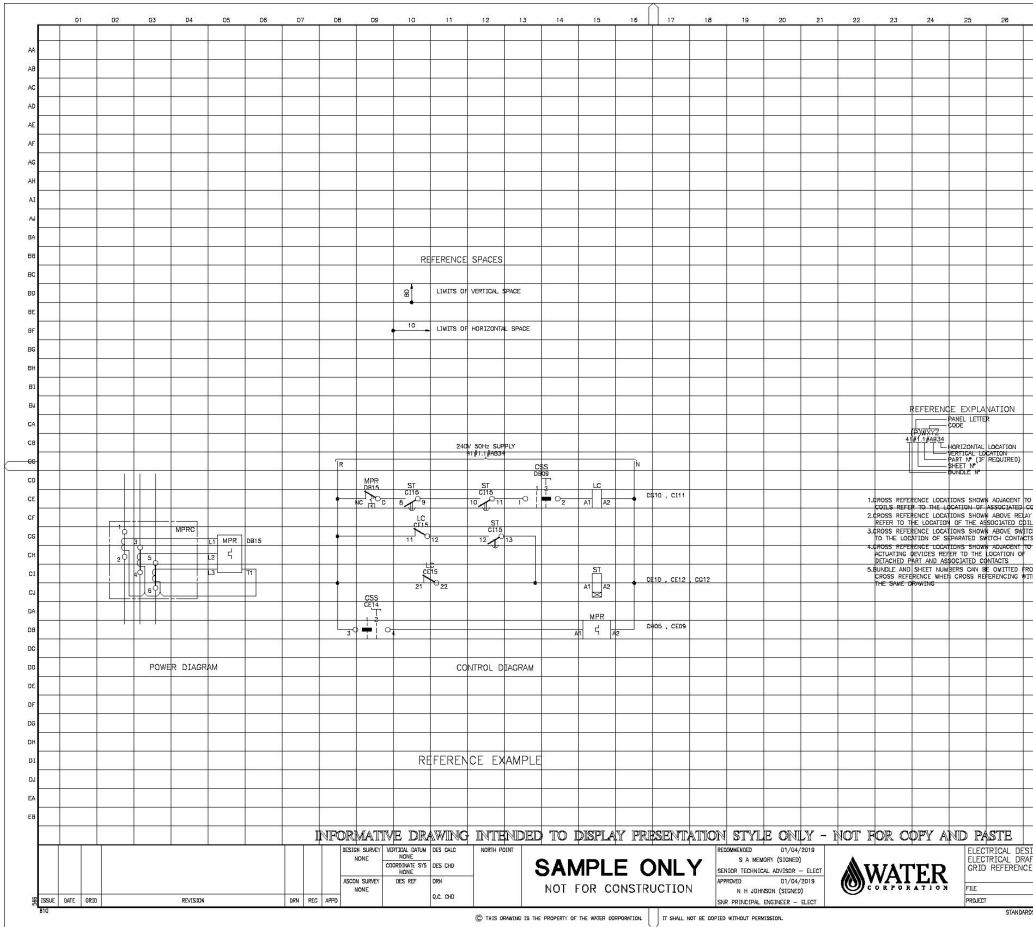


27	5 Martin (1971 - 19	30 31 32 33
	SCALE	
CULATED	SCALE 0-32000	OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE SCALED TO RANGE 0-32000 CALCULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN
ENTATION MODIFIED MATHEMATICAL ION)	SCALE 0-210 mH <sub>2</sub> 0	OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE SCALED TO RANGE 0-210 IN THE UNITS OF mHg0 CALCULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN
	SCALE 0-2350 (x 0.1 mH <sub>2</sub> 0)	OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE SCALED TO RANGE 0-2350 IN THE UNITS OF 0.1 mH <sub>2</sub> 0 CALCULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN
;	SCALE 0-2100 x 0.1 m	OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE SCALED TO RANGE 0-210 IN THE UNITS OF METRES CALCULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN
	SCALE 0-3000 (x 0.1 ML/d)	OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE RANGE SCALED TO RANGE 0-3000 IN THE UNITS OF 0.1 MEGALITRES/DAY CALGULATION PERFORMED EVERY SCAN
	ENABLED S	SCALE
ENA <u>BLE</u> .CULATED — - AN ENTATION MODIFIED MATHEMATICAL ION)	SCALE 0-3000 (x 0.1 ML/d)	OUTPUT VALUE EQUALS INPUT VALUE RANCE SCALED TO RANCE 0-300 IN THE UNITS OF 0.1 MEGALITRES/DAY SCALING PERFORMED WHEN ENABLE PULSE APPLIED
	PID CONTR	OLLER
<i>ena<u>ble</u></i> DLLER — - — -	E PID CONTROLLER - SP - PV CV	EXAMPLE REPRESENTED IS DRAWN FOR A SPECIFIC APPLICATION USING A GE FANUC PLC. (REPRESENTATION MAY BE MODIFIED TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL PID LOOP FEATURES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS SPECIFIC FEATURES)
	<ul> <li>PROPORTIONAL GAIN Kp</li> <li>INTEGRAL GAIN Ki</li> <li>DERIVATIVE GAIN Ki</li> <li>MANUAL REQUEST</li> <li>AUTO REQUEST</li> <li>MANUAL CV VALUE</li> <li>UPPER CV LIMITS</li> <li>LOWER GV LIMITS</li> </ul>	
OGUE INPUTS 5	SET FOR 0-20mA OPERATION	, WITH TRANSMITTER OUTPUTS
OGUE INPUTS 5 OrnA. UNDER-PA 100 OF DETERMI UFACTURER AND ST ORDER FILTER JT AT nth SAMPPI JT AT nth SAMPPI JT SECOND AND RISKS INDICATE JTREMENTS. THE HARDWARE INFO	SET FOR O-ZOMA OPERATION, NINGE SIGNAL CORRESPONDS : INING TRANSMITTER FAULTS TYPE RS ARE OF FORM $y_n = x(n-$ LE AND $y_n$ IS OUTPUT AT nU TYPICAL DIVISOR (K) IS 20 E A VARIABLE, DEPENDENT UI SE VARIABLES NONINATED BY TO PO DIVISION NUT TO PO DIVISION NUT	, WITH TRANSMITTER OUTPUTS TO 3.5mA (CONSTANT = 717). WILL VARY DEPENDING ON PLC 1) + $\frac{x_n - x_n (n - 1)}{K}$ , where $x_n$ is h SAMPLE. TYPICAL SAMPLE TIME PON PARTICULAR SITE Y THE DESIGN ENGINEER ONLY REPRESENTS THE POINT OF 71CE, IT ALSO REPRESENTS THE 0 INTERNAL DIGITAL SIGNALS. JE TO DIGITAL CONVERSION NOT REQUIRED
OGUE INPUTS 5 OrnA. UNDER-PA 100 OF DETERMI UFACTURER AND ST ORDER FILTER JT AT nth SAMPPI JT AT nth SAMPPI JT SECOND AND RISKS INDICATE JTREMENTS. THE HARDWARE INFO	SET FOR O-ZOMA OPERATION, NINGE SIGNAL CORRESPONDS : INING TRANSMITTER FAULTS TYPE RS ARE OF FORM $y_n = x(n-$ LE AND $y_n$ IS OUTPUT AT nU TYPICAL DIVISOR (K) IS 20 E A VARIABLE, DEPENDENT UI SE VARIABLES NONINATED BY TO PO DIVISION NUT TO PO DIVISION NUT	TO 3.5mA (CONSTANT = 717). WILL VARY DEPENDING ON PLC 1) + $\frac{x_n - x_n(n - 1)}{K}$ . WHERE $x_n$ IS h SAMPLE. TYPICAL SAMPLE TIME PON PARTICULAR SITE Y THE DESIGN ENCINEER ONLY PEPERSENTS THE PDINT OF
OrnA UNDER-RW IOD OF DETERM UFACTURER AND ST ORDER FILTE/ JT AT nth SAMP/ J SECOND AND I SECOND AND I SECOND AND I SECOND AND URREMENTS. THE HARDWARE INPU VERSION OF EXT TIIONAL SYMBOL	SET FOR O-ZOMA OPERATION, NINGE SIGNAL CORRESPONDS : INING TRANSMITTER FAULTS TYPE RS ARE OF FORM $y_n = x(n-$ LE AND $y_n$ IS OUTPUT AT nU TYPICAL DIVISOR (K) IS 20 E A VARIABLE, DEPENDENT UI SE VARIABLES NONINATED BY TO PO DIVISION NUT TO PO DIVISION NUT	TO 3.5mA (CONSTANT = 717). WILL VARY DEPENDING ON PLC 1) + $\frac{x_n - x_n(n - 1)}{K}$ . WHERE $x_n$ IS h SAMPLE. TYPICAL SAMPLE TIME PON PARTICULAR SITE Y THE DESIGN ENCINEER ONLY PEPERSENTS THE PDINT OF
Development Devel	SET FOR Q-20mA OPERATION WAGE SIGNAL CORRESPONDS ININGE TRANSMITTER FAULTS TYPE RS ARE OF FORM $y_n = x(n-$ LE AND $y_n$ IS OUTPUT AT nUT TYPICAL DIVISIOR (X) IS 20 E A VARIABLE, DEPENDENT UI SE VARIABLES NOMINATED BY UT OR OUTPUT SYMBOL NOT FROM THE CONTROLLING DEV TERNAL ANALOGUE SIGNALS T ORY TO REPRESENT ANALOGU	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $





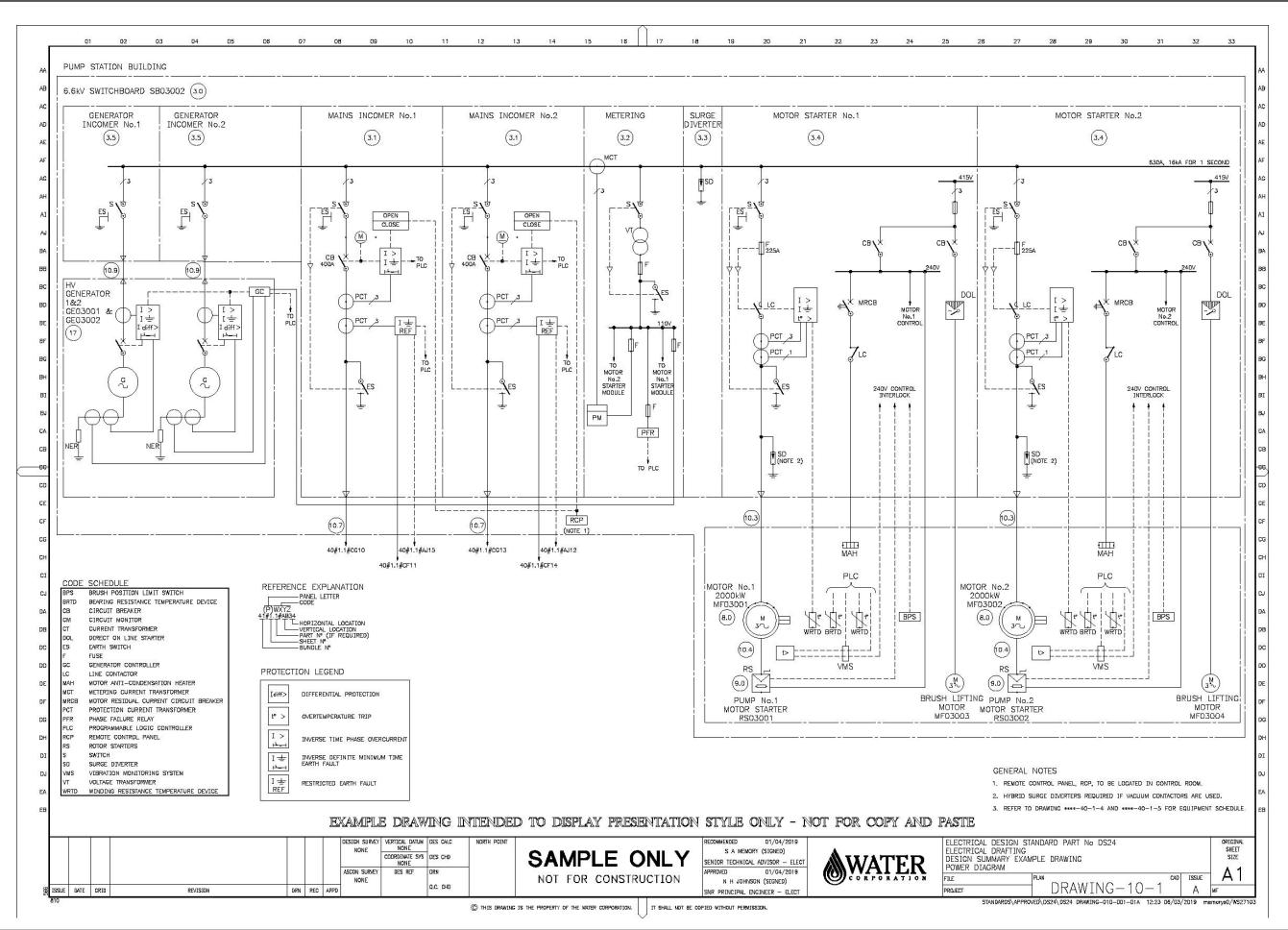
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		V260	0 (BIN) 0 (BCD)					CONTROL	
(4-20	mA)	AIM1-0	CH2	TEMPERATU	RE			ERATURE	AF
			1 (BIN) 1 (BCD)			FROM IN CONTROL		NI IO	AG
(4-20	mA)	AIM1-0 0 V260	CH3 2 (8IN)	RESIDUAL AMMONIA				JUAL AMM VISTRUMEN	
(4-20	mA)	V200 AIM2-1	2 (8CD)	CATHODIC		CONTROL			AJ
		() V260	4 (BIN) 4 (BCD)	PROTECTIO REFERENCE (POTENTIAL	CELL		FROM I	AGE POTEN NSTRUMEN	
(4-20	mA)	AIM2-0		CATHODIC		ANALOGU		URRENT	BB
		V260	5 (BIN) 5 (BCD)	PROTECTIO DC OUTPU GURRENT		SIGNAL CONTROL		NSTRUMEN	п то вс
(4-20	<u>mA)</u>	AIM2-0		CATHODIC PROTECTIO				UTPUT VO	TT TO
			6 (BIN)	DC OUTPU' VOLTAGE		CONTROL	LER		BE
(4-20	<u>mA)</u>	O V261	CH1 D (BIN)	TANK 1 LE	VEL "A"	SIGNAL	FROM I	LEVEL NSTRUMEN	1.50
(4-20	mAl	AIM4-	о (всо) СН1	TOTAL CHL	DRINE	CONTROL		. CHLORIN	вн
		O V261 V201	4 (BIN) 4 (BCD)				FROM I	VSTRUMEN	
(4-20	mA)	AIM1-		OUTLET FU	ow	ANALOCU			BJ
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									CB -CE
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E GENEF	RAL NO	TES							DE
IOD OF DE	R-RANGE TERMINING	SIGNAL ( TRANSM	mA OPER CORRESPO ITTER FA	ATION, WITH NDS TO 3.5 ULTS WILL Y	i trans mA (CC /ARY DE	SMITTER DNSTANT EPENDING	OUTPUTS = 717). ; ON PL	.c	DF
JFACTURER TORDER F			RM y <sub>n</sub> =	×(n-1) +	<u>к – х(</u> и К	<u>n - 1),</u> w	HERE X	n IS	DH
SECOND .	AND TYPIC	AL DIVIS	DR (K) ]	AT rith SAM S 20 THT LIPON R	PLE. TY	PICAL 5/		IME	DI
HARDWARE	INPUT OF	R OUTPUT	SYMBOL	ENT UPON P TED BY THE NOT ONLY G DEVICE,	REPRES	ENTS TH	E PDINT	OF	DJ
ERSION O	F EXTERNA	L ANALOG	GUE SIGN SENT AN	ALS TO INT	ERNAL	DIGITAL CONVER	SIGNALS	OT REQUI	
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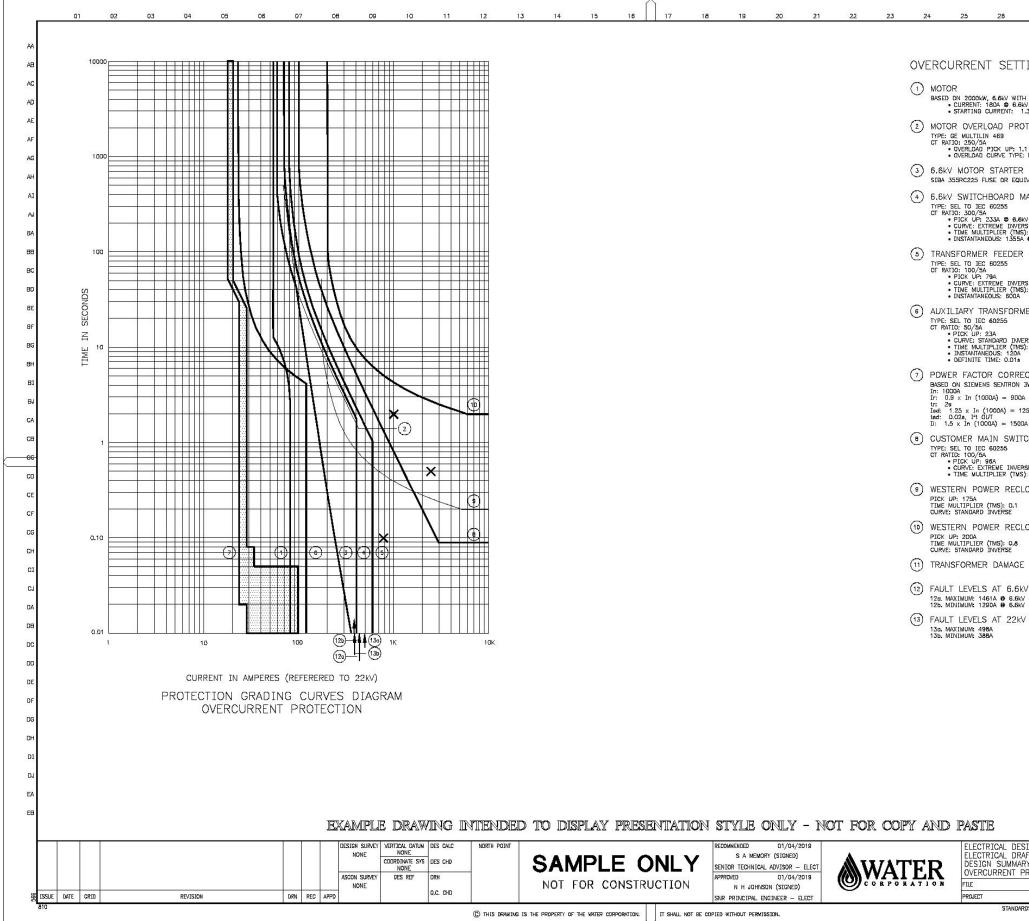




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FOL	JIPMENT SCHEDULE	$\sim$	KV SWITCHBOARD (SB0300							PRIMARY	
0			PLIES WITH DS26.8 TYPE SPECIFICA INAL VOLTAGE - 6.6KV	TION						Nominal Volta	
(1.0)	WESTERN POWER RMU (WPRMU) TO WESTERN POWER SPECIFICATION. IN ACCORDANCE WITH DSM 3-228	RAT	ED VOLTAGE - 7.2kV DUENCY - 50Hz								BE BROUGHT O
$\cap$		TYP	E OF EARTHING SYSTEM - DIRECT							CONTINUOUS R LI.W.V - 125	ATINC - 2.5MV V
$(\Box)$	WESTERN POWER POLE MOUNTED SURGE DIVERTER TO WESTERN POWER SPECIFICATION.	ASS	TEM EARTH FAULT FACTOR - <1.4 ESSIBILITY AS IEC62271 200 - AFL	-1							FOR EQUIPMEN
$\bigcirc$			E OF ARC GAS VENTING - REAR								RTHING - SOL
(2.0)	WATER CORPORATION 22kV SWITCHBOARD (SB03001) COMPLIES WITH DS26.8 TYPE SPECIFICATION	SE	RVICE CONDITIONS							SECONDARY	r
	NOMINAL VOLTAGE - 22KV		DESIGN TEMPERATURE - 45°C RAGE DAILY AMBIENT TEMPERATURE -	0100						NOMINAL VOLTA	
	RATED VOLTAGE – 24kV FREQUENCY – 50Hz	LEV	L OF LOSS OF SERVICE CONTINUITY	r – LSC2A						CONNECTION - TERMINALS TO	BE BROUGHT (
	TYPE OF EARTHING SYSTEM – DIRECT SYSTEM EARTH FAULT FACTOR – <1.4		ED SUPPLY OF AUXILIARY CIRCUIT - BAR RATED CURRENT - 400A	- 24VDC						CONTINUOUS R	
	ASSESSIBILITY AS IEC62271 200 – AFL TYPE OF ARC GAS VENTING – REAR		N.V – 20KV V.V – 60KV							RATED VOLTAGE METHOD OF EA	
	SERVICE CONDITIONS		WITHSTAND — 20kA/1s RT TIME WITHSTAND — 16kA/1s						~	METHOD OF EA	
		$\sim$							$\sim$	POWER FAC	
	MAX DESIGN TEMPERATURE - 45°C AVERAGE DAILY AMBIENT TEMPERATURE - 21°C	$\sim$								COMPLIES WITH CABLE ENTRY -	- BOTTOM
	LEVEL OF LOSS OF SERVICE CONTINUITY – LSC2A RATED SUPPLY OF AUXILIARY CIRCUIT – 24VDC	BRE	ED CURRENT - 400A AKING CAPACITY, ISC - 25kA							DEGREE OF PO MEASUREMENT	
	BUSBAR RATED CURRENT - 630A P.F.W.V - 50KV	OVE	ING CAPACITY, IPEAK - 62.5kA RCURRENT/EARTH FAULT PROTECTION							REQUIRED COR RATED VOLTAGE	RECTION 550k
	L.I.W.V - 125KV	PRC 5P2	TECTION CURRENT TRANSFORMER (PH D; 10VA	HASE FAULT) - COMPLIES			A 25kA/1s, CL	ASS		THREE STEPS (	
	ARC WITHSTAND — 12.5kA/1s SHORT TIME WITHSTAND — 16kA/1s	PRC	TECTION CURRENT TRANSFORMER (RE IRICTED EARTH FAULT PROTECTION R							IP31	
$\bigcirc$		SPF	ING CHARGE MOTOR POWER SUPPLY NT TRIP POWER SUPPLY - 24VDC						6.0	AUXILIARY	TRANSFOR
(2.1)	CUSTOMER MAIN SWITCH – CIRCUIT BREAKER rated current – 6304	ANT	I-CONDENSATION HEATER SUPPLY -							650/550/100k	VA. 22kV/433
	BREAKING CAPACITY, ISC - 20kA MAKING CAPACITY, IPEAK - 50kA		ILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON THR ILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON CIR							OPERATING MO	ATION
	OVERCURRENT/EARTH FAULT PROTECTION RELAY - TO IEC60255		ILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON EAR ILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON SPR							TYPE OF LOAD	- LINEAR
	PROTECTION CURRENT TRANSFORMER (PHASE FAULT) - COMPLIES WITH DS26.21 TYPE SPEC. 100/54 25k4/1s, CLASS 5P20; 10VA	0								NUNBER OF WI VECTOR GROUP	
	METERING CT (POWER FACTOR) - 100/5A; CLASS 1M METERING CT (POM) - 100/5A; CLASS 0.5M	(3.2) ME	TERING ED CURRENT - 400A							NOISE LEVEL - IP RATING OF	
(2.2)	TRANSFORMER FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER		TRICTED EARTH FAULT CURRENT TRAN	NSFORMER - COMPLIES W	TTH DS26.21 TYP	PE SPEC. 250/5A 2	25kA/1s, CLAS	SS PX		SURGE DIVERTE RATED VOLTAGE	ER - RAYCHE
9	RATED CURRENT - 630A	MET	ERING VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER - 6.6 ERING CT (CM) - 400/5A, CLASS 0.		RE, 200VA, CLASS	i 1M				OVERALL IMPED	
	BREAKING CAPACITY, ISC - 20kA MAKING CAPACITY, IPEAK - 50kA	PHA	SE FAILURE RELAY - RMS2P740							PRIMARY	
	OVERCURRENT/EARTH FAULT PROTECTION RELAY - TO IEC60255	- 1	ARE D POWER LOGIC PM800 CIRCUI IEASUREMENT OF PARAMETERS: VOLT	AGE, CURRENT, REAL POW		h), REACTIVE POWE	R. FREQUENCY	Y		Nominal Volta	KGF - 22KV
	PROTECTION CURRENT TRANSFORMER (PHASE FAULT) - COMPLIES WITH DS26.21 TYPE SPEC 100/5A 25kA/18, CLASS 5P20; 10VA RELAY FOR COMMUNICATION/TRIPPING FOR TRANSFORMER OVER TEMPERATURE AND RESTRICTED EARTH FAULT		MONIC, POWER FACTOR, TRANSIENT E UNCTIONALITY TO INCLUDE EVENT C/		RBANCE/MONITOR	RING				CONNECTION -	DELTA
	SPRING CHARGE MOTOR POWER SUPPLY - 24VDC	(17) EI	RGE DIVERTER							TERMINALS TO CONTINUOUS R	
	SHUNT TRIP POWER SUPPLY - 24VOC ANTI-CONDENSATION HEATER SUPPLY - 240VAC	$\sim$	SURGE DIVERTERS - AREVA HEOD OF	R EQUIVALENT						L.I.W.V - 125k RATED VOLTAGE	
	AUXILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON THREE POSITION ISOLATOR - 4NO AND 4NC AUXILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON CIRCUIT BREAKER - 4NO AND 4NC		ED VOLTAGE - 9kV ED DISCHARGE CURRENT - 10kA							system fault Method of sy	
	AUXILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON EARTH SWITCH - 4ND AND 4NC AUXILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON SPRING MECHANISM 2NO AND 2NC	TES	TED AND CERTIFIED TO IEC60099-4								
$\sim$		M.C	0.V – 7.65kV							SECONDARY	
(2.3)	AUXILIARY TRANSFORMER FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER	$\smile$	TOR STARTER							NOMINAL VOLTA	
	RATED CURRENT – 630A BREAKING CAPACITY, ISC – 20kA		DR CONTACTOR WITH FUSE AND LOAD ED CURRENT - 203A	D SIDE EARTHING SWITCH						TERMINALS TO CONTINUOUS R	
	MAKING CAPACITY, IPEAK - 50kA OVERCURRENT/EARTH FAULT PROTECTION RELAY - TO IEC60255		AKING GAPACITY - 63kA WITH FUSE TECTION COORDINATION TO IEC632-							RATED VOLTAGE	
	PROTECTION CURRENT TRANSFORMER (PHASE FAULT) - COMPLIES WITH DS26.21 TYPE SPEC. 50/5A 25kA/1s, CLASS 5P20; 10VA		E - SIBA 355RC225 OR EQUIVALENT AY - MULTILIN 469	Г						STAR POINT CO	
	RELAY FOR COMMUNICATION/TRIPPING FOR TRANSFORMER OVER TEMPERATURE AND STAR POINT EARTH FAULT SPRING CHARGE MOTOR POWER SUPPLY - 24VDC		TECTION CURRENT TRANSFORMER (PH	HASE FAULT) - COMPLIES	WITH DS26.21 1	TYPE SPEC 250/5A	25KA/18. CL	ASS 5P20.		TERTIARY	
	SHUNT TRIP POWER SUPPLY - 24VDC ANTI-CONDENSATION HEATER SUPPLY - 24DVAC	PRO	TECTION CURRENT TRANSFORMER (EA	RTH FAULT) - COMPLIES	WITH DS26.21 T	TYPE SPEC 250/5A	CORE BALANC	CED CT.		NOMINAL VOLTA	VGE - 415V
	AUXILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON THREE POSITION ISOLATOR - 4NO AND 4NC AUXILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON CIRCUIT BREAKER - 4NO AND 4NC	(3.5) GE	NERATOR INCOMER							CONNECTION -	
	AUXILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON EARTH SWITCH - 4NO AND 4NC	RAT	ED CURRENT - 630A							CONTINUOUS R	ATING - 100
	AUXILIARY CONTACTS REQUIRED ON SPRING MECHANISM 2NO AND 2NC	(4.0) 2./	MVA TRANSFORMER (TF030	01 & TF03002)						RATED VOLTAGE METHOD OF SY	
2.4)	SURGE DIVERTER AND METERING	$\sim$	NA, 22/6.6kV AN COMPLIES WITH D	1277							
	MERLIN GERIN ION 7650 OR EQUIVALENT - MEASUREMENT OF PARAMETERS, VOLTAGE, CURRENT, REAL POWER, POWER FACTOR, TRANSIENT EVENT DISTURBANCE	OPE	RATING MODE - SINGLE	SZOLIG TIPE SPECIFICATI							GENERA
	RECORD - WALL MOUNTED ENCLOSURE		E OF LOAD - LINEAR BER OF WINDINGS - 2								1. P.F.W.A
	- MODBUS - FUNCTIONALITY TO INCLUDE EVENT CAPTURE & VOLTAGE DISTURBANCE/MONITORING	VEC	TOR GROUP — Dyn1 SE LEVEL — 71.5dB								2. L.E.W.V
	- CURRENT TRANSFORMER - REFER ITEM 2.1	IP	RATING OF ENCLOSURE - IP21	10 MCGV 1844							<ol> <li>P.C.C.</li> <li>VOLTAG</li> </ol>
	- VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER - 22KV/110V, 3 PHASE 3 WIRE, 60VA, CLASS 1M HV SURGE DIVERTER - AREVA HE24 OR EQUIVALENT	STA	GE DIVERTER - RAYCHEM RSTI-5A- R POINT CONNECTION CURRENT TRAN		ARTH FAULT) — 2	250/1A, 25kA/1 SE	EC, CLASS PX				- VUCIAL
	RATED VOLTAGE – 24kV RATED DISCHARGE CURRENT – 10kA		TEM FAULT LEVEL — 19 MVA RALL IMPEDANCE — 6.5%±10%								
	TESTED AND CERTIFIED TO IEC60099.4. M.C.O.V 20KV	112/ 307150-50-	ניסא זו מיווי מינוי מיוון א <b>רערון ארן ויין וויין</b>	ייים א הודע עריו ואירן (הוומן י		ייד חדר אראד ביין ווא	7 T.T.~.	יאוידאראיין דער	/~1/~~TFR	X X X X X X	
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	ASCON SURVEY DES REF DRN	-	SAMPL		APPROVED	TECHNICAL ADVISOR			/AT	ER	DESIGN EQUIPME
	NONE Q.C. CHD		NOT FOR C	ONSTRUCTION	N N	I H JOHNSON (SIGNE	D)	യം	RPOR	ATION	FILE
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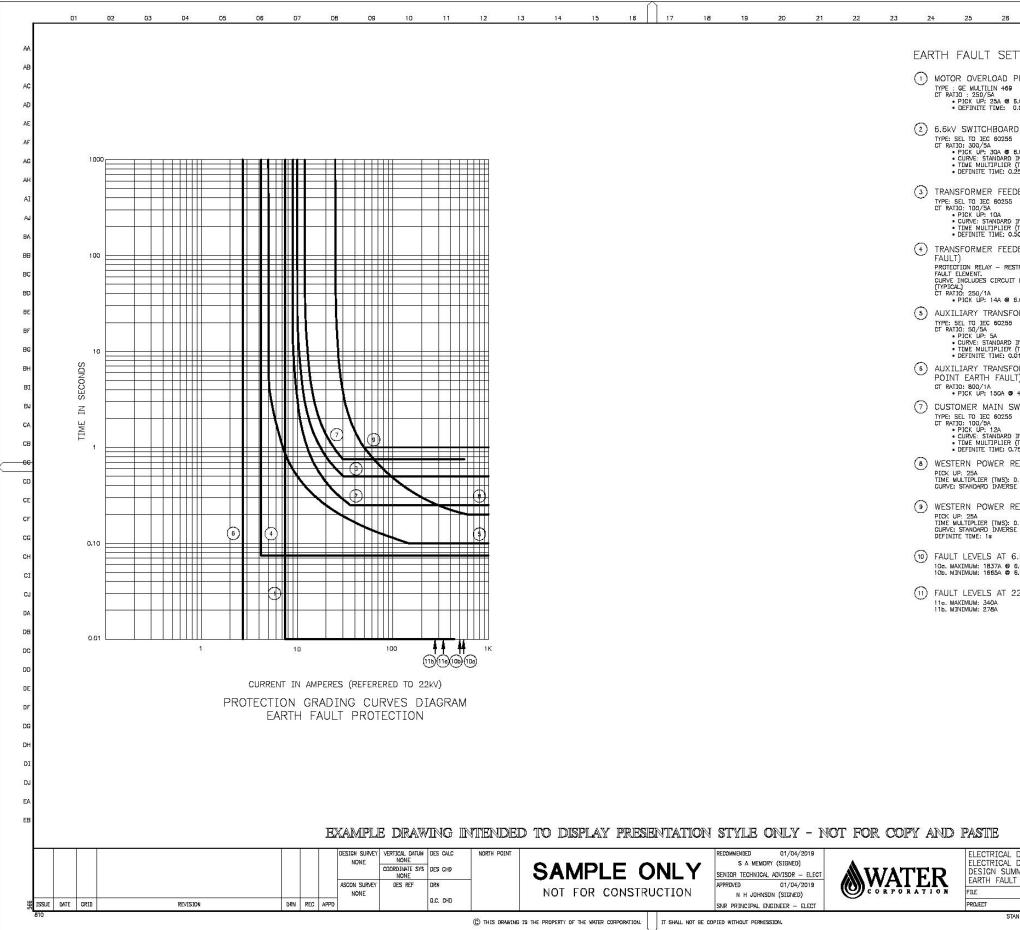


