

Defined terms in NATSPEC

Defined terms are words or phrases given special meaning or limited meaning in NATSPEC and AUS-SPEC worksections. This document is an alphabetical list of terms which are defined in various worksections in the **INTERPRETATION, Definition** clause of the **GENERAL** subsection.

The worksection where the term is defined is indicated by its NATSPEC classification number in square brackets, e.g. [0461] indicates the term is defined in the 0461 *Glazing* worksection.

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NATSPEC

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DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

A

Absolute level tolerance: Maximum deviation from design levels. [0272, 0274, 0275, 0276, 0277, 0278, 0279, 0279p, 0282, 1145]

Access for maintenance: Includes access for maintenance, inspection, measurement, operation, adjustment, repair, replacement and other maintenance related tasks. [0171]

Accessible: Having features to enable use by people with a disability. [1011]

Accessible, readily: Readily accessible, easily accessible, easy access and similar terms mean capable of being reached quickly and without climbing over or removing obstructions, mounting upon a chair, or using a movable ladder, and in any case not more than 2.0 m above the ground, floor or platform. [0171, 0171m]

Accreditation: Certification by a statutory or approved authority of the facilities, capabilities, objectivity, competence and integrity of an organisation or individual to provide a specified service and/or required operation. [0010]

Accuracy: The closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and the true value of the particular quantity being measured. [0771, 0791]

Acoustic insulation: Materials or methods of construction to reduce the transmission of airborne and structure-borne sound through floors, walls and ceilings or other enclosing elements in buildings. [0472]

Acoustic material: Building material with specific acoustic properties to achieve sound transmission loss, sound absorption, damping of resonance or resilience against impact noise. [0472]

Acoustic underlay: A resilient material laid between the structural floor and the flooring material to provide sound isolation. [0472, 0631, 0632, 0651, 0654, 0655]

Activity Specification: Documented activity and specified way to perform an activity (Method Statement in Quality System based Contracts). [1403, 1503, 1603]

Activity centre: Urban planning term for those places that are vibrant hubs where people shop work, meet, relax and often live. [0041]

Added filler: Mineral matter, suitable for use in asphalt – at least 75% of which is finer than 75 µm and all of which is finer than 600 µm – which is added to the combined aggregate of an asphalt mix. Typical materials include hydrated lime, flyash, cement, cement works flue dust, ground limestone and rock dust other than that which occurs as a natural component of the combined aggregate. [1144]

Adhesion agent: A substance for promoting adhesion between binder and aggregates, normally in the presence of water. [1142]

Adhesives - cementitious (C): Adhesive in which the binders are hydraulic, e.g. Portland cement, with aggregates and organic additives. [0275, 0631, 0632]

Adhesives - dispersion (D): Adhesives in which the binders are in the form of aqueous polymer dispersion with mineral fillers and organic additives. [0631, 0632]

Adhesives - reaction resin (R): Adhesives in which in the binders are synthetic resins with mineral fillers and organic additives. The curing occurs by chemical reaction. [0631, 0632]

Advanced plants (species): Plant species containerised and established in 300 mm containers but less than 45 L containers. [0021]

Aggregate filled textured latex coating: An aggregate filled medium to high profile textured coating selected for aesthetic purposes to provide maximum relief from underlying surface irregularities according to the application technique used. [0672]

Airborne sound: Sound radiated directly from a source, such as a loudspeaker or machine, into the surrounding air. [0472]

Air grille: An air grille of metal or other material fitted to the inlet or outlet end of an air duct or within walls, floors, ceilings or doors. It includes all types of diffusers, registers and other grilles. [0746]

Air handling plant: Proprietary and non-proprietary pre-assembled plant and prefabricated and site erected plant and plenums. Includes room fan coil units and air handling units. [0724, 0725, 0726, 0727]

Air handling unit (AHU): A unit having a supply air flow not less than 400 L/s and consisting of casing housing a fan and coils.

The casing may also house filters, dampers and other items. Includes larger sizes of units sometimes referred to as fan coil units. [0724, 0725, 0727]

Allowable working time: Measured from the commencement of incorporating/mixing the first application of the supplementary stabilisation binder into the unstabilised pavement materials to the completion of trimming. [1113, 1141]

Ambient temperature: The air temperature at the time of mixing and placing of concrete. [0274, 0310, 0314, 0318, 0319]

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Ambient water: Potable water at a temperature provided by the cold waterpiping system, without further heating or cooling. [0815]

Ameliorant: Material used to make or improve soil. [0257]

Anchor trench: A trench excavated around the perimeter of a water feature into which the edges of the geotextile and sheet membrane liner are inserted and which diverts surface water runoff. [0243]

Anionic bitumen: A type of bituminous emulsion where dispersed particles comprise a bituminous binder and are negatively charged. [0257, 1131]

Anionic bitumen emulsion: A binder material in which the suspended particles are negatively charged. [1144]

Anti-burst reinforcement: Reinforcement cage surrounding anchorages to control the tensile bursting stresses. [0310, 0313]

Approach sight distance: Relates to the ability of drivers to observe the roadway layout at an anticipated approach speed. [0041]

Approved: Approved, reviewed, directed, rejected, endorsed and similar expressions mean approved (reviewed, directed, rejected, endorsed) in writing by the contract administrator. [0136, 0171]

Asphalt (AUS-SPEC): A mixture of bituminous binder and aggregate with or without mineral filler, produced hot in a mixing plant, which is delivered, spread and compacted while hot. [0042]

Asphalt pavement: A pavement, the predominant structural strength of which is provided by asphalt layers. [0042]

Asset Protection Zone (APZ)/Defendable space: An area surrounding a development managed to minimise fuel loads and reduce the bushfire hazards. It is also referred to as a fire protection zone. It aims to protect human life, property and highly valued public assets. It comprises an inner protection area (IPA) and outer protection area (OPA). [0013]

Attendance: Attendance, provide attendance and similar expressions mean give assistance for examination and testing. [0171]

Authorities: Any authority or agency covering statutory requirements relating to the project, including clearances for work in that particular area. [0172, 0173, 0221]

Authoritites (AUS-SPEC): Includes agencies. [0136]

Average ambient temperature: Average value of the daily maximum and minimum ambient temperatures over the relevant period at a site. [0274, 0310, 0314, 0318]

Average exceedance probability: The probability that a given rainfall total accumulated over a given duration will be exceeded in any one year. [0074]

Average recurrence interval: The average or expected value of the period between exceedances of a given discharge, it is generally expressed in years. [0022]

Average recurrence interval (AUS-SPEC): The average or expected value of the period between exceedances of a given rainfall total accumulated over a given duration. It is implicit in this definition that the periods between exceedances are generally random. [0074]

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Backflow prevention device: A device, required by law, on an irrigation system that prevents water from re-entering the potable water lines once it flows into the irrigation pipes. [0254]

Bad ground: Ground unsuitable for the work, including fill liable to subsidence, ground containing cavities, faults or fissures, ground contaminated by harmful substances and ground which is, or becomes, soft, wet or unstable. [0222, 0251]

Balanced construction: Flush door construction where the facings on one side of the core are nominally equal in thickness, grain direction, properties and arrangement to those on the other side of the core, such that uniformly distributed changes in moisture content will not cause warpage. [0453, 0527]

Base: Layer(s) of material, forming the uppermost structural element of a pavement and on which the surfacing may be placed. [0222, 0271, 0276, 0278, 0282, 1145]

Base: Layer(s) of material forming the uppermost structural element of a pavement and on which the surfacing may be placed. It may be composed of fine crushed rock, natural gravel, broken stone, stabilised material, asphalt or Portland cement concrete. [1141]

Base coat: A plaster coat applied before the application of the finish coat. [0611]

Batch: A quantity of concrete containing a fixed quantity of ingredients and produced in a discrete operation. [0310, 0314, 0318]

Batch and load: Varies according to mixer types as follows:

- Central batch mixers: For mixers discharging into a tipper truck, a load may comprise more than one batch.
- Mobile batch mixers: A batch is deemed to be a load, a load must not comprise more than one batch.
- Continuous mixers: A batch is a load produced in a single discrete operation. [1132, 1133, 1134, 1135]

Batter: The face of an embankment or cutting, produced as a result of earthmoving operations involving cutting and filling. [0281]

Batter (AUS-SPEC):

- The uniform side slope of walls, banks, cuttings, etc. Usually expressed as a ratio of horizontal to vertical.
- The amount of such slope or rake, usually expressed as a ratio of horizontal to vertical, distinct from grade.

- To form a uniform side slope to a wall, bank, or cutting. [0041]

Bedding: Mixtures of materials which are applied to substrates in a plastic state and which dry, cure and adhere tiles to substrates:

- Adhesive bedding: Paving/tiling adhered by adhesives.
- Mortar bedding: Paving/tiling adhered in a cementitious mortar bed. [0275, 0631, 0632]

Bicycle path (cycleway): A path or path section intended for the exclusive use of cyclists, generally referred to as an exclusive bicycle path. [0044]

Binder: A bituminous material used for waterproofing the surface and holding an aggregate layer to the base. [1143]

Bitumen: A viscous material from the distillation of crude oil comprising complex hydrocarbons, which is soluble in carbon disulphide, softens when it is heated, is waterproof and has good powers of adhesion. It is produced as a refined by-product of oil.

- APP Bitumen: Bitumen modified with Atactic (meaning non-crystalline or amorphous) polypropylene wax to form a plastomeric sheet. The membrane is reinforced with fibreglass or non-woven polyester (NWP).
- SBS bitumen: Bitumen modified with Styrene Butadiene Styrene, a thermoplastic rubber that undergoes a phase inversion at elevated temperature and converts to an elastomeric material. The membrane is reinforced with fibreglass or non-woven polyester (NWP). [0411]

Bituminous cold mix: A mixture of bituminous binder with fine and coarse aggregates with or without filler. The bituminous binder may be cutback bitumen or bitumen emulsion. The materials may be mixed hot or cold but is spread and compacted cold. [1142]

Boiling water: Potable water at a temperature at or close to 100°C. [0815]

Bond breaker: A system preventing a membrane bonding to the substrate, bedding or lining. [0411, 0621]

Bonding conductor: Provides electrical connection between the lightning protection system and other metalwork and between various metal parts of a structure or between earthing systems. [0979]

Bonding treatment: A treatment of a substrate which improves adhesion of a plaster system. [0611]

Booking (book): The procedure of folding pasted surfaces together for easier handling, when applying paste onto wallcoverings. [0679]

Booster: In-line pressure booster pumping station used to increase the hydraulic gradient. [0072]

Borrow area: An area or excavation from which soil, clay, sand, rock or gravel has been excavated for a specific purpose. [0281]

Bound granular materials: Granular or subgrade materials to which a binder has been added to improve structural stiffness. [0042]

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Bound material: A granular or subgrade material to which a binder has been added to improve structural stiffness. [1141]

Branch: A duct with no terminals connected to it. [0791]

Breathability: The ability of certain plasters to allow the passage of moisture vapour (rather than water) and air through to the straw bales. [0323]

Built-up air handling plant: A custom made air handling unit, erected on-site on a building floor using standard panels and proprietary components. [0724, 0725, 0727]

Bulking: The increase in volume of a layer designated for stabilisation resulting from preliminary pulverisation and/or incorporation of secondary or primary stabilisation binder. [1113]

Bushfire attack levels (BAL): A method of measuring a site's potential exposure to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact as defined in AS 3959. It takes into consideration Fire danger index (FDI), the slope of the land, types of surrounding vegetation and the site's proximity to any building. [0013]

Bushfire prone area (AUS-SPEC): An area declared as likely to be subject to bushfire attack by the local council or a state government. [0013]

Butt joints (flooring): Floor units cross cut square with plain ends for joining over supports. [0383, 0655]

C

Cable support: Cable tray, cable ladders and cable mesh cable support systems. [0911]

Capability: The percentage of design water flow rate that the cooling tower is capable of cooling through the design temperature range at the design approach temperature with air entering at the design wet bulb temperature. [0713]

Carriageway: That portion of a road or bridge devoted particularly to the use of vehicles, that is between guide posts, kerbs, or barriers where these are provided, inclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes. [0041, 1151]

Carriageway concrete pavements: Reinforced concrete pavements. Does not include roller compacted concrete bases and subbases. [1152]

Catchment: A topographically defined area drained by a stream where all outflow is directed to a single point. [0074]

Catchment (area): A topographically defined area drained by a stream, river or reservoir of water (into a groundwater system). [0022]

Catchment area of any point: The limits from where surface runoff will make its way, either by natural or man-made paths, to this point. [0074]

Cationic bitumen emulsion: A binder material in which the suspended particles are positively charged. [1144]

Cationic emulsion: A type of bituminous emulsion where the dispersed particles comprise of a bituminous binder and are positively charged. [1131]

Ceiling unit: Tile, panel, plank, strip or open grid supported within a ceiling suspended system. [0531, 0533]

Cellular core door: Timber hollow core doors with cellulose mesh grid or honeycomb core encased by timber rails and stiles. [0453]

Cement matrix terrazzo: Facing aggregate in a cement based matrix. [0613]

Certification: A written assertion of facts. [0010, 0161]

Chain link fencing fabric: Diamond-pattern-woven fencing fabric manufactured from wire. [1196]

Changeable letter systems: Sign systems consisting of display boards or holders into which can be inserted removable individual letters, numbers, etc. [0581]

Changeable plate systems: Sign systems consisting of fixed plate holders to which may be attached or inserted removable interchangeable sign plates. [0581]

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Check-out: Examination of accuracy and condition of materials and components. [0164]

Checklist: Form completed during the manufacture/construction process verifying key steps. [0167]

Chilled water: Potable water at a temperature between 6°C and 15°C. [0815]

Clamp plate: A continuous metal plate bolted to a linear framing element that clamps a membrane in place. [0343]

Clay segmental pavers: Manufactured from clay, shale or argillaceous materials which may be mixed with additives. Clay pavers may have square, bevelled (chamfered), rounded or rumbled edges. They are generally rectangular in shape, with the length twice the width, plus 2 mm. [1145]

Cleaning: Removal of any deposit or accumulation of impurities, or any other foreign material and may include dispersion and removal of solids, physical scrubbing, draining and/or disinfection. [0171m]

Cleanout: A subsurface drainage inlet at the surface of the pavement, shoulder or surrounding ground surface. Also known as flushout riser and inspection point. [0043, 1171]

Clean water: Water conforming to one of the following:

- Water that enters the development site from an external source and has not been further contaminated by sediment within the site.
- Water originating from the site and does not require treatment to reach the required water quality level.
- Water that would not be further improved if it was to pass through the sediment trap for the site. [0022]

Clearance authority: Any authority covering statutory requirements relating to the project and requiring clearances for work in that particular area.

