UFB Ready Property Guidelines

Volume 1 - General Fibre Network Guidelines

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Document Authorities

Document Details	Name	Title
Document Owner	Colin Gibbs	Manager Network Solution Design & Standards
Author(s)	David Ong	Senior Deployment Standards Specialist
Contributor		
Operations Stakeholder	Tony Horne	Capability Delivery Manager UFB & Subdivisions
Detailed stakeholder approvals can be found in the Governance & Release template NDF-234 or contact the author		

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1. Introduction

1.1.1. Objectives of Manual

The objective of this Manual is to provide the design and deployment standards for developers for new property developments or subdivision within Chorus' UFB areas and areas with existing Chorus fibre infrastructure. This document is separated into four volumes which covers different topics of the network.

1.1.1.1. Volume 1 - General Fibre Network Guidelines

Topics covered under Volume 1 includes:

The selection criteria for the type of network to be deployed (fibre or copper)

- Overview of the Chorus UFB network
- The lead-in infrastructure from the boundary to the premises
- Infrastructure compliance for separation of utilities

***Note**: Property refurbishment is not covered in this document. Developers or property owners undergoing building refurbishment must contact their respective RSP for fibre cabling from the boundary to the premises. .*

1.1.1.2. Volume 2 - SDU and ROW Greenfield Development

Topics covered under Volume 2 includes:

- Single Dwelling Unit (SDU) and Rights of Way (ROW) infrastructure deployment
- The pathway from the lead-in External Termination Point (ETP) to the star wiring box

1.1.1.3. Volume 3 - MDU Fibre In-Building Distribution Network Design and Installation

Topics covered under Volume 3 includes:

- Multi Dwelling Unit (MDU) In-Building Distribution Network design
- MDU fibre network cable and terminal description
- MDU fibre network deployment scope of responsibility.

1.1.1.4. Volume 4 - Premises Wiring Minimum Requirement Recommendation

Topics covered under Volume 4 includes:

- The recommended minimum requirement for general premises internal cabling from the star wiring box to all outlets.

1.1.2. Artefact Constraints

This Process and Procedure is constrained by the Design Rules OR Deployment Standard in the following Chorus internal artefacts. These documents will not be publically available and only to be referenced by Chorus personnel and their contracted partners.

Document No.	Document Title
ND0588	UFB Premise Boundary Deployment Standards
ND0545	UFB Network Design Rules
ND0574	UFB MDU Design and Installation
ND0563	NGA Provisioning and Assure Task Handbook
ND0625	UFB Fixed Fibre Aerial Design Guide
ND0635	UFB MDU Cable and Terminals Installation Handbook
ND13006	UFB Aerial Road Crossing, RoW and Infill Technical Guide

1.1.3. Intended Audience

The intended audience of this document are Chorus, Service Companies personnel, service providers, builders, property developers and their contractors involved with the design and installation of optical fibre networks in new properties or property subdivision.

1.1.4. Chorus Network Specified Product (CNSP)

CNSP is an assessment and approval pathway for particular types of product and test equipment to ensure that a product meets criteria for:

- Whole of life performance
- Longevity, and
- Durability

Where a product is listed within the CNSP process, Chorus service partners must use that product from the approved supplier.

1.1.5. Contractual Reference

This document may be provided to Chorus Partners, Service Companies, Chorus Customers and 3rd party service providers for use alongside the relevant contracts for service or the relevant Standard Terms Determination.

Throughout this document, Chorus New Zealand is referred to as Chorus.

This document does not, in any way, vary the terms of the main contract between Chorus and the service provider. If there is any conflict between the relevant contract and statements made in this document, the terms of the relevant contract shall prevail.

1.2. Related Reference Material

It is the responsibility of the contractor to research, understand and abide by the relevant national or local compliance standard as applicable to the location and tasks. The table below lists the national and international standards that may be associated or referenced within this standard. This list is not exhaustive.