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M - 24KV							AE
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- TO EN50181	TYPE A						AH
M — 7.2KV							AI
							ĄJ
ION CUBIC	CLE (PFC	3001)					BA
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(TF03003	N.						BE
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CHOI UN WU	OND REGIN	TIFE IN N	IUSK ENGLOS	URE COMPL	ICO WITH D	320.10	BH
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E-WA-10; MCO	V-18kV						GA
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- TO ENSO181	TYPE A						CD
							CE
M — 24KV SOLID							CF
							CG
							CH
- BOLTED LIN	CONNECT:	ION					CI
M — 433V 50LID							0
TRANSFORME	R (STAR PO	INT EARTH F	FAULT) — 80	D/1A, 25kA/	1 SEC, CLA	ISS PX	DA DB
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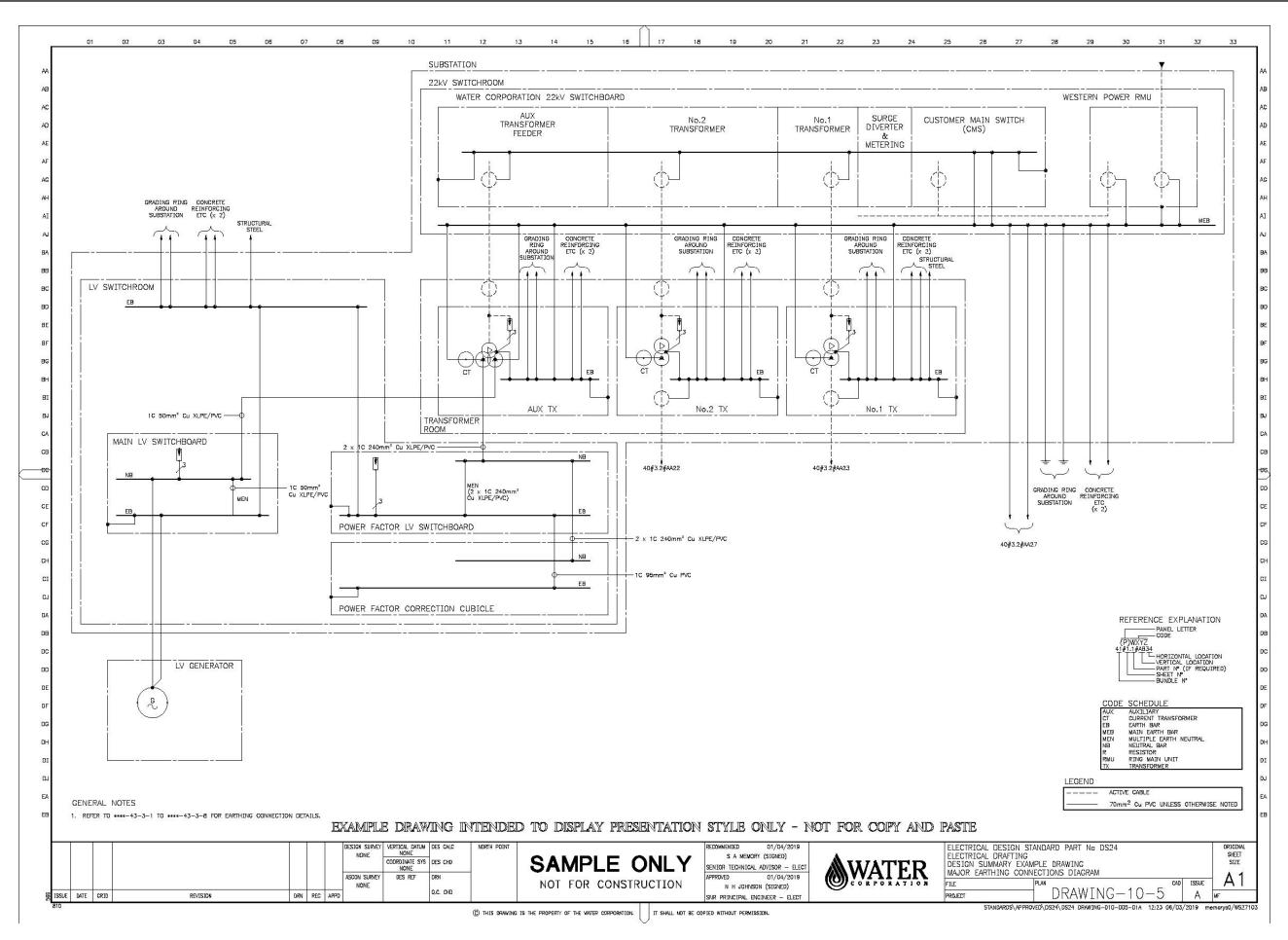


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TINGS							AB
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ITH RESISTAN .6kV (54A @ 2 1.3 x FLC (2	CE STARTER 22kV)	S	147 (TD 178 5	00140			AD
ROTECTION		1319H M 010	KV (75.17A 19	22KV)			AE
1.1 x 100A = PE: NUMBER 1	= 198A 🕫	6.6kV (59.4/	(40 22kV)				AF
PE: NUMBER 1							AG
QUIVALENT							AH
MAIN CIR		REAKER					AI AJ
.6KV (69.9A 9 /ERSE MS): 0.72							BA
5A'Q 6.6KV (* ER CIRCUI							BB
IN DIRUGI							BC
/ERSE MS): 0.74							вD
A RMER FEED	ER CIR	CUIT BRE	EAKER				BE
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<pre>s RECTION I</pre>			T BREAK	FR			вн
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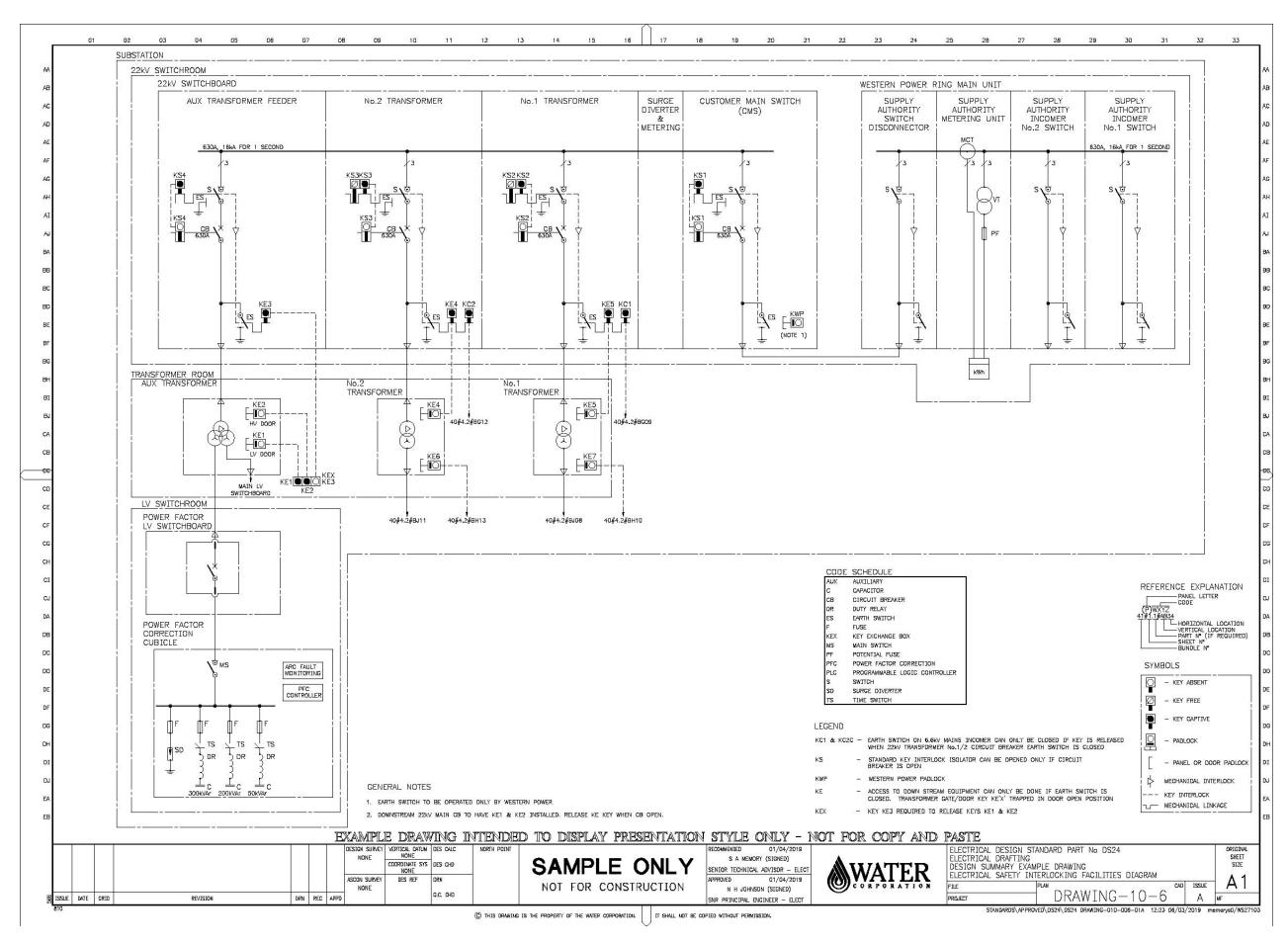




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27 28 29 30 31 32 33	
TTINGS	AA
PROTECTION RELAY	AB
	AC
B.GKV (7.54 @ 22KV) 0.01s	AD
D MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER	AE
6.6KV (9A @ 22KV)	AF
8.6kV (9A ♥ 22kV) INVERSE (MS): 0.05 25s	AG
DER CIRCUIT BREAKER	AH
	AI
INVERSE (TMS): 0.08INSTANTANEOUS: 185A .50s	AJ BA
DER CIRCUIT BREAKER (RESTRICTED EARTH	BB
STRICTED EARTH FAULT WITH 1 PHASE/EARTH	BC
T BREAKER DPENING TIME OF D.065 SECONDS	BD
8.6kv (4.2A @ 22kv) ORMER FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER	BE
ORMER TELBER OIROUT BREAKER	BF
INVERSE (TMS): 0.05 Ota	BG
.013 ORMER FEEDER CIRCUIT BREAKER (STAR	вн
.T)	BI
2 415V (2.83A @ 22KV) SWITCH	вJ
	GA
INVERSE (TMS): 0.10 75s	СВ
RECLOSER W229A	-66
D.1A	CD
RECLOSER W229A (PROPOSED)	CE
ala e	CF
E	CG
6.6kV SWITCHBOARD	СН
6.6kV (551A @ 22kV) 5.6kV (500A @ 22kV)	CI
22KV SWITCHBOARD	CJ
	DA
	DB
	DC
	DD
	DE
	DF
	DG
	DH
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DESIGN STANDARD PART No DS24 ORIGINAL SHEET WARY EXAMPLE DRAWING SIZE	
IT PROTECTION GRADING CURVE	
DRAWING-10-4 A	
ANDARDS\APPROVED\D524\D524 DRAWING-D10-004-01A 12:23 06/03/2019 memorys0/W527103	i

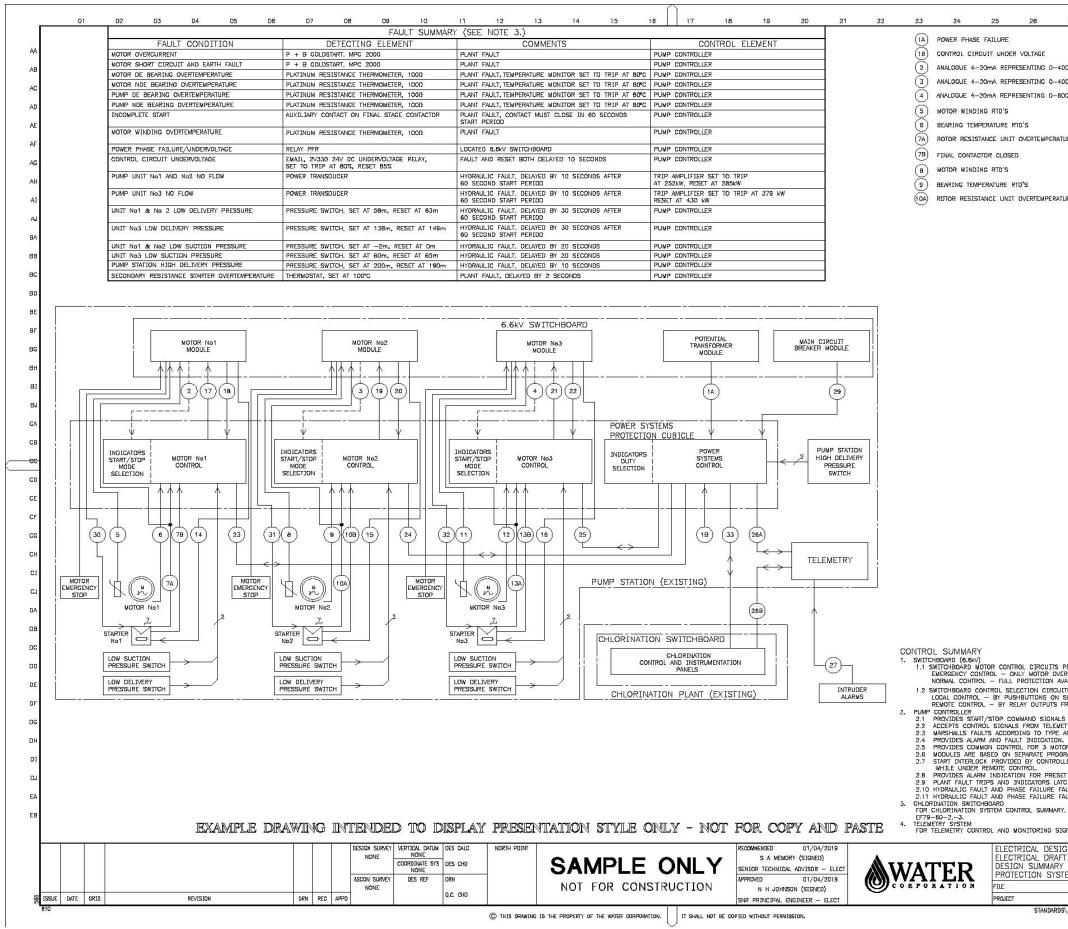






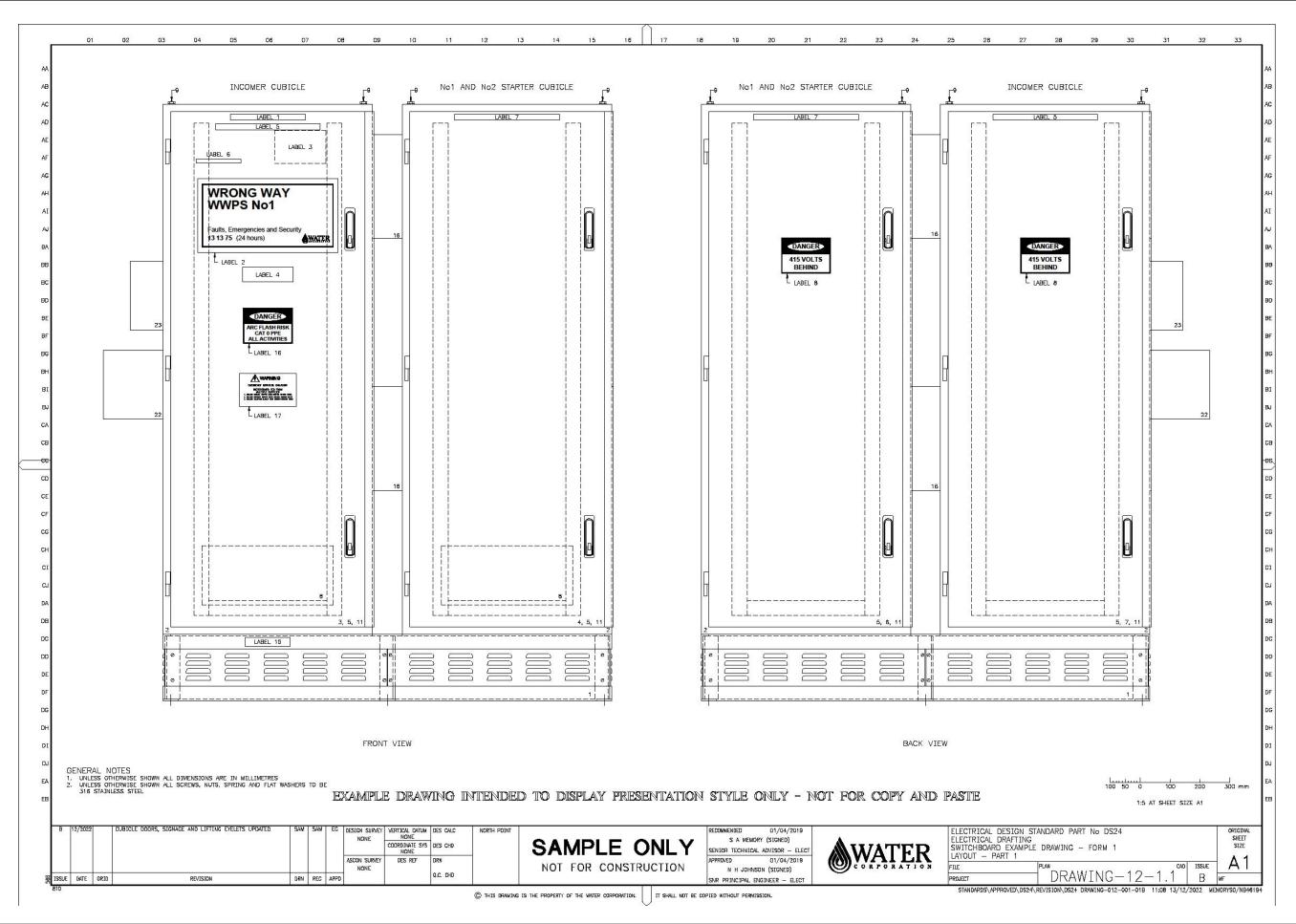


WATER CORPORATION

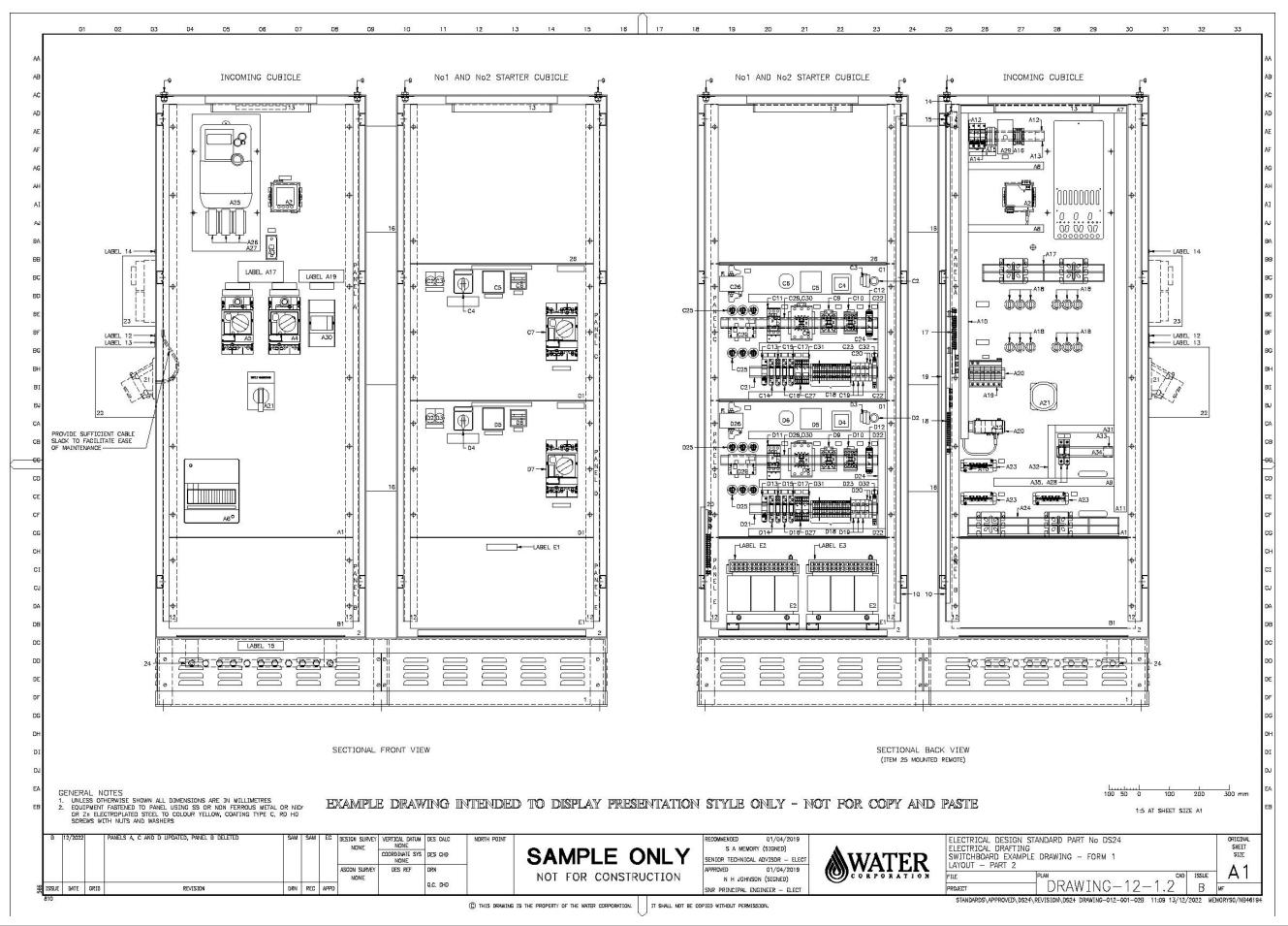




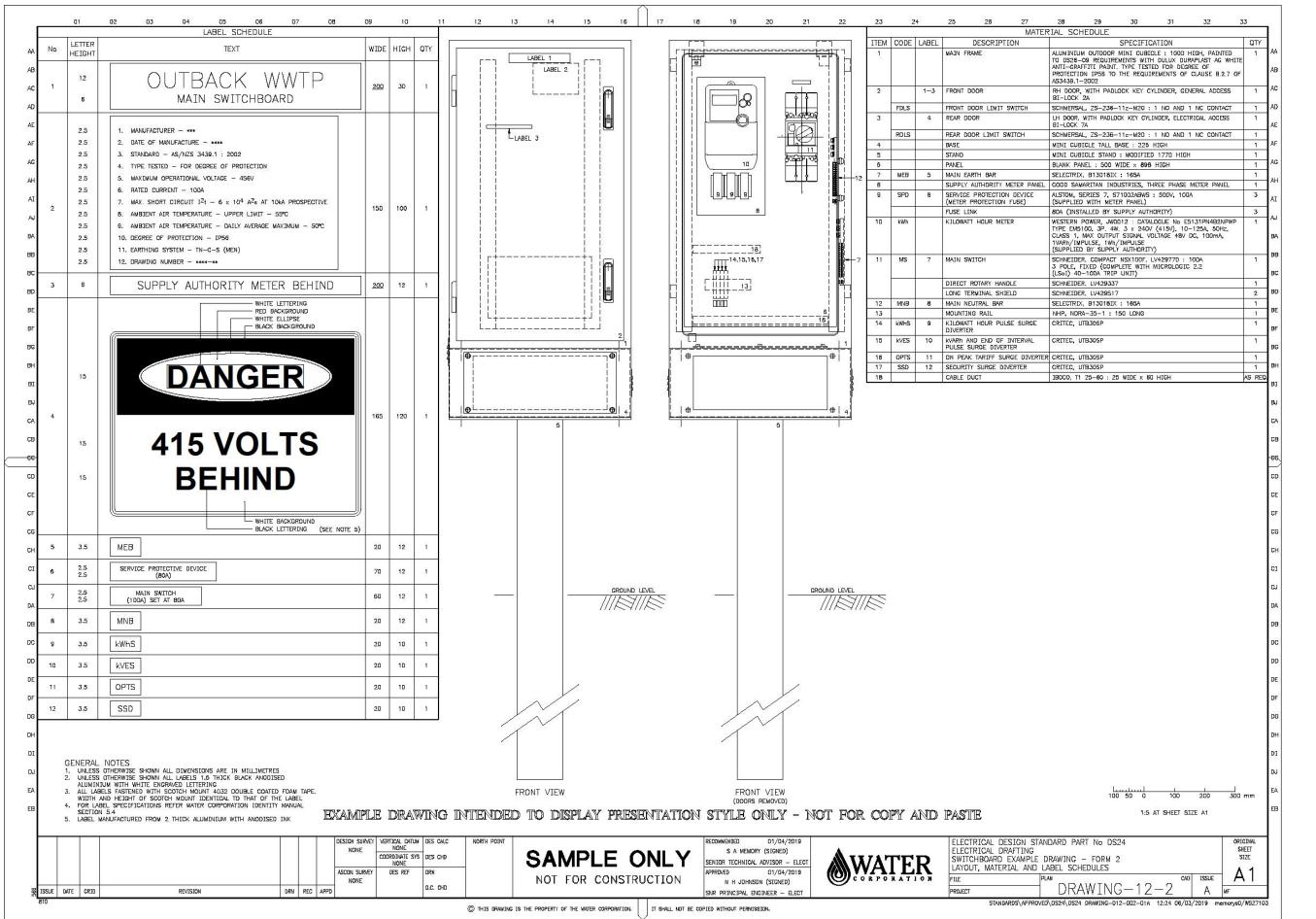
27	2	8	29	30		31	32	33	
	(10B)	FINAL	CONTACTOR	CLOSED					
	(1)	MOTOR	WINDING R	e'dT					AA
4DOKW	(12)	BEARIN	ig temperat	TURE RT	D'S				AB
-400kW -600kW	(13A)	ROTOR	RESISTANCE	UNIT	over t	EMPERATU	RE		AC
ODDAN'	(138)	FINAL	CONTACTOR	CLOSED					AD
	(14)		RESISTANC						AE
ATURE,	(15)		RESISTANCI						AF
	(16)		RESISTANC				ULKS		
	(18)	MOTOR AND/OI	OVERCURRER R MOTOR EA	ENT, OVE ARTH FAI	RTEMP				AG AH
ATURE,	(19)		TOR CLOSE		R START	r)			AI
	20	MOTOR AND/OI	OVERCURRE R MOTOR EA	ENT, OVE	RTEMP				AJ
	(21)		CTOR CLOSE		R STAR	(T)			BA
	(22)	MOTOF	QVERCURR EARTH FAU	ENT, OV	ER TEN	PERATURE	AND/OR		BB
	$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$			JLT, COI	NTACTO	< CLOSED			BC
	(23)	AUTO 5 AUTO 5 VOLTS	TOP	то	MOTOR	CONTROL			BD
		HYDRAL	HEALTHY INHIBIT JLIC FAULT	ł					BE
			FAULT DCK CALLED		ом мот	OR CONTR	OL		BF
	$\sim$	alarm (Refer	STANDARD	DRAWIN	igs BBI	33-02-02	, 03, 04 ,	AND 10)	
	(24)	AUTO 5	TOP	, TO	MOTOR	CONTROL			BG
		START	HEALTHY INHIBIT JLIC FAULT	ļ					BH
		PLANT INTERL			ом мот	OR CONTR	OL		BI
	$\sim$	ALARM (REFER	STANDARD	J DRAWIN	GS 888	33-02-02	, 03, 04 ,	AND 10)	BJ
	(25)	AUTO S	TOP	] то	MOTOR	CONTROL			GA
		START	HEALTHY INHIBIT JLIC FAULT	1					СВ
		PLANT		,	ом мот	OR CONTR	OL	3	-66
		ALARM (REFER	STANDARD	J DRAWIN	IGS BB8	83-02-02	, 03, 04 ,	AND 10)	CD
	(26A)		STATION CO TRY (SEE N		AND MC	NITORING			CE
	268)		INATION CO	0		NTOPING			CF
		TELEME	etry (see M	IOTE 4)		101101110			
	(27)		DOOR LIMI	T SWITC	CH				CG
	(28)	SPARE							СН
	(30)		CIRCUIT BR						CI
	(31)		R CONTROL						ယ
	(32)		R CONTROL						DA
	(33)						STONALS	(SEE NOTE 3)	DB
	$\odot$	GILDIC		NUTICOL 1		111011110	100000	(are note by	DC
S PROVIDE	FOR :								DD
VERCURRE	NT/EAR	TH FAUL	T/OVERTEMP	PERATUR	E PROT	ECTION A	VAILABLE		DE
UITS PRO	BOARD		223						DF
FROM PL			R PUMP LI	υττ αταρ	TERS				
metry. E and pr			RIATE OUTF			TRY SYSTE	IM.		DG
DN. DTOR PUM	P SETS		ING ON A		randey,	DUTY BAS	sis.		DH
			THAN ONE		STARTIN	G SIMULT	ANEOUSLY		DI
	NTIL MA		RESET AT			-			DJ
			HED UNTIL					UNIT.	EA
RY, FAULT	SUMMA	NRY, COI	NTROL AND	MONITO	RING S	IGNALS R	EFER P&I	D DRAWINGS	EÐ
SIGNALS F	REFER F	AID DR	AWINGS EF	79-60-	1,-2,-3	3.			
AFTING	ANDAR	D PAR	T No DS2	24				original Sheet Size	
RY STEMS (		OL BLO	OCK DIAG	RAM				Λ1	
		) RA	WING	3 1	0-	7 CAD	ISSUE A	AI w	
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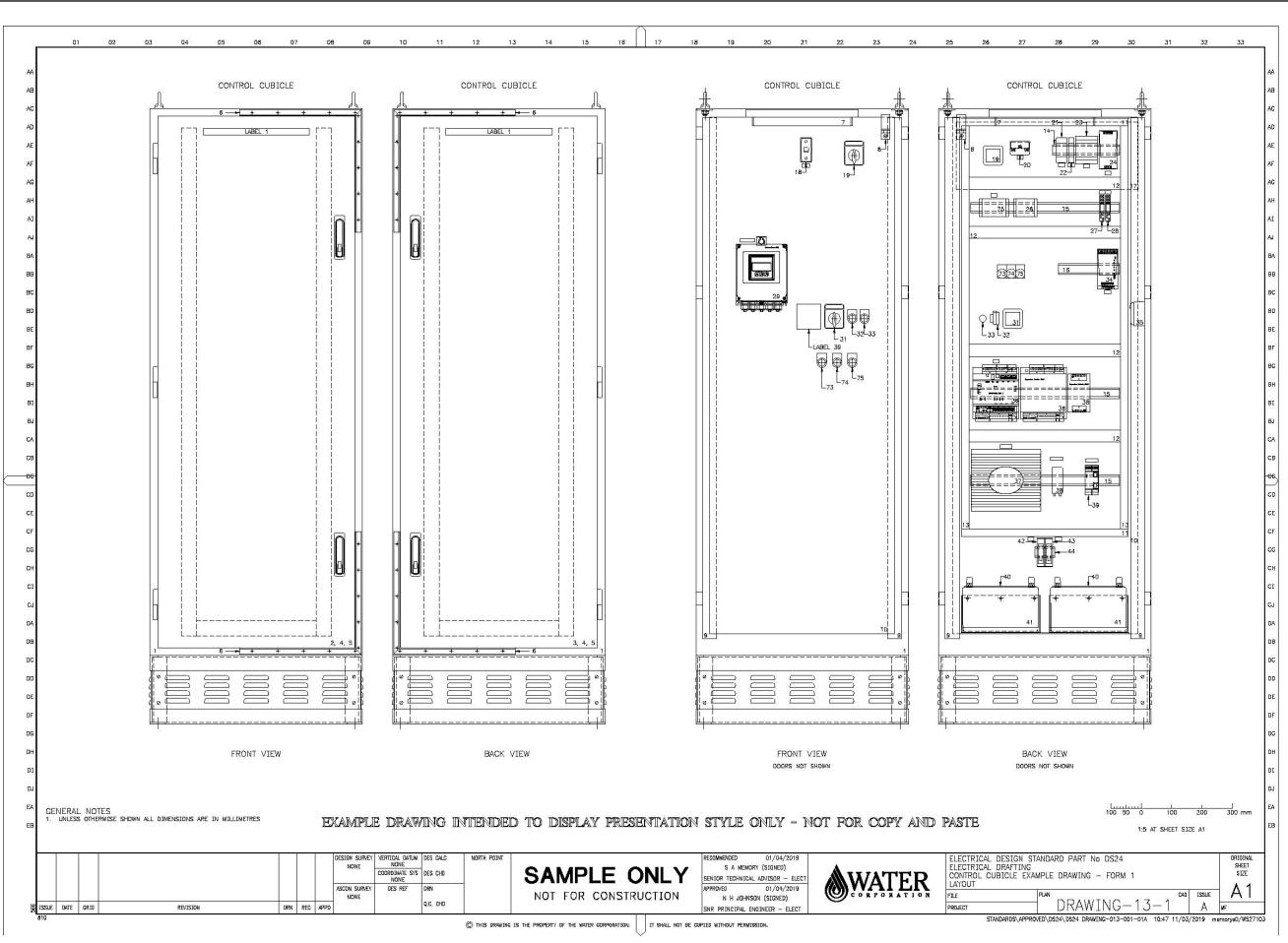