Clearances: A formal certificate, approval or condition issued by an authority to allow work to be carried out in a particular area. [0172, 0173, 0221]

Clearing: The removal of vegetation or other obstacles at or above ground before the commencement of earthwork, drainage, etc. [1151]

Clear zone: The horizontal width of space available for the safe use of an errant vehicle. It consists of the verge area and is measured from the nearside edge of the left-hand traffic lane. For divided roads, it is also measured from the offside edge of the right-hand traffic lane to the edge of the pavement for opposing traffic. [1194]

Closed system: A water distribution or circulation system in which the water does not come into contact with air during circulation and to which, in normal operation, no water is added. [0751, 0753]

Coarse aggregate: A general term for aggregates substantially retained on a sieve of specified size, commonly 4.75 mm. [1144]

Coating contractor: The protective coatings application contractor conducting the on- or off-site coating application works. [0345]

Coating manufacturer: The supplier and/or manufacturer of the protective coating materials used. [0345]

Coating system (floor sanding and finishing): Applied materials to enhance wear and protect the flooring material. [0656]

Cofferdam: A structure, usually temporary, built to support the surrounding ground or to exclude water and soil sufficiently to permit work to proceed safely without excessive pumping. [1353]

Cold room: A cool room designed to maintain a temperature between 0°C and 5°C. [0762]

Commissioning: Running of the plant and equipment to make sure there is flow through the pumping system, carrying out any necessary testing and making adjustments until it is ready and suitable for normal starting and running under service conditions. [0072, 1342, 1361, 1362]

Compactibility index: A comparative measurement used to determine the consistency and the workability of roller compacted concrete. [1131]

Competent person: A person who has, through a combination of training, qualification and experience, acquired knowledge and skills enabling that person to correctly perform a specified task. [1101]

Completion/completion of repairs/completion of works: The maintenance contract provides requirements for when the works are deemed complete, including that the works have been completed in conformance with drawings, schedules and specifications. [0171m]

Completion tests: Tests carried out on completed installations or systems, to demonstrate that the installation or system, including components, controls and equipment, operates correctly, safely and efficiently, and meets performance and other requirements. The contract administrator may direct that completion tests be carried out after the date of completion. [0171m]

Component layers (of wallcoverings):

- Decorative (top) layer: Consists of ink and a protective polymer coating applied to the top of the intermediate layer. The design and/or texture is printed using various methods such as gravure, flexography, surface printing and screen-printing.
- Intermediate layer (or the ground): It provides the surface upon which the decorative layer is printed and the background colour.
- Substrate or backing: The part of the wallcovering that adheres to the wall substrate. The backing material includes woven and non-woven fabrics and lightweight paper products. [0679]

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Compressed fibre cement sheets: Factory prefinished double faced autoclaved high density fibre cement sheets with square stone cut edges ground smooth and arrised. [0525]

Compulsory Intervention Level: A compulsory intervention is required when a distress or defect occurs at a severity beyond an assigned level. The evaluation is independent of consideration of Recording Level and Response Time. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Concrete class – normal: Concrete which is specified primarily by a standard compressive strength grade and otherwise in conformance with AS 1379 clause 1.5.3. [0274, 0310, 0314, 0612]

Concrete class – special: Concrete which is specified to have certain properties or characteristics different from, or additional to, those of normal-class concrete and otherwise in conformance with AS 1379 clause 1.5.4. [0274, 0310, 0314]

Concrete segmental pavers: Units of not more than 0.10 m² in gross plan area, manufactured from concrete, with top and bottom faces parallel, with or without chamfered edges and identified by the following shape types:

- Shape Type A: Dentated chamfered units which key into each other on four sides, are capable of being laid in herringbone bond, and by plan geometry, when interlocked, resist the spread of joints parallel to both the longitudinal and transverse axes of the units.
- Shape Type B: Dentated units which key into each other on two sides, are not (usually) laid in herringbone bond, and by plan geometry, when keyed together, resist the spread of joints parallel to the longitudinal axes of the units and rely on dimensional accuracy and accuracy of laying to interlock on the other faces.
- Shape Type C: Units which do not key together rely on dimensional accuracy and accuracy of laying to develop interlock. [0276, 1145]

Connecting strap: A short conductor for the connection of structures to the lightning protection system. [0979]

Construction joints: All joints other than fresh joints or where adjoining concrete shows signs of setting. [1131]

Consumable: Materials or components intended to be replaced within the service life of the associated plant or equipment. [0792, 0891, 0991, 1011]

Contamination of land: The presence of a substance in, on or under the land which is designated hazardous material and/or is at a concentration above that which is normally found in that locality, such that there presents a risk of harm to human health or to the environment. [0172, 0173]

Contour cultivation: Cultivation to prepare the rehabilitation area on the contour. On steep slopes the land is terraced or benched. [0281]

Contract administrator: Has the same meaning as architect or superintendent and is the person appointed by the owner or principal under the contract. [0171]

Contractor: Has the same meaning as builder and is the person or organisation bound to carry out and complete the work under the contract. [0171]

Control line: A line generally at or near the centreline of a road on which the design is based and from which measurements for setting out may [1132, 1133, 1134, 1135]

Control system (AUS-SPEC): A lighting control system comprising a combination of some or all of the following:

- Automatic sensing and control components.
- Computer interface for programming.
- Dimming systems.
- Manual overrides.
- Motion detection sensors (occupancy sensors).
- Timers. [1197]

Control system (lighting): A lighting control system comprising a combination of some or all of the following:

- Automatic sensing and control components.
- Timers.
- Manual overrides.
- Programming using a computer interface. [0951]

Cool room: A refrigerated space which is designed to maintain a temperature below 5°C and is used primarily for the storage of product. [0762]

Corrective action request: A formal advice/instruction to the contractor requesting action to eliminate the cause of a detected nonconformity. [0161]

Council: The Local Government Authority for the area where the work is carried out. [1152]

Critical fall height: The maximum free height of fall for which a surface provides an acceptable level of impact attenuation. [0262]

Cross bank (whoa-boy): An earth hump constructed across a track so that runoff is effectively diverted from it. Cross banks are designed to handle larger flows than cross drains, using one of the following methods:

- Infall cross bank: Used to direct water off the track surface where it is inappropriate to direct water to the side of the road.
- Outfall cross bank: Used to remove water from table drains at outfall locations. [0281]

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Cross drains: Drains of various forms that hinder the flow of water down a track and divert it across the track's surface. The capacity of the drain is defined by its cross-section. Cross drains are designed to handle smaller flows than cross banks but larger flows than can be controlled by crossfall drainage. [0281]

Crossfall (AUS-SPEC): The slope of the surface of a carriageway measured normal to the design or road centreline. [0041]

Crossfall drainage: Drainage which occurs when the surface of a track has sufficient cross slope to cause water to flow across and off the surface, rather than along it. Stormwater drainage for unsealed tracks can be classified as follows:

- Crown: Where water sheds from both sides.
- Infall: Where water flows into the hillside.
- Outfall: Where flow is away from the hillside. [0013, 0281]

Cubicle: A small space or compartment partitioned off, often within a wet area. [0525]

Culvert: A pipe or similar structure used to direct water under the track. [0281]

Curtain - continuous (shutter): A single metal sheet pressed to a horizontal ribbed profile. [0454]

Curtain - slatted (shutter): A curtain of horizontal interlocking slats, incorporating interlocking hinges extending the full width of the curtain. [0454]

Cushion head box: A plenum box fitted above a diffuser. [0746]

Custom-built assemblies: Low voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies manufactured to order and incorporating either purpose built or proprietary components or either purpose built or proprietary bus-bar assemblies. [0942]

Cutter oil: A light petroleum distillate (e.g. kerosene) added to bitumen to temporarily reduce its viscosity. [1143]

Cycleway: Portion of a road or footpath for the exclusive use of cyclists. [0041]

D

Date of completion: The date when:

- All excavation, backfill and temporary restoration of the road opening is completed and safe for use by traffic.
- Permanent restoration is completed. [1151]

Daywork: Work to be paid for by reference to number of work hours, plant hours and materials used with a margin being added to the actual cost for profit and overheads. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Daywork Rates: Charge out rates for labour, plant and vehicles which include the normal statutory and overhead loadings. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Decking: Intermittently-supported external flooring with drainage gaps between boards. [0383]

Decorative overlaid wood panels: Particleboard or fibreboard with a bonded decorative finishing surface such as thermosetting resin (low pressure melamine), PVC film, paper foils or wood veneer. [0511]

Default: Specified value, product or installation method which is to be provided unless otherwise documented. [0171]

Defect: Visible evidence of an undesirable condition in the asset affecting serviceability, structural capacity or appearance. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Defect Notice: Formal advice/instruction from the Superintendent to the Contractor regarding work that must be done to satisfy condition requirements or safety issues.

Delineator: Small retroreflectors or panels of retroreflective sheeting attached to guide posts to provide a coherent pattern of delineation of carriageway edges as an aid to night driving. [1193]

Demolition: The complete or partial dismantling of a building or structure, by pre-planned and controlled methods or procedures. [0201, 0202]

Dense graded asphalt: A mixture of coarse aggregate, fine aggregate, filler and bitumen. [1142]

Density ratio (soil): Percentage of the maximum density at optimum moisture content as determined by AS 1289.5.2.1. [0276]

Design life: The period of time for which it is assumed, in the design, that an asset will be able to perform its intended purpose with only anticipated maintenance but no major repair or replacement being necessary. [0171, 0171m]

Design parameters: Information used as the basis for design. It includes design requirements, performance criteria, performance parameters and similar terms. [0703]

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Design review - commissioning: A review of the design documents to determine conformance with the OPR, including coordination between systems and assemblies being commissioned, features and access for testing, commissioning and maintenance, and other reviews required by the commissioning plan. [0127]

Designated bushfire prone area (BCA definition): Land which has been designated under power of legislation being subject, or likely to be subject, to bushfires. [0185]

Designer: The professional responsible for the design of a portion of the project. [0127]

Destructive inspection (of trees): The washing away of all soil from a rootball to allow inspection of rootball development. [0255]

Diffuser: A supply air grille mounted in a ceiling or on the underside of a duct through which air is supplied and distributed within a room or interior space of a building. [0746]

Dilapidation record: The photographic or video and written record, before commencement of demolition work, of the condition of the portion of the existing building retained, adjacent buildings, and other relevant structures or facilities. [0201, 0202]

Discrepancy: A difference between contract information about the site and conditions encountered on the site, including but not limited to discrepancies concerning the following:

- The nature or quantity of the material to be excavated or placed.
- Existing site level.
- Services or other obstruction beneath the site surface. [0222]

Dismantle: The reduction of an item to its components in a manner to allow re-assembly. [0201, 0202]

Disposition: Action taken to resolve non-conformance (Lot specific). [0161, 0167]

Document: Record of information in written or graphical form. [0072]

Documented: Documented, as documented and similar terms mean contained in the contract documents. [0136, 0171]

Door frame: Includes jamb linings. [0453]

Doorset: An assembly comprising a door or doors and supporting frame, guides and tracks including the hardware and accessories necessary for operation.

