

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – An enclosed container for storage of liquids. Some tanks may incorporate treatment (e.g. septic tanks). Ensure only tanks owned and used for the Park are captured. Do not capture assets that are part of the council's waste water, or water supply network.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Artwork

Most tanks will not have an artwork component. Some tanks however may be painted or decorated and have an artwork component.

2. Ownership

See definitions section. Tanks servicing Council buildings will be Council owned. Tanks servicing private buildings are privately owned.

3. Tank Use

- Domestic** – Tank constructed to service the building (water supply, wastewater, etc).
- Fire Fighting** – Contents are for fighting fires. May be a tank or a pond.
- Heating** – Not applicable to water.
- Irrigation** – Tank contents are used for irrigation.
- Stock** – Tank contains livestock drinking water. May be tank or pond.
- Vehicles** – Not applicable to water.

4. Tank Contents

What does the tank contain?

- Diesel**
- Petrol**
- Sewerage**
- Water**
- Gas**

5. Construction Material

See the definitions section for a full list of construction materials.

6. Capacity

How much can the tank hold? All capacities should be in Litres.

7. Re-locatable

Can the tank be moved and used in another location?

PHOTOS



Plastic/Polyethylene Water Tanks



Concrete and Fibreglass Water Tanks



Buried Septic Tank. Vent and Access exposed.



Modern Concrete Septic Tank with Exposed Top

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

8. Construction Style

- a. **Pre-Cast** – Concrete tank cast into shape off-site and transported ready made to site for installation.
- b. **Pre-Fabricated** – Plastic or steel tank fabricated off-site and transported ready made to site for installation.
- c. **Sectional** – Pre-made sections of tank made off site and joined together during installation.
- d. **Cast In-Situ** – Tank cast as part of the installation.
- e. **Masonry** – Bricks or stones joined by mortar.
- f. **Welded** – Metallic plates fused together.
- g. **Riveted** – Metallic plates fastened together with bolts or rivets.

PHOTOS



Wastewater Tank/Pump Chamber

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Ponds constructed to hold water for livestock or fire fighting are also considered tanks.

Water tanks supplying water troughs on CCC parks land are generally Council owned. Exceptions are any makeshift tanks which are private.

Wastewater tanks are installed underground. Visible parts of the tank range from the top of the tank through to only a vent pipe visible. Care is required to ensure they are captured and classified correctly.

Reservoirs, pump stations, manholes and overflow chambers that are part of the Council water supply or wastewater systems are not to be captured as tanks. Examples of these assets are shown below.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A device designed to move fluids through mechanical action. Pumps are able to be detached from their motors and replaced separately. Ensure only pumps owned and used for the Park are captured. Do not capture assets that are part of the council's waste water, or water supply network.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Artwork

Motor driven pumps will not have an artwork component. Hand pumps have an artwork component.

2. Service

What fluid does the pump transfer?

- a. **Drainage** – Stormwater
- b. **Sewerage** – Wastewater
- c. **Potable Water** – Potable water

3. Pump Function

Where in the network is the pump?

- a. **Booster** – A booster pump is mounted in-line to increase pressure.
- b. **Primary** – Primary pumps feed the network from a raw water source.
- c. **Secondary** – Secondary pumps feed the network from a tank on another network.
- d. **Standby** – Pump that runs only when other pumps have failed/broken down.

4. Pump Purpose

What has the pump been installed for?

- a. **Booster** – Pump increases pressure.
- b. **Main** – Pump supplies reticulation.
- c. **Sump** – Pump drains a sump or tank.
- d. **Well** – Pump installed to supply from within a well.
- e. **Cooling** – Cooling water pump.
- f. **Flushing** – Flushing pump.
- g. **Fuel** – Fuel transfer pump.
- h. **Secondary** – Secondary pump.

5. Usage Class

- a. **Standby** – Pump that functions when another pump has broken down.
- b. **Non Standby** – Primary Pump.

PHOTOS



Pump and Motor on Irrigation System



Hand Pump Installed in a Park. This pump has an artwork component.

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

6. Pump Source

Where does the pump suck from?

- a. **Well 1** – Well number 1.
- b. **Well 2** – Well number 2.
- c. **Well 3** – Well number 3.
- d. **Well 4** – Well number 4.
- e. **Well 5** – Well number 5.
- f. **Well 6** – Well number 6.
- g. **Well 7** – Well number 7.
- h. **Well 8** – Well number 8.
- i. **Well 9** – Well number 9.
- j. **Tank** – Water tank.
- k. **Wetwell** – A chamber designed to fill with liquids.
- l. **Drywell** – A chamber designed to remain dry.
- m. **Multiple Wells** – More than 1 well.

7. Vertical Multistage

Is the asset a vertical multistage pump?

8. Submersible

Is the asset a submersible pump?

9. Impeller Diameter

What is the impeller diameter in mm?

10. Impeller Model Number

What is the impeller model number?

11. Pulley Diameter

What is the pulley diameter in mm?

12. Discharge Diameter

What is the pump discharge diameter in mm?

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Pumps and pumpsets have the same function but differ in the design of the asset. Pumps are able to be separated from the associated motor and can be maintained or replaced independently. Pumpsets have the pump and motor as a single unit and cannot be easily separated.

A plate fixed to the body of the pump should state the manufacturer, model number, discharge diameter and other information.

Impeller diameter and model numbers may only be on literature provided with the pump. This literature may not be present on site making it difficult to complete these fields. Fields that cannot be completed due to lack of information should be left blank.