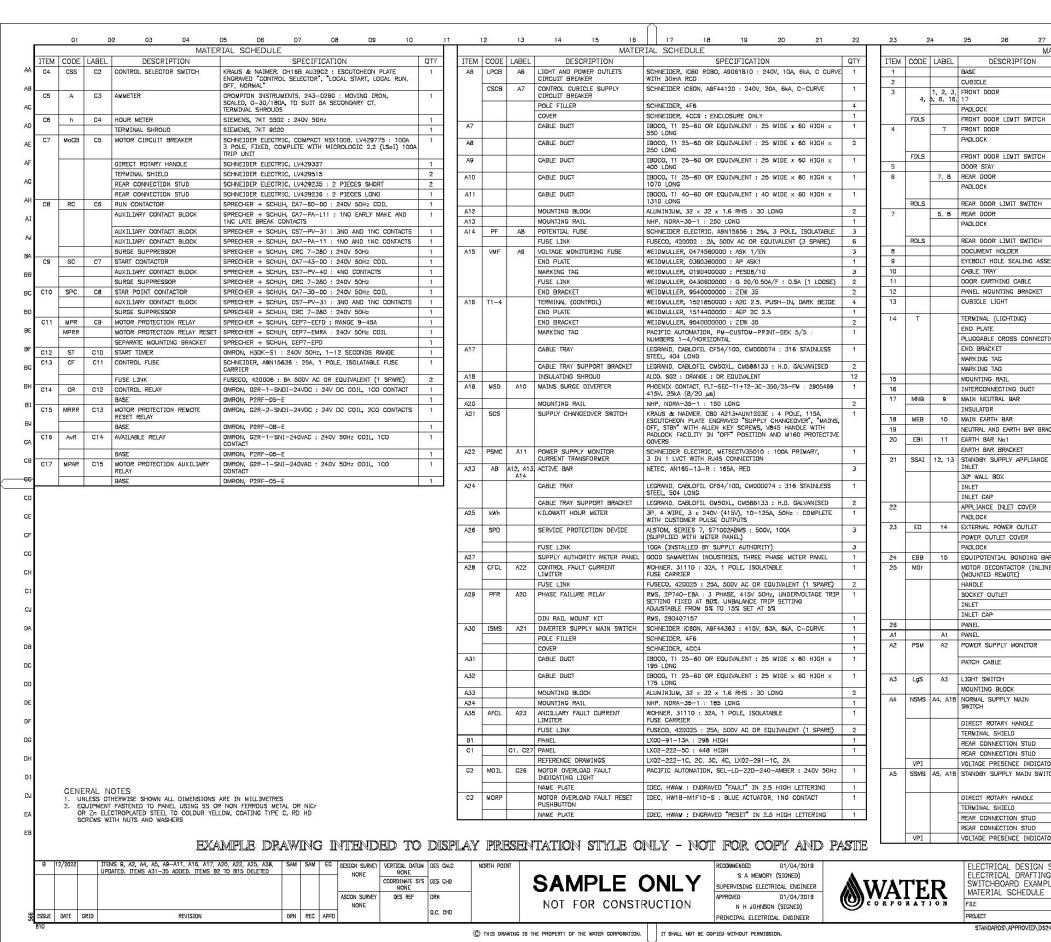








WATER



26 27	28 29 30 31 32 3	3
MATER DESCRIPTION	RIAL SCHEDULE SPECIFICATION	QTY
	LXCO-1-3A : OPTION 2	1
CLE	LXOD-1-2C : OPTION 2	3
T DOOR	LX00-91-2C : RH DOOR	1
ск	BULLANT, WC6244QSS : GENERAL ACCESS KEY CYLINDER 3P	2
T DOOR LIMIT SWITCH	SCHMERSAL, ZS-236-11z-M20 : 1NO AND 1NC CONTACT	1
T DOOR	LX00-91-2C : LH DOOR	1
оск	BULLANT, WC6244QSS : GENERAL ACCESS KEY CYLINDER 3P	2
T DOOR LIMIT SWITCH	SCHMERSAL, ZS-236-11z-M20 : 1NO AND 1NC CONTACT	1
STAY	LX00-91-5A	4
DOOR	LX00-91-2C : RH DOOR	1
оск	BULLANT, WCB3ALIB40/TITAN : ELECTRICAL ACCESS KEY	2
DOOR LIMIT SWITCH	CYLINDER 7P SCHMERSAL, ZS-236-11z-M20 : 1NO AND 1NC CONTACT	1
DOOR	LX0D-91-2C : LH DOOR	1
DCK	BULLANT, WCB3ALIB40/TITAN : ELECTRICAL ACCESS KEY	2
	CYLINDER 7P	
DOOR LIMIT SWITCH	SCHMERSAL, ZS-236-11z-M20 : 1NO AND 1NC CONTACT	1
MENT HOLDER	LX0D-91-3A	2
OLT HOLE SEALING ASSEMBLY		2
EARTHING CABLE	LX00-91-12A: ITEM 2 LX0D-91-6A: OPTION 2	4
MOUNTING BRACKET	LX00-91-11A	2
CLE LIGHT	IDEC, IA-LF2B-G3P-ATHWW2-1M : 24DV 50Hz, 7.5W, CLEAR	4
	COVER, 1m CABLE	
INAL (LIGHTING)	WEIDMULLER, 1521850000 : A2C 2.5, PUSH-IN, DARK BEIGE	6
PLATE	WEIDMULLER, 151440000D : AEP 2C 2.5	2
BABLE CROSS CONNECTION BRACKET	WEIDMULLER, 1527690000 : ZQV 2.5N/10 WEIDMULLER, 9540000000 : ZEW 35	1 4
ING TAG	WEIDMULLER, 0522761021 : DEK 5 GW A	3
ING TAG	WEIDMULLER, 0522761034 : DEK 5 GW N	3
TING RAIL	NHP, NDRA-35-1 : 50 LONG	1
CONNECTING DUCT	LX0D-91-8B : OPTION 3	2
NEUTRAL BAR	SELECTLOK, B1301BIX : 165A	1
ATOR	NHP, ERICO, ISO20M4, 551400 : 20 LONG	2
EARTH BAR	SELECTLOK, B1301BIX : 165A	1
RAL AND EARTH BAR BRACKET	LXOD-91-24.2B : ITEM 2 SELECTLOK, B1301BIX	1
BAR BRACKET	LK00-91-218 : ITEM 3	1
BY SUPPLY APPLIANCE	MARECHAL, DS6 : 9DA/4DOV (AC-23A), IP66/67,	1
	3 PHASE, NEUTRAL AND EARTH	
ALL BOX	MARECHAL, 514B3M40	1
CAP	MARECHAL, 3168017600 : 380-440V	1
ANCE INLET COVER	MARECHAL, 31 6A426 LX00-91-188	1
ANGE INLET GOVER	BULLANT, WC6244QSS : GENERAL ACCESS KEY CYLINDER 3P	1
RNAL POWER OUTLET	CLIPSAL, 56C310D : 250V, 10A, 3 FLAT PINS, DOUBLE POLE	1
R OUTLET COVER	LX00-91-10B	1
DCK	BULLANT, WC6244QSS : GENERAL ACCESS KEY CYLINDER 3P	1
POTENTIAL BONDING BAR	LX00-91-20A	1
R DECONTACTOR (INLINE) NTED REMOTE)	MARECHAL, DSN6 : B3A/400V (AC-23), 3 PHASE AND EARTH WITH 4 AUXILIARY CONTACTS	1
LE	MARECHAL, 513POD30473	2
בד סעזובד	MARECHAL, 6184013264 : 380-440V	1
	MARECHAL, 6168013264 : 380-440V	1
CAP	MARECHAL, 313A426	1
<u>.</u>	LX0D-91-13A : 523 HIGH	1
	LX01-104-64 : 1423 HIGH	1
R SUPPLY MONITOR	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, METSEPM5320R : ETHERNET, RJ46 CONNECTION	1
I CABLE	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, DCEPCURJO2GYM : GAT 5e, 2m LONG	1
DUITOU		
SWITCH	CLIPSAL, 30 WE : 250V, 10A	1
TING BLOCK AL SUPPLY MAIN	CLIPSAL, 70/1 WE	1
AL SUPPLY MAIN	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, COMPACT NSX100F, LV429770 : 100A 3 POLE, FIXED (COMPLETE WITH MICROLOGIC	1
	2.2 (LSoI) 100A TRIP UNIT)	
CT ROTARY HANDLE	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429337 SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429515	1
CONNECTION STUD	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429515 SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429235 : 2 PIECES SHORT	2
CONNECTION STUD	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429236 : 2 PIECES LONG	1
GE PRESENCE INDICATOR	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429325	1
OBY SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, COMPACT NSX100F, LV429770 :	1
	100A 3 POLE, FIXED (COMPLETE WITH MICROLOGIC 2.2 (LSoI) 100A TRIP UNIT)	
T ROTARY HANDLE	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429339 : RED/YELLOW	1
INAL SHIELD	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429515	2
CONNECTION STUD	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429235 : 2 PIECES SHORT	2
CONNECTION STUD	SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429236 : 2 PIECES LONG	1
GE PRESENCE INDICATOR	\$CHNEIDER ELECTRIC, LV429325	1
ECTRICAL DESIGN STAN ECTRICAL DRAFTING ITCHBOARD EXAMPLE D TERIAL SCHEDULE	SHILD THAT HO BOLT	GINAL IEET IZE <b>4</b>
PU		6 L
		86 . 86
ECT	DRAWING-14-1   B   IF	



LABEL	LETTER	LABEL SCHEDULE TEXT	WTDF	HIGH		LABEL	LETTER	LABEL SCHEDULE TEXT	WIDE	HIGH		LABEL	LETTER	
CHUEL	HEIGHT		1				HEIGHT		]		-	A1	HEIGHT 6	
1	12	MAIN SWITCHBOARD	250	20	1	:						A2	2.5 2.5	POWER
	30	WRONG WAY					15	DANGER				A3	2.5	LIGHT
	30	WWPS No1								5×50×0			6	M
2			470	250	1	В	15	415 VOLTS	165	120	3	A4	6	NO
	15	Faults, Emergencies and Security						415 VOL13				A5	6 6	M STA
	15	13 13 75 (24 hours)					15	BEHIND				A6	2.5 2.5	LIGHT AND PO
		(SEE NOTE 5	)										2.5 2.5	OUTLI (10A)
	2.5 2.5	MANUFACTURER         BOB THE BUILDER PTY LTD           DATE OF MANUFACTURE         01/12/2022	]	8		9	3.5	(SEE NOTE 6)	20	12	t	Α7	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	CONTROL CUBICLE SUPPLY (20A) N6
	2.5 2.5 2.5	DESIGN VERIFICATION BY TESTING RESISTANCE TO CORROSION RESISTANCE TO ULTRA VIOLET DEGREE OF PROTECTION				10	3.5	MEB	20	12	1	AB	2.5	=45  R
	2.5 2.5 2.5	STANDARDS         AS/NZS         61439.1/2         2016           RATED OPERATIONAL VOLTAGE         415V         415V           RATED INSULATION VOLTAGE         440V         440V				11	3.5	EB1	20	12	ĩ		3.5	
3	2.5 2.5 2.5	RATED IMPULSE WITHSTAND VOLTAGE 8kV (PEAK) RATED CURRENT/TEMPERATURE 100A AT 50°C/55°C OF THE ASSEMBLY (MEAN/MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE)	170	110	1	12	2.5 2.5	STANDBY SUPPLY APPLIANCE INLET (30A)	70	12	1	A9	2.5 3.5	R W VMF (o
	2.5 2.5	RATED SHORT-TIME WITHSTAND CURRENT 10kA FOR 19 ARC FAULT CURRENT 7kA (RMS) ARCING CLASS B, UNRESTRICTED	5			13	2.5 2.5	MEN LINK IN SWITCHBOARD. DO NOT MAKE MEN CONNECTION	70	20	ī	A10	3.5	MSD
	2.5 2.5 2.5	ACCESS (ORDINARY PERSONS)  POLLUTION DEGREE POLLUTION DEGREE 3, MATERIAL GROUP IIIo DEGREE OF PROTECTION INGRESS PROTECTION CODE - 1P56					2.5	AT GENERATOR SET				A11	3.5	PSMC
	2.5 2.5	EARTHING SYSTEM         TN-C-S (MEN)           DRAWING NUMBER         ZZ99-41	]			14	2.5	PROTECTED	30	<u> </u>	1)	A12	3.5 2.5	AB (RED)
	6	ATTENTION				15	6	EQUIPOTENTIAL BONDING BAR LOCATED BEHIND PANEL	150	30	6	A13	3.5 2.5	AB (WHITE)
4	6	DESIGN VERIFIED SWITCHBOARD NOT TO BE MODIFIED WITHOUT	170	50	1						+	A14	3.5 2.5	AB (BLVE)
	6	MAKER'S APPROVAL										A15	2.5 2.5	MEN LINK
5	12	INCOMING CUBICLE	3	20	2		15	DANGER				A16	2.5 2.5	GEI NEUTRAL
													10	
6	6	SUPPLY AUTHORITY METER BEHIND DOOR	150	12		16	12	ARC FLASH RISK	<u>165</u>	120	5	A17	5	Â
7	12	No1 AND No2 STARTER CUBICLE	350	20	2		12	CAT 0 PPE					5 5	17
							12	ALL ACTIVITIES					5	
	1. UNLE 2. UNLE	AL NOTES 53 OTHERWISE SHOWN ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES 53 OTHERWISE SHOWN ALL LABELS 1.0 THICK UV STABILIZED BLACK ACRYLIC LAMINAT	E										1.0.00	
	3. ALL WIDT 4. ALL	MARK, LASERMAX LM922-402) WITH LASER ETCHED WHITE ARIAL FONT LETTERING INTERNAL ACRYLIC LABELS FASTENED WITH SCOTCH MOUNT 4032 DOUBLE COATED FOAM H AND HEIGHT OF SCOTCH MOUNT IDENTICAL TO THAT OF THE LABEL EXTERNAL ACRYLIC LABELS FASTENED WITH SIX4FAST-5215 NT ADHESIVE				3			,			A18	2.5 2.5	NO C SETTING
	5. LABE WITH	H AND HEICHT OF ADHESIVE IDENTICAL TO THAT OF THE LABL, ALL EXCESS TO BE RI L 2 MANUFACTURED FROM WHITE SELF ADHESIVE (JNNF FLM (BRAZ) B-595) PRINTED DARK BLUE (BRAZ), BBP 85 RIBGON, 13515) UV RESISTANT INK AND COMPLETE WITH VARE OVERLY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH WATER COMPORATION BRAND GUIDLELINES, TITLE	I UV RES				10	//J WARNING					10	
	AND 6. LABE WITH	CONTACT PHONE NUMBER SHALL BE ARIAL BOLD FONT, REMAINING TEXT SHALL BE ARI LS 8 AND 16 MANUFACTURED FROM WHITE SELF ADHESIVE VINYL FILM (BRADY B-595) BLACK AND RED (BRADY, BEP 85 RIBBON, 13520) UV RESISTANT INKS AND COMPLET	AL FONT. PRINTED				5	EMERGENCY SERVICES ISOLATION				A19	5 5	SH
	7. LABE (ROW 8. LABE	ESISTANT LANINATE OVERLAY L 17, 1.6 THICK UV STABILIZED YELLOW ACRYLIC LAMINATE MARV, LASERMAX LU022-704) WITH LASER ETCHED BLACK ARIAL FONT LETTERING LS A15 AND A17, 1.6 THICK UV STABILIZED YELLOW ACRYLIC LAMINATE				17	5	SWITCHBOARD FED FROM	<u>190</u>	<u>110</u>	i			
	9. LABE CONI 10. LABE	MARK, LASERMAX LW922-704) WITH LASER ETCHED BLACK ARIA, FONT LETTERING LAIS FASTENED TO MEN CABLE WITH CABLE TIES ADJACENT NEUTRAL BAR JECTION LA 18 FASTENED TO GENERATOR NEUTRAL-EARTH CABLE WITH CABLE TIES					3.5	MULTIPLE SUPPLIES 1. ISOLATE NORMAL SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH BEHIND DOOR 2. ISOLATE STANDRY SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH PEHIND DOOR						
8	ADJ/ 11. LABE	LENE DISTUILE PAR CONNECTION LEAT9 1.6 THICK UV STABILIZED RED ACRYLIC LAMINATE (ROWMARK, LASERMAK TL923- I LASER ETCHED WHITE ARIAL FONT LETTERING	-264)				3.5 3.5	2. ISOLATE STANDBY SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH BEHIND DOOR 3. ISOLATE INVERTER SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH BEHIND DOOR (SEE NOTE 7)						
B 12	/2022	LABELS 2, 3, 4, 8, 16 UPDATED LABELS A18 AND A19 DELETED. SAM SAM EG DESIGN S		RTICAL D			ENDED RTH POINT	) TO DISPLAY PRESENTATION STYLE ONI	<u>Y</u> - /04/2019		<u>T FOI</u>	<u>r cop</u>	<u>MA Y</u>	D PAST
		NOTES 2 TO 11 UPDATED. NEW LABELS A18 AND A19 ADDED	CD	NONE	SYS DES C	HD		SAMPLE ONLY SA MEMORY (SIC	ior - ele		A	NAT	FF	ELECT SWITC LABEL
		ASCON S	URVET	DES REP	DRN			NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	/04/2019	1 '	ICOD .	ORPOR	and a s	



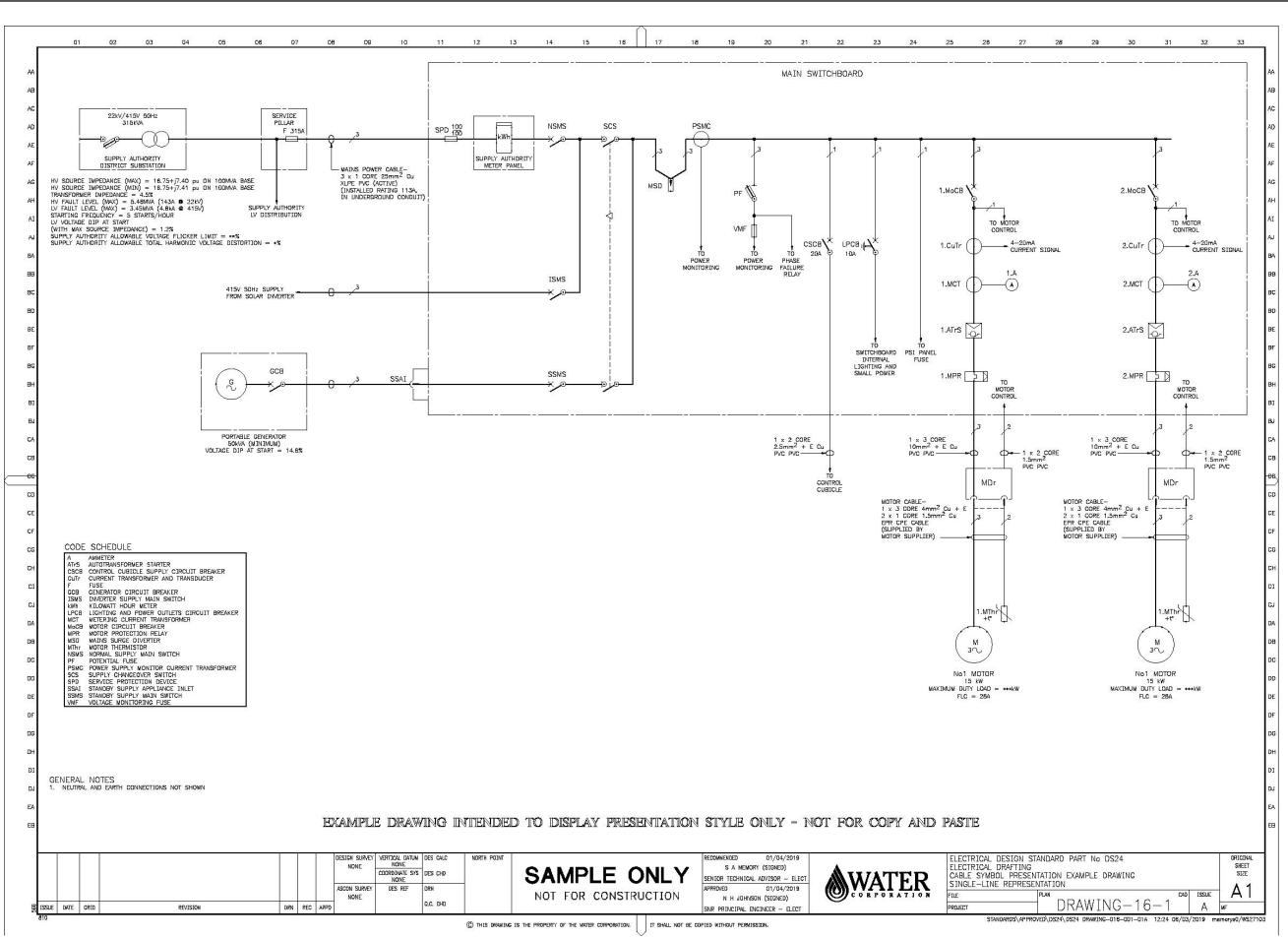
27 28 29 30 31 LABEL SCHEDULE	32	3	3	1
TEXT	WIDE	HIGH	QTY	AA
MAIN SWITCH PANEL	200	12	1	AB
	40	12	1	AC
	25	12	1	AD AE
NITCH				AF
SUPPLY	80	20	1	AG
NITCH SUPPLY	80	20	1	AH AI
			-	AJ
	35	20	1	BA
	17.5	20	1	BB
191				BC BD
<mark>-9</mark> <b>+</b> 9	55	12	1	BD
·				BF
	30	12	1	BG
	20	12	1	BH
	20	12	1	BJ
	20	12	1	CA
	20	12	1	CB
	20	12	1	66 CD
(SEE NOTES 8 AND 9)	30	12	1	CE
(SEE NOTE 10)	50	12	1	CF
WARNING				CG
MULTIPLE SUPPLIES				CH
ISOLATE ALL SUPPLIES	150	70	1	CJ
EFORE WORKING ON THIS SWITCHBOARD				DA
				DB DC
(SEE NOTE 8)				DD
THE PROTECTION GRADING REFERENCE TO THE DESIGNER	110	20	2	DE
LAR ARRAY				DF
RCUIT CURRENT **** A	150	40	1	DG DH
(SEE NOTE 11)				DI
(SEE NOTE TTY				DJ
luutuut 1 1 1 1 1050 1020 3040 3	50 60			EA
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 4		70 mm		EB
SIGN STANDARD PART № DS24 AFTING		SH	sinal Eet	
EXAMPLE DRAWING - FORM 1 LE - PART 1	7001-	s ۸	12E	
DRAWING-15-1.1	issue B	MF	N 1	
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C	1 02	03	04	05	06	Q	7	OB	09		10	11	1.	2	13	14	1	15	16	17	18	[	19	20	2	1	22	23	24	25	26
													LABEL	LETT						L SCHED	ULE				WIDE	HIGH	QTY	LABEL	LETTER		
													E2	HEIG		No1									20	12	1	A20	HEIGHT	PFR	
													E3	3.5	5	No2									20	12	1	A21	6	N	MAIN S
																													6	L	/ERTER
																												A22	3.5 2.5	CFCL (25A)	
																												A23	3.5 2.5	(25A)	
																												B1	121	Course and Course of Course	D FOR PSI
																												C1	6		o1 AUT
																												C2	6 2.5 2.5		WA
																													2.5	20	2. M4
																												C3	2.5 2.5	2	ALLED MOTO
																												C4	2.5 2.5	HOUF	
																												C5	2.5		
																												C6	3.5	RC	<u> </u>
																												C7	3.5	SC	
																												CS	3.5	SPC	
																												C9 C10	3.5	MPR	 
																												C11	3.5	CF	
																												C12	2.5	(BA) N1C	<u> </u>
																												G13	3.5	MRRR	2
																												C14	3.5	AvR	_
																												C15	3.5	MPAR	
																												C16	3.5	мст	1
																												C17	3.5	SThR	
																												C18	3.5	CuTr	7
																												G22	3.5	MThR	1
GE	NERAL NOTES	SE SHOWN	ALL DIMENSI	ONS ARE IN	MILLIMET	RES																						C23	3.5	MOSD	 /
	UNLESS OTHERW: (ROWMARK, LASE ALL INTERNAL AC WIDTH AND HEIG	RMAX LM922 RYLIC LABE	-402) WITH S FASTENED	LASER ETCHE	ED WHITE	ARIAL F 4032 D	ONT LET	TERING		E.																		C26	2.5	ма	otor over
	ALL EXTERNAL AC WIDTH AND HEIG LABEL C2, 1.6 T	RYLIC LABE HT OF ADHE HICK UV ST/	LS FASTENED SIVE IDENTI VBILIZED YEI	) WITH SIKAFA ICAL TO THAT ILLOW ACRYLIC	AST-5215 OF THE I C LAMINAT	5 NT ADH LABEL, A TE	IESIVE		e remove	ED																		C27	3.5 2.5		S DESIGN C
	(ROWMARK, LASE	RMAR LM922	-704) WITH	LASER EICHE	ED BLACK	ARIAL F	ONI LEI	TERING											1	uuuuul 1 05010	20 30	0 40	50 6D 3	] 70 mm					2.5		EQUIPMENT
			DW & B	ייד כיו זומווו	ND ATT	m. re-	TV III	יודאנסוי	י אוםות	- TVr∿	T Man	<i>₽</i> A ∏C	רו נחומן	ر مصانگا	יאיק	זאראויין	מיקריע <i>צור</i> י		т w		1 AT SHEE			ATATE	¶ π∌∧	QUUN		E1	2.5 2.5		NSFORMER 5 x 3 se
12/202	PSI LEGEN	D AND LABEL	S B1 TD B9 (	DELETED. LABEL	LS A22 ANI			EG DESI	ICN SURVEY	VERTIC	AL DATUM			RTH POIN			OI I L		1Γ- <u>π</u>	- 140		RECOMM	ENDED	01/0	4/2019	⊿ா⊭	¢			ELEC	CTRICAL
		. NOILO 4-0	JULLEID, NO	<u>ica i a urba</u>					NONE ON SURVEY	COORD	one Inate sys one s ref	des CHD Drn	_			SA							S A MEMOR TECHNICAL	ADVISOR		T.		WAT	<b>TER</b>	SWI	CTRICAL ITCHBOAF BEL SCHE
e date	GRID		REVISION				REC A		NONE			Q.C. CHD				NOT	FOR	CON	ISTR	UCTIC	)N		n h johnsi Incipal en	JN (SIGN	ED)		Y	CORPOI	ATIO	FILE	



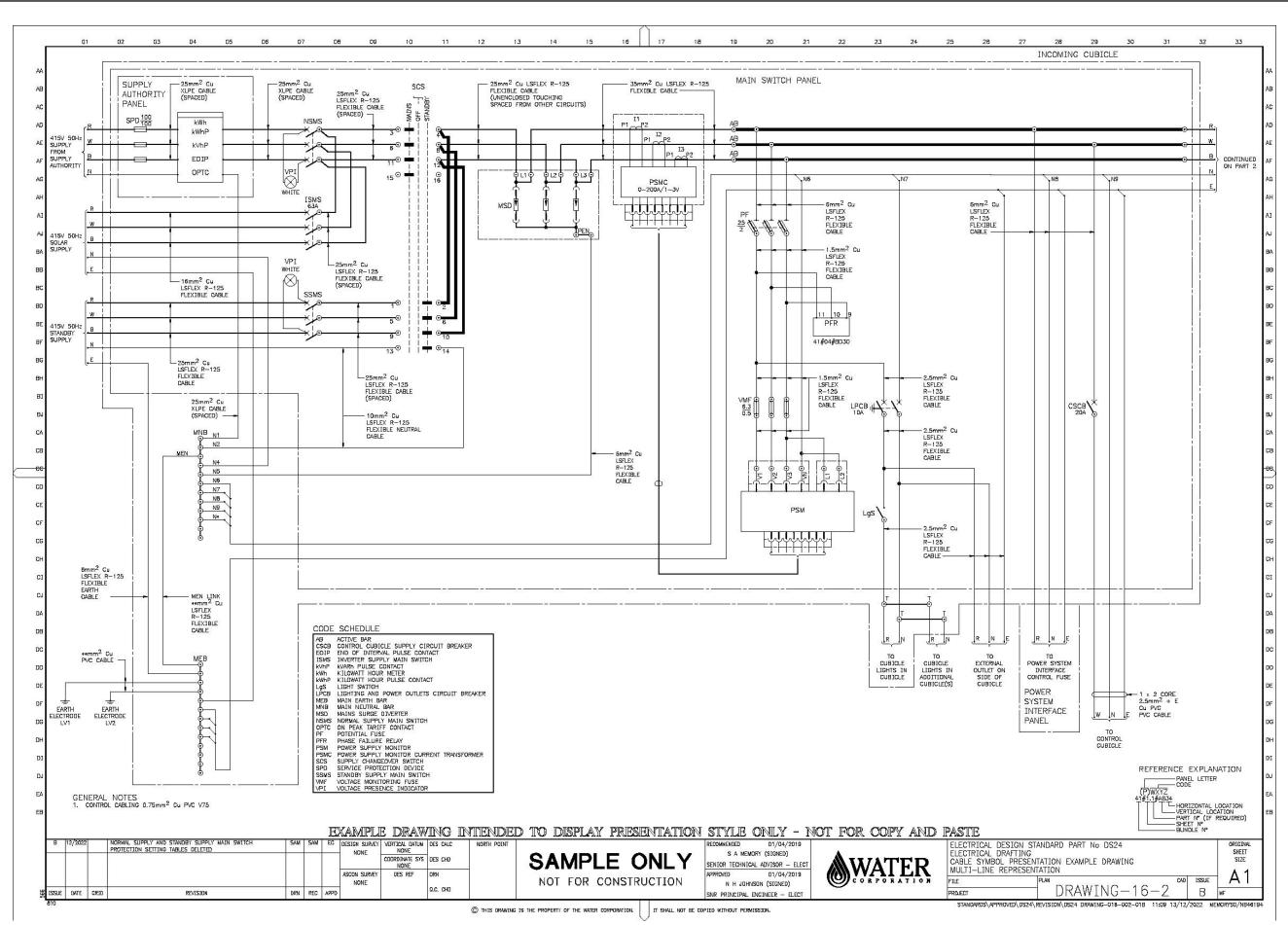
LABEL SCHEDULE TEXT TEXT SWITCH R SUPPLY			3
R SUPPLY (FUTURE) (FUTURE) (FUTURE) (SEE NOTE S) (SEE NOTE 5) (SEE NOT	WIDE	HIGH	QTr
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DTRANSFORMER STARTER PANEL  RAILIC PROTECTION BYPASSED DOCAL RUN MODE INUM OF 1 PUMP TO RUN (SEE NOTE 5)  TSKW  REAKER  DAD ARTER AGUITY 42A MAX	80	20	1
DAD	20	12	1
DTRANSFORMER STARTER PANEL  RAILIC PROTECTION BYPASSED DOCAL RUN MODE INUM OF 1 PUMP TO RUN (SEE NOTE 5)  TSKW  REAKER  DAD ARTER AGUITY 42A MAX	20	12	1
REAKER			
RAULIC PROTECTION BYPASSED LOCAL RUN MODE TISKW REAKER REAKER	200	12	1
15kW	105	32	1
	60	12	1
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ARTER ADITY 42A MAX	20	12	1
ARTER ADITY 42A MAX	20	12	1
ACITY 42A MAX	60	12	1
	90	20	1
1558S-04WC rated: 30kVA, 42A ond starts per hour	100	20	1
		. <u> </u>	
IESIGN STANDARD PART № DS24 RAFTING EXAMPLE DRAWING - FORM 1 JLE - PART 2 PLAN DRAWING-15-1.2	ISSUE B	SH	sinal IEET IZE