- **Fire-resisting doorset:** A doorset which retains its integrity, provides insulation and limits, if required, the transmittance of radiation in a fire.
- **Smoke-doorset:** A doorset which restricts the passage of smoke. [0453]

Double detail joint: A joint formed by turning up and bonding the horizontal membrane to a vertical substrate and adding an overflashing of membrane material bonded to the vertical substrate and folded over and bonded to the horizontal membrane. In certain situations the double detail can be achieved by bonding an angle profile of membrane material to the junction prior to laying the membrane. [0411]

Double-twisted wire mesh: Non-ravelling mesh made by twisting continuous pairs of wires through three one-half (180°) turns to form hexagonal shaped openings. [0294]

Double/double seal: A seal consisting of two successive applications of binder each followed by an application of aggregate. [1143]

Drainage blankets (AUS-SPEC): A drain comprising a blanket of free-draining material. Typically used where a pavement intercepts a subterranean water source with substantial flows or the nature of the water-bearing strata is such that interception by formation or pavement drain is not possible. It is generally considered to be a structural component of the pavement system. [0043]

Drainage structures: Devices to control stormwater flowing into and through a stormwater drainage system including culverts, inlet and outlet structures, junction boxes, gully pits, drop structures, headwalls, wingwalls, energy dissipaters and ancillary hardware such as grates, frames and step irons as well as subsurface drainage pipes at pits, headwalls and wingwalls. [1354]

Drainage types:

- **Subsoil drains:** Drainage below the ground surface which collects subsurface water throughout its length of ground water or seepage from the subgrade and/or the subbase in cuttings and fill areas.
- **Formation drains:** Drainage systems designed to intercept water before it reaches the road/pavement structure. They are generally deeper than pavement drains and are usually remote from the pavement structure. Also known as cut-off drains.
- **Pavement drains:** Drainage systems designed to remove water from the subgrade and pavement materials. [0043]

Dripline: The most outer reach of a tree's branches. [1111]

Dry processed fibreboard (MDF): A panel manufactured by bonding lignocellulosic fibres (derived from wood or other materials) with a synthetic resin adhesive and curing under heat and/or pressure. The panels are manufactured with a forming moisture content of less than 20%. [0185, 0511, 0525]

Dual drainage: The major/minor approach to street drainage. [0074]

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E

Early age strength: A mean compressive strength at 7 days exceeding the values shown in AS 1379 Table 1.2. [0314, 0319]

Earth windrow: A soil ridge built along the track edge during construction or maintenance. Where used to direct runoff to a stable outlet, it is known as a windrow drain. [0281]

Earthing boss (terminal lug): A metal boss specially designed and welded to process plant, storage tanks, or steelwork to which earthing conductors are attached by means of removable studs or nuts and bolts. [0979]

Economic life: The period of time from the acquisition of an asset to the time when the asset, while still physically capable of fulfilling its function and with only anticipated maintenance, ceases to be the lowest cost alternative for satisfying that function. [0171]

Edge bonding: The tendency of some coating systems to glue the edges of strip flooring and parquet panels which prevents an even distribution of movement gaps. [0656]

Edge drains: Drainage of rigid pavements from the interface between the base and subbase. [1173]

Effective pipe length: The centre-line length dimension specified by the manufacturer and subject to permissible tolerances. [1352]

Efficiency index: The effectiveness of a curing compound in retaining moisture, assessed as a percentage of water retained in the test specimens relative to the uncoated specimens. [1132, 1133, 1134, 1135]

Elapsed delivery time: Time between the wetting of the concrete mix and the discharge of the concrete mix at the site. [0282]

Electricity distributor: Any person or organisation that provides electricity from an electricity distribution system to one or more electrical installations. Includes distributor, supply authority, network operator, local network service provider, electricity retailer or electricity entity, as may be appropriate in the relevant jurisdiction. [0171, 1197, 1342, 1362]

Embedded generator: Electricity generator connected to the local electrical distribution network. [0921]

Embedment material: Includes bedding, haunch support and overlay material. [0821]

Emergency access way: Access used to connect roads and provide alternative access and egress during emergencies where the traffic flow design does not allow two-way access. [0013]

Emergency repairs: Repairs to restore the normal operating state or safety of the plant or systems. [0792]

Emitter: A device used to control the rate at which water is applied to a specific area. [0254]

End-matched joints (flooring and decking): Floor boards tongue and grooved at the ends to allow jointing between supports. [0655]

End treatment: A device which protects vehicle occupants from injury in an impact with the end of the safety barrier. Can be either leading or departure end treatment. [1194]

Environment: The physical factors of the surroundings of human beings including the land, waters, atmosphere, climate, sound, odours, tastes, the biological factors of animals and plants and the social factor of aesthetics. [0172, 0173]

Environmental audits: A review of environment management practices, in particular the evaluation of a site for environmental liability. [0172, 0173]

Environmental impact assessment: A method for predicting environmental impacts of a proposed development including minimizing identified impacts. [0172, 0173]

Environmental management plan (EMP): A project or site specific plan describing the management of the environmental issues and considerations for the activity being undertaken. This applies to the design, construction and operation of the buildings, external works and infrastructure. [0172, 0173]

Equilibrium moisture content (EMC): For given conditions of humidity and temperature, the moisture content which timber approaches at which it neither gains nor loses moisture while the conditions of its environment are maintained.

Erosion: The wearing away of land by the action of rainfall, running water, wind, moving ice or gravitational creep. Soil detachment (erosion) occurs when the erosive forces exceed the soil's resistance, causing the soil particles to move. [1102]

Erosion classes in relation to soil types:

- Class A: Low soil erodibility. Brown and red soils derived from finer sediments and metasediments.
- Class B: High soil erodibility. Red soils on fine granites, fine sandstones and basalt.
- Class C: Very high soil erodibility. Grey and yellow soils derived from granites, sediment and metasediment, especially coarse grained types.
- Class D: Extreme soil erodibility. Unconsolidated sediment. This is unsuitable for perimeter tracks. [0281]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Erosion control measures (AUS-SPEC): Measures to prevent or reduce soil movement from wind, rain or flowing water from a construction site resulting from both natural processes and human activity. [0022]

Error: The measured value minus the true value of the particular quantity being measured. [0751, 0791]

Essential electric power: For the purposes of this worksection (Medical gas systems) and within the meaning of the term in AS 2896, essential electric power has the same meaning as vital in AS/NZS 3009. [0755]

Evaporative air cooler: A device that cools air by the evaporation of water. [0723]

Evaporative efficiency: When tested to AS 2913, the cooling performance of the equipment, representing the extent to which the available wet bulb depression will be achieved as the dry bulb temperature drops. [0723]

Expansion joint: A closing control joint with the joint surfaces separated by a compressible filler to allow axial movement due to thermal expansion or contraction with changes in temperature or creep. It may include unbound dowels to assist vertical deflection control. [0319]

Expansion ratio: The ratio of the maximum volume of the bitumen in its foamed state to the volume of the bitumen once the foaming is completely subsided. [1113]

Extended design domain (EDD): The design domain for the assessment of existing roads. EDD is a range of values below the lower bound of the NDD. [0041]

Extra-low voltage: Not exceeding 50 V a.c. or 120 V ripple-free d.c. [0921]

Extreme stress seal (XSS): A double/double seal with polymer modified binder used in both binder applications, on sites subject to large volumes and high percentages of heavy vehicles. [1143]

F

FBS-1 (fibre-bio-soluble) mineral wool: Insulation composed of bio-soluble glass or rock fibres. [0471, 0472, 0744, 0752, 0823]

Fabric pests: Insects which have the ability to feed on keratin, a proteinaceous constituent of wool and other animal hair. This includes insect species such as clothes moths, tapestry moths, carpet beetles and other insect species which do not digest keratin but can damage fabrics by chewing through. [0679]

Facework: Masonry intended to be exposed in a wall. [0331, 0334, 0335, 0523]

Fasteners: An alternative method to lacing wire used for binding operations. [0294]

Fault current limiters: Circuit opening devices designed or selected to limit the instantaneous fault current. [0941, 0942]

Feature: Any natural variation on or colour which affects timber appearance, including gum/resin veins, borer marks, checks and knots. The grade will determine the level of feature present. [0654, 0655]

Fibre batts: Flexible insulation supplied as factory cut pieces and composed of mineral wool (glass and rock fibre) or polyester fibre. [0471, 0472]

Fibre cement sheet linings: Treated cellulose fibre in a matrix of cement and sand autoclaved sheet, sealed on one side. [0511]

Fibreglass: Glass-fibre reinforced plastic (GRP). [0713]

Filling: Treatment to enhance the surface appearance by:

- Flood filling: To fill the pores of open-grained timber or minor cracks in parquetry.
- Stopping: To fill punched nail head cavities. [0656]

Filter layers: Used to prevent the loss of permeability in drainage layers from clogging by fine soil particles infiltrating from the subgrade (underlying soil). [0043]

Fine aggregate: A general term for aggregate that substantially passes the 4.75 mm. [1144]

Finish coat (rendering and plastering): The final coat of a coating system. [0611]

Finishing treatment (plastering): The treatment applied to a finish coat which may include processes and results. [0611]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Fire access route: A designated route established to separate bushfire hazard areas from developed areas and to provide access within and around the edge of the subdivision. It may be used during firefighting but may also be used for fire prevention. [0013]

Fire break: A gap in vegetation or other combustible material (or fuel) that acts as a barrier to slow or stop the progress of a bushfire. A fire break may also serve as a public road. [0013]

Fire hazard properties: To BCA A2.4. [0171, 0471, 0472, 0744]

Fire shutters: Rolling shutters which have a fire-resistance rating. [0454]

Flaking: The process of loosely folding a membrane back and forth upon itself in concertina-fashion to reduce stresses on the fibres of the membrane fabric by eliminating tight folds and creases. [0343]

Flexible guide post: A guide post that when impacted by a vehicle, deflects and returns to the vertical position without maintenance intervention. [1193]

Flexible pavement: A pavement which obtains its load-spreading properties from intergranular pressure, mechanical interlock and cohesion between the particles of the pavement material. [0042, 0271, 0282, 1141]

Flooring - continuously-supported: Flooring which is supported by, and directly fixed to, continuous structural supporting surfaces, including concrete slabs and sheet flooring subfloors. [0654, 0655]

Flooring - engineered: Manufactured flooring with wearing and decorative surfaces of timber or plastic laminated to supporting layers of plywood or MDF usually with tongues and grooves along the lengths of the boards. [0654]

Flooring - fitted: Flooring fitted between the walls of each room i.e. not platform floors. [0383, 0655]

Flooring - floating: Any manufactured flooring panel system not fixed to the subfloor. [0654]

Flooring - hard: Timber with a wearing surface not easily cut with an abrasive. [0656]

Flooring - intermittently-supported: Flooring which is supported by, and spans across joists or battens. [0383]

Flooring - mild: Timber with a wearing surface easily cut with an abrasive. [0656]

Flooring - sprung floor: A floating floor engineered to absorb shocks, usually fixed on resilient pads. [0654]

Flooring - strip flooring: Flooring made from machined timber with tongues and grooves along the length of the strips. [0655]

Fluoropolymer powder coating: Flush door panels with blockboard core: Door panels consisting of a core plate of timber strips laid edge to edge, and to which are bonded no less than two sheets of veneer on each face. [0527]

Flush door panels: Door panels with two plane faces which entirely cover and conceal its structure. [0527]

Flux oil: A petroleum distillate (e.g. diesel) added to bitumen to produce a long-term reduction in viscosity. [1143]

Footpath (pathway): A public way reserved for the movement of pedestrians, motorised wheelchairs and personal mobility devices. [0041, 0044, 1151]

Formation: The surface of the finished earthworks, excluding cut or fill batters. [0043]

Formation drains: Drainage of seepage, springs and wet areas within and adjacent to the formations. [1172]

Formwork: The surface, supports and framing used to define the shape of concrete until it is all self-supporting. Formwork types include:

- Jump formwork: Incrementally moved formwork.
- Lost formwork: Sacrificial formwork left in place.
- Slip formwork: Continuously slipped or moving formwork.
- Table forms: Prefabricated and re-usable formwork systems for slabs and beams. [0310, 0311]

Foundation level: The level at the underside of the 50 mm thick mass concrete blinding layer, below the reinforced concrete footing. [0292, 0293]

Freezer room: A cool room designed to maintain a temperature below 0°C. [0762]

Fresh joints: A joint where the pavement material on both sides of the joint has been placed within 3 hours from the time of mixing the material placed before to one side of the joint. [1131]

Functional performance test: Test of the dynamic function and operation of equipment and systems under various modes, using simulations, manual (direct observation) and monitoring methods. The systems are run through all the control system's sequences of operation, and components are verified as responding as intended for the documented sequence of operations. Functional performance tests are performed after construction checklists are complete. [0127, 0164]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

G

Gabion: Double-twisted wire mesh container, uniformly partitioned into internal cells, interconnected with other units and filled with rocks to form flexible, permeable, monolithic structures. [0294]

Geotechnical site investigation: The process of evaluating the geotechnical characteristics of the site in the context of existing or proposed construction. [0136, 0171]

Geotextile reinforced seal (GRS): The applications of C170 tack coat, geotextile or polymer modified binder into which aggregate is incorporated to provide a durable wearing surface with strain alleviating or other desirable properties. [1143]

Geotextile: A permeable synthetic fabric laid on soil, sand blinding, concrete or masonry substrates, serving to protect, separate, filter or drain. [0243]

Give notice: Give notice, submit, advise, inform and similar expressions mean give notice (submit, advise, inform) in writing to the contract administrator. [0136, 0171]

Gloss unit: Numerical value for the amount of specular reflection relative to that of a standard surface under the same geometric conditions. [0671, 0672]

Gloss: The optical property of a surface, characterised by its ability to reflect light specularly. [0671, 0672]

Gradient: The longitudinal slope of a road or path, usually represented as a ratio of one metre rise to the horizontal distance (e.g. 1:50) or expressed as a percentage (e.g. 2%). [0044]

Granolithic topping: A topping mix with the coarse aggregate restricted to between 2 and 3 mm. [0612]

Granular materials (AUS-SPEC): Granular materials with no significant capacity to resist tensile stresses. [0042]

Grasscloth wallpapers: Handcrafted natural fibre wallpaper made by applying grasses or vines onto a paper backing with glue. [0679]

Green concrete: Concrete which has set but not appreciably hardened. [0274, 0310, 0314, 0315]

Groups of timbers: Terms employed for that purpose in relevant Australian standards. [0185]

Guide post: Post used to mark the edge of the road carriageway. They assist the road user by indicating the alignment of the road ahead, especially at horizontal and vertical curves, and in some cases, provide a gauge with which to assess available sight distance. [1193]

H

Half-life: The time taken for the volume of the foamed bitumen to settle to half of the maximum volume achieved. [1113]

Header unit: Components which run perpendicular to the face of the wall, i.e. into the embankment. [0293]

Heated water: Water that has been intentionally heated. It includes hot water and warm water. [0823]

HEPA: High efficiency particulate air, using or containing a filter designed to remove 99.97% of airborne particles, measuring 0.3 µm or greater in diameter passing through it. [0792]

HF welding: The welding of polymer materials by heating them with high frequency electromagnetic waves. [0343]

High-build low profile latex coating: A water based coating designed to be used over textured coatings to increase the exposure performance of the system. [0672]

High level interface: Systems transfer information in a digital format using an open system interface. [0171, 0773]

High pressure decorative laminates (HPDL):

Panels consisting of core layers impregnated with phenolic and/or aminoplastic resins and a surface layer(s) impregnated with aminoplastic resins (mainly melamine resins).

