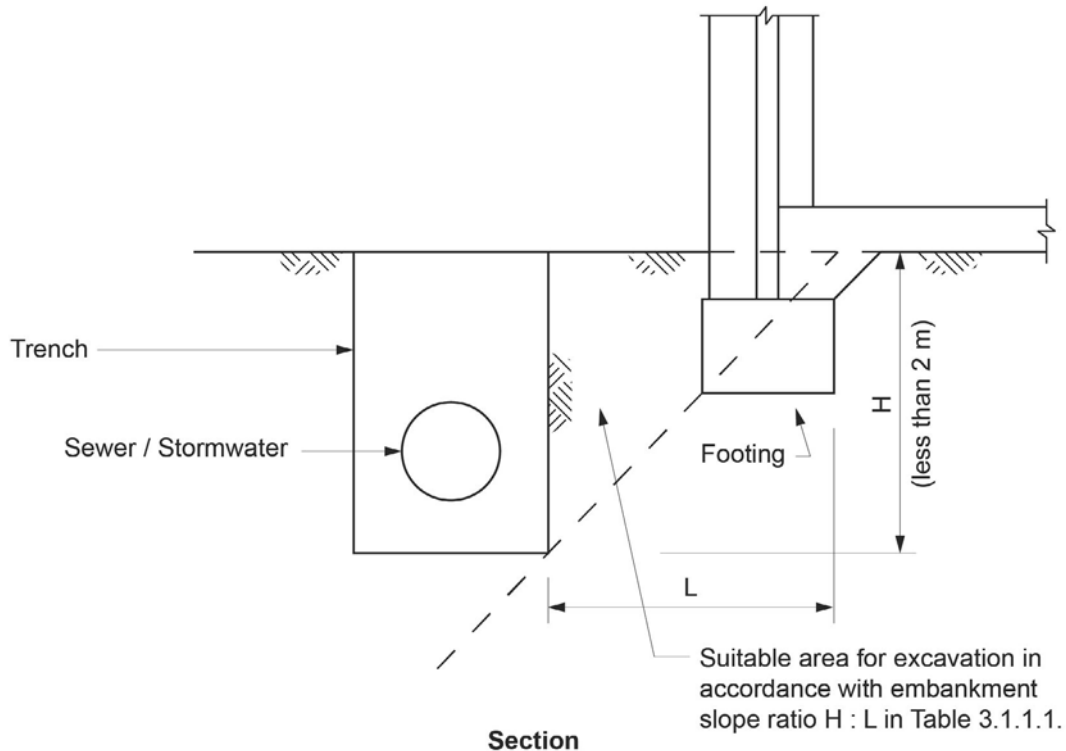


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Figure 3.1.3.1 Excavation for drains adjacent to footings



Note to Figure 3.1.3.1: Any excavation below the area defined as being safe for excavation will need additional protection measures to be determined by appropriately qualified persons.

3.1.3.3 Surface water drainage

Surface water must be diverted away from Class 1 buildings as follows:

(a) Slab-on-ground — finished ground level adjacent to buildings:

the external finished surface surrounding the slab must be drained to move **surface water** away from the building and graded to give a slope of not less than (see Figure 3.1.2.2)—

- (i) 25 mm over the first 1 m from the building in **low rainfall intensity areas** for surfaces that are reasonably impermeable (such as concrete or clay paving); or
- (ii) 50 mm over the first 1 m from the building in any other case.

(b) Slab-on-ground — finished slab heights:

the height of the slab-on-ground above external finished surfaces must be not less than (see Figure 3.1.3.2)—

- (i) 100 mm above the finished ground level in **low rainfall intensity areas** or sandy, well-drained areas; or
- (ii) 50 mm above impermeable (paved or concreted areas) that slope away from the building in accordance with (a); or
- (iii) 150 mm in any other case.

Explanatory information:

The appropriate slab height above finished ground level and the slope of the external finished surface surrounding the slab may vary depending on:

1. The local plumbing requirements; in particular the height of the overflow relief gully relative to drainage fittings and ground level (to work effectively they must be a minimum of 150 mm below the lowest sanitary fixture).
2. The run-off from storms, particularly in areas of high rainfall intensity, and the local topography.
3. The effect of excavation on a cut and fill [site](#).

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4. The possibility of flooding.
5. Termite risk management provisions.

Clearances between wall cladding and the finished ground level are provided in [3.5.4.7](#).

- (c) The ground beneath suspended floors must be graded so that the area beneath the building is above the adjacent external finished ground level and *surface water* is prevented from ponding under the building (see [Figure 3.1.3.3](#)).

Figure 3.1.3.2 Site surface drainage

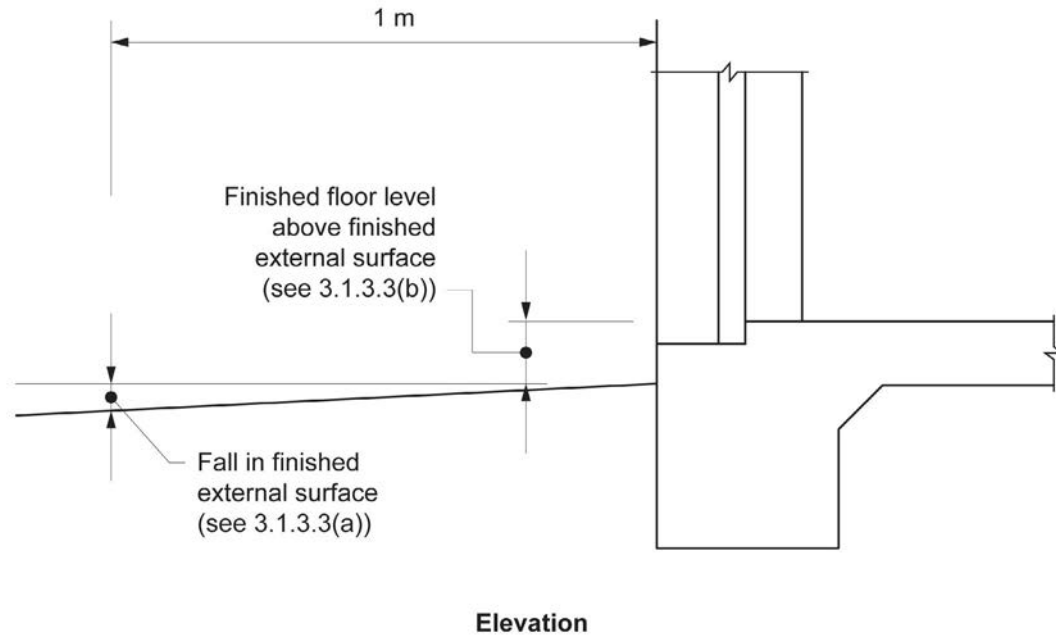


Figure 3.1.3.3 Grading of ground under suspended floors