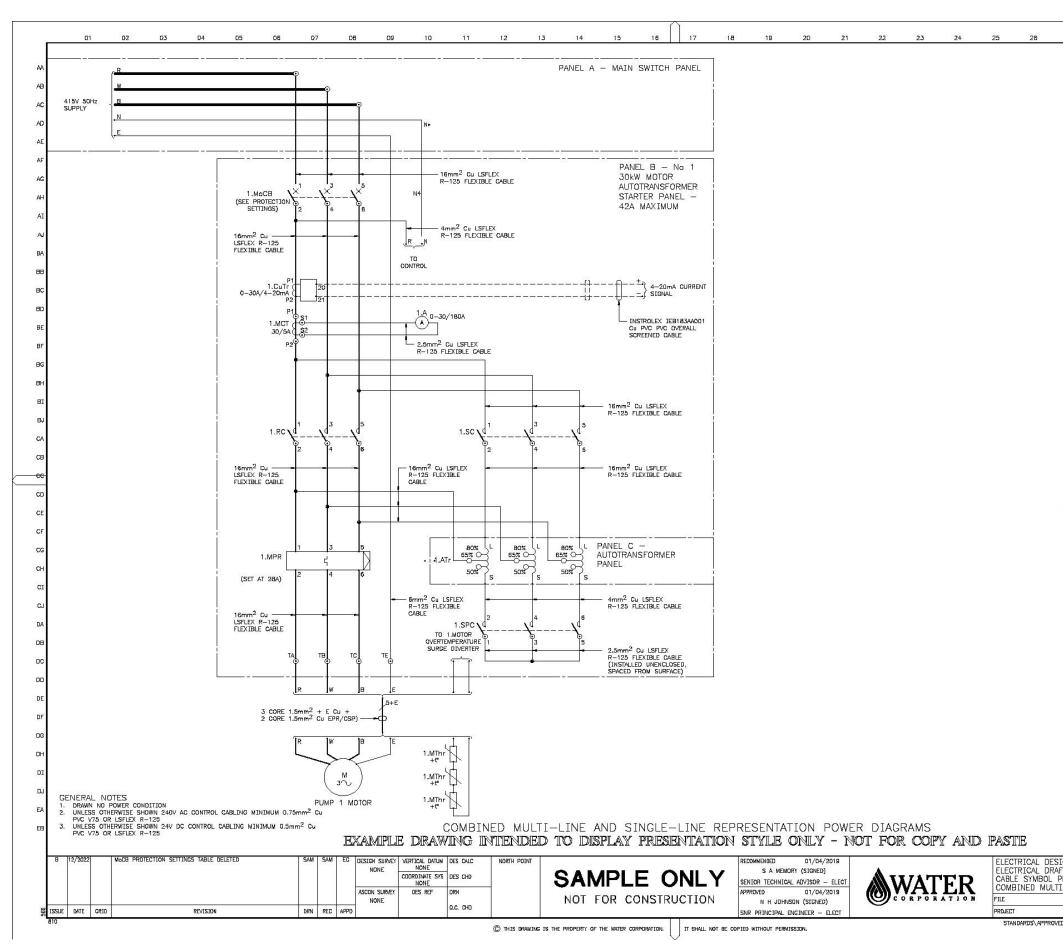




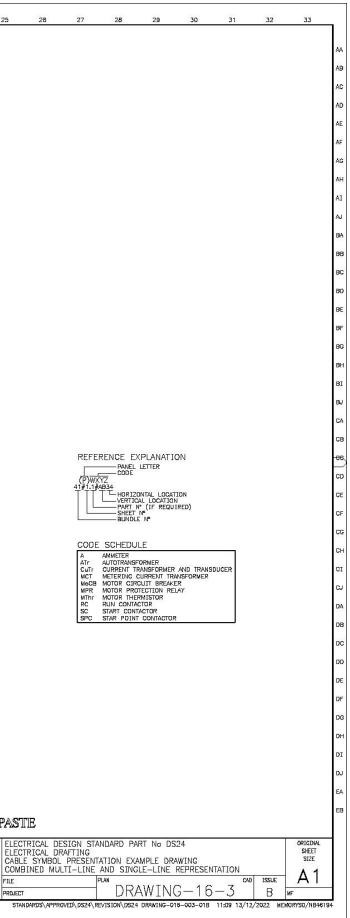


WATER CORPORATION





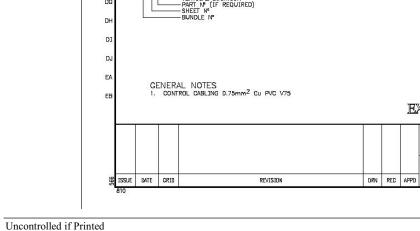






SNR PRINCIPAL ENGINEER - ELECT

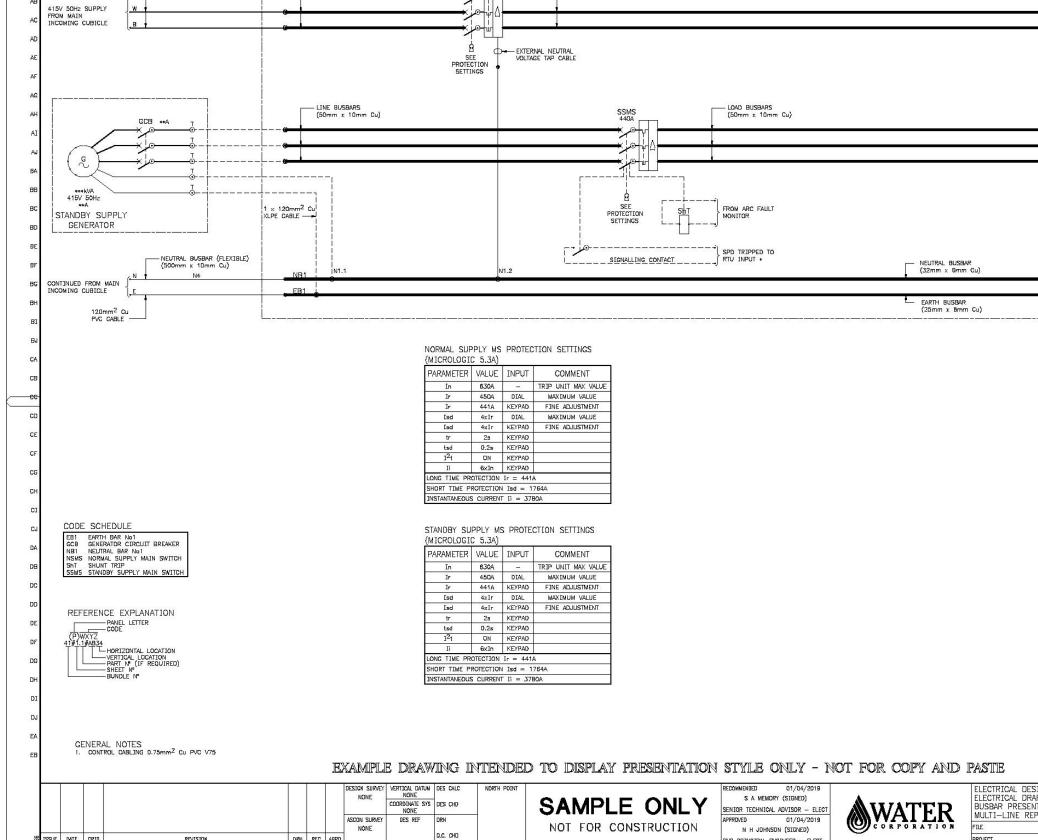
IT SHALL NOT BE COPIED WITHOUT PERMISSION.



Ver 1 Rev 2

VERAL NOTES Control cabling d.75mm <sup>2</sup> cu pvc v75	EXAMPLE DRAWING INTENDED TO DISPLAY PRESENTATION STYLE ONLY - NOT FOR COPY AND PASTE
	DESIGN SURVEY VERTICAL DATUM DES CALC NONE CORDINATE SYS DES CHD NONE CORDINATE SYS DES CHD NONE CORDINATE SYS DES CHD NONE CORDINATE SYS DES CHD NONE SA MEMORY (SIGNED) SENIOR TECHNICAL ADVISOR - ELECT SENIOR TECHNICAL ADVISOR - ELECT MULTI-LINE REPRESENTATION BUSBAR PRESENTATION

C THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF THE WATER CORPORATION.



- LINE BUSBARS (50mm x 10mm Cu)

NSMS 440A

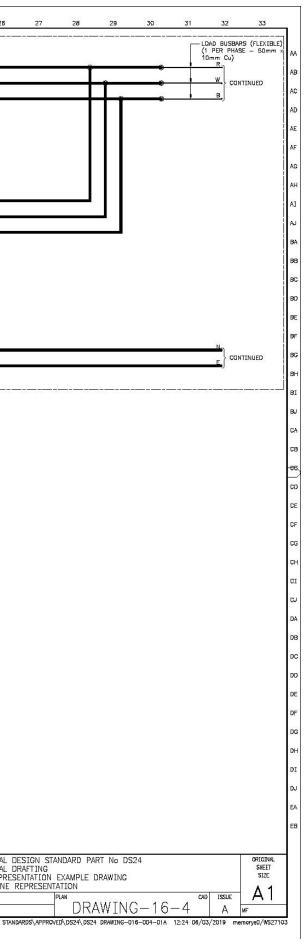
LOAD BUSBARS (50mm x 10mm Cu) MAIN SWITCH AND MAINS CHANGEOVER CUBICLE

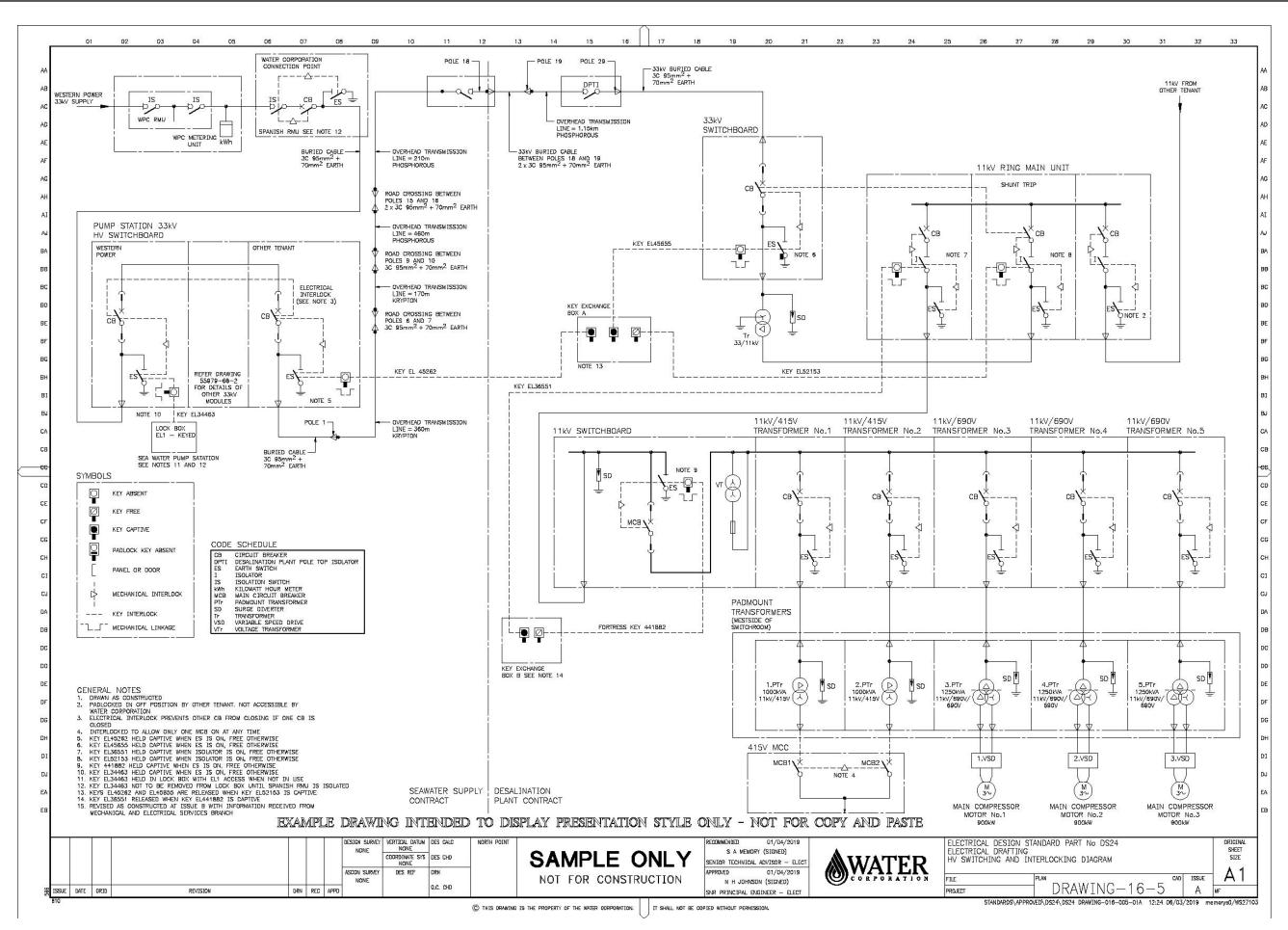
PROJECT

c.R

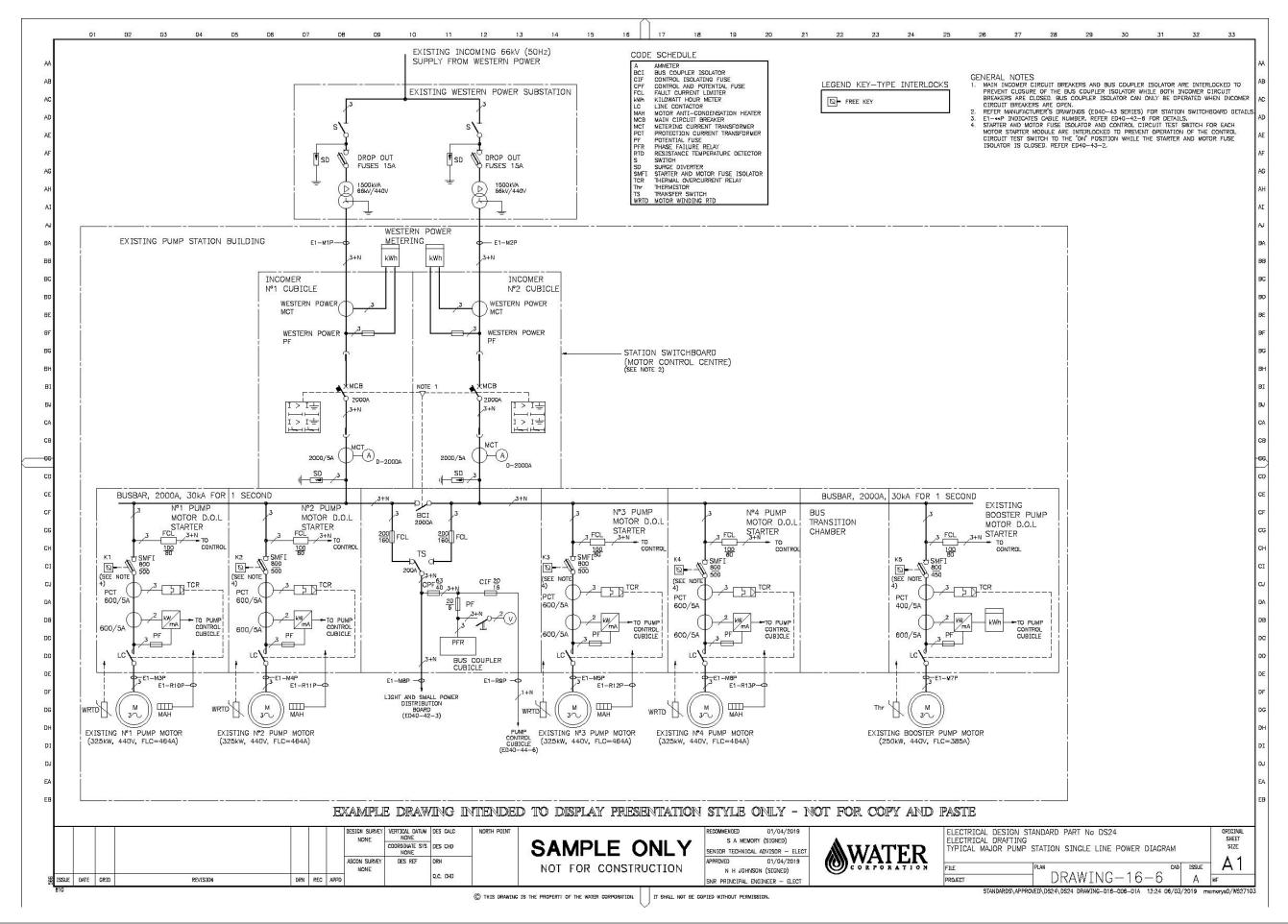
LINE BUSBARS (FLEXIBLE) (1 PER PHASE – 50mm × 10mm Cu)





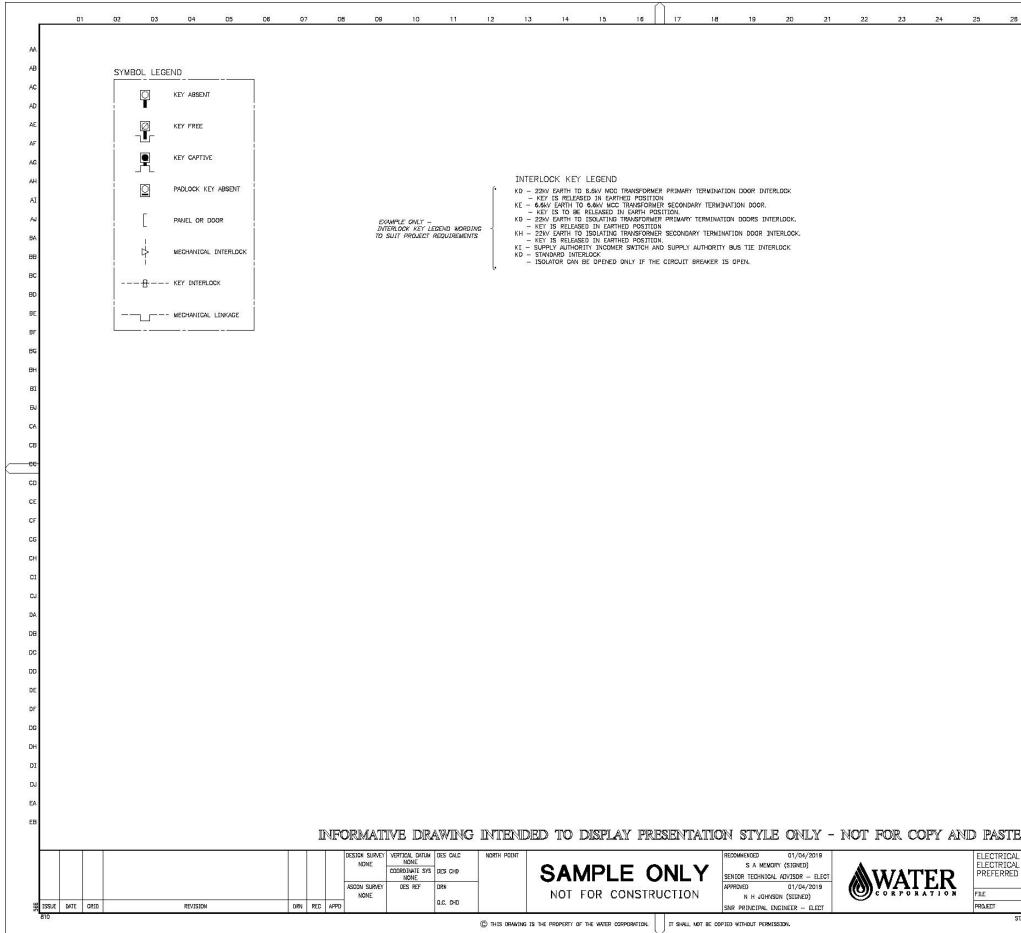






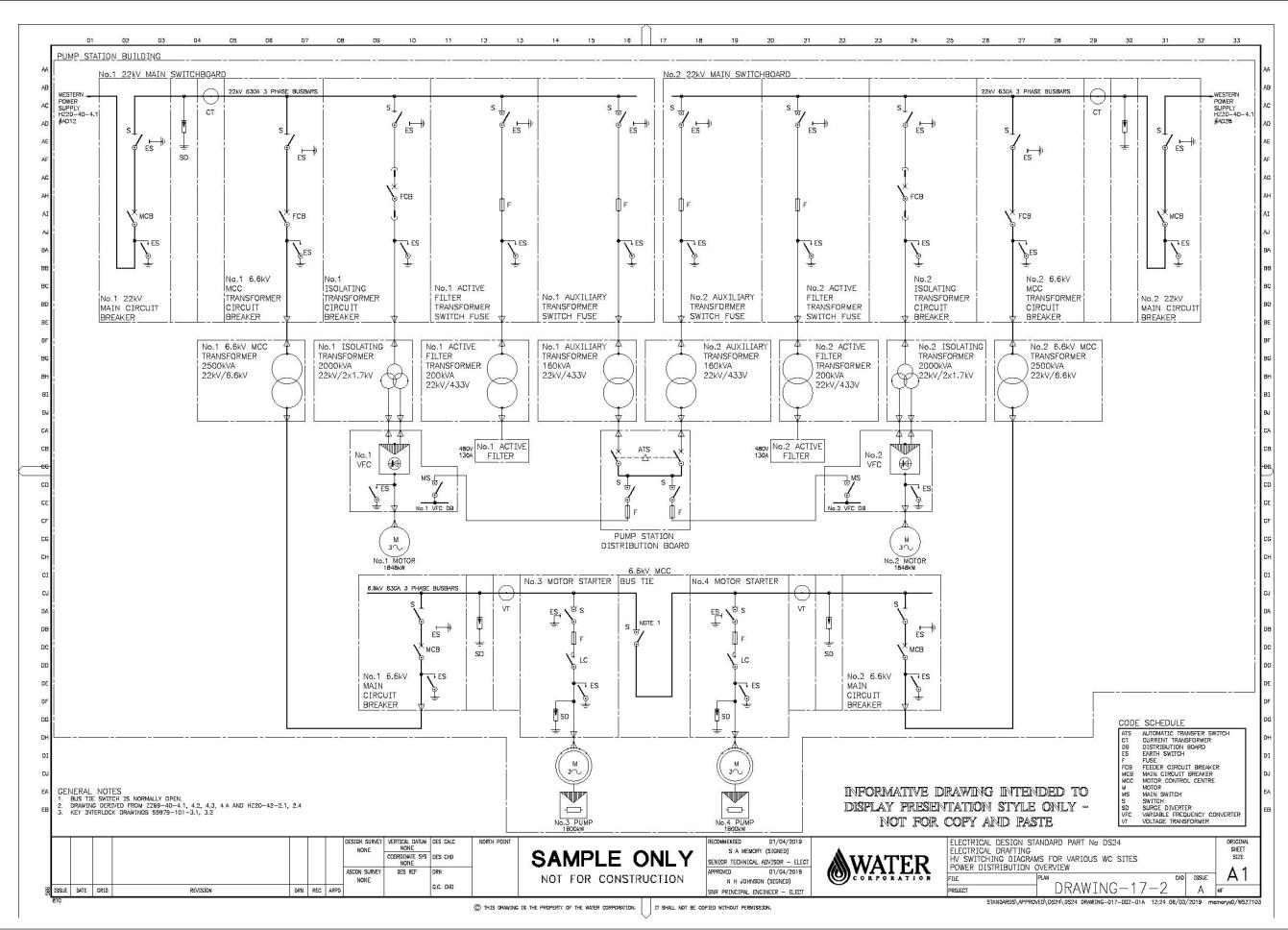




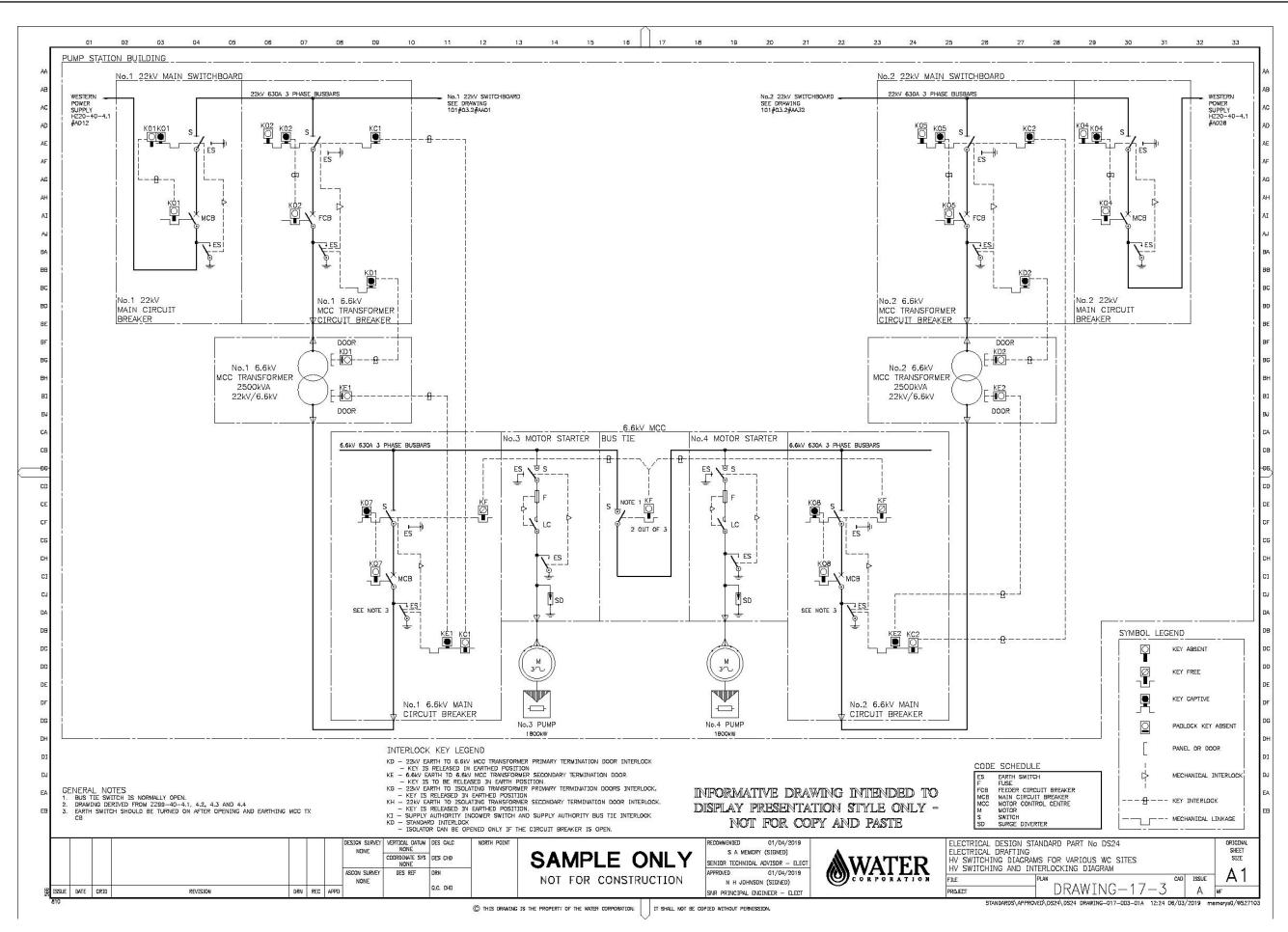




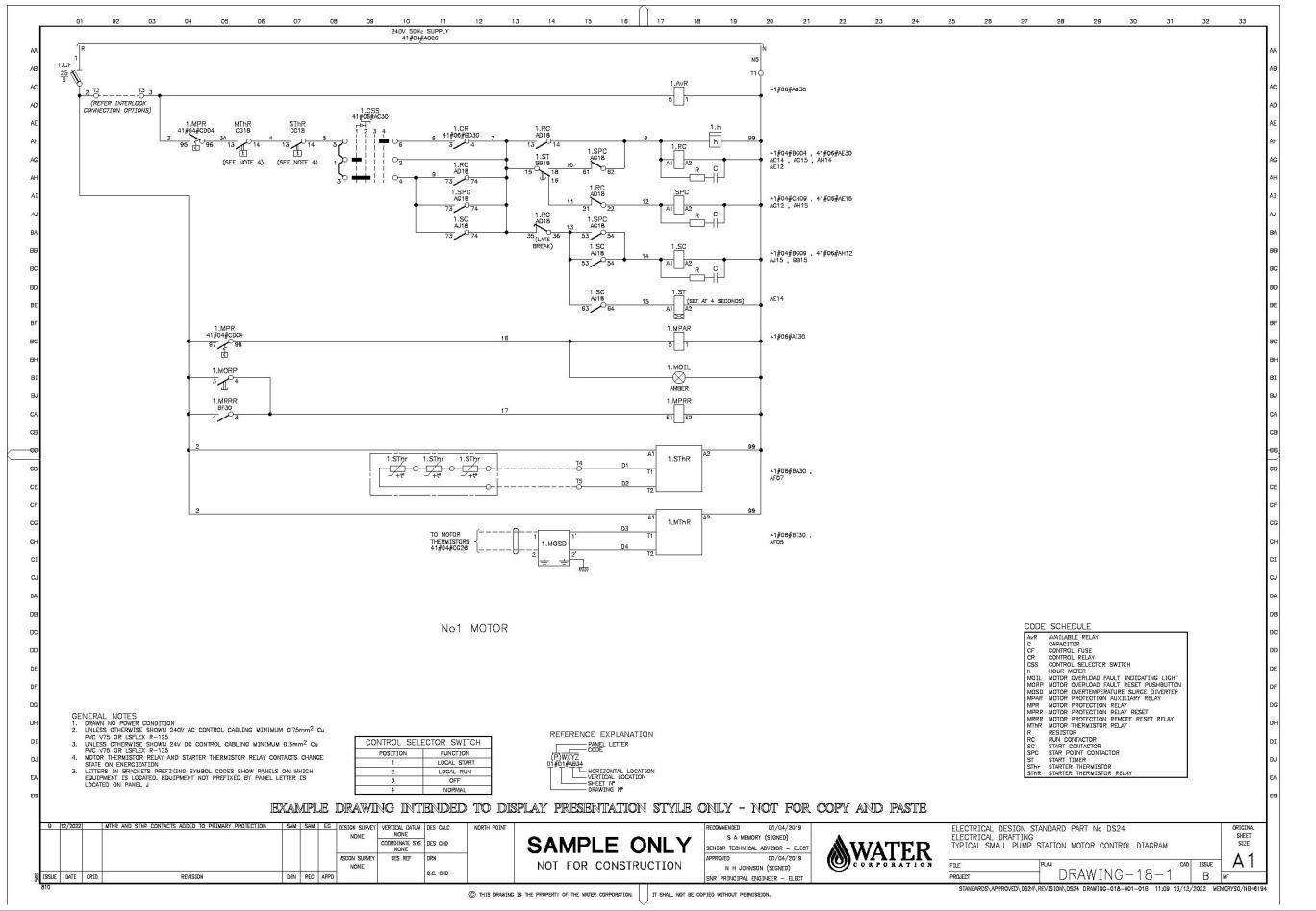
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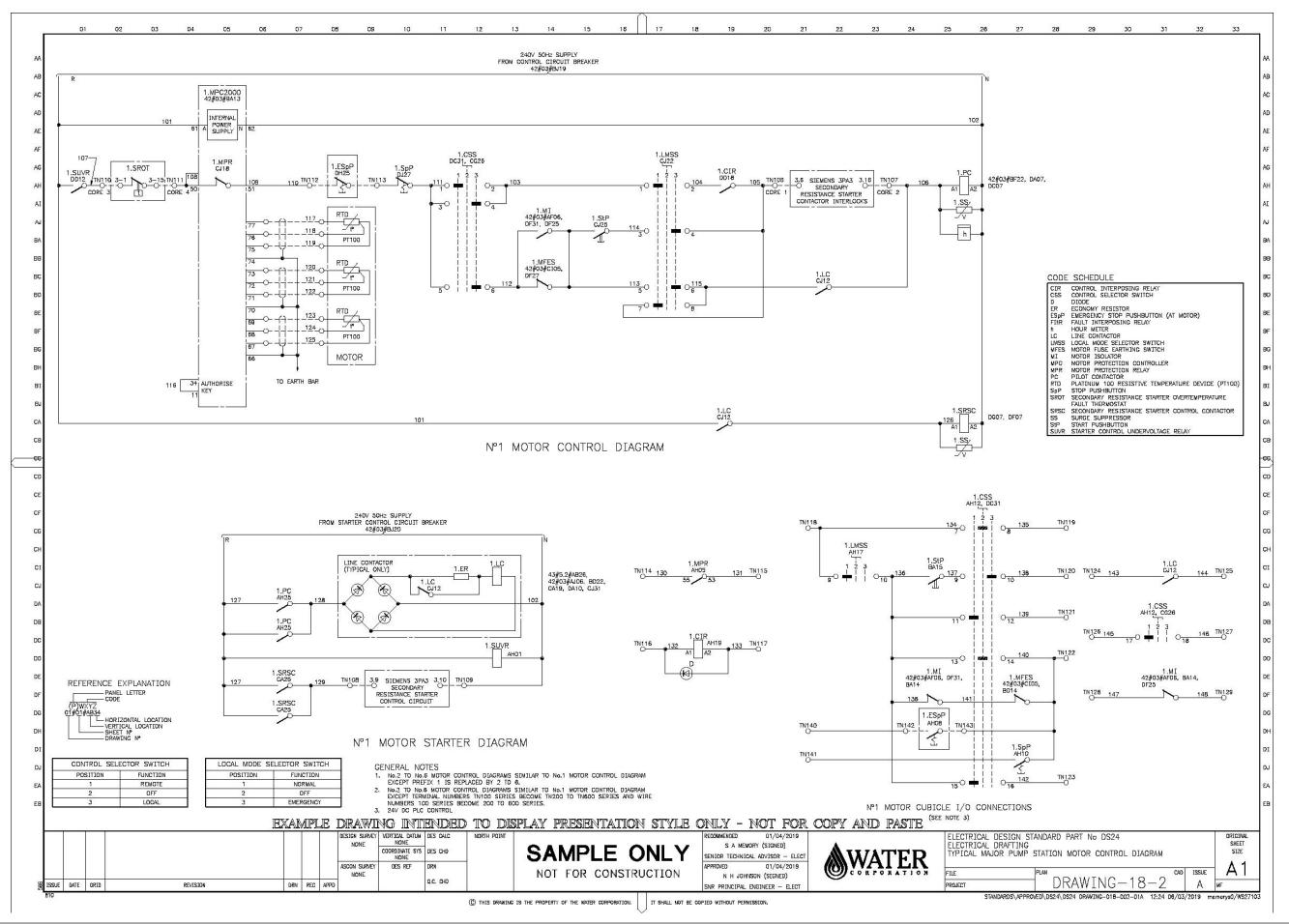