Sheets consisting of a decorative face and layers of fibrous sheet material (e.g. paper) impregnated with thermosetting resins and bonded together under heat and pressure of at least 5 MPa. [0185, 0511, 0525, 0641]

High stress seal or reseal (HSS): The applications of C170 tack coat, geotextile or polymer modified binder into which aggregate is incorporated to provide a durable wearing surface with strain alleviating or other desirable properties. [1143]

High voltage: Exceeding low-voltage. [0921]

Hold point (AUS-SPEC): A mandatory verification position in the contract beyond which work cannot proceed without the designated authorisation. [0010, 0136, 0161, 0167, 1152]

Hold point (NATSPEC): The activity cannot proceed without the approval of the contract administrator. [0171]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Horizontal alignment (AUS-SPEC): The bringing together of the straights and curves in the plan view of a carriageway. It is a series of tangents and curves that may or may not be connected by transition curves. [0041]

Hot-dip galvanized: Zinc coated to AS/NZS 4680 after fabrication with coating thickness and mass to AS/NZS 4680 Table 1. [0171, 0802]

House signage: Internal and external project specific signs. [0581]

If required: A conditional specification term for work which may be shown in the documents or is a legislative requirement. [0136, 0171]

Illuminated signs: Signs consisting of cabinets enclosing an illuminated source, lighting translucent face panels bearing the specified signage. [0581]

Impact sound: Sound caused by impacts on building structure. Typical sources include footsteps, dropped objects on horizontal surfaces and the slamming of doors. [0472]

Imported topsoil: Similar to naturally occurring local topsoil, suitable for the establishment and ongoing viability of the selected vegetation, free of weed propagules and of contaminants, and classified by texture to AS 4419 Appendix 1, as follows:

- Fine: Clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, silty loam, loam.
- Medium: Sandy loam, fine sandy loam.
- Coarse: Sand, loamy sand. [0250, 0251]

Inadequate foundation material: Material beneath or adjacent to the proposed drainage structures with insufficient strength to support the structure and loads on the structure, or material with characteristics that would adversely affect the performance or construction of the drainage structure. [1341, 1351, 1361]

Incandescent lamp: Lamps covered in AS/NZS 4934. 2 including both tungsten filament and tungsten halogen types. [0951]

Incoming busbars: Busbars connecting incoming terminals to line side terminals of main switches. [0942]

Ingress protection: IP, IP code, IP rating and similar expression have the same meaning as IP Code in AS 60529. [0171]

Inspection: Activity such as measuring, examining, testing or gauging one or more characteristics of an entity and comparing the results with specified requirements in order to establish whether conformity is achieved for each characteristic. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Inspection and test plan: The document identifying the required inspections and tests of the works. [0161, 0167]

Inspection and test plans (ITP): A series of formal inspection and test plans, prepared by the coating contractor to reflect the specific inspection and testing that will be carried out on the surface preparation, coating application and the record keeping tasks to be undertaken. [0345]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Instruction: A document that specifies the key steps and sequence in the manufacture/construction for an activity and what materials and equipment will be used to achieve the required standard. [0167]

Integrated management manual: A document setting out the general policies, procedures and practices of an organisation. [0167]

Integrated management system: The organisational structure, responsibilities, procedures, processes and resources to make sure that the product or service meets requirements. [0167]

Intermediate posts: Fence posts positioned at regular, equally spaced intervals between corner and/or end posts, to provide support for the fencing material. [1196]

Intra-pavement drains: Drainage of pavement layers of a flexible pavement on steep grades and sag curves where water flows are likely to be more parallel than transverse to road alignment. The subbase material is a macadam crushed rock or open graded asphaltic concrete. [1173]

Investigative inspection: Any method of root inspection that involves the washing away of all or portions of the soil from the rootball to expose a section or all the roots. [0255]

J

Joinery door: A door leaf with either stiles and rails, or stiles, rails and muntins, framed together. A joinery door may also incorporate glazing bars.

- **Louvred door:** A joinery door with framed openings filled in with louvre blades.
- **Panelled door:** A joinery door with framed openings filled in with panels including glass. [0453]

Joints:

- **Construction joint:** A joint with continuous reinforcement provided to suit construction sequence.
- **Contraction joint:** An opening control joint with a bond breaking coating separating the joint surfaces to allow independent and controlled contraction of different parts or components, induced by shrinkage, temperature changes or other causes. It may include unbound dowels to assist vertical deflection control.
- **Control joint:** An unreinforced joint between or within discrete elements of construction which allows for relative movement of the elements.
- **Expansion joint:** A closing control joint with the joint surfaces separated by a compressible filler to allow axial movement due to thermal expansion or contraction with changes in temperature or creep. It may include unbound dowels to assist vertical deflection control.
- **Sealant joint:** A joint filled with a flexible synthetic compound which adheres to surfaces within the joint to prevent the passage of dust, moisture and gases.
- **Structural control joint:** A control joint (contraction, expansion and isolation) in structural elements when used with applied material and finishes.
- **Substrate joint:** A joint in the substrate which includes construction joints and joints between different materials.
- **Weakened plane joint:** A contraction joint created by forming a groove, extending at least one quarter the depth of the section, either by using a grooving tool, by sawing, or by inserting a premoulded strip. [0171]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

K

Kerbs and channels (gutters): Includes all forms of concrete channels (gutters), dish drains and mountable median and barrier kerbing. [1122]

Known history: Supplier documentation, demonstrating and enabling verification that the product was grown by essentially the same processes and under essentially the same system of control. [0255]

K_{vs}: The flow rate of water in m³/h through a fully open control valve that creates a pressure drop of 1 bar across the valve. [0771]

L

Lacing wire: Wire used to assemble and interconnect empty units to close and secure rock-filled units or used as internal stiffeners. [0294]

Landform: The type and shape of terrain, usually including topography, geological characteristics, coastlines, rivers and water bodies. [0041]

Large culvert unit: Culvert unit with a span exceeding 1200 mm up to 4200 mm and a height from 1200 mm up to 4200 mm. [1353]

Large tree: A tree grown in a container not less than 20 L or ex-ground with a minimum rootball diameter of 400 mm. [0255]

Latex extensible wall coating (or membrane coating): A non-aggregate flexible watertight finish. [0672]

Lay: The manner, direction and pitch in which the strands are laid around the centre of a rope, or in which the wires are laid around the central strand. Construction of steel rope is designated by two numbers. The first indicates the number of strands that make up the rope, the second number describes the number of wires that make up each strand. [0343]

Legibility distance: The maximum distance that the various types of traffic control signs or devices can clearly be seen under normal operating conditions and where there is no restriction to the line of sight. [0041]

Length of superelevation development: The transition of crossfall from a normal roadway on straight alignment to that of a fully superelevated crossfall on a circular curve. [0041]

Level of service: A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream such as speed and travel time, freedom to manoeuvre, traffic interruptions, comfort, convenience and safety and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. [0041]

Levels of gloss finish: When the specular direction is 60 degrees, surfaces with the following specular gloss reading is defined as follows:

- Full gloss: Over 85 gloss units.
- Gloss: Between 50 and 85 gloss units.
- Semi-gloss: Between 20 and 50 gloss units.
- Low gloss (low sheen): Between 5 and 20 gloss units.
- Flat finish (matt): Up to 5 gloss units. [0671, 0672]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Lining paper (wall liner): A thick, plain wallcovering, available in a variety of weights, installed under the decorative wallpaper as a preparatory or foundation layer to cover wood panelling, or smooth out rough, damaged or textured walls. They are generally applied horizontally over grooved panelling and vertically on concrete blockwork. They may also be installed horizontally instead of vertically to hide seams and be used instead of a primer/sealer. [0679]

Lippage: Height deviation between adjacent units. [0275, 0276, 0279, 0279p, 0282, 0631, 0632, 1145]

Liquid applied: A water-based formulation which cures to form elastomeric membranes. [0411]

Load: A single truckload of concrete comprising one or more batches. [1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135]

Load bearing construction (straw bale): Also known as Nebraska style where straw bale walls support the load from the roof and upper floor(s) without a structural frame. [0323]

Local (government) authority: A body established for the purposes of local government by or under a law applying in a state or territory. [0136, 0171, 0171m]

Longitudinal linemarking: All lines that are generally parallel to the traffic flow, such as centre, lane, edge, turn, continuity and transition lines and outline markings. [1191]

Lot (AUS-SPEC): Any part of the works that has been constructed/manufactured under a continuous operation of uniform conditions and is homogeneous with respect to material and general appearance. [0161, 0167]

Lot: A lot consists of any part of the works which has been constructed/manufactured under a continuous operation of uniform conditions and is essentially homogeneous with respect to material and general appearance. The whole of the work included in a lot is of a uniform quality without obvious changes in attribute values. [0272]

Louvres - continuous: Louvres that run continuously past, and are supported by, concealed framing or brackets. [0451, 0457, 0746]

Louvres - horizontal: Louvres that span between frames stiles, mullions or vertical supports. [0451, 0456, 0457, 0746]

Louvres - vertical: Louvres that span between frame heads and sills, or horizontal supports. [0451, 0457, 0746]

Low density soil: Soil for use on an artificial base material, e.g. roof top garden or large landscape containers. Such soils will usually be blends of mineral and organic compounds, and will typically have:

- Bulk density: 0.3 to 0.6 Kg/L.
- Organic matter: 10% to 40% by mass. [0251]

Low gradient flow diversion (drainage) technique: A flow diversion drain, channel or bank with a gradient sufficiently low to maintain subcritical flow along its length. [0022]

Low level interface: Systems transfer information via terminals and voltage free contacts. [0171, 0171m, 0773]

Low voltage: Exceeding extra-low voltage, but not exceeding 1000 V a.c. or 1500 V d.c. [0921]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

M

Main circuit supply busbars: Busbars connecting incoming functional unit terminals, or incoming busbars where no main switches are included, to outgoing functional unit terminals or outgoing functional unit tee-offs. [0942]

Maintenance Management System (MMS): A systematic approach to planning, budgeting and work, usually supported by software to assist in organising and analysing data on asset inventory and condition as well as on maintenance activities (e.g. type costs, productivity, location, history). [1403, 1503, 1603]

Maintenance, corrective: Maintenance performed, as a result of failure, to restore an item or asset to its optimal condition. [1501]

Maintenance, periodic: Routine maintenance of facilities, machinery and equipment to for smooth operations and minimum breakdowns. [1501]

Major system: The network of planned and unplanned drainage routes providing safe, well-defined overland flow paths for rare and extreme storm runoff events. It includes roads, natural channels, streams, culverts, community retention/detention basins and other facilities. [0074]

Mandrel: A short length of smooth pipe of internal diameter 20 mm - 30 mm greater than the external diameter of the slotted pipe being enclosed by filter fabric. [1171]

Manufacturers' and suppliers' recommendations: Recommendations, instructions, requirements, specifications (and similar expressions) provided in written or other form by the manufacturer relating to the suitability, use, installation, storage and/or handling of a product. [0136]

Manufacturer's recommendations: Recommendations, instructions, requirements, specifications (and similar expressions) provided in written or other form by the manufacturer and/or supplier relating to the suitability, use, installation, storage and/or handling of a product. [0171, 0171m]

Masonry: A preformed component, intended for use in masonry construction, either with or without mortar joints. [0292]

Match (pattern match): The point where the design matches at the seams. [0679]

Material R-Value: The thermal resistance ($m^2.K/W$) of a component calculated in conformance with AS/NZS 4859.1 clause 2.3.3.8. Material R-Value does not include air space or surface resistances. [0744, 0752, 0823]

MATV (Master Antenna Television): System that primarily provides access to terrestrial television signals but may also carry radio services. Terrestrial signals may be distributed at their original frequency or shifted to a more convenient frequency. In-house services may also be provided by modulating base band signals from an appropriate source. [0962]

Medical breathing air: For the purposes of this worksection (Medical gas systems) medical breathing air and medical air have the same meaning. [0755]

MELT: A public domain gating terminal. [1194]

Membrane: A thin and flexible sheet of fabric material. [0343, 0457]

Membrane liner: The waterproof barrier between the water and the substrate and as follows:

Seamless membrane liners: Low VOC emitting, single component, self curing liquid polymers applied directly to concrete or masonry substrates as a seamless film.