Make sure only pumps owned and used for the Park are captured. Do not capture assets that are part of the council's waste water, or water supply network. Park owned pumps would usually be used for park irrigation systems.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A device controlling the operation of an irrigation system.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. System Type

- a. **Amenity Turf** – The system irrigates amenity turf.
- b. **Plantings** – The system irrigates plants.
- c. **Sports Turf** – The system irrigates sports turf

2. Supply Type

- a. **City Mains** – Irrigation water comes from the city mains with no assistance.
- b. **City Mains Pump Assisted** – Irrigation water comes from the city mains with a pump to increase pressure.
- c. **Well Pumped** – Irrigation water is supplied from a well in the park.

3. Controller

- a. **Irrinet** – An electrical, automated controller with radio communication allowing programming from CCC offices.
- b. **Manual** – Valves must be opened and closed by hand.
- c. **Stand Alone** – An electrical, automated controller that must be programmed on-site.

4. Controller Sub Type

For systems on the Irrinet network; what is fitted at the park?

- a. **Impact**
- b. **Irrinet**
- c. **Scorpio**
- d. **Piccolo**
- e. **Ace**

5. Drip System

Are drip lines used to irrigate?

6. Pop-Up System

Does the irrigation system use pop-up sprinklers?

7. Number of Sprinklers

How many sprinkler heads are fitted to the irrigation system?

PHOTOS



Irrinet System in Wall Cabinet

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Only the irrigation system controllers are to be captured. Sprinkler heads are included in the classification of the controller boxes and should not be captured separately.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – A device designed to prevent contaminants from entering pipe systems by only allowing one way flow.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Backflow Internal Diameter

What is the inside diameter of the backflow preventer? Size information should be on a plate attached to the body.

2. Backflow Type

- a. **Air Gap Separator** – Registered air gap. Unobstructed vertical space between the water outlet and the flood level.
- b. **Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker** – Opens to atmosphere when the inlet pressure drops below the outlet pressure. Not for use when the inlet will have continual pressure.
- c. **Barometric Loop** – Vertical structure over 10m tall either with two pipes joined at the top or one pipe inside another.
- d. **Double Check Valve** – Device consisting of two check valves in series. Ports and small valves are installed on the side to allow testing.
- e. **Dual Check Device** – Device consisting of two check valves in series. Not testable, no ports on sides.
- f. **Hose Bibb** – A small atmospheric vacuum breaker fitted to a hose tap. Usually for domestic use only.
- g. **Pressure Vacuum Breaker** – Similar to Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker but can be used in continuous pressure applications.
- h. **Reduced Pressure Zone** – Highest level of protection and most commonly used. A double check valve with a drain to the atmosphere. Always installed above ground.
- i. **Swing Check Valve** – Standard one way valve. Not commonly used for backflow prevention as they are easily jammed open.

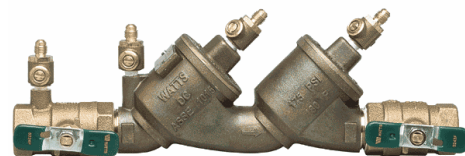
PHOTOS



Small Diameter (15-50mm) RPZ



Large Diameter (100mm up) RPZ



Small Diameter (15-50mm) Double Check Valve



Large Diameter (100mm up) Double Check Valve

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

3. Ownership

See definitions section. Backflow preventers installed on the water supplies to private buildings will be privately owned. All other backflow preventers in parks will be Council owned.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Fields for the Manufacturer and Model Number information are on the General Tab for the equipment, please complete these fields for each asset.

The majority of backflow prevention devices seen in parks will be either double check valves or reduced pressure zones.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – An insulated wire or wires having a protective casing and used for transmitting electricity or telecommunication signals.

Feature Type: Line

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Cable Purpose

- Power** - An electrical cable, an assembly of one or more electrical conductors, usually held together with an overall sheath. The assembly is used for transmission of electrical power.
- Fibre** - A technology that uses glass (or plastic) threads (fibers) to transmit data. A fiber optic cable consists of a bundle of glass threads, each of which is capable of transmitting messages modulated onto light waves.
- Communications** - transmits information signals between geographically separated points.
- Control & Indication**

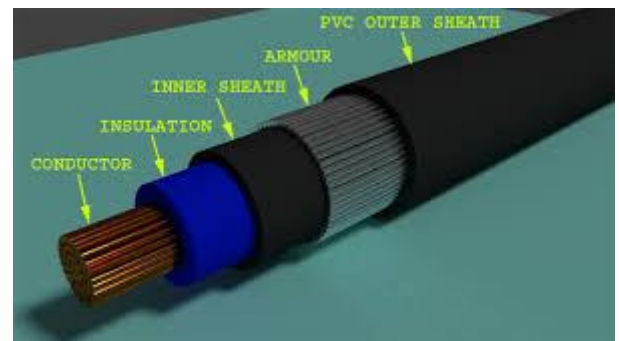
2. Cable Length

What is the length of the cable in metres (m)

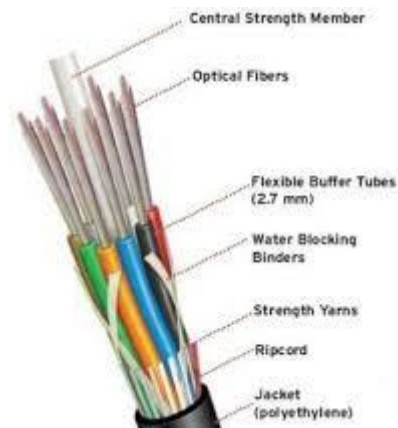
3. Spec Sheet

Provide data sheet / drawing name that provides more information about the cable.

PHOTOS



Electrical Cable



Fibre Cable

UTILITIES

Electrical System

GENERAL DESCRIPTION – An electric power system is a network of electrical components deployed to supply, transfer, store, and use electric power.

Feature Type: Point

CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

PHOTOS