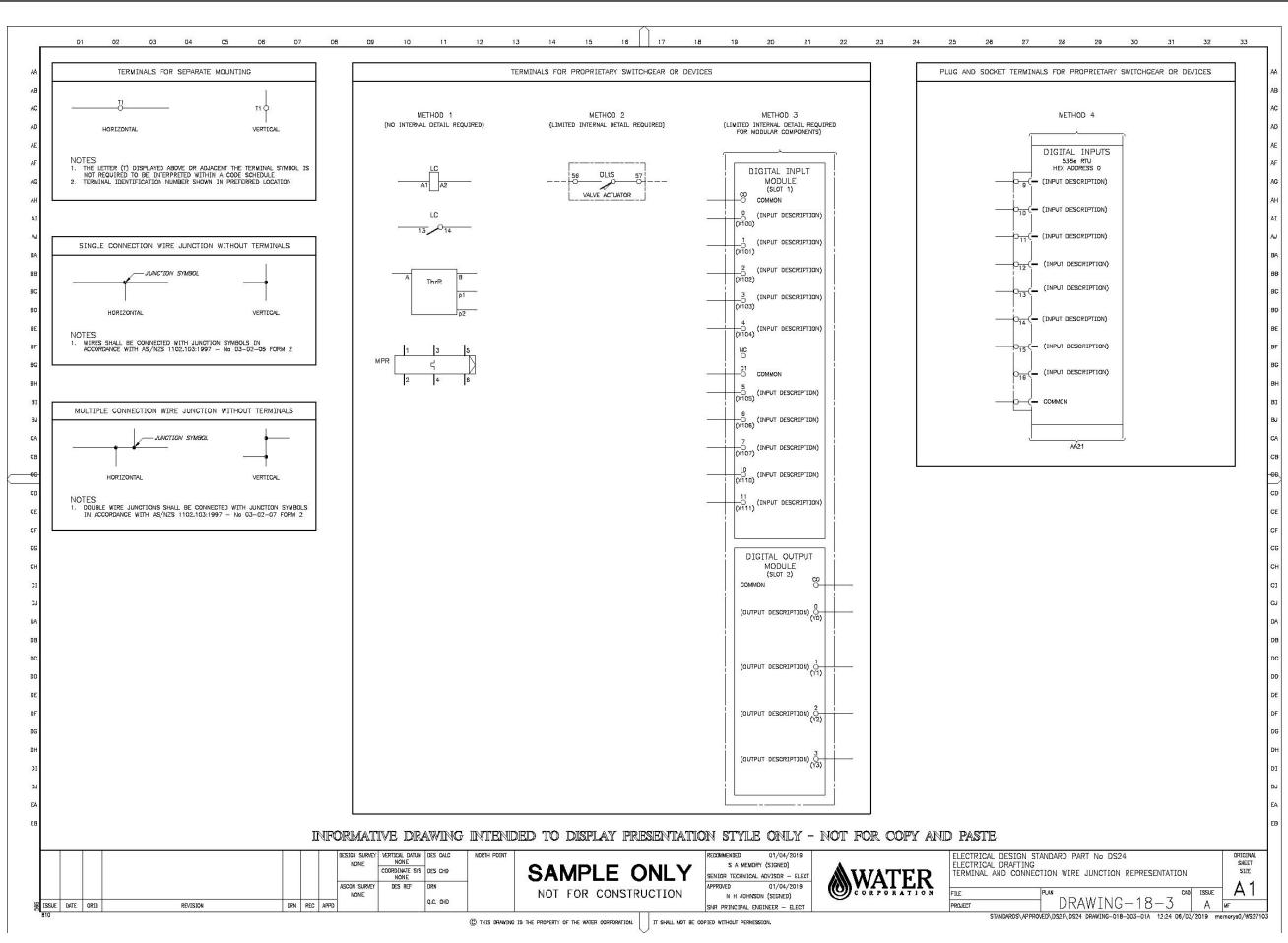




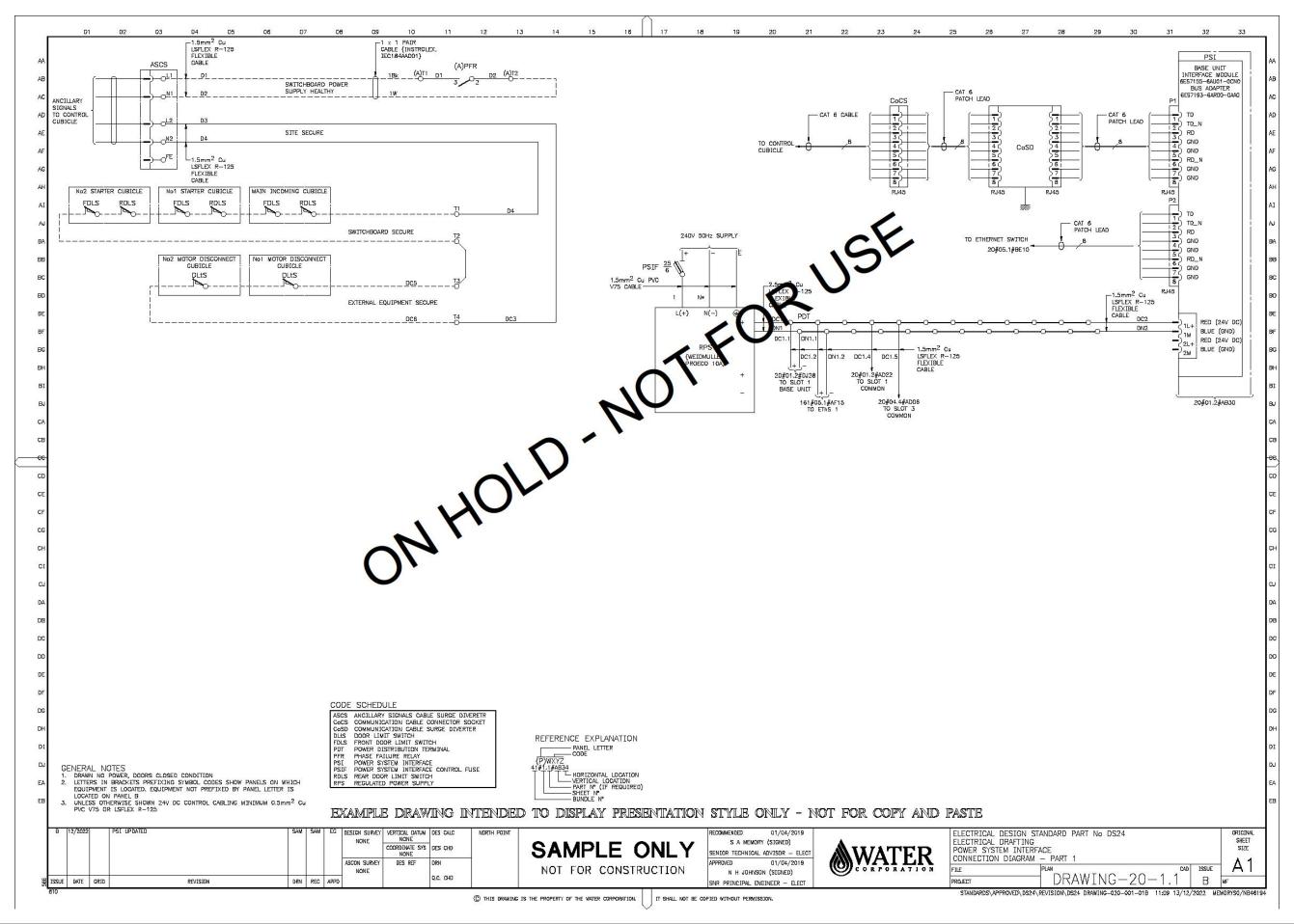




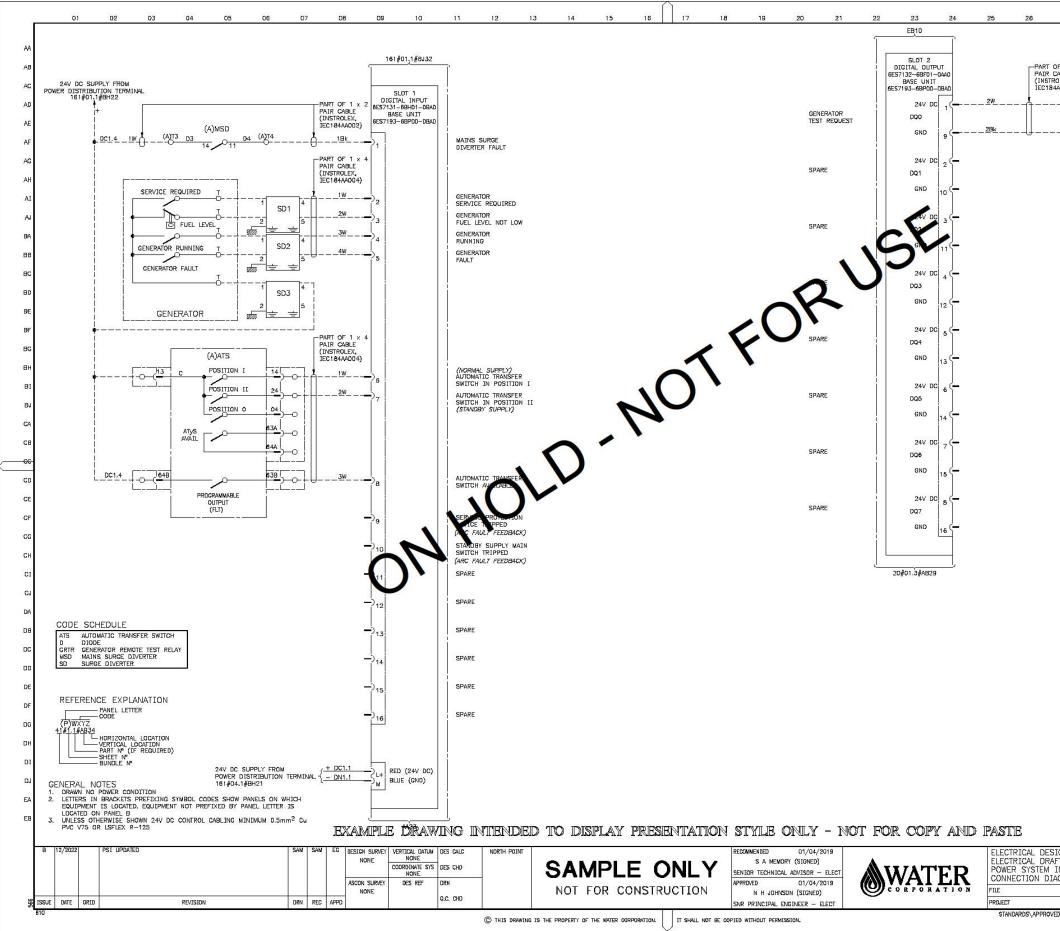




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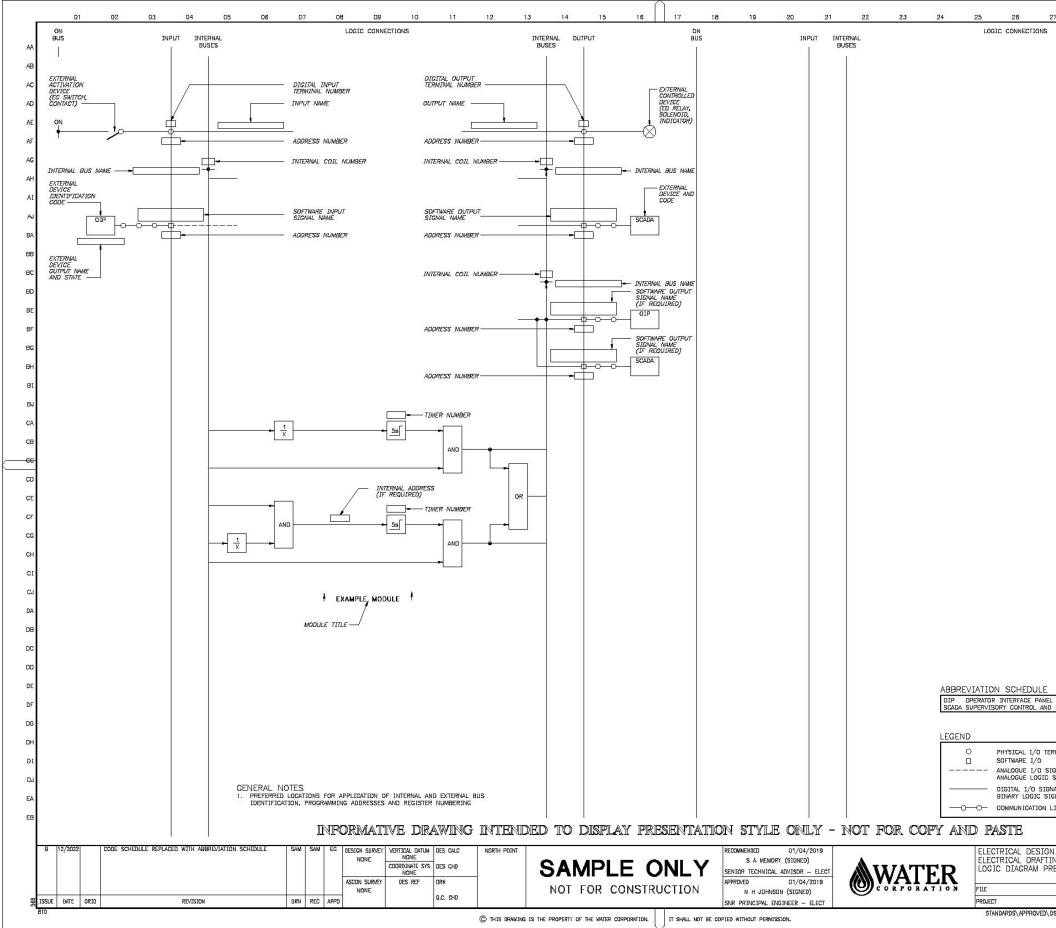






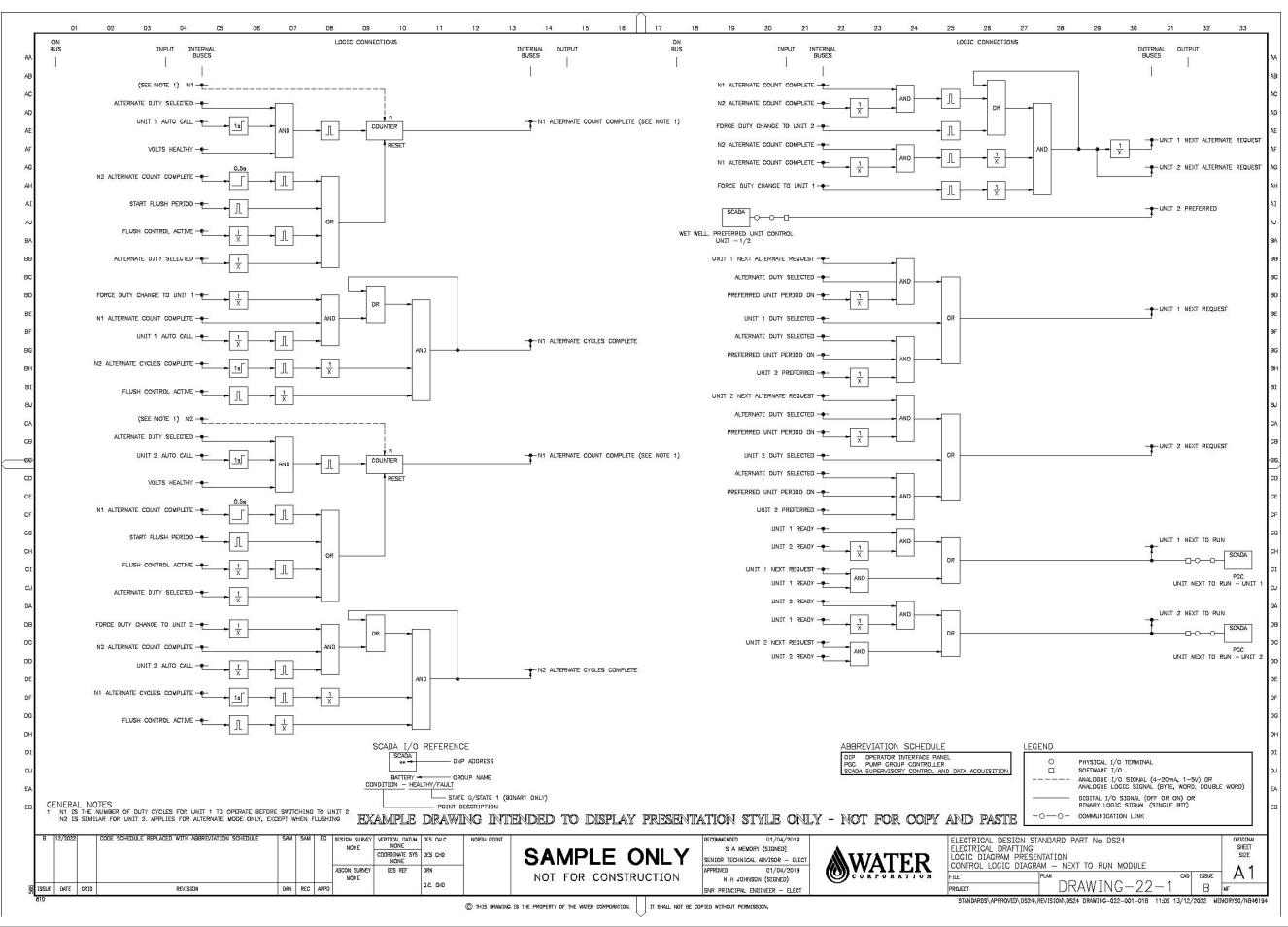


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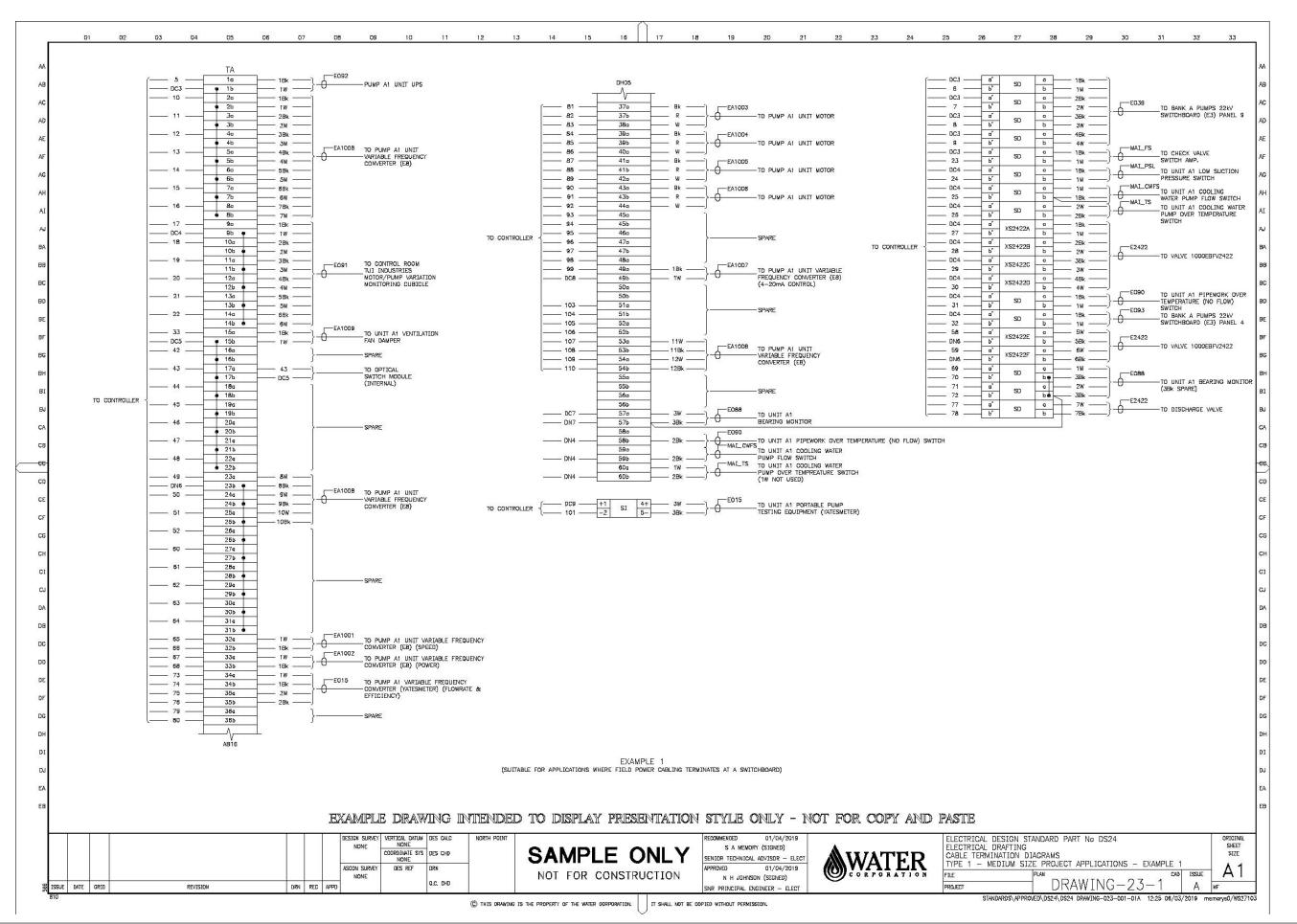




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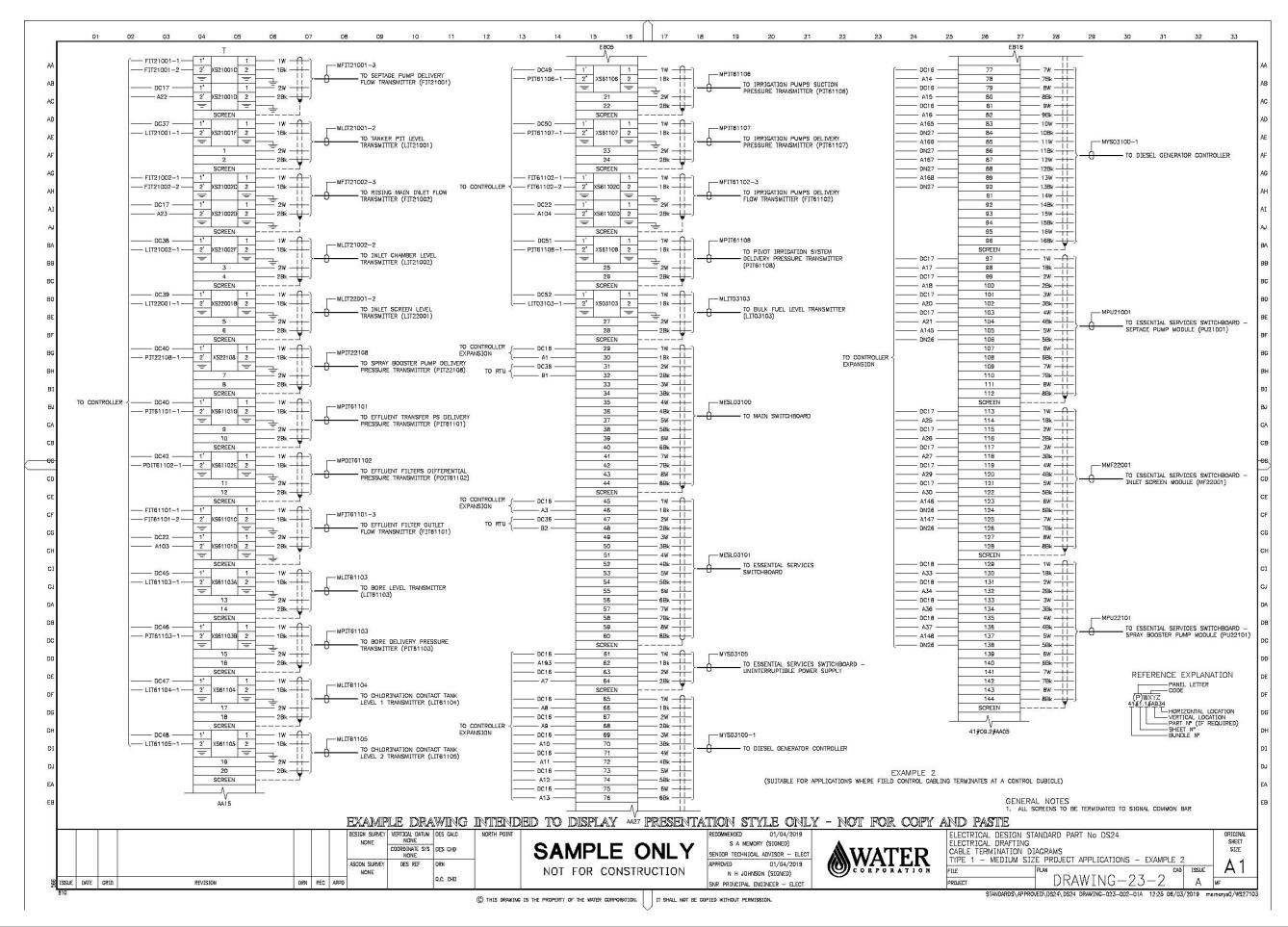