Sheet membrane liners: Ultra-violet resistant, flexible sheet membranes installed on concrete, masonry or stable soil substrates and with seams lapped and sealed. [0243]

Membrane plate: A metal plate that clamps the corner of a membrane to its support structure, or a pair of plates that clamp a membrane corner between them and are then attached by a hinged fitting to the support structure. [0343]

Membranes (waterproof): Impervious barriers to liquid water which may be:

- Installed below floor finishes.
- Installed behind the wall sheeting or render and termed External.
- Installed to the face of the wall sheeting or render and termed Internal.
- Applied in liquid or gel form and air cured to form a seamless film.
- Applied in sheet form with joints lapped and sealed. [0621]

Metal faced board: Sheet metal (usually stainless steel) adhesive fixed to moisture resistant particleboard. [0525]

Metallic-coated: Steel coated with zinc or aluminium-zinc alloy as follows:

- **Metallic-coated steel sheet:** To AS 1397. Metal thicknesses specified are based metal thicknesses.
- **Ferrous open sections zinc coated an in-line process:** To AS/NZS 4791.
- **Ferrous hollow sections zinc coated by a continuous or specialised process:** To AS/NZS 4792. [0171]

Mineral filler: A fine material, the majority of which passes a 75 μm sieve, derived from aggregate or other similar granular material. [1144]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Minimum gap sight distance: Critical acceptance gap that drivers are prepared to accept when undertaking a crossing or turning manoeuvre at intersections. [0041]

Minor road: All roads which become part of the public road system and are supplementary to arterial and sub-arterial roads. Minor roads may include local sub-arterial roads, collector roads, local roads, and access streets. The terminology of road hierarchy may be different in different states. Refer to the relevant State Road Authorities for more information www.australia.gov.au. [0041]

Minor system: The gutter and pipe network capable of carrying and controlling flows from frequent runoff events. It includes kerb and channels, inlet structures, open drains and underground pipes and on-site detention facilities. [0074]

Mix: The proportions of component materials in a quantity of concrete. [1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1142]

Mix (AUS-SPEC): The proportions of component materials. [1146]

Mobile shelving: Shelving or storage unit fitted with wheeled traction system. [0572]

Modified granular material: Granular materials to which small amounts of stabilising agent have been added to improve their performance without causing a significant increase in structural stiffness. [0042, 1141]

Moisture content (timber): The percentage by mass of water present in the timber. [0654, 0655]

N

NTU: A measure of water turbidity or the optical clarity of a liquid. [1102]

Natural soil: A soil that has been dug from the landscape and is presented for use with no more than minor amendment. This soil could be topsoil, subsoil or a mixture of them and have a bulk density greater than 0.6 Kg/L. [0251]

Net continuous rated output (or prime rating): Net continuous electrical output available at alternator terminals, not including the electrical power consumed by the generating set's dependent and essential auxiliaries. [0931]

Net short-time rated output (or stand-by rating): Net electrical output available from the generating set for 1 hour in every 12 hours at net continuous rated output, not including electrical power consumed by the generating set's dependent and essential auxiliaries. [0931]

Network Utility Operator: The entity undertaking the piped distribution of drinking water or natural gas for supply or is the operator of a sewerage system or external stormwater drainage system. [0171, 0171m, 0221, 0802]

New pavement: A combination of a base and surface course placed on a subgrade to support the traffic load and distribute it to the road bed for flexible pavements or rigid pavements. [0042]

No fines concrete: Material consisting graded coarse aggregate, typically to a single AS sieve size, bound together by a mixture of cement and water to supply sufficient strength. The result is an open textured cellular concrete with many voids and increased permeability. [1171]

Nominated mix: The designed mix submitted for approval. [1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1142, 1146, 1171]

Nominated mix (AUS-SPEC): This is the final selected mix. It nominates the type and source of components, target grading, binder content and volumetric properties of the mix. [1144]

Non-aggregate textured latex coating: A latex coating selected for aesthetic purposes to provide decorative profiles according to the application technique used. [0672]

Non-conformance: The non-fulfilment of documented requirements. [0010, 1403, 1503, 1603]

Non-conformance report: A mandatory (standard format) submission by the contractor that details the non-conforming work and the contractor's proposed disposition of the non-conformance. [0161]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Non-load bearing construction (straw bale): Straw bale walls supporting only their own weight, such as in infill panels, within some type of framed structure. [0323]

Non-rigid road safety barrier system: A road safety barrier system with elements designed to move substantially in a crash, and absorb energy from movement of the road safety barrier system and deformation of the vehicle. [1194]

Normal design domain (NDD): The design domain for a new road that defines the normal limits for the values of parameters that have traditionally been selected for new roads. [0041]

Notice of non-conformance: Formal instruction to the contractor of product non-conformance to documented requirements. It automatically creates a Hold Point and requires an NCR from the contractor. [0161]



Obtain: Obtain, seek and similar expressions mean obtain (seek) in writing from the contract administrator. [0136, 0171]

Opacity: The ability of a paint or textured and membrane coating to obliterate the colour difference of a substrate. [0671, 0672]

Open drains: All drains other than pipe and box culverts and include catch drains, channels (gutters) and kerbs and channels (gutters). [1112, 1121]

Open graded asphalt: A bituminous mix using aggregate containing only small amounts of fine material, and providing a high percentage of air voids. [1142]

Open system: A water distribution or circulation system that is not a closed system. [0751, 0753]

Organic soil: A general purpose soil (normally an amended natural soil or soil blend) that has:

Bulk density: > 0.6 Kg/L.

Organic matter: 15% to 25% by mass. Naturally occurring organic soil can be 95% organic by mass. [0251]

Organic waste: Includes all food wastes, vegetative wastes from land clearing and pruning operations, biosolids produced from the treatment of liquid wastes, garden wastes and forestry waste (bark and saw dust) and paper and cardboard products. [0172, 0173]

Other markings: All diagonal and chevron markings on the pavement including symbols, words, numerals and arrows, kerb markings and markings for parking. [1191]

Outer separator: The portion of the road reserve separating a through carriageway from a service road. [0041]

Overlay zone: The part of the trench backfill immediately over the utility service, for a maximum of 300 mm. [1151]

Owner: Has the same meaning as principal. [0127, 0164]

Oxidation of bitumen: A binder which becomes hard and brittle as a result of chemical attack by oxygen in the presence of heat and sunlight. [0042]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

P

PVC membrane: Flexible plastic sheet membrane (vinyl). [0411]

Packaged air conditioning: DX one-piece package or split system with total cooling capacity when tested to AS/NZS 3823.1.1 or AS/NZS 3823.1.2, standard test condition T1:

- Room air conditioner: < 8 kW(r).
- Packaged air conditioner: ≥ 8 kW(r). [0721, 0722]

Packaged air handling unit: A proprietary AHU manufactured off site, factory assembled and type-tested. [0724, 0725, 0727]

Paint (AUS-SPEC): In this worksection implies pavement marking paint. [1191]

Paint or coating system: A product in liquid form, which when applied to a surface, forms a dry film having protective, decorative or other specific technical properties. [0671, 0672]

Parquet: Timber mosaic parquet panels or wood block parquet bonded to a subfloor either directly or over an underlay, as follows:

- Mosaic parquet panels: Pre-assembled timber finger modules held together to form tiles or panels.
- Wood block parquet: Rectangular blocks of timber with length a multiple of width (e.g. 260 x 65 mm) laid individually to produce a pattern. [0655]

Partial inspection (of trees): A method of exposing a section of a root system to enable inspection of root development by washing the soil away in a wedge-shaped section from the stem to the extremity of the rootball. This soil can be gently replaced so the tree is not damaged. [0255]

Particleboard: A panel manufactured under pressure and heat from wood particles and/or lignocellulosic material with the addition of an adhesive. [0185, 0511, 0525]

Partition - fully demountable: A partition system in which any component may be demounted without damage, using only small hand tools, and subsequently reassembled without cutting, trimming or refinishing. [0520, 0521]

Partition - glazed: A partition system consisting of a suite of exposed sections forming door and window frames, ceiling channels, sills, glazing and accessories; and generally intended for use in conjunction with framed and lined partition systems. [0520, 0524]

Partition - semi demountable: A partition system in which the major components are designed to be removed and reused but panels or linings, which are likely to be damaged during removal, are not. [0520, 0521]

Patch plate glass panel fixings: Glass panels linked by bolting to metal plates. [0462]

Pathway: See footpath. [0041]

Pavement (AUS-SPEC): The portion of a carriageway placed above the subgrade for the support of, and to form a running surface for, vehicular traffic including subbase and base course. [0041, 1151]

Pavement interface drains: Drain the interface between pavements with different structures and may be oriented transversely or longitudinally. [1172]

Pavement marking: All longitudinal linemarking, transverse lines, raised pavement markers and other markings placed on the road to control traffic movement or parking. [1191]

Pavers: Units made from clay, stone, precast concrete, ceramic, terrazzo and/or other inorganic raw materials, generally over 20 mm thick, used as coverings for horizontal surfaces. Larger pavers are often referred to as flags. [0275, 0276, 0279]

Pedestal: The structure directly supporting the pavers, including head, base, column, any adjustment and any locking devices. [0279]

Performance audit (Process audit, technical procedure audit, methods audit): An evaluation of whether nominated methods and procedures are being adhered to in practice. [0161]

Perimeter roads: Part of the asset protection zone. They provide a separation between the building and the bushfire hazard by acting as a wide, permanent and low maintenance fire break. [0013]

Perimeter track: A track constructed and/or maintained expressly for fire management purposes. [0281]

Perimeter tracks: A track constructed and/or maintained expressly for fire management purposes. [0013]

Periodic maintenance: Planned routine maintenance of plant and equipment (proactive), including fire safety measures and statutory requirements. [0792, 0891, 0991]

Permanent control measures: Measures/works implemented to control run-off water quality beyond the construction and maintenance stages. [0022]

Permanent marks: Survey control marks that are permanent by nature and are uniquely defined in the state control survey. Also known as State survey marks (SSM) or Bench marks (BM). [0136]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Permeable base: A free-draining bound layer, capable of draining both surface water and preventing water accumulation from the subgrade below. The flow of water through this layer is retarded only by the cross slope and any obstructions. [0043]

Permeable pavers: Segmental paving units designed and manufactured for PICIP, to permit rapid infiltration of rainfall. [1145]

Pipe surround: Includes pipe overlay, pipe side support, side zone and haunch zone. [0224, 0821]

Pipe: Includes pipe and tube. [0171]

Plan area: The Works area. [1131, 1132, 1133, 1134]

Plan transition: The length over which widening and shift is developed from the 'tangent-spiral' point to the 'spiral-curve' point; i.e. the length between the tangent and the curve. [0041]

Plant establishment period: The period between the date of practical completion and the end of the defects liability period. [0256]

Plaster: A mixture of binders, aggregate and water which is applied to substrates in a plastic state and dries and cures to a hard surface which may subsequently be decorated:

- Cement plaster: Contains Portland cement as the principal binder.
- Gypsum plaster: Contains hydrated or anhydrous calcium sulfate as the principal binder. [0323, 0611]

Plastering system: One or more coats of plaster and associated treatments comprising some or all of the following in sequence:

- Base coat 1 or 2.
- Bonding treatment.
- Finish coat.
- Finishing treatment. [0611]

Plastering: The process of coating the framing or solid surfaces of a building with a plastic material which hardens and then may be decorated or remain self-finished. [0611]

Platform flooring: Flooring laid over the whole of the joisted floor structure prior to the erection of external and internal wall frames. [0383]

Plenum box: A lower velocity (larger volume) duct element behind an air grille intended to allow equalisation of air flow over the air grille. [0746]

Pliable building membrane: To AS/NZS 4200.1 and equivalent to sarking-type materials as defined in the BCA. [0471]

Plywood types: To AS/NZS 4491. [0185]

Point fixed glazing: May include the following:

Bolt assembly: Glass panels separately supported by bolting to the structural substrate.

Spider fitting assembly: Glass panels fixed to each other and to a structural support system with bolts and spider links that incorporate a ball joint to allow for independent movement in the glass panels.

Entrapped laminated glass assembly: A spider fitting assembly for tempered laminated glass bolted within the inner glass pane only.

Entrapped insulated safety glass assembly: An entrapped laminated glass assembly that accommodates a double glazed insulating unit. [0462]

Pollution incident: An incident or set of circumstances during or as a consequence of which there is, or is likely to be, a leak, spill or other escape of a substance as a result of which pollution has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur. [0172, 0173]

Polyurethane: Water or solvent based formulations which moisture cure to form an elastic rubber membrane. [0411, 0411pmapei]

Portable operator's terminal: A device that is portable, not permanently connected and used for human communication with the system. [0771]

Post extension: An extension of the fence post above the normal height of chain-link fabric, which may be angled or vertical, to which barbed wire may be attached. [1196]

Powder coating: The process of preparing, applying, fusing and curing a thermoset powder coating material to a substrate.