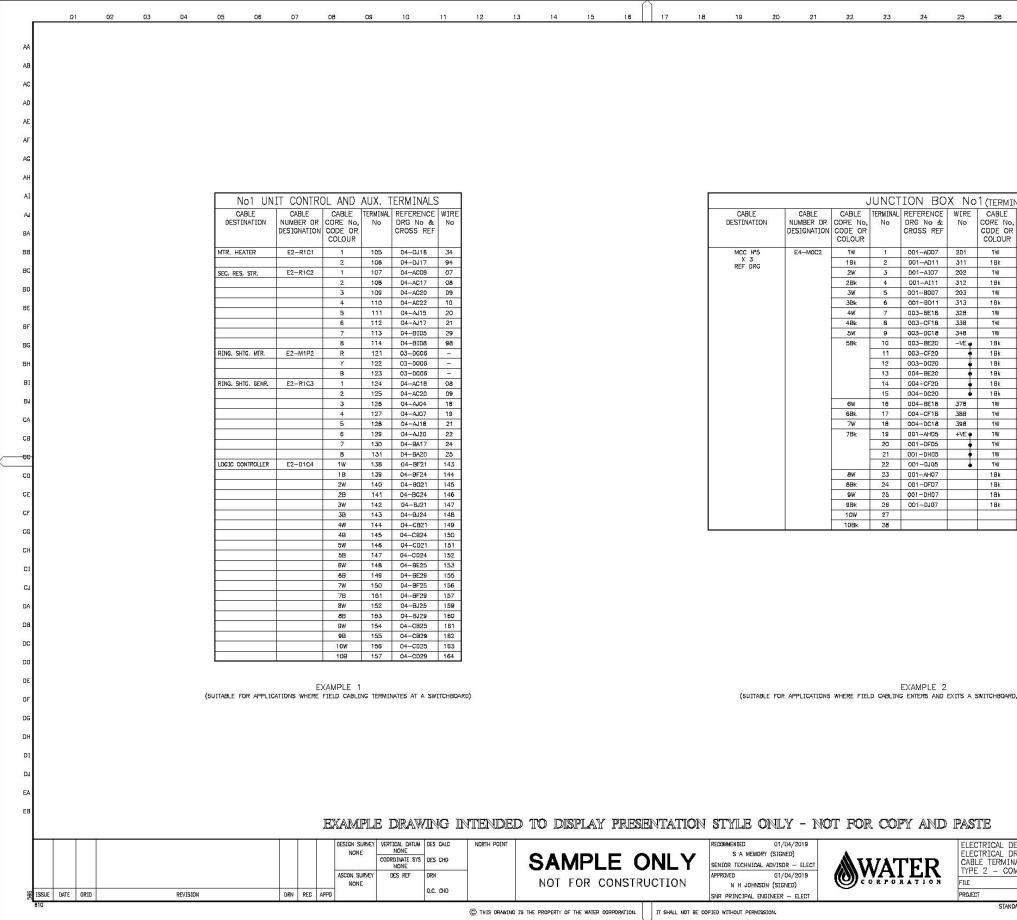


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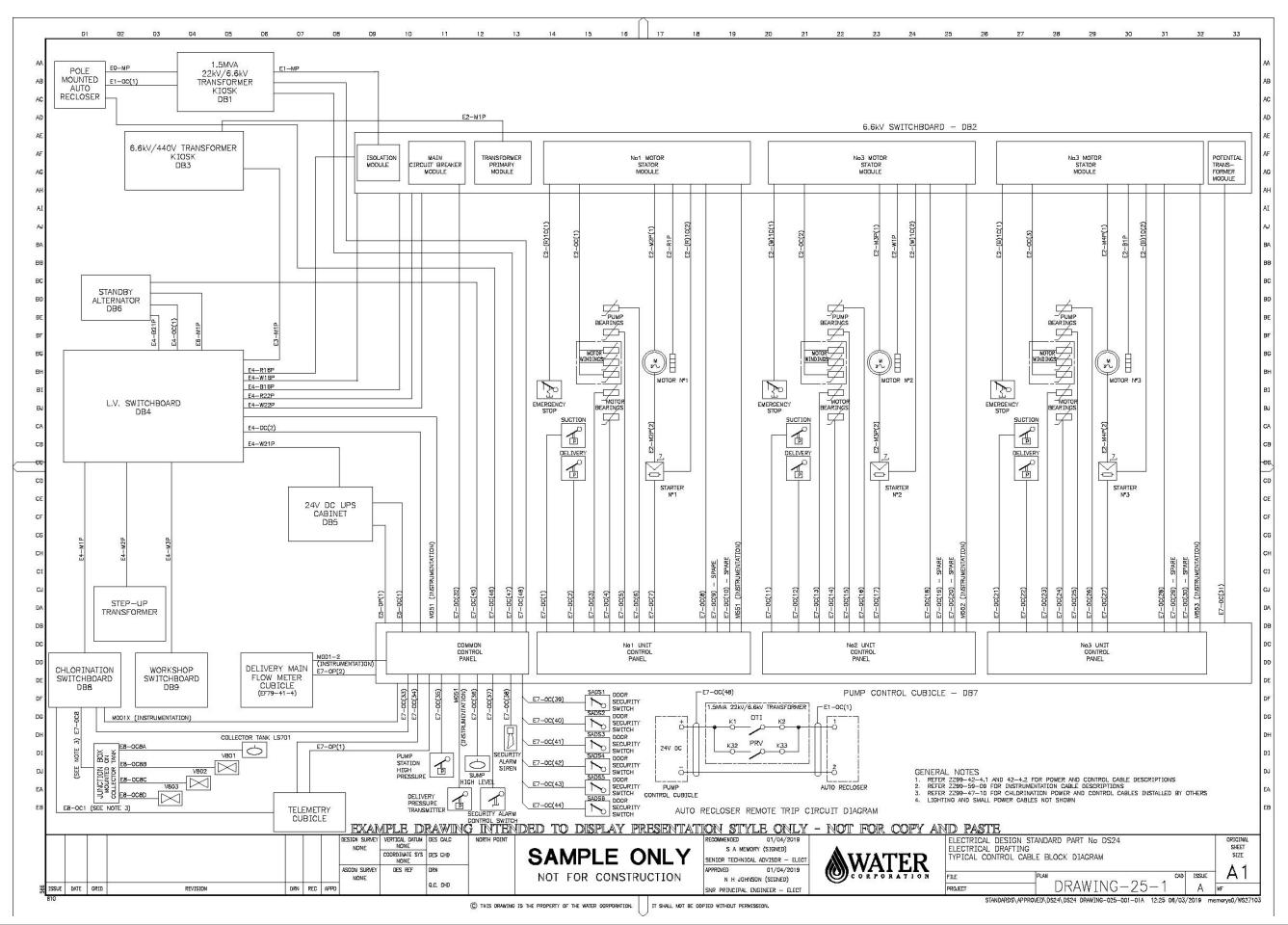
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No	FROM	то	N° OFF CABLES X CORES	CORE SIZE	CONDUCTOR MATERIAL	INSULATI
E1	METERBOX	SWITCHBOARD - MAIN SWITCH	1 x 2 + ECC	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC IN HD PVC CON
E2	SWITCHBOARD - T71 AND T72	CHLORINE LEAK ALARM HORN SILENCE PUSHBUTTON	2 x 1	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC IN HD PVC CONDUIT
E3	SWITCHBOARD - T15	MAGNETIC FLOWMETER	1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC IN HD PVC CONDUIT
E4	SWITCHBOARD - T1	DOSING PUMP DECONTACTOR	1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75 ON CABLE TR
E5	SWITCHBOARD - T2	SAMPLING PUMP DECONTACTOR	1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75 ON CABLE TR
E6	SWITCHBOARD - T3 AND T5	CHLORINATION ROOM FAN SWITCH-OUTSIDE CHLORINATION ROOM	2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E7	SWITCHBOARD - T4 AND T6	CHLORINATION ROOM FAN SWITCH-OUTSIDE STORAGE ROOM	2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E8	SWITCHBOARD - T5 AND T6	CHLORINATION ROOM FAN OUTLET	1 x 2 + ECC	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E9	SWITCHBOARD - T7 AND T9	ELECTRICAL ROOM FAN SWITCH	2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E10 E11	SWITCHBOARD - TO AND TIO	ELECTRICAL ROOM FAN THERMOSTAT	2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E12	SWITCHBOARD - T9 AND T10 SWITCHBOARD - T12	CHLORINATOR HIGH RANGE POWER OUTLET	1 x 2 + ECC 1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75 PVC, PVC V75
E13	SWITCHBOARD - 112 SWITCHBOARD - 113	CHLORINATOR LOW RANGE POWER OUTLET	1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E14	SWITCHBOARD - T14	CHLORINE GAS LEAK DETECTOR POWER OUTLET	1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E15	SWITCHBOARD - T16	CHLORINE RESIDUAL ANALYSER POWER OUTLET	1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E16	SWITCHBOARD - T82 AND T83	CHLORINE GAS LEAK ALARM LIGHT	1 × 2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E17	SWITCHBOARD - T84 AND T85	CHLORINE GAS LEAK ALARM LIGHT	1 x 2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E18	SWITCHBOARD - T86 AND T87	CHLORINE GAS LEAK ALARM HORN	1 x 2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVG, PVC V75
E19	SWITCHBOARD - T88 AND T89	CHLORINE GAS LEAK ALARM HORN	1 × 2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E20	SWITCHBOARD - T90 TO T105	ALARM TRANSMITTER	1 x 12	7/0.20	COPPER	PVC,PVC FLEXIBLE
E21	SWITCHBOARD - T22	ALARM TRANSMITTER POWER AND CONTROL LINE	1 x 2 + ECC	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC V75
F00			•	4 5 9	000000	
E22	SWITCHBOARD - T51 TO T54	CHLORINATOR HIGH RANGE HIGH AND LOW VACUUM PRESSURE SWITCHES	1 x 4	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E23	SWITCHBQARD - T55 TO T58	CHLORINATOR LOW RANGE HIGH AND LOW VACUUM	1 x 4	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
		PRESSURE SWITCHES				10
E24	SWITCHBOARD - T59 TO T64	CHLORINATOR HIGH RANGE VALVE ACTUATOR	1 x 6	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E25	SWITCHBOARD - T65 TO T70	CHLORINATOR LOW RANGE VALVE ACTUATOR	1 × 6	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E26	SWITCHBOARD - T76 AND T77	INTRUDER ALARM LIMIT SWITCH Nº1	1 x 2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E27	SWITCHBOARD - T77 AND T78	INTRUDER ALARM LIMIT SWITCH Nº2	1 x 2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E28	SWITCHBOARD - T78 AND T79	INTRUDER ALARM LIMIT SWITCH NP3	1 K Z	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
E29	SWITCHBOARD - TBO AND T81	DOSING PUMP FLOW SWITCH	1 x 2	1.5mm-	GUPPER	PVC, PVC V75
			CABLE SCHEDULE			
10.000			Nº OFF		CONDUCTOR	
No	FROM	ТО	CABLES X CORES	CORE SIZE	MATERIAL	INSULATIO
C1	METERBOX	SWITCHBOARD - MAIN SWITCH	1 x 2 + ECC	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC IN HD PVC COND
C2	SWITCHBOARD - T71 AND T72	CHLORINE LEAK ALARM HORN SILENCE PUSHBUTTON	2 x 1	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC IN HD PVC CONDUIT
C3	SWITCHBOARD - T15	MAGNETIC FLOWMETER	1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC IN HD PVC CONDUIT
C4	SWITCHBOARD - T1	DOSING PUMP DECONTACTOR	1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC,PVC V75 ON CABLE TRA
C5	SWITCHBOARD - T2	SAMPLING PUMP DECONTACTOR	1 x 2 + ECC	2.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC,PVC V75 ON CABLE TRA
C6	SWITCHBOARD - TJ AND T5	CHLORINATION ROOM FAN SWITCH-OUTSIDE CHLORINATION ROOM	2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
C7	SWITCHBOARD - T4 AND T6	CHLORINATION ROOM FAN SWITCH-OUTSIDE STORAGE ROOM	2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
			2	1.amm4		
C8	SWITCHBOARD - T5 AND T6	CHLORINATION ROOM FAN OUTLET	1 x 2 + ECC	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
			an stand another			
C8	SWITCHBOARD - T5 AND T6	CHLORINATION ROOM FAN OUTLET	1 x 2 + ECC	1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER	PVC, PVC V75
C8 C9	SWITCHBOARD - T5 AND T6 SWITCHBOARD - T7 AND T9	CHLORINATION ROOM FAN OUTLET ELECTRICAL ROOM FAN SWITCH	1 x 2 + ECC 2	1.5mm <sup>2</sup> 1.5mm <sup>2</sup>	COPPER COPPER	PVC, PVC V75 PVC, PVC V75
C8 C9	SWITCHBOARD - T5 AND T6 SWITCHBOARD - T7 AND T9 SWITCHBOARD - T8 AND T10 SWITCHBOARD - T8 AND T10 GENERAL NOTES 1. CABLE LENGTH TOLERANCE ±20%	CHLORINATION ROOM FAN OUTLET ELECTRICAL ROOM FAN SWITCH	RESENTATION ST	1.5mm <sup>2</sup> 1.5mm <sup>2</sup> 1.5mm <sup>2</sup> 1.5mm <sup>2</sup> S A MEMORY (SIGNED) OT/04/7 S A MEMORY (SIGNED) OR TECHNICAL ADVISOR	- NOT FOR	PVC, PVC V75 PVC, PVC V75 PVC, PVC V75

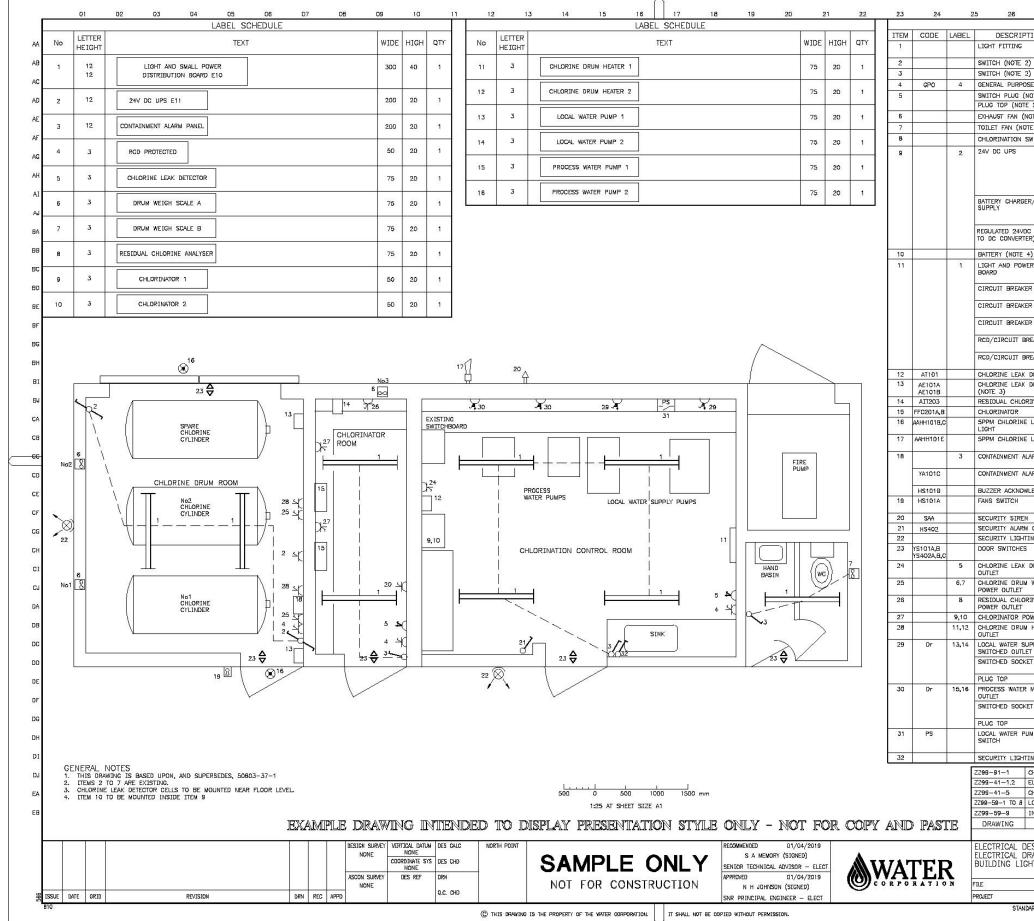


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	APPROXIMATE CABLE LENGTH	REMARKS
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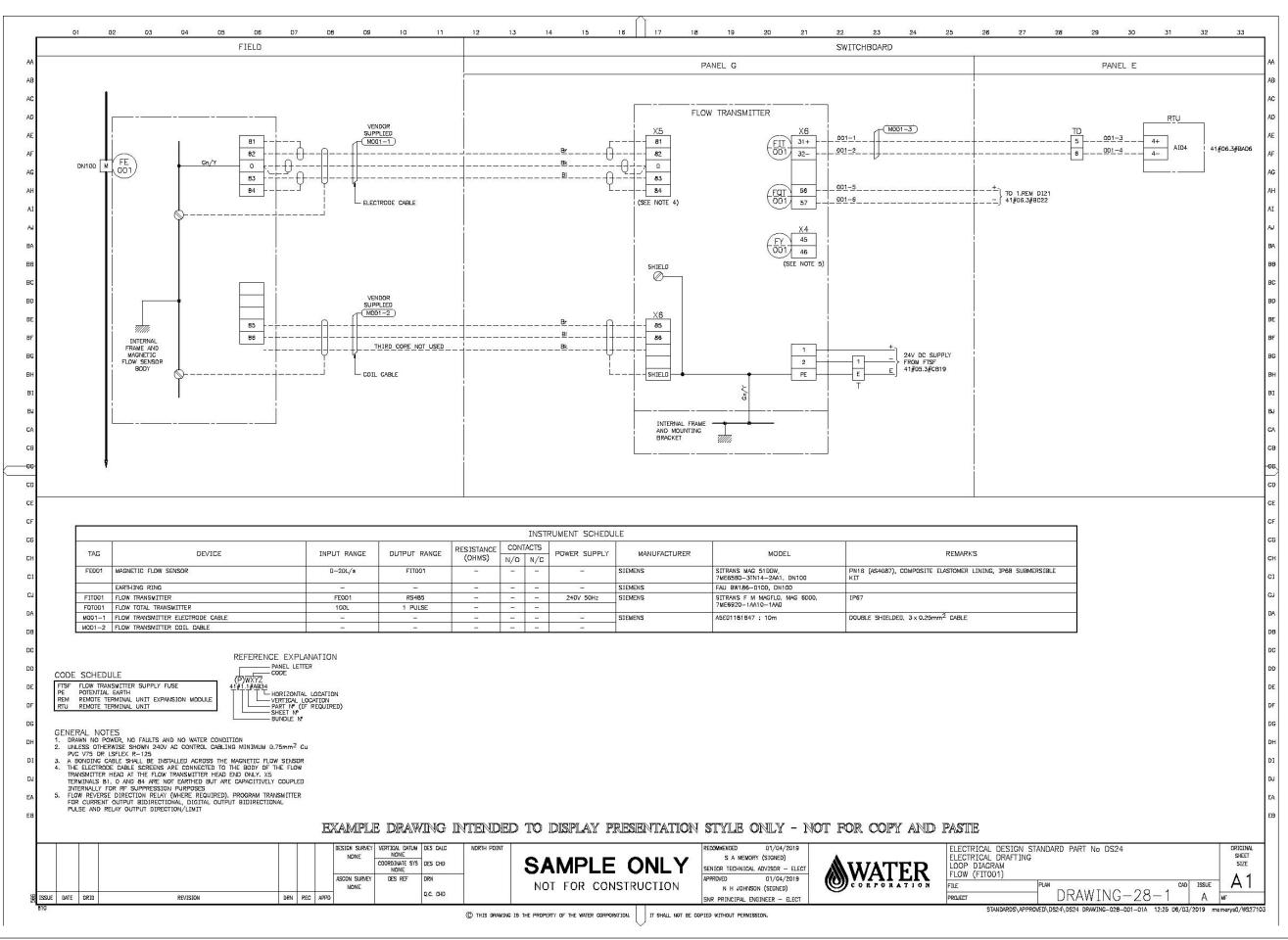






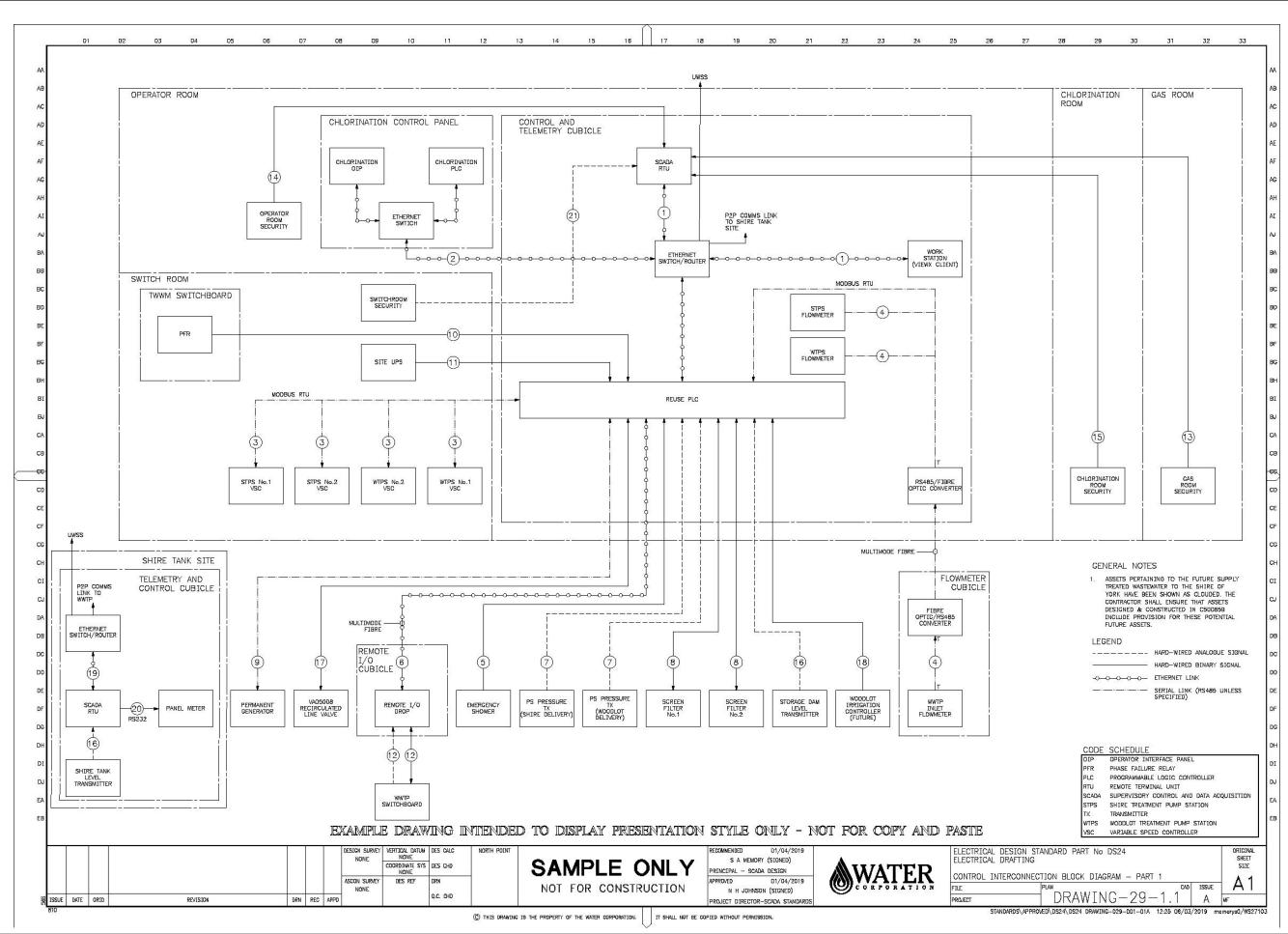
MATERIAL S		QTY
NUTUN	SPECIFICATION PIERLITE SSB236 FITTINGS WITH SID/DE	9
0	236 REFLECTORS	286
2)	WILCO, WIS 110 2W : 2 WAY, 250V, 10A	2
2) ISE OUTLET (NOTE 2)	WILCO, WIS 110 : 1 WAY, 250V, 10A WILCO, WIC 110 : 1 PDLE, 250V, 10A	3
NOTE 2)	WILCO, WIC 515 SWITCHPLUG, 500V, 15A	2
2)	WILCO, WIP 515	2
OTE 2)	SMITHS, SPF 300-43WP ET : 3 PHASE, 440V, 50Hz	3
E 2)	1 PHASE, 250V, 50Hz	1
WITCHBOARD	FK80-47-D1	1
R/DC POWER	INNOVATIVE ENERGIES, Pt No. S0497 : WALL MOUNTED IP54. CABINET, WITH BATTERY TEST, BATTERY OK CONTACT, TEST INTERVAL ONCE PER DAY, METERS FOR BATTERY COLTAGE, BATTERY CURRENT, & LOAD CURRENT, BATTERY CICILIT BREAKER, MAINS ISOLATOR, DC OUTPUT ISOLATOR, EARTH BAR, SEPARATE BATTERY COMPARTMENT TO ASSENT AND ASSOL	1
C POWER SUPPLY (DC	INNOVATIVE ENERGIES G885, 500W, 240V 50Hz INPUT, 27.6VDC OUTPUT, WITH CHARGER OK CONTACT, TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION AND DISABLE CHARGER FOR BATTERY TEST INNOVATIVE FINERGIES C524, 250W, 18-36VDC INPUT.	
4)	INNOVATIVE ENERGIES C524, 250W, 18-36VDC INPUT, 24VDC OUTPUT, WITH BATTERY DEEP DISCHARGE PROTECTION (SET AT 21V) HOPPECKE ENERGY 85805, 95Ahr @ 20hr discharge rate	2
ER DISTRIBUTION	MERLIN GERIN MD24A31 : MSC18 CHASSIS : 20kA FOR 0.1SEC, 415V, 250A, 160A MAIN SWITCH, 24 PDLE, 1P56	1
R	MERLIN GERIN COON, 6KA, REF. No.25798 : 24 SINGLE	8
R	POLE MERLIN GERIN C60N, 6KA, REF. No.25802 : 1DA	•
	SINGLE POLE	1
R	MERLIN GERIN COON, 6KA, REF. No.25831 : 16A THREE POLE	2
REAKER	MERLIN GERIN V40H, 10KA, REF. No.26894 : 10A	1
REAKER	SINGLE POLE, 30mA SENSITIVITY MERLIN GERIN V40H, 10KA, REF. No.26895 : 18A	1
	SINGLE POLE, 30mA SENSITIVITY	
DETECTOR	REFER LOOP DIAGRAM 59-03	1
DETECTOR CELL	REFER LOOP DIAGRAM 59-03	2
INE ANALYSER	REFER LOOP DIAGRAM 59-06	া
	REFER LDOP DIAGRAM 59-06	2
LEAK FLASHING	CLIFORD & SNELL, V4 FLASHALARM YOD2020R, 24VDC, RED LENS	2
LEAK AUDIBLE ALARM	YODALARM YOD80201 : 2400Hz CONTINUOUS, 1D-35V, DC IP65	1
ARM PANEL	NHP FIBOX, TYPE EK, SIZED TO SUIT, GREY HINGED LID	1
ARM BUZZER	ASKARI FUL21303W, COMPACT, 24VDC, 660Hz	1
and a transmission	CONTINUOUS, IP65	
EDGE PUSH BUTTON	SIEMENS 3SB1202-0AB01 BLACK "ACKNOWLEDGE" CLIPSAL, 56K1SW115 : 250V, 15A SINGLE POLE, IP65	1
	SURFACE SWICH, LOCKABLE IN OFF POSTION ONLY	
	YODALARM YOD80201, SIREN : 1D-35V, DC IP65	1
CONTROL SWITCH	CLIPSAL, 56SW110 : 250V, 10A, IP56	1
NG	WADCO. WALLSTAR, 70W HIGH PRESSURE SODIUM LAMP RS COMPONENTS, PROXIMITY SWITCH, SURFACE MOUNT,	2
	TERMINAL TYPE	0
DETECTOR POWER	CLIPSAL. 56C310 : 240V. 10A. 1 POLE	1
WIEGH SCALES	CLIPSAL. 56C310 : 240V. 10A. 1 POLE	2
RINE ANALYSER	CLIPSAL. 56C310 : 240V, 10A, 1 POLE	1
WER OUTLET	CLIPSAL. 56C310 : 240V, 10A, 1 POLE	2
HEATER POWER	CLIPSAL 56C310 : 240V, 10A, 1 POLE	2
JPPLY MOTOR Et Et	CUTLER-HAMMER, MARECHAL: 1440V 50Hz 16A DS1 DECONTACTOR WITH LATE MAKE INTERLOCK CONTACTS 6 PIN (3P+E+2C), WALL MOUNTED IP557 31-14013-972-023	2
	6 PIN (3P+E+2C), IP557 31-11013-972	
MOTOR SWITCHED	CUTLER-HAMMER, MARECHAL : 440V 50Hz 18A DS1 DECONTACTOR WITH LATE MAKE INTERLOCK CONTACTS	2
ET	6 PIN (3P+E+2C), WALL MOUNTED IP557 31-14013-972-023	
UMP PRESSURE	6 PIN (3P+E+2C), IP557 31-11013-972 NHP INDUSTRIAL PRESSURE SWITCH	1
	IPS-B046-FN4-VD: 1 C/D CONTACT, 40-1000kPa, IP65	
ING SWITCH	CLIPSAL, 56SW110 : 250V, 10A, IP56	1
	- PIPING LAYOUT PLAN	
ELECTRICAL SITE LAYO		
CHLORINATION BUILDI	NG SINGLE LINE POWER DIAGRAM	
INSTRUMENT CABLE SC	CHEDULE	
	TITLE	
F	REFERENCE DRAWINGS	
ESIGN STANDARD		
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PLAN	RAWING-26-1 A	ł.,