- Thermoset powder coat: A mixture of finely ground particles of pigment and resin sprayed on to a prepared substrate. Charged powder particles adhere to electrically grounded surfaces until heated and fused into a smooth coating in a curing oven.
- Polyester powder coating: Uses an enhanced polyester resin.
- Fluoropolymer powder coating: Uses PTFE (poly tetra fluoro ethylene) for aluminium substrates. [0673]

Pozzolan: A siliceous or alumina siliceous material that, in finely divided form and in the presence of moisture, chemically reacts at ordinary temperatures with calcium hydroxide released by the hydration of portland cement or lime to form compounds possessing cementitious products. Pozzolanic materials include ground granulated blast furnace slag and flyash which may be combined with lime or cement to form cementitious binders. [1113, 1141]

Practical completion or defects free completion: The requirements for these stages of completion are defined in the relevant building contract for the project. [0171]

Precast concrete: Concrete building elements, cast in moulds and cured away from the final structural position, and then transported, lifted and fixed into position. [0316]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Pre-commissioning: Preparation of plant or equipment so that it is in a safe and proper condition and ready for commissioning and operation. It includes all aspects of plant operation such as safety, electrical, mechanical and instrumentation and testing of components. [1342, 1361, 1362]

Prefabricated geocomposite drain: A proprietary product typically consisting of a plastic core wrapped in geotextile material, functioning as a single or second stage filter. Also termed as geocomposite edge drain and strip filter drain. These drains can be installed in narrower trenches than traditional pipe drains. [0043, 1171]

Prefilled gabion: A gabion assembled and filled, then lifted and transported before installation. [0294]

Preformed shower base: A preformed, prefinished vessel (including integral upstands) installed as the finished floor of a shower compartment, and provided with a connection point to a sanitary drainage system. [0621]

Primary treatment SQID: Removal of the majority of gross pollutants and coarse-medium grained sediments by screening or sedimentation, e.g. GPT's, trash racks, sediment trap. [0074]

Prime: An application of a primer to a prepared base, without cover aggregate. [1143]

Primer: An oil alkyd based or acrylic based coating used to improve bonding of wallcoverings to hard, glossy, slick, slippery or non-porous surfaces. They are formulated to have a uniform porosity for maximum bonding of wallcovering to the substrate and provide sufficient slip for positioning of the wallcovering during hanging. [0679]

Primer (AUS-SPEC): A bituminous material of low viscosity and low surface tension used in priming. [1143]

Primer, prime coat: The first coat of a painting system that helps bind subsequent coats to the substrate and which may inhibit its deterioration. [0671, 0672]

Primer/sealer: An oil alkyd based or acrylic based coating which combines the functions of a sealer and a primer. [0679]

Primerbinder: A material, more viscous than a primer, and required to act both as a primer and binder, and used in primersealing. [1143]

Primerseal: An application of a primerbinder with a cover aggregate to a prepared base. [0042, 1143]

Principal: Principal has the same meaning as owner, client and proprietor and is the party to whom the contractor is legally bound to construct the works. [0121, 0136, 0171, 1403, 1503, 1603]

Process Audit: An assessment to evaluate whether established methods and procedures are being adhered to in practice. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Product: The result of a set of interrelated or interacting activities which transforms inputs into outputs. [0161]

Product Audit: An assessment of the conformity of the product with the documented technical requirements. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Product audit (Conformance audit, Service audit): An assessment of the conformity of the product with the specified technical requirements. [0161, 1403, 1503, 1603]

Production assessment: An assessment procedure for concrete specified by strength grade, carried out by the supplier on concrete produced by a specific supplying plant and based on the statistical assessment of standard compressive strength tests on concrete. [0310, 0314]

Production mix: A mix produced by a supplier using a stationary mixing plant to meet the documented requirements. [1142, 1144, 1146, 1171]

Professional engineer (AUS-SPEC): A person who is listed or eligible for listing on the National Professional Engineers Register (NPER) and has appropriate experience and competence in the relevant discipline at the relevant time. [0136]

Professional engineer: As defined by the BCA. [0010, 0171]

Progressive inspections: Inspections that are required progressively on a component during the course of the project. [0136]

Project assessment: An assessment procedure for concrete specified by strength grade, specified at the customer's option, which provides additional test data for the statistical assessment of concrete supplied to a specific project. [0310]

Property access: Access from a public road system to private land and habitable buildings for firefighting. [0013]

Proprietary: Identifiable by naming the manufacturer, supplier, installer, trade name, brand name, catalogue or reference number. [0136, 0171, 0171m]

Proprietary assemblies: Low voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies available as a catalogue item, consisting of the manufacturer's standard layout and equipment. Minor modifications are permissible to accommodate equipment and accessories, whilst retaining standard format. [0941, 0942]

Proprietary luminaires: Luminaires available as a catalogue item. [0951, 1197]

Protected species: Plants identified by Council or other relevant authorities as protected species. [1152]

Protective underlay and overlay: A layer of puncture resistant geotextile. [0243]

Prototype: A full size mock-up of components, systems or elements to demonstrate or test construction methods, junctions and finishes, and to define the level of quality. [0171]

Provide: Provide and similar expressions mean supply and install and include development of the design beyond that documented. [0136, 0171]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Public roads: Includes the perimeter road and internal road system of any urban or rural subdivision. [0013]

Q

Qualified surveyor: A surveyor who is eligible for membership of the Spatial Sciences Institute as a certified engineering surveyor. [0161]

Quality assurance representative (QAR): Appointed by the principal for a specific project and responsible for the auditing, review and surveillance of procedures and documentation required by the contractor's approved Quality plan. [0161]

Quality checklists: Forms completed during the manufacture/construction process verifying key steps, and records required for the Quality register. Checklists apply to each identified lot of work. [0161]

Quality design checklists: Forms completed during the design process verifying key steps, and records. [0010]

Quality management representative (QMR): Also known as Project quality representative, appointed by the contractor for a specific project with the authority and responsibility for the implementation and operation of the Quality plan, so that QMS requirements are not subordinated to design and productivity. [0161]

Quality management system: The organisational structure, responsibilities, procedures, processes and resources for implementing quality management. [0161]

Quality management system requirements: The administrative activities affecting quality that will be implemented and controlled so that the product or a service meets documented quality requirements. [0161]

Quality package: A designated part of the works, which may include the whole works, for which an individual quality system is required. [0160]

Quality register: The files containing all quality control records including test results, completed check lists, certificates of compliance and consignment dockets for materials procured. [0161]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

R

Ramp: An inclined access way that has a constant gradient anywhere between 1:14 and 1:20. [0044]

Rated currents: Continuous uninterrupted current ratings within the assembly environment under in-service operating conditions. [0941, 0942]

Rated short-circuit currents: Maximum prospective symmetrical root mean square (r.m.s.) current values at rated operational voltage, at each assembly incoming supply terminal. [0941, 0942]

Reaction time: The time taken for a driver to perceive and react to a particular stimulus and take appropriate action. It is measured in seconds. [0041]

Reconstruction: Treatments requiring full removal and replacement and/or improvement of the existing pavement structure including subbase, base course, and surface course. [0042]

Record drawings: Record drawings has the same meaning as as-installed drawings, subsequently altered, as-built drawings and work-as-executed drawings. [0171m]

Record drawings: Record drawings has the same meaning as as-installed drawings, as-built drawings and work-as-executed drawings. [0171]

Recording Level: State of distress or defect exceeding a defined severity and/or extent. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Records (AUS-SPEC): Documents and data, no longer subject to alteration, that provides evidence of activities performed. [0010]

Recover: The disconnection and removal of an item in a manner to allow re-installation. [0201, 0202]

Recovered/reclaimed materials: Material previously used in a building or project which is then re-used in another project. The material may be altered, re-sized, refinished, or adapted, but is not reprocessed in any way, and remains in its original form. [0171m]

Redevelopment site: A site that had (or was originally zoned to have) a lower density development than is proposed. [0074]

Redressing: Dressing back the surface of the original face of the stone. [0333]

Referenced documents: Standards and other documents whose requirements are included in this specification by reference. [0171]

Register: A supply air grille mounted in a wall or on the side of a duct. [0746]

Registered testing authority:

- An organisation registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) to test in the relevant field; or
- An organisation outside of Australia registered by an authority recognised by NATA through a mutual recognition agreement; or
- An organisation recognised as being a Registered Testing Authority under legislation at the time the test was undertaken. [0136, 0161, 0171]

Rehabilitation: Resurfacing, restoration and rehabilitation work undertaken to restore serviceability and to extend the service life of an existing road. This may include partial recycling of the existing pavement, placement of additional surface materials, or other work required to return an existing pavement, including shoulders, to a condition of structural or functional adequacy. [0042]

Relative compaction (of a core specimen): The ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the mass per unit volume core specimen to the average mass per unit volume of the standard cylinders. [1134, 1135]

Relative compaction: The ratio between the field bulk density and the bulk density of the job mix when compacted in the laboratory. [0272, 1133]

Relative level tolerance: Maximum deviation from a 3 m straightedge laid on the surface. [0272, 0274, 0275, 0276, 0277, 0279, 0279p, 0282, 1145]

Reliability: The reliability of the pavement design performance process is the probability that a pavement section designed using the process will perform satisfactorily over the traffic and environmental conditions for the design period (life), that is outlast its design traffic before major rehabilitation is required. [0042]

Render, rendering: Plaster, plastering, usually single coat and usually cement:lime:sand. [0323, 0611]

Repair: Unplanned, corrective maintenance to building fabric, plant and equipment to restore the function, appearance, strength and longevity appropriate with the age and past service of the asset. [0171m]

Repairs: Unplanned/corrective maintenance (reactive). [0792, 0891, 0991]

Replace/replacement: Replacement of components on a regular cycle on a like for like basis, e.g. repainting, replacement of air conditioning plant. [0171m, 0792, 0891, 0991]

Required: Required by the contract documents, the local council or statutory authorities. [0136, 0171]

Reseal: A seal applied to an existing sealed, or asphalt surface. [1143]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Residual binder: The volume of bituminous binder at 15°C including the volume of any polymer, crumb rubber and flux oil but not including the volume of any cutter oil, water, emulsifier or adhesion agent. [1143]

Residual bitumen: Bituminous material obtained by processing the residue from the refining of naturally occurring crude petroleum. [1113]

Resilient floor coverings classification: To BS EN ISO 10874. [0651]

Resin based seamless floor finish: Any combination of a resin based flooring system that combines two part resins, with or without an aggregate, to provide a continuous floor coating without joints except those that may already exist in the substrate. [0657]

Resolution: The smallest difference between indications of a displaying device that can be meaningfully distinguished. [0751, 0791]

Response Time: Allowable period (calendar days) for rectification of distress or defect after registration. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Rigid guide post: A guide post which when impacted by a vehicle, fails by fracturing or remains intact and straight, but not vertical. [1193]

Rigid pavement: A pavement composed of concrete or having a concrete base course. [0282]

Rigid pavements (AUS-SPEC): A pavement composed of concrete or having a concrete base course. [0042]

Rigid road safety barrier system: A road safety barrier system where there is no observable dynamic deflection. The deformation is contained in the impacting vehicle. [1195]

Road authority: An authority with legislated responsibility for the management and maintenance of roads. [1152]

Road network: A framework for movement by other modes, including pedestrian, bicycle and bus and plays a vital role in supporting neighbourhoods and town centres. [0041]

Road reserve: The strip of public land between abutting property boundaries, specifically gazetted for the provision of public right of way. It includes the road carriageway, as well as footpaths, verges and landscape. [0041]

Road safety barrier system: A physical barrier separating the work area and the travelled path, designed to resist penetration by an out of control vehicle and as far as reasonably practicable, to redirect out of control vehicles back into the travelled path. [1101]

Rock (AUS-SPEC): Monolithic material with volume greater than 0.5 m³ in sites which cannot be removed until broken up by explosives, rippers or percussion tools. For support purposes material hardness on the Mohr scale not less than 3 and not deteriorate on exposure to the atmosphere. [1112]

Rock filled mattress: Double-twisted wire mesh container, uniformly partitioned into internal cells, approximately 300 mm high, interconnected with other units and filled with rocks. [0294]

Rock: Monolithic material with volume greater than 0.3 m³ which cannot be removed until broken up by rippers or percussion tools. [0222]

Roller compacted concrete: A relatively dry concrete mix with very low slump and compacted using smooth drum rollers. [1131]

Room dividers: Proprietary systems comprising overhead tracks and carriers supporting doors or panels which are linked, or can be linked, to provide complete partition-type enclosures within defined limits, and which may be opened by sliding and stacking to the sides of openings, inclusive of manufacturer's standard operating gear, hardware, and accessories necessary for satisfactory performance.

- **Accordion doors:** Double-walled dividers in which the walls comprise twin rows of paired folding door panels, or equivalent paired folding walls of flexible materials attached to pantograph frames, the pairs linked together at the centre and suspended from the points of linkage.
- **Folding doors:** Centre-hung door panels hinged together, stacking by sliding and pivoting.
- **Operable walls:** Partition panels independently suspended and stackable, with provision for linking together at the vertical edges and for preventing lateral movement at the bottom when closed. [0527]

Room fan coil unit (FCU): A unit having a supply air flow not less than 400 L/s and consisting of casing housing coils and a direct drive fan designed for mounting exposed within a room. The casing may also house filters and other items. Includes manufacturer's variations within a range of this type of unit mounted concealed with or without connected ducts. [0724, 0725, 0726, 0727]

Rope edge: An edge seam incorporating rope or chord reinforcement. [0343]

Roundabout: A form of intersection channelisation in which traffic circulates clockwise around a central island and all entering traffic is required to give way to traffic on the circulating roadway. [0041]

Rubber: Polymeric material, either natural or synthetic that is elastomeric. [0262]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

S

Safe intersection sight distance

(SISD): Relates to an overall check that vehicles utilising the intersection have sufficient visibility to allow reaction and deceleration so as to provide adequate stopping distance in potential collision situations. [0041]

Safety barrier system: A longitudinal structure which restrains and/or redirects, in a controlled manner, vehicles which are out of control. A safety barrier system includes one or more safety barriers with associated end treatments and transitions. [1194]

Sail track: A lipped channel extruded section designed to retain the rope edge of a membrane against the structure to which the sail track is fixed. [0343]

Sample: A physical example that illustrates workmanship, materials or equipment, and establishes standards by which the work will be judged. It includes samples, prototypes and sample panels. [0171, 0310, 0314, 0318]

Sanding – basic: Sanding procedures resulting in an even plane surface free of irregularities. [0656]

Sanding – finish: Sanding procedures resulting in a surface suitable for the application of the coating system. [0656]

Screen: Includes sunscreens, trafficable sunscreens, external louvres and blinds, shutters, awnings and pergolas fixed to building facades or openings to control sunlight and/or provide privacy, to screen plant and equipment, or to provide an architectural feature. It applies to fixed, adjustable, operable and automatically controlled types. [0457]

Seal: A sprayed application of bituminous binder into which aggregate is incorporated. A sprayed seal may incorporate more than one application of binder and aggregate and may also be combined with a layer of geotextile fabric. [1143]

Seals:

- Double/double: Two applications of binder and two applications of aggregate.
- Single/single: A single application of binder and a single application of aggregate. [0042]

Sealer (wall coverings): An oil alkyd based or acrylic based coating for sealing porous substrates so that adhesives are not absorbed into the wall and there are no bleed throughs to the wallcovering. [0679]

Sealer: A product used to seal substrates to prevent the following:

- Materials from bleeding through to the surface.

- Reaction of the substrate with incompatible top coats.
- Undue absorption of the following coat into the substrate. [0671]

Sealing: Treatment to:

- Prevent excessive penetration of coating system.
- Prevent edge bonding by the coating system. [0656]

Secondary treatment SQID: Removal of the majority of coarse, medium and fine grained sediments, as well as a significant proportion of the pollutants attached to sediments, by enhanced sedimentation and filtration, e.g. infiltration basins and wet ponds. [0074]

Section: A length of pipeline which can be effectively isolated for testing, e.g. by means of main stop valves. [1341, 1361]

Sediment: Sediment is the result of erosion, and consists of small detached soil particles.

Sedimentation occurs when the transportation of detached soil particles ceases or slows and the soil particles then settle or fall out of suspension. [1102]

Sediment control measures (AUS-SPEC): Measures to reduce the impact of erosion by trapping and retaining sediment before it is discharged into the surrounding environment. Flowing sediment is captured and held in place long enough for it to settle. [0022]

Select fill: Backfill material with known properties and grading placed and compacted in layers. [1351]

Selected material zone: The top part of the upper zone of formation in which material of a specified higher quality is required. [1112, 1151, 1152, 1172, 1173, 1361]

Selvedge wire: Terminal wire used to edge the wire mesh perpendicular to the double twist by mechanically wrapping the wires around 2.5 times minimum or by inserting it throughout the twists and folding one mesh length. [0294]

Semi-flexible guide post: A guide post which when impacted by a vehicle, fails by bending but can be straightened with maintenance intervention. [1193]

Separated path: A path divided into separated sections one of which is designated for the exclusive use of cyclists and an alternate section for other path users. [0044]

Service road: A roadway parallel to and separated from an arterial road to service adjacent property. They are usually continuous. [0041]

Service: After sales' service, repairs, maintenance. [0160]

Setback: The distance required, through planning provisions, to separate a building from the bushfire hazard, street frontage or adjacent buildings. [0013]

Shade structure: A tensioned membrane structure having the primary purpose of providing shade to a surface. [0343]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Shadecloth: A knitted or woven fabric designed for external use with a weave designed to provide a specified amount of shade. [0343, 0457]

Shallow embankments: Embankments less than 1.5 metres depth from the top of pavement to natural surface. [1112]

Shared path: A paved area particularly designed (with appropriate dimensions, alignment and signing) for the movement of cyclists and pedestrians. [0044]

Shotcrete: Cement concrete, containing aggregate up to 13 mm in size, applied from a spray nozzle by means of compressed air. [0318]

Shoulder: The portion of formed carriageway that is adjacent to the traffic lanes and flush with the surface of the pavement. [0041, 1151]

Shoulder width: The measurement taken from the outer edge of the traffic lane to the edge of usable carriageway and excludes any berm, verge, rounding or extra width provided to accommodate guideposts and guard fencing. [0041]

Shower tray: An internal or external liquid applied or sheet membrane system used to waterproof the floor and the wall/floor junctions of a shower area. [0621]

Shrub: A woody perennial plant smaller than a tree, usually having permanent stems branching from or near the ground. [0255]

Side friction factor (f): A measure of the frictional force between the pavement and the vehicle tyre. [0041]

Sight distance (AUS-SPEC): The distance, measured along the carriageway, over which the visibility occurs between the driver and an object or between two drivers at specific heights above the carriageway in their lane of travel. [0041]

Single/double seal: A seal consisting of a single application of binder followed by a double application of aggregate. [1143]

Single/single seal: A seal consisting of a single application of binder followed by a single application of aggregate. [1143]

Site rock: Rocks selected for salvage. [0251]

Site sections: The site divided into sections based on the catchment area draining to each permanent drainage structure in the works, including the following:

- Access and haulage tracks.
- Borrow pits and stockpile areas.
- Compound areas, including Contractor's facilities and concrete batching areas. [1102]

Site topsoil: Soil excavated from the site which contains organic matter, supports plant life, conforms generally to the fine-to-medium texture classification to AS 4419 (loam, silt, clay loam) and is free from:

- Stones more than 25 mm diameter.
- Clay lumps more than 75 mm diameter.

- Weeds and tree roots.
- Sticks and rubbish.
- Material toxic to plants. [0222, 0250, 0251]

Size (sizing): A liquid painted onto walls to prepare them for the wallpaper. It creates a uniform porosity so that wallpaper adheres evenly. [0679]

Size index: Numerical expression of the size or physical bulk of a tree stock above ground. [0257]

Slab: A portion of concrete base bounded by joints or free edges. [1133, 1134, 1135]

Slab, mismatched: Where any joint meets a slab and is not continued across that slab. [1133, 1134, 1135]

Slab, odd-shaped: A slab is considered odd-shaped if:

- The ratio of the longer dimension to the shorter dimension exceeds 1.6 or if the joint pattern produces an angle of less than 80° between two adjacent sides.
- It contains blockouts, for example, for drainage structure. [1133, 1134, 1135]

Slip sheet: A sheet used to isolate the membrane system from the supporting substrate or from the topping or mortar bedding. The most common material is polyethylene. [0411]

Small culvert unit: Culvert unit with a span up to 1200 mm and a height up to 1200 mm. [1353]

Small trees: Tree or shrub grown in a container less than 20 L (other than tubes or plant cells) or ex-ground trees of size index less than 35. [0255]

SMATV – L Band: MATV system where satellite signals are distributed in native L Band QPSK at the Intermediate Frequency delivered by the LNB. [0962]

SMATV – QAM: MATV system where satellite signals received at the dish are transmodulated at the headend and distributed as QAM at frequencies below 860 MHz. [0962]

Softboard (insulation boards): Also known as Canite™, insulating board is available with a fine textured finish on one side or finished with 2 coats of matt white casein-kaolin paint. The reverse side is natural finish with a heavier texture. [0185]

Soil blend: A general purpose soil derived from the blending of two or more of sand, natural soil material or organic materials, and with a bulk density and organic matter content to meet site specific requirements. [0251]

Soldier course: A course of whole or trimmed rectangular pavers at the pavement restraint edge. [0276]

Sound insulation (isolation): Reduction of sound energy passing through building elements. [0472]

Space factor: Ratio of the sum of the cross sectional areas of the installed cables to the internal cross sectional area of the conduit. [1391]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

SPD: Surge protection device. [0921]

Special care locations: Locations in which patients are dependent on specific gases such as oxygen, nitrous oxide, medical breathing air, medical suction, e.g. anaesthetizing area, recovery room, intensive care units (adult, child or neonatal), coronary care unit. [0755]

Special processes: Those processes, the results of which cannot be directly examined to establish full conformance. Assurance of satisfactory conformance depends on evidence generated during the process. [0161]

Specimen: A portion of a sample which is submitted for testing. [0310, 0314, 0318]

Speed (85th percentile): The speed at or below which 85% of the vehicles travel:

- Design speed: A speed fixed for the design and correlation of those geometric features of a carriageway that influence vehicle operation.
- Desired speed: The speed over a section of a road adopted by a driver as influenced by the road geometry and other environmental factors.
- Operating speed: The speed for an existing road at a time when traffic volumes are low and which allows a free choice of speed within the road alignment. [0041]

Spoil: Surplus excavated material. [1112]

Sprayed concrete: Concrete pneumatically applied at high velocity on to a surface. Application may be either a wet or dry process, to produce a sound homogeneous product with a surface finish reasonably uniform in texture and free from blemishes. [0319]

Stabilisation: The process by which the intrinsic properties of a pavement material are altered by the addition of a stabilisation binder and/or granular material to meet performance expectations in its operating, geological and climatic environment. [1113]

Stabilisation binders: Materials that are used for the purpose of improving the properties of a subgrade or pavement. They are categorised in terms of their main constituents. [1113]

Stabilised material: Any material which has been stabilised. [1113]

Stabiliser: A specialised plant/machine with a centrally mounted mixing chamber, that can be connected to a watercart for moisture control and allows uniformity of mixing and depth control during the stabilisation process. [1113]

Staining: Treatment to alter the colour of the timber surface. [0656]

Standard trade common names: To AS/NZS 1148. [0185]

Start response time: Total elapsed time from receipt of start signal to final connection to load. [0931]

Start-up: The initial starting or activating of dynamic equipment including executing construction checklists. [0164]

State fire authority: An organisation authorised to manage fire and emergency services within a state. It is also responsible for providing development guidelines and controls in bushfire prone land for that state. [0013]

Statutory authority: A public sector entity created by legislation, that is, a specific law of the Commonwealth, State or Territory. [0136, 0171]

Statutory signage: Signs prescribed by the BCA and statutory authorities. [0581]

Steep gradient flow diversion technique: A flow diversion drain, channel or chute with gradient sufficiently steep to cause supercritical flow within its length. [0022]

Stepping: The relative surface level of adjacent paving elements within the expanse of the main pavement. [0631, 0632]

Stiffeners: Wire used for support of facing by connecting the front panel to the back panel of the gabion. [0294]

Stone cladding: Non-loadbearing facing units of natural stone or cast stone, mechanically fixed with structural fixings to the structural background or to precast concrete units, used as both external cladding and internal lining. [0433]

Stopping sight distance (AUS-SPEC): The sum of the braking distance and the distance the vehicle travels at a design speed during a reaction time of 2.5 seconds. [0041]

Stormwater management plan: A plan to manage the stormwater quantity and quality within a catchment and protect receiving water features, such as the protection of existing waterways, lakes and wetlands. [0074]

Strain alleviating membrane (SAM): The application of polymer modified binder into which aggregate is incorporated to provide a durable wearing surface with strain alleviating or other desirable properties. [1143]

Strain alleviating membrane interlayer (SAMI): The application of a polymer modified binder into which aggregate is incorporated. A SAMI is used as an interlayer between an asphalt wearing course and underlying layers to provide alleviation from tensile strains developed beneath it. [1143]

Strainer posts: Fence posts at significant variations in levels and at intervals, as documented, with either bracing stays or bracing cables to achieve the required tension of support cables and chain-link fabric. [1196]

Straw bale: A compressed rectangular mass of the straw left over after grain heads are removed, bound with steel wire or polypropylene twine. [0323]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Straw: The plant structure from grains (or grasses) between the root crown and the grain head. Straw types include wheat, rice, barley and oat. [0323]

Stretcher unit: Components running horizontally and parallel to the face of the wall. [0293]

Strip: Rectangular cross-section bar/strip. [0979]

Structural sealant: Cold liquid applied, single-component or multicomponent, chemically curing elastomeric structural silicone sealant complying with ASTM C1184. [0462]

Structural silicone glazing: A glazing method in which the glass is adhered to the framing system with a structural sealant. [0462]

Structure-borne sound: Sound waves transmitted within the building structure and re-radiated into other spaces as airborne sound. Typical sources include direct impact from dropped objects and vibrating machinery. [0472]

Sub-branch: A duct connected to one or more terminals. [0791]

Sub-catchment: A topographically defined area drained by a tributary or branch drain of a primary stream, river or main draining catchment. [0022, 0074]

Sub-pavement drains: Drainage of the pavement layers where the subbase is not a macadam crushed rock. [1173]

Subbase: The material laid on the subgrade below the base either for the purpose of making up additional pavement thickness required over the subgrade, or to prevent intrusion of the subgrade into the base, or to provide a working platform. [1141]

Subbase: Material laid on the subgrade (or selected material), below the base, either for the purpose of making up additional pavement thickness, to prevent intrusion of the subgrade into the base, or to provide a working platform. [0222, 0271, 0282]

Subcontract: A contract arranged by a head contractor for the performance of various parts of the work by other contractors, while retaining liability to the Principal for the satisfactory performance of the work. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Subcontractor:

A person or organisation, other than the principal, having a contract with the contractor for the provision of part of the works. [0171]

Subfloor: The structure that supports the flooring (e.g. concrete slabs or sheet flooring). [0383, 0654, 0655]

Subgrade: The trimmed or prepared portion of the formation on which the pavement, footing or slab is constructed. Generally taken to relate to the upper line of the formation. [0222]

Subsoil drains: Drainage of ground water and/or the pavement in cuttings. [1172]

Substrate: The surface to which a material or product is applied. [0243, 0262, 0275, 0411, 0526,

0611, 0612, 0613, 0621, 0631, 0632, 0651, 0652, 0657, 0671, 0672, 0673]

Superelevation (AUS-SPEC): A slope on a curved pavement selected to enhance forces assisting a vehicle to maintain a circular path. [0041, 0043]

Superintendent: Superintendent has the same meaning as Contract Administrator or Principal's representative. The Superintendent may be party to the Contract or appointed by the Principal to administer the Contract. The powers, duties and authorities of the Superintendent are covered in the Contract. These can be changed in writing at any time during the contract. [0136, 1403, 1503, 1603]

Supply: Supply, furnish and similar expressions mean supply only. [0136, 0171]

Surfacing: An impact-attenuating surface consisting of one or more material components cast in situ, formed into a sheet, tile or other continuous surface where the underlying protective properties of the impact surfacing remain constant with consecutive and/or repeated use. [0262]

Surveillance: Continuing evaluation of the status of procedures, methods, conditions, products, processes and services and analysis of records to assure that the quality requirements will be met. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Survey mark: A survey peg, bench mark, reference mark, signal, alignment, level mark or any other mark used or intended to be used for the purpose of setting out, checking or measuring the work. [0136]

Suspended frameless glass assembly: Glass units are suspended at the top edge and spider fitting point links fix the glass panels all the way down to the floor. Stiffening for wind action is provided by glass fins or tension truss units. [0462]

System audit: An examination of the documented quality management system represented by the quality manual, quality plan and quality register to evaluate their effectiveness in meeting the requirements of Australian Standards and the contract documents. [0161]

Systems, subsystems, equipment and components: Where these terms are used together or separately, they mean as-built systems, subsystems, equipment, and components. [0127, 0164]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

T

Table drain: Excavated open channels, running parallel with and forming part of the track formation. Table drains direct runoff to disposal areas further downslope. [0281]

Tee-off busbars: Busbars connecting main busbars to incoming terminals of outgoing functional units. [0942]

Temporary control measures: Measures required to control and filter the run-off from areas disturbed by the contractor's activities. [0022]

Tensioned membrane structure: The total structure comprising the tensioned membrane(s), supporting structures, rigging, foundations and existing structures to which they are attached. [0343]

Tensioned membrane: A thin cloth or sheet that is held in a predetermined 2- or 3-dimensional shape under permanent tension.