Design Standard No. DS 24 Electrical Drafting



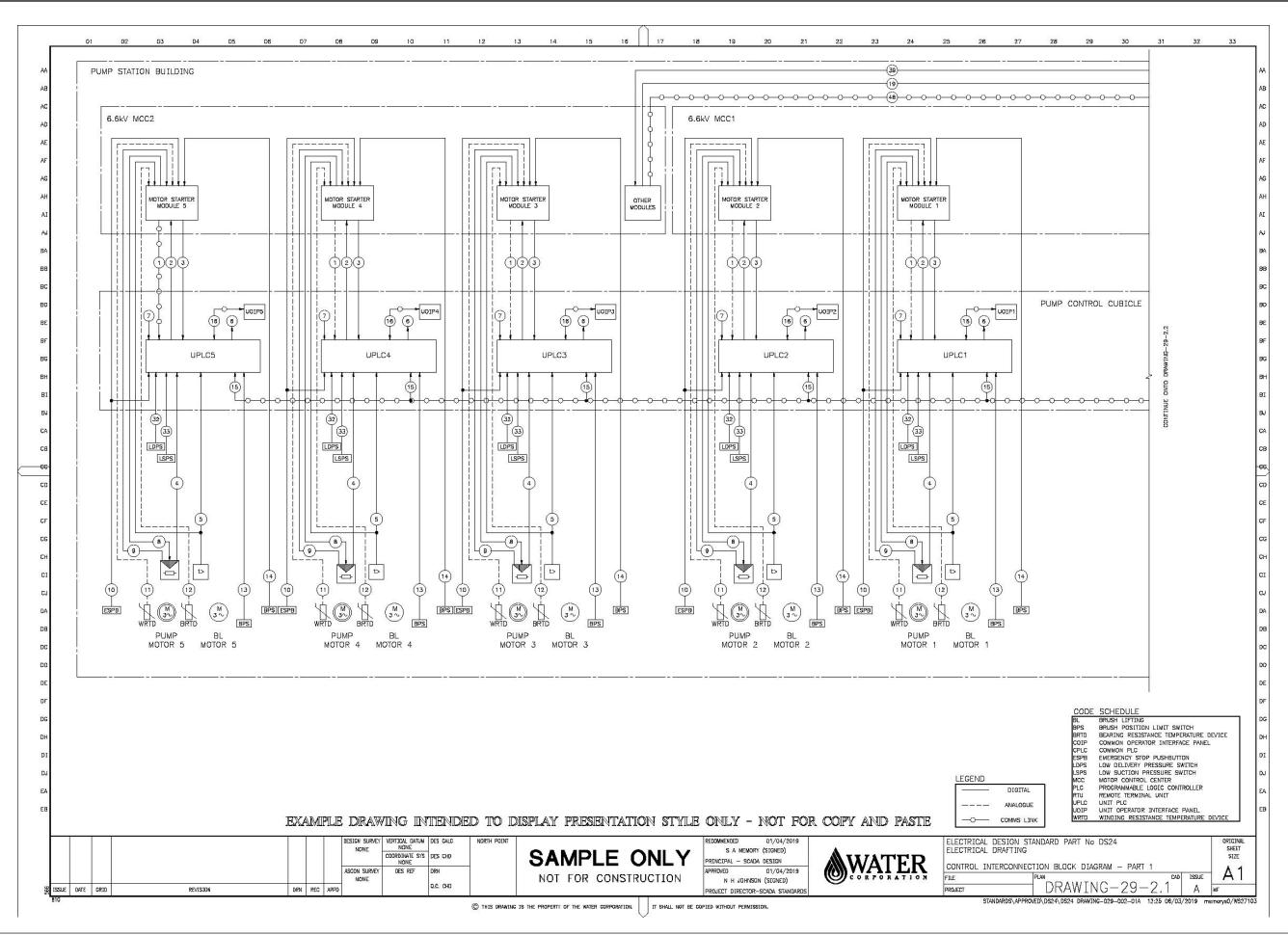




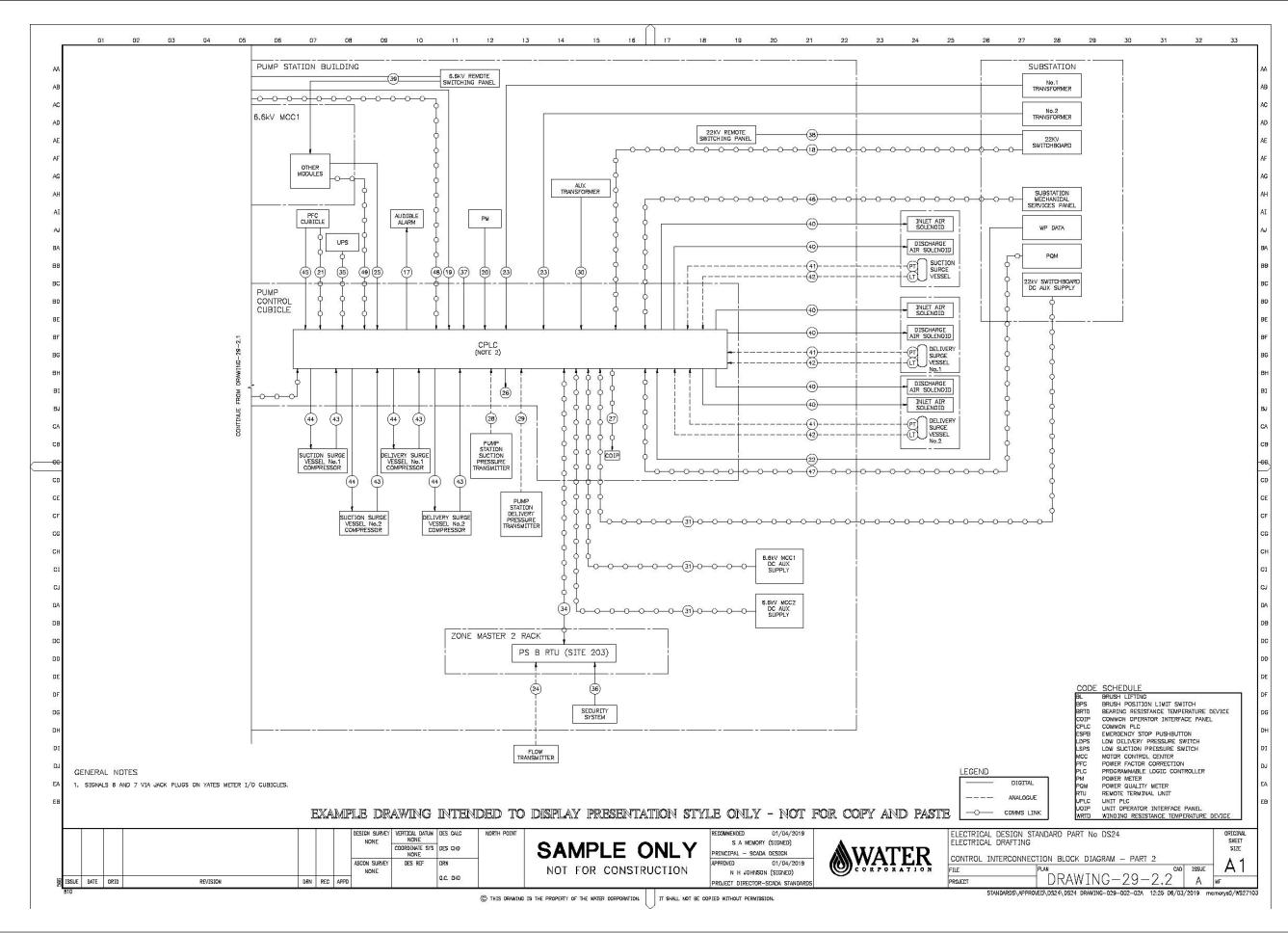
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(	(1) SCADA SIGNALS	WTPS UN	IT 1 ELEC	RICAL FAULT			STPS UNIT 1	SCADA RESE	л		(	2) CHLOR	INATION 51	STEM SIG	SNALS (NO	JTE 1)	De	REALTAL FLOSHTF	PUTS	
				RICAL FAULT			STPS UNIT 1					$\sim$	INPUTS		1949-1949-1949-1949-1949-1949-1949-1949	107 ( <b>1</b> 80)		EANING IN PRO		
	DIGITAL INPUTS			R OVERTEMPT			STPS UNIT 1 STPS UNIT 1						W RATE (MEASU	IRED)			FIL	_ter fault/alaf	KM.	
	WWTP INLET FLOW TRANSMITTER FAULT		IT 1 STAR				STPS UNIT 2										$\sim$			
	STPS FLOW TRANSMITTER FAULT		IT 2 STAR				STPS UNIT 2					SERIAL	OUTPUTS				(9) PE	ERMANENT G	SENEF	RATOR
	WTPS FLOW TRANSMITTER FAULT EMERGENCY SHOWER OPERATING FLOW HIGH ALARM			FLOW FAULT			STPS UNIT 2					CHLORIN	ATION FAULT					IGITAL INPL		
	SHIRE DELIVERY PRESSURE TRANSMITTER FAULT			FLOW FAULT			STPS UNIT 2				-	$\sim$						NERATOR START		
	SHIRE DELIVERY PRESSURE ALARM HIGH HIGH		RUNNING MOTOR FA	шт				SCADA RESE SCADA STAR			(	3) VARIAE	BLE SPEED	CONTROLL	ER SIGN	ALS	GEN	NERATOR STOP		
	SHIRE DELIVERY PRESSURE ALARM LOW LOW		AVAILABLE					SCADA STAR				DIGITA	L INPUTS				DT	IGITAL OUTF		
	WOODLDT DELIVERY PRESSURE TRANSMITTER FAULT		INCOMPLE					SCADA STAR				UNIT + F	IUN					NERATOR MODE		
	WOODLOT DELIVERY PRESSURE ALARM HIGH HIGH		ELECTRIC				WTPS UNIT :	SCADA RESE	a -			UNIT + H	IOTOR FAULT RE	ESET				NERATOR STATE		
	WOODLDT DELIVERY PRESSURE ALARM LOW LOW REMOTE RESET ENABLE	GRINDER	MOTOR OV	ERTEMPERATU	IRE			SCADA STAR									GEN	NERATOR BATTER	RY	
	STATION RUN ENABLE	GRINDER						SCADA STOP					L OUTPUTS					NERATOR FUEL		
	VOLTS HEALTHY	GRINDER						SCADA STAR					VAILABLE				GEN	NERATOR CONDI	TION.	
	POWER SUPPLY UNIT	GRINDER		ATOR 1 RUNI	ITNG		STPS MODE STPS MODE		14			UNIT + F					AN	NALOGUE OL	יווסדוו	15
	STATION OVERRIDE STOP			ATOR 1 MOTO			STPS MODE					UNIT * F	IN NORMAL					EL LEVEL	11.01	2
	STPS ALTERNATE DUTY			ATOR 1 AVAI			WTPS MODE					UNIT + L						OLANT TEMPERA	JURE	
	STPS STANDBY CALL	PRIMARY	POND AER	ATOR 1 INCO	IMPLETE START		WTPS MODE	- MANUAL					IOTOR THERMIS	TOR RELAY (N	(THP)		GEN	NERATOR BATTER	RY VOL	TAGE
	STPS UNIT 1 ON DUTY A STPS UNIT 2 ON DUTY A				TRIGAL FAULT		WTPS MODE					J. I. I.		ion neon (i			FRE	EQUENCY		
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	STPS DUTY A CALL			ATOR 1 STAR			VA61308 MAI					UNIT + S		G			SPE			
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	STPS UNIT 2 AUTO CALL			ATOR 2 RUNI			VA6130B CLC				(	4 FLOWM	ETER SIGN					TE KVAR INSTAN		
	STPS UNIT 1 CALLED			ATOR 2 MOTO			SHIRE TANKS		SMITTER FAUL	т.	C	<u> </u>		123			511	C TOPIC INDIAN		
	STPS UNIT 2 CALLED			ATOR 2 AVAI				CADA MANUAL									(10) TW	WWM SWITCH	HROA	RD
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	STPS UNIT 2 MOTOR FAULT				OR OVERTEMPERA	TURE	ANALOGUE				1							PS UNIT 1 SELE		
	STPS UNIT 1 AVAILABLE			ATOR 2 STAR ATOR 2 ALAR				FLOW TRANSM			C	$\checkmark$	ENCY SHOW	FER SIGNA	ALS .			PS UNIT 1 ALTE		201203
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	STPS UNIT 2 INCOMPLETE START				JLT / ALARM			RANSMITTER				$\sim$						MOTE RESET DIS		
	STPS UNIT 1 ELECTRICAL FAULT				IN PROGRESS		WTPS FLOW	RANSM ITTER	FLOW TOTALE	SED	(	6) REMOT	E I/O DRO	P				CAL RESET (RPB		
	STPS UNIT 2 ELECTRICAL FAULT	SCREEN I	FILTER NO.	2 FILTER FA	JLT / ALARM		SHIRE DELIV	ERY PRESSUR	E			ANALO	GUE INPUTS	S			WTF	PS UNIT 1 SEL	ECTED	י) אדעם
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	STPS UNIT 2 STARTED	SITE UPS					STPS UNIT 2					AERATOR	2 MOTOR CURP	RENT			WTF	PS TEST LEVEL	A	
	STPS UNIT 1 LOW FLOW FAULT	GENERATO	BYPASSEI	1			WTPS UNIT :										WTF	PS STANDBY FAI	ULT DI	SABLE
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	STP5 UNIT 1 ON NORMAL		R BATTER				FUEL LEVEL						ON NORMAL (C	(				IGITAL OUTF	PUTS	
	STPS UNIT 2 ON NORMAL	GENERATO					COOLANT TEN	IPERATURE					AVAILABLE (AVI					5V VOLTS ON		
	STPS UNIT 1 RUN STPS UNIT 2 RUN		OR CONDIT	ION			GENERATOR E	ATTERY VOLTA	<b>VGE</b>				RUNNING (LC)		(117117)			PS UNIT 1 ON PS UNIT 1 ON		
	STPS UNIT 1 MOTOR FAULT RESET	STATION					FREQUENCY	1017					MOTOR THERMI		(MIEK)			S GHE I GH	The fully s	- (000
	STPS UNIT 2 MOTOR FAULT RESET	STATION					OIL PRESSUR	έ£.					1 ON NORMAL				DT	IGITAL OUTF	PUTS	
	WTPS UNIT 1 ON NORMAL	STATION RESET W/					SPEED SITE KW INS	TANT					1 AVAILABLE (					S BATTERY LOW		
	WTPS UNIT 2 ON NORMAL	SITE KWH					SITE KVA IN						1 RUNNING (L				UPS	S FAULT		
	WTPS UNIT 1 RUN	SITE KVA					SITE KVAR I						1 MOTOR THER		(MTHR)			S BYPASSED		
	WTPS UNIT 2 RUN	VA61308	OPENED										1 MOTOR FAUL					LTS ON		
	WTPS UNIT 1 CALLED	VA61308					ANALOGUE						2 ON NORMAL				UPS	S BATTERY CHAP	RGED	
	WTPS UNIT 2 CALLED WTPS UNIT 1 MOTOR FAULT RESET	VA61308			in the second			LEVEL AND ST					2 AVAILABLE (J						IDAL	
	WTPS UNIT 2 MOTOR FAULT RESET			ATTERY OPER	ATING		SHIRE TANK		TPS START S	TPDINT		AERATOR	2 RUNNING (L	C)			$\sim$	WTP SWITCH		
	WTPS OVERRIDE STOP		I/O UPS C I/O UPS F				SHIRE TANK STPS PRODU					AERATOR	2 MOTOR THER	MISTOR RELA	Y (MTHR)			NALOGUE OL		
	WTPS ALTERNATE DUTY	415V VOI		HULI			STPS PRODU		<b>ATE</b>			AERATOR	2 MOTOR FAUL	T (MPAR)				INDER MOTOR C		
	WTPS STANDEY CALL						GRINDER STA		P.11.8			REMOTE	i/o ups batte	RY OPERATING	3			RATOR 1 MOTOR RATOR 2 MOTOR		
	WTPS UNIT 1 ON DUTY A						GRINDER LAC					REMOTE	E/O UPS CHARC	GING			MER	SUCK 2 MOTOR		
	WTPS UNIT 2 ON DUTY A	DIGITA	L OUTPI	JTS			AERATION OF	OFF SETPOI				REMOTE	e/o ups fault				DT	IGITAL OUTF	PUTS	
	WTPS STANDEY LATCHED WTPS DUTY A CALL			1 FLOW SWIT	СН			CLE SPLIT SE		2. S. + 2. S. + 2.								INDER ON NORM		<b>SS</b> )
	WTPS UNIT 1 AUTO CALL		FILTER NO.		1.011			Y SELECTOR					L OUTPUTS					INDER AVAILABL		0
	WTPS UNIT 2 AUTO CALL			1 REMOTE FL 2 FLOW SWIT			AERATOR DU SETPOINT	Y SELECTOR	- ALRATOR '	DUTY			RUN (CR)		0			INDER RUNNING		
	WTPS UNIT 1 RUNNING		FILTER NO.		un:		AERATOR DUT	Y SELECTOR	- AERATOR 2	DUTY			MOTOR FAULT	RESET (MRRR	)			INDER MOTOR T		
	WTPS UNIT 2 RUNNING			2 REMOTE FL	USH		SETPOINT						1 RUN (CR)					INDER MOTOR F		
	WTPS UNIT 1 MOTOR FAULT		REMOTE IN		22753			Y SELECTOR	- OFF SETPO	11NT			1 MOTOR FAUL	I RESET (MRF	रार)			RATOR 1 UN NO RATOR 1 AVAILA		
	WTPS UNIT 2 MOTOR FAULT		ANDBY LAT				STPS FLOW STPS PRODU		FTPOINT				2 RUN (CR)					RATOR 1 RUNNI		
	WTPS UNIT 1 AVAILABLE			ATOR 1 SCAD	A RESET		STPS FLOWM					AERATOR	2 MOTOR FAUL	I RESET (MR	<b>11</b> ()			RATOR 1 MOTOR		
	WTPS UNIT 2 AVAILABLE WTPS UNIT 1 INCOMPLETE START			ATOR 1 SCAD				TER LOW SE				$\sim$ -		and and a second second	1220-011-014			RATOR 1 MOTOR		
	WIPS UNIT 1 INCOMPLETE START WTPS UNIT 2 INCOMPLETE START			ATOR 1 SCAE		_	STPS FLOWM			r.	(	7) PRESS	JRE TRANSI	MITTER SI	(GNALS		AER	RATOR 2 ON NO	ORMAL (	(CSS)
					A START INHIB:	TT :	STPS FLOWM	TER HIGH SE	TPOINT				GUE OUTPU	TS				RATOR 2 AVAILA		
G	GENERAL NOTES			ATOR 2 SCAD ATOR 2 SCAD				ETER LOW LOW				PRESSUR	E					RATOR 2 RUNNI		
1.	1. EXCLUDES STANDARD CHLORINATION MODULE.			ATOR 2 SCAL				ETER LOW SI		T 15								RATOR 2 MOTOR RATOR 2 MOTOR		
	2. SIGNALS DERIVED FROM SHIRE TANK SITE.				A START INHIB	п		ETER HIGH HI ETER HIGH SE		P	(	8) SCREE	N FILTER				ncr		- AVL	-γnii Δβ
2			SCADA RE				WTPS FLOWM		C I POLINI			DIGITA	L INPUTS				рт	IGITAL INPL	JTS	
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		GRINDER	SCADA ST	ART INHIBIT			BAVI	ירי הוזמן	ID A <i>\\\\\\</i> GI	T INT	םואשו	עאדר עוד	n nginair a'r	סיבוסומן ע	יאידיאקו			RATOR 1 RUN ( ONLY -		n Tr
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i i				NONE					NOT F	OR CO	NSTRU	JCTION	1. S.	H JOHNSON (S		6	CORPO	DRATION	1 F	FILE
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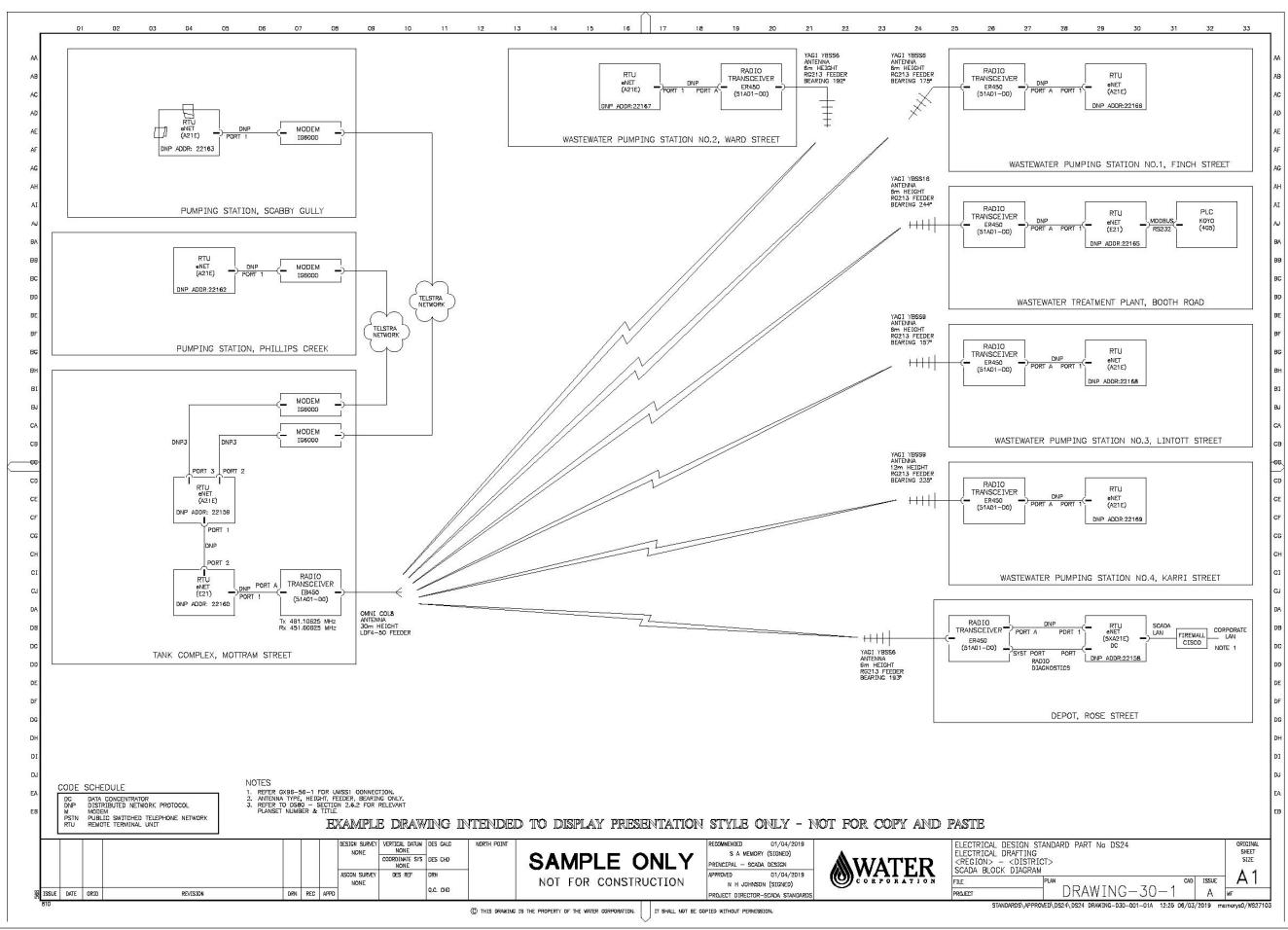
AEPATOR 1 MOTOR FAULT RESET (MRRY) AEPATOR 2 RUN (CR) AEPATOR 2 RUN (CR) GAS ROOM SECURITY SIGNALS DIGITAL OUTPUTS GAS ROOM SECURITY BEACHED (*) OPERATOR ROOM SECURITY SIGNALS DIGITAL OUTPUTS GAS ROOM SECURITY BEACHED (*) OPERATOR ROOM SECURITY SIGNALS DIGITAL OUTPUTS GAS ROOM SECURITY BEACHED (*) OCHOROMATION ROOM SECURITY SIGNALS DIGITAL OUTPUTS GAS ROOM SECURITY BEACHED (*) OCHOROMATION ROOM SECURITY SIGNALS DIGITAL OUTPUTS GAS ROOM SECURITY BEACHED (*) OCHOROMATION ROOM SECURITY BEACHED (*) OCHOROMATION ROOM SECURITY BEACHED (*) OCHOROMATION ROOM SECURITY BEACHED (*) VAOSOOB RECIRCULATE LINE VALVE DIGITAL INPUTS AUTO, MANUAL, OFF OFEN, CLOSE DIGITAL INPUTS SIGNE FAULT (*) WOODLOT IRRIGATION CONTROLLER DIGITAL INPUTS SIGNET FANL ROOM SECURITY FAULT BATTERY CONDITION AJAMN TELEMENT FAULTE BATTERY CONDITION AJAMN TELEMENT FAULTE BATTERY CONDITION AJAMN TELEMENT FAULTE BATTERY CONDITION AJAMN TELEMENT FAULTEL TRANSMITTER 1 SELECTID DUTY ON SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER 2 SELECTID DUTY ON SHIRE TANK SIDEL TRANSMITTER 2 SELECTID DUTY ON SHIRE TANK SECURITY (BEACH) SHIRE TANK SECURITY (BEACH)	60 - 1802	1010007	17000	1000000	10371	1000-07	10.04	
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(*)       OPERATOR ROOM SECURITY SIGNALS       AF         DIGITAL OUTPUTS       CONTROL ROOM SECURITY SECAND       AF         (*)       CHLORINATION ROOM SECURITY SIGNALS       AF         (*)       CHLORINATION ROOM SECURITY SIGNALS       AF         (*)       CHLORINATION ROOM SECURITY SECAND       AF         (*)       CHLORINATION ROOM SECURITY BERACHED       AF         (*)       CHLORINATION ROOM SECURITY BERACHED       BA         (*)       VADSOOB RECIRCULATE LINE VALVE       BB         DIGITAL INPUTS       BA       BA         (*)       VADSOOB RECIRCULATE LINE VALVE       BB         DIGITAL INPUTS       BA       BA         (*)       WOODLOT IRRIGATION CONTROLLER       BA         DIGITAL INPUTS       BA       BA         (*)       SHIRE TANK SCADA SIGNALS       GR			GAS ROOM FI	RE (THERM	No. California a service a			AD
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(**)       GENERIC LEVEL TRANSMITTER ANALOGUE OUTPUTS LEVEL       B8         (**)       CENERIC LEVEL TRANSMITTER ANALOGUE OUTPUTS LEVEL       B0         (**)       VAOSOOB RECIRCULATE LINE VALVE DIGITAL INPUTS AUTO/MANUAL/OFF OFENCO CORED VALVE FAULT       B9         (**)       DIGITAL OUTPUTS OFENED VALVE FAULT       B9         (**)       DIGITAL OUTPUTS OFENED VALVE FAULT       B9         (**)       SHIRE TANK SCADA SIGNALS DIGITAL INPUTS SECURITY ALARM VENETARIS LEVEL DIGITAL INPUTS SECURITY ALARM SELEMENT FAULTE BATTERY CONDITION ALARMITTER FAULT SECURITY ALARM SELEMENT FAULTE BATTERY CONDITION ALARMITTER FAULT SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER FAULT SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER SELECTED DUTY ON SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER SELECTED DUTY ON SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER SELECTED DUTY SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER SELECTED DUTY SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER SELECTED DUTY SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER ALTERNATE DUTY ON SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER ALTERNATE DUTY ON SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER ALTERNATE DUTY SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER ALTERNATE DUTY SHIRE TANK LEVEL SHIRE TANK SLEVEL       DO         (MTHR)       (**)       PANEL METER SIGNALS ANALOGUE OUTPUTS SHIRE TANK SLEVEL       DO         (MTHR)       (**)       PANEL METER SIGNALS ANALOGUE OUTPUTS SHIRE TANK SLEVEL       DO         (MTHR)       (**)       SWITCHROOM SECURITY (DIGITAL OUTPUTS SHIRE TANK PS STAPT SEIPOINT SHIRE TANK PS STAPT SEIPOINT			CHLORINATION	N ROOM FI				AJ
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DIGITAL OUTPUTS     OPENED     GLOSED     VALVE FAULT     BH     GENED     GLOSED     VALVE FAULT     BH     (18)     WOODLOT IRRIGATION CONTROLLER     DIGITAL INPUTS     WTPS STOP REQUEST     WTPS CALL TO RUN     (19)     SHIRE TANK SCADA SIGNALS     CA     (19)     SHIRE TANK SCADA SIGNALS     CB     DIGITAL INPUTS     SCOURTY ALARM     SECURITY ALARM     SHTERY CHARGER SUPPLY FAULT     BATTERY CONTION ALAM     SHTER TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER 1 SELECTED DUTY ON     SHIRE TANK LEVEL TRANSMITTER 2 SELECTED DUTY     SHIRE TANK SELEVEL     SHIRE TANK PS START SETPOINT     SHIRE TANK PS STOP SETPOINT     SHIRE TANK PS START SETPOINT     SHIRE TANK PS STOP SETPOINT     SHIRE TANK PS START SETPOINT     SHIRE TANK SECURITY (DISARM)     DIGITAL OUT			AUTO/MANUAL					BE
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INTERCONNECTION BLOCK DIAGRAM - PART 2			CK DIAGRAM	- PART		ISSUE	A 1	
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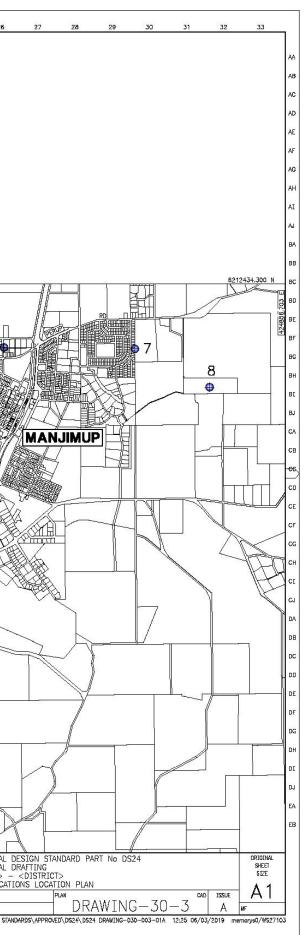
SITE NAME (LOCAL SITE)	ADJACEN (REPEATE /LINK	R RADIO	RADIO LICENCE TYPE/ OPERATING MODE	RADIO LICENCE NUMBER	Tx FREQUENCY (MHz)	Rx FREQUENCY (MHz)	BEARING (deg)	DISTANCE (km)	ANTENNA HEIGHT (m)	ANTENNA GAIN (dBi)	RADIO POWER OUTPUT (dBm)	EXPECTED RSL LOCAL SITE (dBm) (SEE NOTE 1)	EXPECTED RSL ADJACENT SITE (dBm) (SEE NOTE 1)	SENSITIV FOR BE
EXAMPLE FOR RADIO SITES (BASE RADIO) TANK COMPLEX, MOTTRAM STREET EXAMPLE FOR RADIO SITES (OUTSTATION RADIO) WWPS NO 1, FINCH STREET			PT TO MULTI-PT (V,PT) PT TO MULTI-PT (V,TOD)	1145111 1145111	461.10625 451.60625	451.60625 461.10625	N/A 175	N/A 2.38	30 6	6 9	30	N/A -74	N/A	-110
<u>NEXT G</u>			ADJACENT SITE		BEARING	ANTENNA	HFIGHT	ANTENNA	GAIN	ANTE	NNA	FEEDER	FFFDF6	LENGTH
SITE NAME EXAMPLE FOR NEXT & SITES WITH YAGI ANTENNA Onalow Cane River	N	(NEXT	G BASE STATION)		(deg)	(m)		(dBi)		SPECIFI (SEE N	OTE 2)	SPECIFICAT		(m) 30
EXAMPLE FOR NEXT & SITES WITH OWNI-DIRECT Warren Rd WWPS	IONAL ANTENNA		G MT O'BRIEN / CADOUX	NORTH	N/A	20		3			A30-BD170	N/A		N/A
PT TO MULTI-PT (V,TOD) PDINT TO MULT	I-POINT LICENSE, I-POINT LICENSE,	VERTICALLY POLA	RISED ANTENNA, RADIO PER	NSMITS ON DATA										
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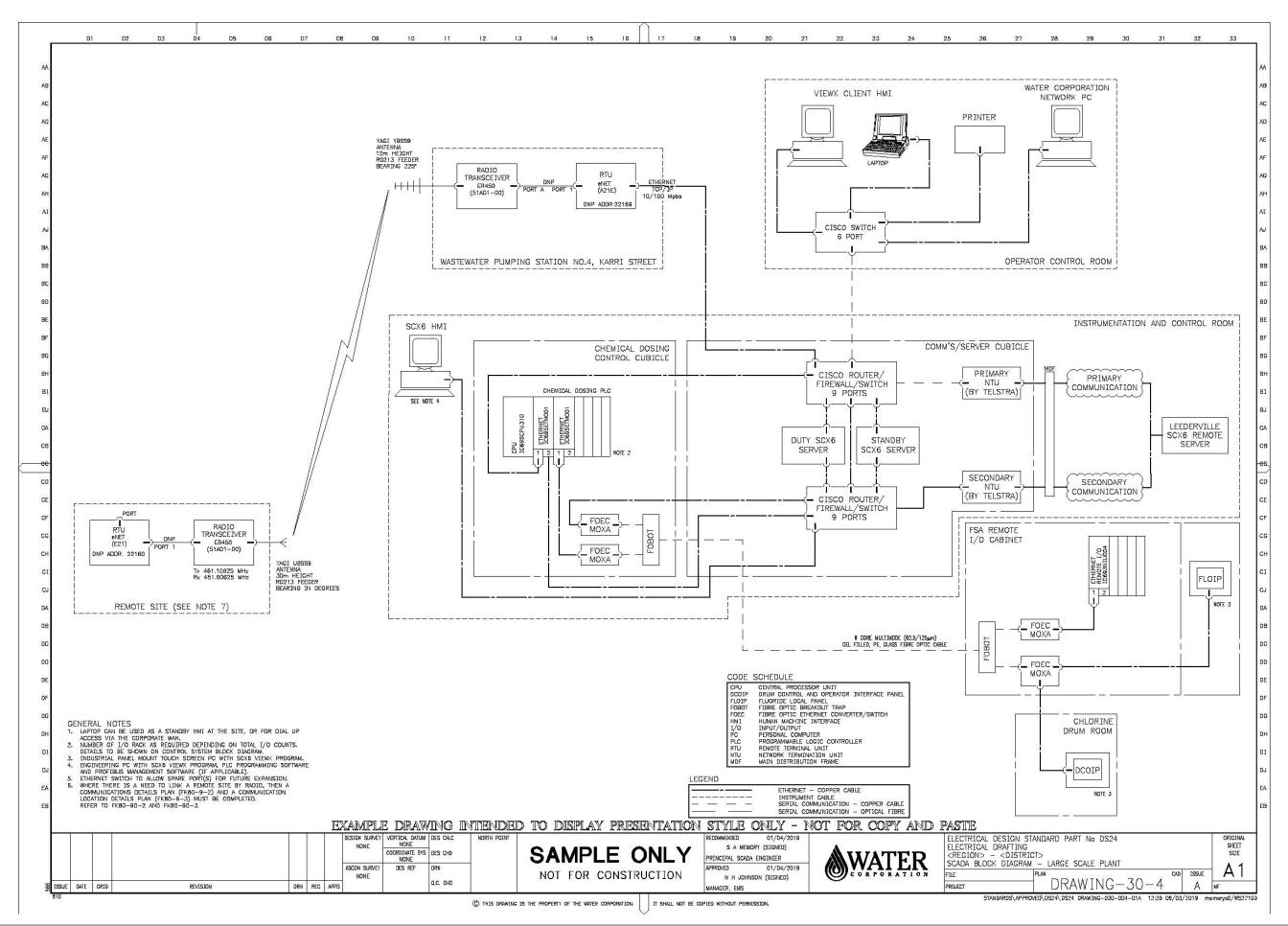


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	(	dB)			(m)		
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	FOLLOWIN	G COMMI	SIONING, TH	E EXPECT	re design va Ed RSL value Cally polaris	S SHALL BE	
2.	NEXI G A	MIENNA V	ULL ALWAYS E	SE VERTI	ALLT POLARIS	seμ.	
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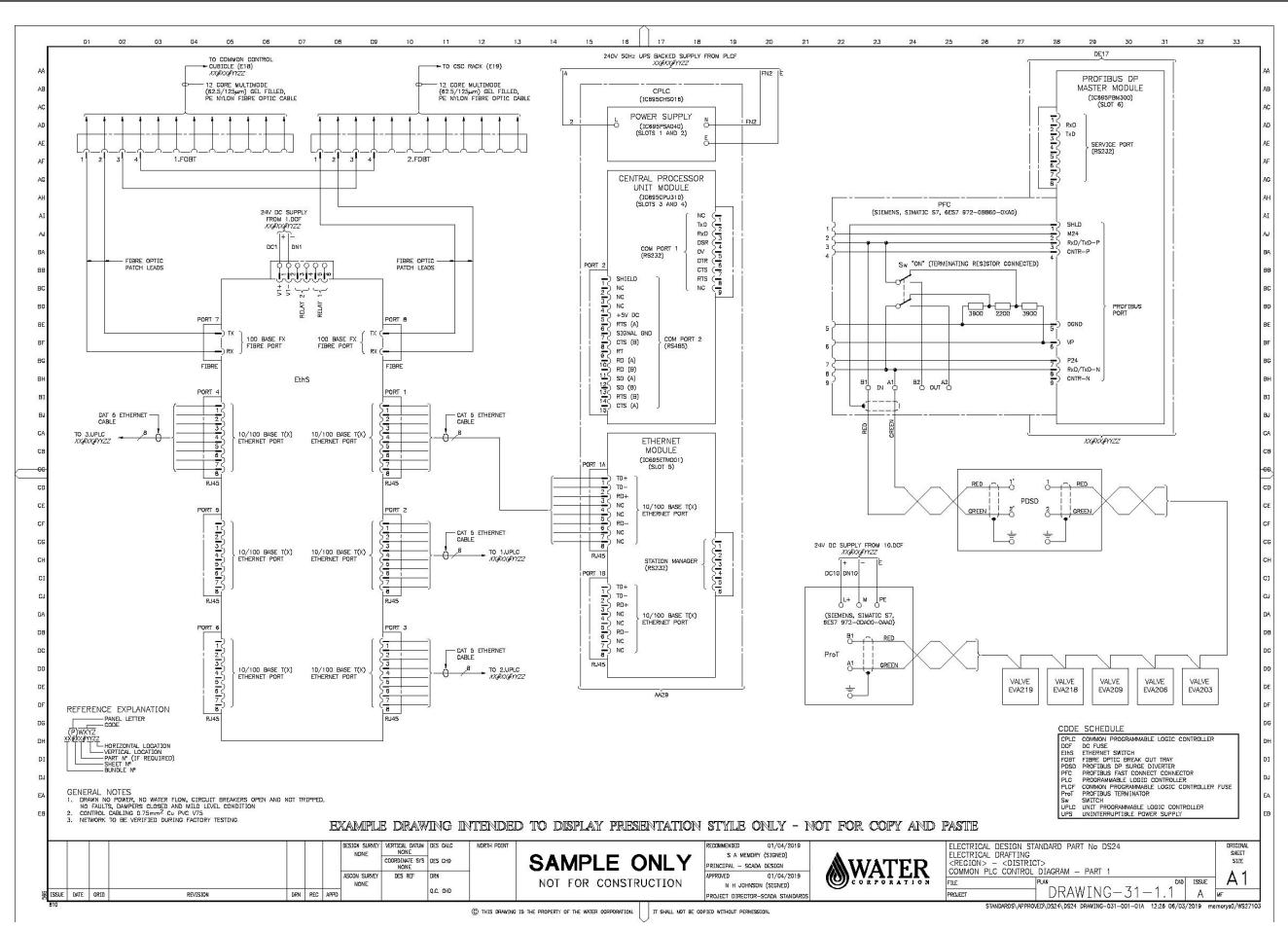
t <u>Propresedents State yours</u> <b>1</b> <u>Propresedents State yours State yours State yours State yours </u>	OI SITE NO.	02 03 04 05 06 07 SITE NAME	08 09 10 11 FUNCTIONAL LOCATION	12 13 14 15 SITE DRAWING PLANSET	16 17 EASTING	18 19 NORTHING	20	21 22	23 24	
		Pumping Station, Scabby Gully								
	2	Pumping Station, Phillips Creek	W0046052	46573/28173	414838.543	6209386.473				
	3	Tank Complex, Mottram Street			420820.512	6209276.556				
0       Websiter Purpty Base NA, Unit Shew Marphag       Websiter Purpty Base NA,	4	Wastewater Pumping Station No1, Finch Street Manjimup	S0044877	52509	420521.199	6211698.044				
	5	Wastewater Pumping Station No2, Ward Street Manjimup	S0044893	BB52	421222.562					
	6	Wastewater Pumping Station No3, Lintott Street Manjimup	S0044887	AG27	419938.173	6211191.091				
Image:	7	Wastewater Pumping Station No4, Karri Street Manjimup	S0044882	EW55/51568	422913.407	6211599.463				
EXAMPLE DRAWING INTERDED TO DEPLAY EXERTIATION STYLE ONLY - NOT FOR COPY AND I	8		S092-001-003	ED06	423879.111	6211109.507				
	9	Depot, Rose Street	3	2 - 2 - 2	420988.867	6210103.937				
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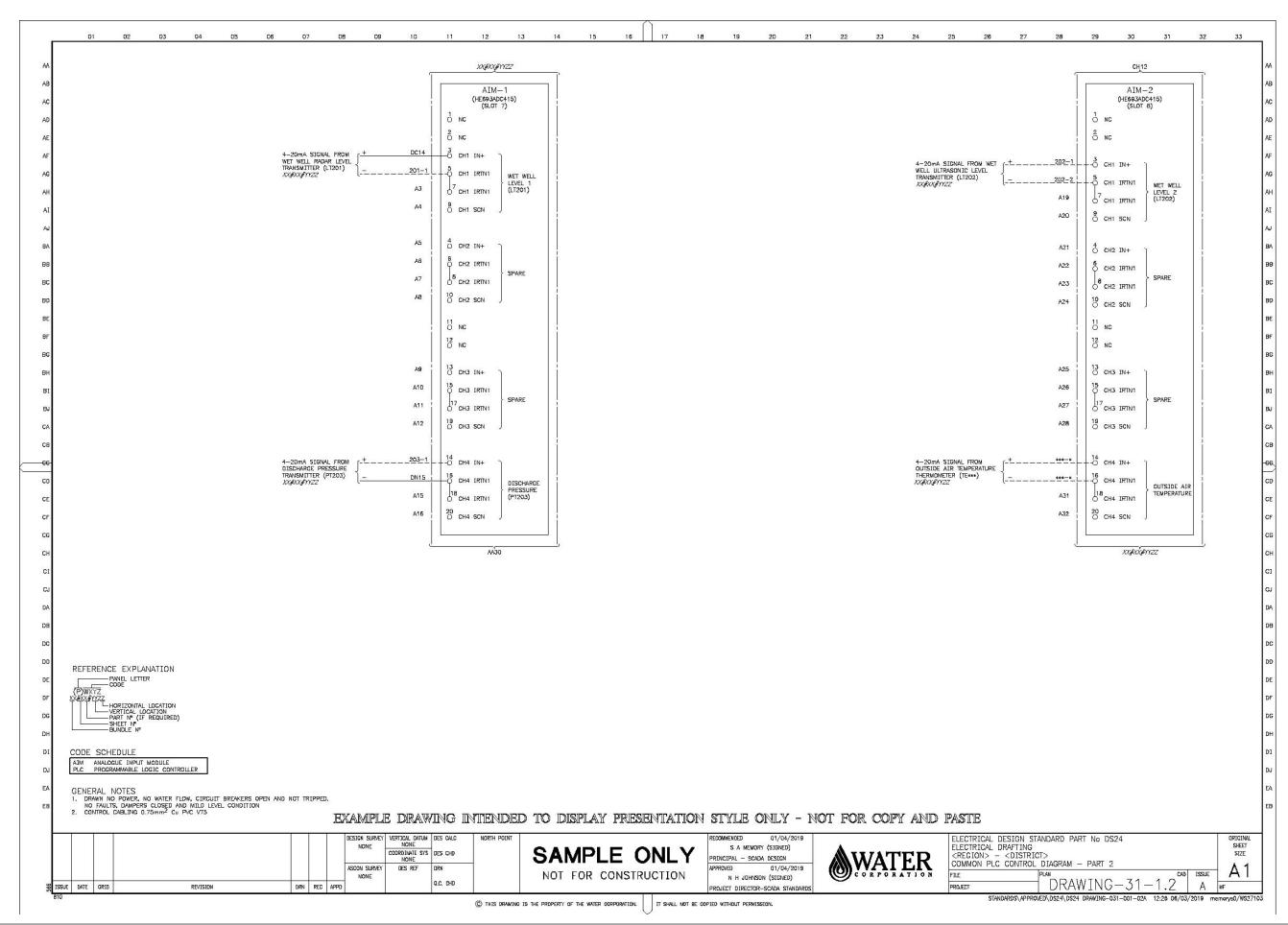