The shape and the tension are interrelated and designed to safely carry the permanent and imposed loads (such as those resulting from wind actions) in a predictable manner. [0343, 0457]

Terminal (mechanical services): A supply, return or exhaust diffuser, grille or equivalent device discharging air into, or drawing air from, a space. [0791]

Terminal, termination: Fittings fixed to the ends of wire ropes for the attachment of other fittings or building elements. [0343]

Termination bar: A preformed strip for securing sheet membranes to wall substrates at their top termination line. [0243]

Terrazzo: Mixtures of binders, marble or glass aggregates and water, dried, cured, ground to expose the aggregate, sealed and polished to provide a finished surface. [0526, 0613]

Tertiary treatment SQID: Removal of the majority of sediments, attached pollutants and dissolved pollutants by sedimentation, filtration and biological uptake, e.g. constructed wetlands. [0074]

Tests – completion: Tests carried out on completed installations or systems and fully resolved before the date for practical completion, to demonstrate that the installation or system, including components, controls and equipment, operates correctly, safely and efficiently, and meets performance and other requirements. The superintendent may direct that completion tests be carried out after the date for practical completion. [0136, 0171]

Tests – pre-completion: Tests carried out before completion tests, including:

- **Production:** Tests carried out on a purchased item, before delivery to the site.
- **Progressive:** Tests carried out during installation to demonstrate performance in conformance with this specification.
- **Site:** Tests carried out on site.
- **Type:** Tests carried out on an item identical with a production item, before delivery to the site. [0136, 0171]

Thermoplastic material: In this worksection implies thermoplastic pavement marking material. [1191]

Thimble: An insert placed in an end loop of wire. [0343]

Thrie beam: Triple corrugated beam component of a public domain non-rigid road safety barrier system. [1194]

Tiles – cementitious: Cement based prefinished tiles. [0631, 0632]

Tiles – dry-pressed: Tiles made from a finely milled body mixture and shaped in moulds at high pressure. Also known as Type B. [0631]

Tiles – extruded: Tiles whose body is shaped in the plastic state in an extruder then cut to size. Also known as Type A. [0631]

Tiles – industrial cast: Tile products of reconstituted stone. Also known as manufactured stone. [0632]

Tiles – natural stone: Tiles cut from natural stone. [0632]

Tiles – terrazzo – cementitious: Manufactured cementitious terrazzo tiles formed in a suitable machine to give sufficient compaction and density to the finished surface, and moisture cured before grinding and honed at the place of manufacture. Thickness usually 35 mm. [0632]

Tiles – terrazzo – resin: Manufactured terrazzo tiles with the facing aggregate in a resin matrix and pre polished. Thickness usually up to 22 mm. [0632]

Tiles: Thin slab made from clay and/or other inorganic raw materials used generally as coverings for floors and walls and adhered to continuous supporting substrates. [0631, 0632]

Time of concentration: The time required for storm runoff to flow from the most remote point on the catchment to the outlet of the catchment or to the inlet of a drainage structure within the catchment. [0074]

Tolerance: The permitted difference between the upper limit and the lower limit of dimension, value or quantity. [0136, 0171]

Top dressing: A soil which is suitable for surface application to lawn. [0251]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

Topping: Mixture of binders, aggregate and water applied to substrates in a plastic state and dried and cured to a hard surface. [0612]

Topping function:

- Levelling: Topping placed to receive applied floor finishes.
- Wearing: Topping placed to act as the finished floor. [0612]

Topping method:

- Bonded or post applied: Topping which is bonded to a hardened substrate from which laitance has been removed and to which a bonding agent has been applied.
- Floating: Topping which is separated from a hardened substrate by a resilient layer.
- Monolithic or wet applied: Topping placed on a plastic substrate so that a chemical bond is created between the substrate and the topping.
- Separated: Topping which is separated from a concrete subfloor by a membrane. [0612]

Total air quantity: The sum of air flows to connected terminals, branches or sub-branches under the conditions of measurement. [0791]

Total system SHGC: Solar heat gain coefficient as defined by BCA and tested in conformance with NFRC 200. [0451, 0456]

Total system U-Value: Thermal transmittance as defined by BCA and tested in conformance with NFRC 100. [0451, 0456]

Traffic control plan (TCP): A drawing showing signs and devices arranged to warn traffic and to guide it around, past or, if necessary, through a work site or temporary hazard. [1101]

Traffic controller: A person whose duty is to control traffic at a work site. [1101]

Traffic lane: That part of the roadway set aside for one-way movement of a single stream of vehicles. [0041]

Traffic lane width: Traffic lanes are measured to the face of the kerb or to the lane line for multi-lane roads or roads with shoulders. [0041]

Traffic management plan (TMP): A set of procedures, which may include drawings, showing how traffic is to be managed during construction. The plan describes the proposed work activities, their impact on the roadway and road users, and how these impacts are being addressed. [1101]

Transition beam: Corrugated beam used for the changeover from a thrie-beam to a W-beam road safety barrier system. [1194]

Transition zones: Hand paved concrete which is cast in otherwise mechanically paved concrete, such as at transverse construction joints in mechanically paved work. [1133, 1134, 1135]

Transverse lines: All lines that are marked at right angles to the general traffic flow, such as Stop/Give way lines and pedestrian crosswalk lines. [1191]

Treatment train: Sequencing of SQUID's to optimise treatment performance. [0074]

Trial mix: Trialling of the nominated mix to demonstrate that the mix design conforms to the documented requirements. [1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1171]

Trunk drains: Large capacity channels or conduits which carry runoff from local street drainage systems to receiving waters including natural or artificial channels, transitions and hydraulic structures, culverts and road crossings, naturally occurring ponds and lakes, artificial detention or retention storages. [0074]

Turnbuckle: A coupling device comprised of a central body internally threaded at both ends, into which threaded fittings with opposite handed threads are inserted, allowing tension between the coupled items to be increased or decreased by rotation of the central body, and without causing rotation of the fittings. [0343]

Type A blankets: Blankets constructed to provide continuity of a sheet flow of water under fills, to collect surface seepage from a wet seepage area or for protection of vegetation or habitat downstream of the road reserve where a fill would otherwise cut the flow of water. [1174]

Type B blankets: Blankets constructed to intercept water which would otherwise enter pavements by capillary action or by other means on fills and to intercept and control seepage water and springs in the floors of cuttings. [1174]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

U

Undercoat: An intermediate coat formulated to prepare a primed surface or other prepared surface for the finishing coat. [0671, 0672]

Underlay: A non-structural layer of sheet material or in situ levelling material on the substrate to provide a smooth and level surface. [0631, 0651, 0652, 0654, 0655]

Uninterruptible power supply (UPS): Battery operated static inverter system with automatic controls to provide electrical power in the event of an interruption to the primary supply. [0937]

Unsuitable material: Material not suitable for support of pavement or layer of fill including:

- Material showing deformation, rutting, softness, yielding, distress or instability under proofrolling or the loading from construction machinery.
- Topsoil, peat or any organic material.
- Soluble material, e.g. gypsum or salt rock.
- Susceptible to scouring or classified as Emerson Class number 1 or 2. [1112]

Useful life: The earliest estimated age of the membrane at which it can no longer carry its design ultimate loads. [0343]

Utility authority: Refer to Principal. [1152]

V

VAV terminal: VAV box has the same meaning as VAV terminal. [0747]

Validation: Confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled. [0010, 0161]

Vapour permeable (breathable) membrane: A flexible membrane material, normally used for secondary waterproofing that allows for the transmission of water vapour. [0471]

Variable refrigerant flow (VRF) system: A direct expansion refrigeration system consisting of multiple indoor units connected to a single outdoor unit. VRF system has the same meaning as multiple split system. [0721]

Variable room identification systems: Changeable plate systems incorporating fixed room numbers and removable name strips. [0581]

Vebe testing: A flow test on a vibrating table, used as a measure of workability in a stiff mix. [1132, 1133, 1134, 1135]

Vehicle movement plan (VMP): A drawing showing the preferred travel paths for vehicles associated with a work site entering, leaving or crossing the through traffic stream. [1101]

Verge (rural): Defined area of the formation in rural roads outside the shoulder at the top of the batter slope. [0041, 1151, 1152]

Verge (urban): That portion of the road formation not covered by the carriageway or footpath. [0041, 1151, 1152]

Verification: Provision of evidence or proof that a performance requirement has been met or a default exists. [0010, 0136, 0171, 0171m]

Vertical alignment (AUS-SPEC): The longitudinal profile along the centreline of a road consisting of series of grades and vertical curves. [0041]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

W

W-beam: Double corrugated beam component of a public domain non-rigid road safety barrier system. [1194]

Waffle raft slab: A stiffened raft slab with closely spaced ribs separated by straw bales, constructed on the ground and with slab panels suspended between ribs, over the straw bales. [0323]

Wallcovering: A flexible sheet of sized paper, fabric or vinyl, laminated or printed with a repeating pattern for pasting on walls as a decorative finish and protection. [0679]

Wallpaper type:

- **Unpasted:** Papers with no paste applied to the backing. Paste is applied at the installation stage by brush or a pasting machine.
- **Pre-pasted:** Papers with a cured adhesive applied to the backing which can be activated with water.
- **Paste the wall (non-woven):** Papers installed by applying paste to the wall rather than the paper. The paper can be peeled in one piece. [0679]

Water agency: An authority, board, business, corporation, Council or local government body with the responsibility for planning or defining design, construction and maintenance requirements for a water supply and/or sewerage system. [1341, 1342, 1362]

Water resistant (WR): The property of material that restricts moisture movement and will not degrade under conditions of moisture. [0621]

Water sensitive urban design: Design principles aimed at improving the sustainable management of the urban water cycle. It integrates the planning and design of urban water cycle, water supply, waste water, stormwater and groundwater management, urban design and environmental protection. [0074]

Waterproof (WP): The property of a material that does not allow moisture to penetrate through it. [0621]

Waterproofing systems: Combinations of membranes, flashings, drainage and accessories which form waterproof barriers and which may be:

Loose-laid.

Bonded to substrates. [0621]

Weather – cold: Ambient shade temperature less than 10°C. [0274, 0310, 0314, 0318, 0319]

Weather – hot: Ambient shade temperature greater than 30°C. [0274, 0310, 0314, 0318, 0319]

Weed: An invasive plant that degrades natural areas, reduces the sustainability or affects the health of people and animals. [0172, 0173, 1111]

Weak link: A connection assembly with a reliably known strength and identified by permanent marking. [0343]

Weir: The raised spillway of a waterfall or the opening on a skimmer outlet. [0243]

Wet area: An area within a building supplied with a floor waste. [0621, 0631, 0632]

Wet processed fibreboard (hardboard): A panel material manufactured from lignocellulosic fibres (derived from wood or other materials) with application of heat and/or pressure, the bond of which is derived from the felting of the fibres and the panels are manufactured with a forming moisture content greater than 20%. [0185, 0511]

Wickets: Doors side-hung on the vertical guide and interlocking with the closed curtain. [0454]

Windrows: A shallow ridge of material formed by the action of a grader (or other) blade during in situ cutting or mixing operations. [1141]

Wire netting: Hexagonal-pattern-woven mesh manufactured from metallic-coated or uncoated (bare) wire. [1196]

Witness point: A nominated position in the manufacture/construction stages of the contract where the option of attendance may be exercised by the Superintendent, after notification of the requirement.

Witness point (AUS-SPEC): A nominated position, in the different stages of the Contract, where the option of attendance may be exercised by the Superintendent, after notification of the requirement. [0136, 0161, 1152]

Work Order: Written direction from the Superintendent to perform a particular work activity to a specific work method and agreed material/labour/plant quantities and value. [1403, 1503, 1603]

Works: All labour, plant, equipment and materials required to complete a project in conformance with the contract documents. [0161]

Workstation: A system comprising an assembly of demountable acoustic screens, work tops, mobile pedestal or credenza storage units, drawer units, individual bookshelves, ceiling ducted services with power pole or floor ducted cable enclosures, and accessories necessary for satisfactory assembly and installation. [0571]

DEFINED TERMS IN NATSPEC

X

Y

Z

Zone of influence: A foundation zone bounded by planes extending downward and outward from the bottom edge of a footing, slab or pavement and defining the extent of foundation material having influence on the stability or support of the footings, slab or pavement. [0222]

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