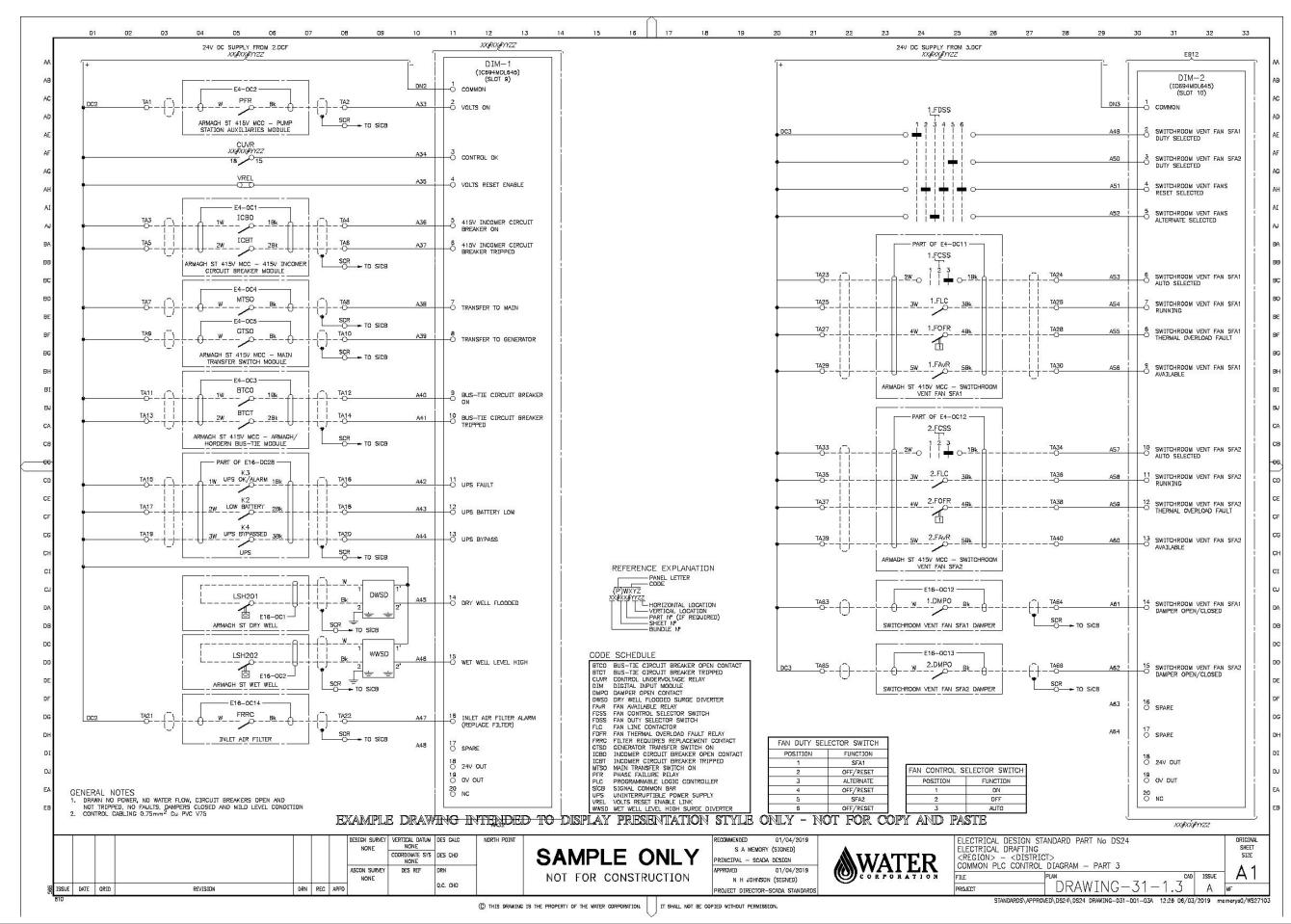






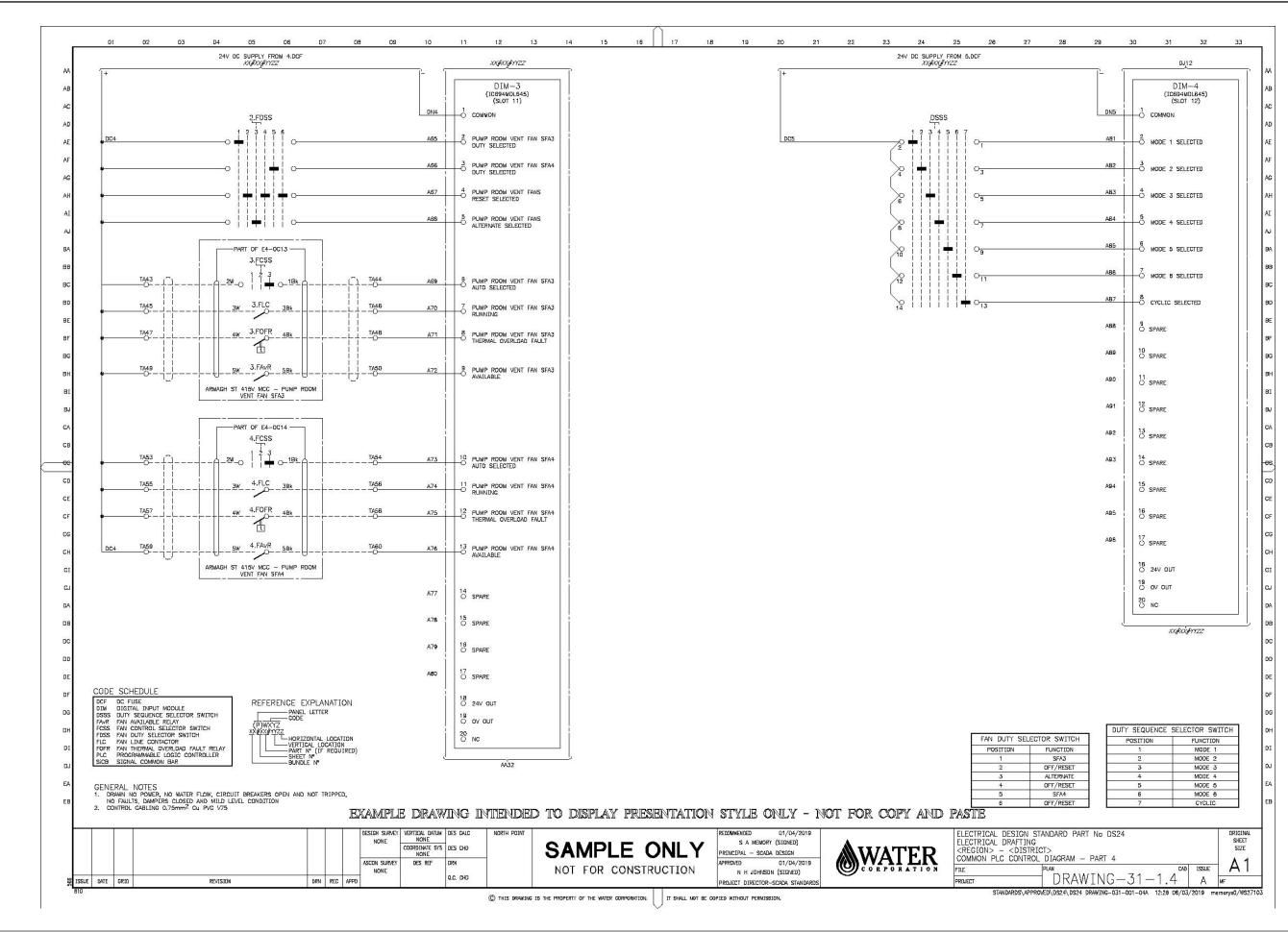








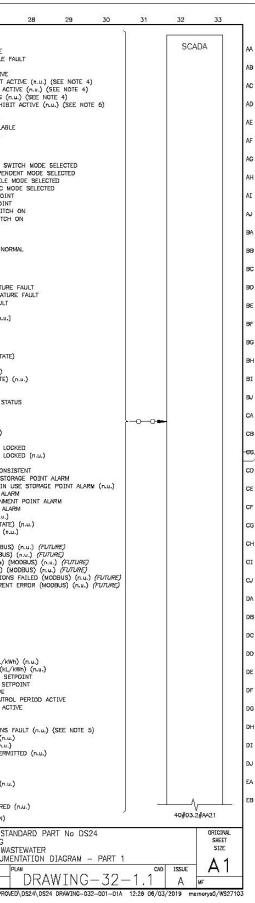




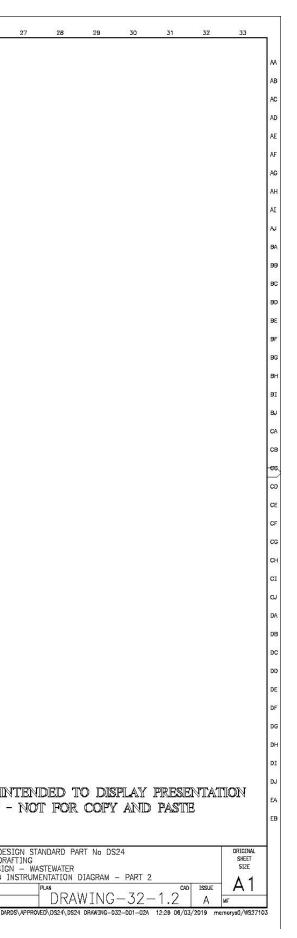


2002 	INSTRUMENT RANGE SCHEDULE	INPUT RANGE		LOCAL	SCADA INHIBIT OVERRIDE (SIOS) LOCAL RESET (LRP) FORCE START PUMP 1 (1.FSPP) FORCE START PUMP 2 (2.FSPP) BYTASS PUMP START LEVEL (n.u.)	}_ <b>_</b>	REMOTE TERMINAL		SITE POWER FAILED SECURITY BREACHED STATION OPERATION LOCAL INHIBIT OVER
TAG	DEVICE	INPUT RANGE (SEE NOTE 3)			BYPASS PUMP START LEVEL (n.u.) BYPASS PUMP STOP LEVEL (n.u.)		UNIT (WITH EXPANSION MODULE 1		PUMP 1/2 REQUEST
	TOP OF SLAB	RL = 22.00m (0.00m)				5	AND EXPANSION MODULE 2)		STATION INHIBIT OV PEER INTERLOCK SIT
LS101A	OVERFLOW TO ENVIRONMENT LEVEL ALARM SWITCH	RL = 20.99m (1.01m)			PUMP 1 INHIBITED (1.PRIR)	\			LOW PRIORITY STATIS
LS101B	HALF STORAGE LEVEL ALARM SWITCH	RL = 20.08m (1.92m)			MASTER FAULT (MFIL)	[]	DUTPUT LEDS	r I	LOW PRIORITY STATIC
LS1010	FLOW TO EMERGENCY STORAGE ALARM SWITCH	RL = 19.17m (2.83m)			[	5	(OPERATOR INDICATORS		PEER INTERLOCK SITE STATION INHIBIT ACT
LS101D	HIGH LEVEL ALARM SWITCH	RL = 18.86m (3.14m)		PUMP 1	PUMP 1 START REQUEST (1.CR)	RRR)	SEE NOTE 2)		STATION OVERRIDE ST
LS101E	EMERGENCY STORAGE IN USE LEVEL ALARM SWITCH (n.u.)	RL = +.++m (+.++m)		MOTOR		j	NEWSTREET, DUCK		PUMP 1/2 FAULT RES
	INLET LEVEL	RL = 18.71m (3.29m)		STARTER	PUMP 1 ON NORMAL (1.CSS) PUMP 1 RUNNING (1.RC)		O UWSS TELEMETRY FAIL		STATION CONTROL STA DUTY SELECTED PUMP
LYH	PUMP CHANGEDVER LEVEL	RL = 18.71m (3.29m)			PUMP 1 AVAILABLE (1 AvR)		(n.u.)		DUTY SELECTED ALTER
LYM	PUMP START LEVEL	RL = 18.56m (3.44m)			PUMP 1 MOTOR OVERTEMPERATURE (1.)		O PUMP STATION CALLED		DUTY SELECTED OFF WET WELL LEVEL CONT
LYL	PUMP STOP LEVEL	RL = 17.80m (4.20m)			PUMP 1 MOTOR OVERLOAD (1.MPAR)	.sink)			WET WELL LEVEL CONT
-	TOP OF BENCHING	RL = 17.30m (4.70m)		N ALLAND	PUMP 1 STATOR LEAKAGE (1.PMR) (n.u	.) .	LOGIC MODULES		WET WELL LEVEL CONT
	BOTTOM OF WET WELL	RL = 17.20m (4.80m)		Π	PUMP 1 CURRENT	i	(REFER FS01-101 SERIES)		GURRENT PUMP 1/2 S
LE1D1	WET WELL LEVEL SENSOR	0-4.70m		251		ş <b>-</b> -			CURRENT PUMP 1/2 5
FE/FIT001	MAGNETIC FLOW SENSOR/FLOW TRANSMITTER	0-20L/s		0.0394600.0	{PUMP 1 POWER (n.u.)	}			LEVEL CONTROL START
FQT001 PT051	FLOW TOTALISATION TRANSMITTER DELIVERY PRESSURE TRANSMITTER (n.u.)	0.1kL/PULSE 0-**mH20				3			PUMP 1/2 NEXT TO R
IT251	PUMP 1 CURRENT TRANSDUCER	0-15A			∫ PUMP Z START REQUEST (2.CR)	<u>}_</u>			FORCE START PUMP 1, PUMP 1/2 CALL ON
IT252	PUMP 2 CURRENT TRANSDUCER	D-15A		PUMP 2	PUMP 2 MOTOR OVERLOAD RESET (2.M	RRR) ∫			PUMP 1/2 CALL ON PUMP 1/2 CONTROL S
JT253	PUMP 1 POWER TRANSDUCER (n.u.)	0-++kW		MOTOR STARTER	PUMP 2 ON NORMAL (2.CSS)	)			PUMP 1/2 INHIBIT AC
JT254	PUMP 2 POWER TRANSDUCER (n.u.)	0-**kW		STARTER	PUMP 2 RUNNING (2.RC) PUMP 2 AVAILABLE (2.AVR)				PUMP 1/2 RUNNING PUMP 1/2 UNAVAILABI
6- <b></b>					- PUMP 2 MOTOR OVERTEMPERATURE (2.1	(ThR)			PUMP 1/2 FAILED TO
0005 55					PUMP 2 STARTER OVERTEMPERATURE (2	E.STHR)			PUMP 1/2 MOTOR OVE
CODE SCH	HEDULE LABLE RELAY				PUMP 2 MOTOR OVERLOAD (2.MPAR) PUMP 2 STATOR LEAKAGE (2.PMR) (n.u	3			PUMP 1/2 STARTER OF PUMP 1/2 MOTOR DVE
CR CON	TROL RELAY								PUMP 1/2 UNDERLOAD
CSS CON	TROL SELECTOR SWITCH CE START PUMP PUSHBUTTON			$\left(\frac{\pi}{252}\right)$	{ PUMP 2 CURRENT	} <b></b> -			PUMP 1/2 STATOR SE PUMP 1/2 LOW FLOW
LIOS LOCA	AL INHIBIT OVERRIDE SWITCH					j _			PUMP 1/2 FLOW LOW
	AL RESET PUSHBUTTON TER FAULT INDICATING LIGHT				{ PUMP 2 POWER (n.u.)	} <b>-</b> -			PUMP 1/2 FAULT PUMP 1/2 CURRENT I
MPAR MOTO	OR PROTECTION AUXILIARY RELAY								PUMP 1/2 CURRENT I
MRRR MOTO	OR PROTECTION REMOTE RESET RELAY OR THERMISTOR RELAY			SUPPLY					PUMP 1/2 CURRENT H PUMP 1/2 POWER INS
	USED P INHIBITED RELAY			AUTHORITY		9.92			PUMP 1/2 POWER INS
PMR PUM	P MONITORING RELAY LEGEND			kWh METER	END OF INTERVAL PULSE (n.u.)	1			PUMP 1/2 POWER HIC
	CONTACTOR -0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0	- SERIAL LINK			SITE WWH TOTALISATION PULSE (n.u.)				DRY WELL FLOODED (n WET WELL FLOAT SWIT
SCADA SYST	TEM CONTROL AND DATA AQUISITION	- DIGITAL SIGNAL			DN PEAK TARIFF (n.u.)				LEVEL WET WELL 1
	DA INHIBIT OVERRIDE SWITCH RTER THERMISTOR RELAY	ANALOGUE CTONAL			ζ , , ,	2		-o-o=-	LEVEL WET WELL 1 (S
anne anno		ANALOGUE SIGNAL		ESL		3		4R 77	LEVEL WET WELL 2 (n. LEVEL WET WELL 2 (S
			3	351	(	, T			WET WELL INVERT LEV
GENERAL 1 ALL ANAL	NOTES LOGUE INPUTS TO RTU SHALL BE FILTERED AND SCALED WITH		(			┟──┲┥			WET WELL LEVEL TRAN
<ol><li>RTU SHA</li></ol>	LL BE MOUNTED TO PROVIDE OPERATOR WITH CLEAR VIEW OF	I/O LEDS	2	(ESL 352)		í			WET WELL LEVEL LEVEL
	IN BRACKETS ARE DISTANCE FROM TOP OF SLAB RAWING ZZ99-40-3.2 FOR SCHEME INTERLOCK SETTINGS				- COMPLET OF A CONTRACT OF A CITY	, <b></b>			WET WELL LEVEL COMP
5. REFER D	RAWING ZZ99-40-3.2 FOR SLAVE SITE CONFIGURATION		(			}			WET WELL EMERGENCY
				<u> </u>		Ì			WET WELL HALF STORA
				101	- Land and the second	<u></u>			WET WELL HIGH STORA
				Second Strengt	{WET WELL LEVEL 2 (n.u.)	}			DELIVERY PRESSURE I
					DELIVERY PRESSURE (n.u.)	í			DELIVERY PRESSURE I DELIVERY PRESSURE H
				$\frown$	L SELVENT I RESSORE (R.G.)	<u></u>			DELIVERY PRESSURE H
				г <del>(FII)</del>		}			FORWARD FLOW TOTAL REVERSE FLOW TOTAL
				$\rightarrow$	с. Г	-			SCADA FORWARD FLOW
				FQT 001		}			SCADA REVERSE FLOW FLOW TRANSMITTER CD
					「FORWARD TOTALISER (MODBUS) (n.u.) (	(FUTURE)			FLOW TRANSMITTER OL
				į.	REVERSE TOTALISER (MODBUS) (n.u.) (	FUTURE)			FLOW RATE
	l.			4	RUN INDICATOR (MODBUS) (n.u.) (FUT) { ABSOLUTE VOLUME FLOW (kL/s) (MODB	URE)			FLOW RATE STATE STATION OUTFLOW HIG
				1	NUMBER OF OK MESSAGES (RECEIVED)				FLOW TOTAL (n.u.)
					(FUTURE) ERROR PENDING (MODBUS) (n.u.) (FUT	10			kWh TOTAL (n.u.) kVARh TOTAL (n.u.)
				1	c C	Ś			TARIFF ON PEAK (n.u.)
						IVIRONMENT }			AVERAGE KW INTERVAL AVERAGE KVAR INTERVA
						í			STATION ENERGY EFFIC
<u></u>			_	1	- UNEL REVER NOT PALE STORAGE	<u></u>			PUMP 1/2 ENERGY EF
						ency storage 🛛 }			WET WELL LEVEL CURR
				1					WET WELL FLUSH CONT
				1	{ WET WELL LEVEL NOT EMERGENCY STOR	(AGE IN USE (n.u.) $-$			WET WELL PREFERRED
						}			WET WELL TIME BASED INLET BLOCKAGE STATU
		#1.96.			The second secon	1 T			DUTY RUN TIMER
	1010			(FE (001)	${WET WELL 2 LEVEL NOT HIGH (n.u.)}$	}——			PEER SITE 1-16 COM INTERLOCK PEER SITE
					DRY WELL NOT FLOODED (n.u.)	ì			PEER COMMUNICATIONS
	INLET ACCESS	$ \land  \land  $		MAIN	Law were not recoved (may	5			PRIORITY STATION STA
	CHAMBER	(M) (M)							BATTERY CHARGER FAIL RTU INPUT VOLTAGE
	4	MERSIBLE SUBMERSIBLE							BATTERY CONDITION FA
		SEWAGE SEWAGE		A 5) (PRESS) 500					GENERATOR FUEL STOR GENERATOR RUNNING
	l F	PUMP 1 PUMP 2			ING INTENDED TO DI	10-11	Λ		GENERATOR FAULT (n.u
		WET WELL	PRESENTAT	FION STYLE (	DNLY - NOT FOR COP	y and paste	40#03.2#AA1D		GENERATOR MAINTENAM
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			NATE SYS DES CHD	∣ SA	MPLE ONLY	PRINCIPAL - SCADA DESIG	A	TLD	PRIMARY DES
								<u>а г г. Г</u>	CONTROL AND
		ASCON SURVEY DES	REF DRN	3002.434		APPROVED 01/0		TT TTT	
ISSUE DATE GRII	D REVISION	DRN REC APPD	REF DRN Q.C. CHD	NO	T FOR CONSTRUCTION	APPROVED 01/0 N H JOHNSON (SIGN	IIVII COPT	ORATIO	N FILE PROJECT





SUPPORT     Market Support     Market Support     Market Support       SUPPORT     Market Support     Market Support     Market Support <t< th=""><th>SLAVE RTU'S (n.u.) (SEE NOTE 3) MASTER RTU (n.u.) (n.u.) (SEE NOTE 4) (n.u.) (SEE NOTE 4) (n.u.)</th><th>}</th><th>-</th><th></th><th>WET WELL LEVEL CONTROL ENABLE STATIC FORCE START PUMP 1/2 FORCE STOP PUMP 1/2 WET WELL 1 SELECTED WET WELL FLUSH CONTROL START SETPOINT WET WELL FLUSH CONTROL START SETPOINT WET WELL LEVEL CONTROL PUMP START SETPOINT WET WELL LEVEL CONTROL PUMP STOP SETPOINT WET WELL LEVEL CONTROL MINIMUM LEVEL SETPOINT PUMP 1/2 INDEPENDENT STAPT SETPOINT PUMP 1/2 INDEPENDENT STAPT SETPOINT</th><th></th><th></th></t<>	SLAVE RTU'S (n.u.) (SEE NOTE 3) MASTER RTU (n.u.) (n.u.) (SEE NOTE 4) (n.u.) (SEE NOTE 4) (n.u.)	}	-		WET WELL LEVEL CONTROL ENABLE STATIC FORCE START PUMP 1/2 FORCE STOP PUMP 1/2 WET WELL 1 SELECTED WET WELL FLUSH CONTROL START SETPOINT WET WELL FLUSH CONTROL START SETPOINT WET WELL LEVEL CONTROL PUMP START SETPOINT WET WELL LEVEL CONTROL PUMP STOP SETPOINT WET WELL LEVEL CONTROL MINIMUM LEVEL SETPOINT PUMP 1/2 INDEPENDENT STAPT SETPOINT PUMP 1/2 INDEPENDENT STAPT SETPOINT		
THE         BOOK - Fight Transmission           STATUS         BOOK - Fight Transmission           THE         BOOK - Fight Transmission           STATUS         BOOK - Fight Transmission <th>SELF         DRAINING         Emergency storage in use (n.u.)           CAPTIVE         STORAGE         FLOW TO EMERGENCY STORAGE           NO         STORAGE         FLOW TO EMERGENCY STORAGE (n.u.)           NO         STORAGE         FLOW TO EMERGENCY STORAGE (n.u.)           MASTER         STATION         NETWORK</th> <th>,</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>PUMP 1/2 ENABLE SELECT PUMP 1/2 INHIBIT SELECT PUMP 1/2 CURRENT LOW SETPOINT PUMP 1/2 CURRENT HOB ALARM TIME DELAY PUMP 1/2 CURRENT HOB SETPOINT PUMP 1/2 POWER LOW SETPOINT (n.u.) PUMP 1/2 POWER LOW SETPOINT (n.u.) PUMP 1/2 POWER LOW SETPOINT (n.u.) PUMP 1/2 POWER HIGH SETPOINT (n.u.) DELIVERY PRESSURE HIGH HIGH ALARM SETPOINT (n.u.) DELIVERY PRESSURE HIGH HIGH ALARM SETPOINT (n.u.) DELIVERY PRESSURE HIGH ALARM SETPOINT (n.u.) TLOW HIGH SETPOINT FLOW LOW SETPOINT FLOW HIGH SETPOINT</th> <th></th> <th></th>	SELF         DRAINING         Emergency storage in use (n.u.)           CAPTIVE         STORAGE         FLOW TO EMERGENCY STORAGE           NO         STORAGE         FLOW TO EMERGENCY STORAGE (n.u.)           NO         STORAGE         FLOW TO EMERGENCY STORAGE (n.u.)           MASTER         STATION         NETWORK	,			PUMP 1/2 ENABLE SELECT PUMP 1/2 INHIBIT SELECT PUMP 1/2 CURRENT LOW SETPOINT PUMP 1/2 CURRENT HOB ALARM TIME DELAY PUMP 1/2 CURRENT HOB SETPOINT PUMP 1/2 POWER LOW SETPOINT (n.u.) PUMP 1/2 POWER LOW SETPOINT (n.u.) PUMP 1/2 POWER LOW SETPOINT (n.u.) PUMP 1/2 POWER HIGH SETPOINT (n.u.) DELIVERY PRESSURE HIGH HIGH ALARM SETPOINT (n.u.) DELIVERY PRESSURE HIGH HIGH ALARM SETPOINT (n.u.) DELIVERY PRESSURE HIGH ALARM SETPOINT (n.u.) TLOW HIGH SETPOINT FLOW LOW SETPOINT FLOW HIGH SETPOINT		
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SOFERE INTERLOCK AND EXERCENCY STORAGE SETTIONS SOFACE SETTIONS SOFACE SETTIONS SOFACE SETTIONS SOFACE SETTIONS SOFACE SETTIONS SOFACE SETTIONS SOFERED AS TWO ADDR WETERANCE WIT WILL THE BESID CONTROL FOR THE B WIT WILL THE B WIT WILL THE BESID CONTROL FOR THE B WIT WILL THE B WIT	HIGH PRIORITY         LOW PRIORITY STATION RUNNING (n.u.)           LOW PRIORITY         LOW PRIORITY STATION INHIBIT ACTIVE (n.u.)           LOW PRIORITY         LOW PRIORITY STATION RUNNING           NO_PRIORITY         LOW PRIORITY STATION NUMBIT ACTIVE (n.u.)				WET WELL FLUSH CONTROL PERIOD A START TIME WET WELL FLUSH CONTROL PERIOD B START TIME WET WELL FLUSH CONTROL PERIOD D START TIME PUMP 1/2 FLUSH CONTROL PERIOD D START TIME PUMP 1/2 PROFILE CYCLES WET WELL FLUSH CONTROL MAXIMUM RUN-ON TIME WET WELL PREFERRED PUMP CONTROL START TIME A WET WELL PREFERRED PUMP CONTROL START TIME A		
SLAVE STIE CONFICURATION SITE NAME DIP ADDRESS SITE ON PADDRESS I NONE 0 (NONE) SITE NAME 0 (NONE) CODE SCHEDULE ONDE 0 (NONE) CODE SCHEDULE CODE SCHEDUL CODE SCHEDULE CO	SCHEME INTERLOCK AND EMERGENCY STORAGE SETTINGS (CONFIGURED AS STAND ALONE WASTEWATER PUMPING STATION) MASTER STATION INTERLOCK (FALSE) PRIORITY STATION INTERLOCK (NO PRIORITY) SELF DRAINING EMERGENCY STORAGE				WET WELL PREFERRED PUMP CONTROL STOP TIME B WET WELL TIME BASED CONTROL NODE ENABLE WET WELL TIME BASED CONTROL PERIDD A START TIME WET WELL TIME BASED CONTROL PERIDD B START TIME INLET BLOCKAGE INFLOW HIGH INLET BLOCKAGE INFLOW HIGH INLET BLOCKAGE CONTROL ENABLE DUTT MAXIMUM PUMP TWN TIME SETPEINT PEER INHIBIT OVERTICE ACTIVE		
CODE SCHEDULE       Control Store         nu.       NOT USED         RU.       REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT         SCADA SYSTEM CONTROL AND DATA AQUISITION         LEGEND	1 NONE O (NONE)				NETWORK INTERLOCK SITE 1-16 ENABLE SETPOINT NETWORK INTERLOCK SITE 1-16 ENABLE TIMER SETPOINT PRIORITY INTERLOCK ENABLE PRIORITY MODE SELECTION HIGH PRIORITY STATION INTERLOCK TIMER DELAY BATTERY TEST CONTROL DISABLED		
SENERAL NOTES 1. ALL ANALOGUE INPUTS TO RTU SHALL BE FILTERED AND SCALED WITHIN RTU 2. RTU SHALL BE MONTED TO PROVIDE OPERATOR WITH CLEAR VIEW OF L/O LEDS 5. SEE SLAWE CONFIGURATION 5. SEE SLAWE CONFIGURATION 5. SEE LOCAL CONFIGURATION 15 A MASTER) 15 A MASTER) 15 A MASTER 15 A MAS					CAPTIVE STORAGE PRESENT (FALSE)		
	RTU REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT SCADA SYSTEM CONTROL AND DATA AQUISITION LEGEND -0-0-0-0- SERIAL LINK			00	TIME ON PEAK SEPIDIDIT (30min) TIME OF PEAK SEPIDIDIT (60min) WET WELL LEVEL MINIMUM CHANGE (2%) WET WELL LEVEL MINIMUM CHANGE (2%) WET WELL BERGENCY STORAGE IN USE FLOAT SWITCH LEVEL (2.83m) WET WELL BERGENCY STORAGE FLOAT SWITCH LEVEL (1.02m) WET WELL BERGENCY STORAGE FLOAT SWITCH LEVEL (1.92m) WET WELL OVERFLOW TO ENVIRONMENT FLOAT SWITCH LEVEL (1.01m) WET WELL HIGH FLOAT SWITCH LEVEL (3.14m) WET WELL FLOAT DEADBAND (2%) TOTAL FLOW PER PULSE (0.1KL/PULSE)		





**END OF DOCUMENT**