Document No.	Document Title
AS/NZS 1367	Coaxial cable and optical fibre systems or the RF distribution of analogue and digital television and sound signals in single and multiple dwelling installations
AS/NZS 3000	Electrical Installations
AS/NZS 3080	Telecommunications installations – Generic cabling for commercial premises
ANZS3084-2003	Telecommunications Installations standard.
AS/NZS 3085	Telecommunications installations - Basic requirements
AS/NZS 3086	Telecommunications installations – Integrated telecommunications cabling systems for small office/home office premises
AS/NZS 3112	Approval and test specification - Plugs and socket-outlets
AS/NZS ISO / IEC 15018	Information technology - Generic cabling for homes
AS/NZS ISCO / IEC 24702	Telecommunications installations - Generic cabling - Industrial premises
IEEE 802.3 2012	Power over Ethernet
	TCF Premises Wiring - Cable Installers Guidelines for Telecommunication Services http://www.tcf.org.nz/library/85f5318d-fc71-409f-a04d-48ff414107f7.cmr
ND13005	Chorus Service Provider Health & Safety Plan

1.3. Occupational Safety and Health

Reference; Chorus Service Provider Health & Safety Plan (ND13005)

1.3.1. Field Activity

All network activity must be undertaken is strict accordance with all relevant legislative requirements and industry standards, including but not limited to those for traffic management, electrical safety, and work at height and work practice safety precautions that apply to individual sites. In addition expectations and responsibilities detailed in ND13005 must be met and include (but are not limited to):

- Service Partners providing Chorus with project Specific Health and Safety Plans prior to commencement of works. Safe working at height processes and systems must be in place.
- Project specific safe work method statements or job safety analysis being created and shared with Chorus prior to commencement of works so that Chorus can ensure that any Chorus related hazards have also been included and addressed as per expectations within Chorus documentation.
- All persons undertaking associated works have appropriate levels of competency and training and that those meet the recognised industry best practice and expectations.
- All relevant permits have been obtained and are readily available at the location for inspection upon request and that such documentation is retained on the project file after completion of works.
- All events associated with the project are notified to Chorus within the agreed timelines specified within Section 7 of the Chorus deployment standard, ND13005, and where determined, appropriate investigations and corrective actions are also undertaken and completed.
- All fibre and other waste material is to be removed from site and disposed, or recycled, in accordance with the Build Partner and Chorus environmental waste minimisation and management plans.

Technicians working on the Chorus network in customer premises will be required to adhere to and comply with both their own company health and safety requirements, and any site specific protocols as required by the customer. Technicians are responsible for establishing a robust hazard identification practice.

1.3.2. Optical Fibre Safety

In addition to the above requirements it is expected that hazards and appropriate control measures in relation to the handling and disposal of optical fibre will also be included. Chorus has clear expectations around the use, storage, handling and disposal of optical fibre and that includes;

- When working in both outdoor and indoor areas, special care should be taken to catch and safely dispose of ALL fibre shards and waste. We suggest you place a ground sheet down before beginning any fibre work.
- It is recommended that all Service Technicians carry a vacuum cleaner to ensure that fibre shards and waste is collected thoroughly.
- Any person who gets cut by a fibre or who gets a fibre shard lodged in their skin should be taken immediately for medical assessment and assistance, and the appropriate H&S reporting process should be followed according to Section 7 of ND13005.

Any damaged or missing optical safety labels should be reported to someone with the authority to correct the matter and also as a hazard or near miss – again according to Section 7 of ND13005.

NOTE: This section is not designed to be exhaustive and cover all scenarios. Any technician operating in the network should refer to their company's specific health & safety requirements and standards.

1.4. Glossary of Terms Used

The following list describes some of the terms used in this document:

Term	Description
ABFFP	**Air Blown Fibre Flexibility Point** An enclosure which is installed in an underground pit. The enclosure houses an optical fibre splitter which acts as a flexible fibre network connectivity point.
ATA	**Analog Telephone Adapter** A device that connects regular telephones to a broadband network for voice over IP (VoIP) service. The ATA delivers dial-tone, manages the call setup and provides the conversion between voice signals from an analogue telephone and IP packets.
BDD	**Buried Distribution System** An oval underground pit which provides a storage and connectivity point for microducts or FATs
BUDI I-FFP	**Building Distribution Internal Fibre Flexibility Point** A wall-mounted enclosure which houses optical fibre splitters which acts as a flexible fibre network connectivity point. Typically used for MDU with up to 48 premises.
CCA	**Copper Clad Aluminium** A type of substandard wire used in Ethernet cable that is **NOT** recommended by Chorus. Such cable type will not achieve the performance requirements for high speed broadband.
CNSP	**Chorus Network Specified Product** A list of products which are technically approved by Chorus to ensure network compatibility and reliability.
CO	**Central Office** An exchange building which houses Chorus transmission equipment
Drop Cable	A 2F cable installed from the FFP or FAT in the Chorus distribution network. This is typically also referred to as the Service Lead.
ETP	**External Termination Point** An outdoor enclosure mounted on the side of a premise which provides a point of connectivity from the lead-in fibre cable and the premise fibre cable.
FAT	**Fibre Access Terminal** An enclosure which provides breakout access of Chorus' cables to the lead-in cables into premises.
FFP	**Fibre Flexibility Point** An enclosure which provides a connectivity point between the feeder fibres from the CO to the distribution fibre to premises.
FTTP	**Fibre To The Premise** Optical fibre network constructed pursuant to the UFB Initiative
GPON	**Gigabit Passive Optical Network** A type of telecommunications network that uses a point-to-multipoint FTTP which uses unpowered optical splitters to enable a single feeder optical fibre to serve multiple premises.
GPX I-FFP	**GPX Internal Fibre Flexibility Point** A wall-mounted enclosure which houses optical fibre splitters which acts as a flexible fibre network connectivity point. Typically used for MDU with more than 48 premises.
Handhole	A small pit that is installed at the premises boundary as the location where the lead-in pipe into the premises is terminated. It is also used as a location to join microducts.
IBDN	**In Building Distribution Network** The optical fibre distribution network within a building premise.
I-FFP	**Internal Fibre Flexibility Point** An FFP which is installed indoors, typically in a TER
ID	Internal Diameter
Lead-In Cable	The Lead-In Cable is a cable that is installed from the premises boundary to the building within the premises. This can be a large multi-fibre cable to feed an MDU or a Service Lead connecting a single unit such as an SDU
LFC	**Local Fibre Company** The operator of the local optical fibre network such as Chorus

Term	Description
MDU	**Multi Dwelling Unit** A building which has two or more premises such as an apartment building.
Microduct	A specially manufactured tube that is used for fibre installation through the blowing technique.
Micronet	An Ericsson System consisting of microducts and cables used by Chorus for the optical fibre distribution network.
NZCCPTS	New Zealand Committee for the Co-ordination of Power and Telecommunication Systems
OD	Outer Diameter
OFDF	**Optical Fibre Distribution Frame** An optical fibre distribution frame installed in the CO to provide connectivity between the Chorus active transmission equipment to the outside plant network.
OLT	**Optical Line Terminal** A GPON Access Node installed in Chorus' CO that provides for the delivery of UFB services. The GPON OLT is installed in Chorus exchange buildings
ONT	**Optical Network Terminal** A GPON network equipment installed in the customer premise that provides for the delivery of UFB services.
PE	Poly Ethylene
RGW	**Residential Gateway** Equipment installed in the premise connected to the ONT which is used to centralise communications.
ROW	**Rights of Way** More than one premises with separate ownership sharing a common access to the public roads.
RSP	**Regional Service Provider** Telecommunication companies who use Chorus' optical fibre network to create retail UFB-based services which are sold to residents, businesses, schools and health premises.
Ribbonet	An Ericsson System consisting of microducts and cables used by Chorus for the optical fibre distribution network.
SDU	**Single Dwelling Unit** A premises which has a single customer connections
Service Lead	A Service Lead is a cable that connects from the Chorus distribution network to a single premises. The Service Lead can be a Drop Cable or an Indoor Cable.
TER	**Telecoms Equipment Room** A location in an MDU where the lead-in cable terminates into an I-FFP and where the IBDN converges.
TSG	**The Subdivision Group** The Chorus contact point for property developers. Refer to the Chorus website www.chorus.co.nz for more details
TV	Television
UFB	**Ultra-Fast Broadband** FTTP broadband service providing high speed internet connectivity.
UPS	**Uninterrupted Power Supply** Battery pack which provides backup power supply to keep critical devices powered in the event of a power outage.
UTP	**Unshielded Twisted Pair** A type of twisted pair copper cabling used for carrying transmission signals
VOD	**Video On Demand** Video service where the end user is able to order videos on demand.
VoIP	**Voice Over IP** A methodology for the delivery of voice communication over IP network such as the internet.

2. Network Type Selection

2.1. Fibre/Copper Decision Flowchart

The type of network to be installed in a Greenfield or subdivision depends on the location of the development with respect to Chorus' UFB area. The general Chorus decision is as outlined in the flowchart below.

This chart is just a general guide, please contact Chorus TSG for guidance on the network type that will be provided to your property.

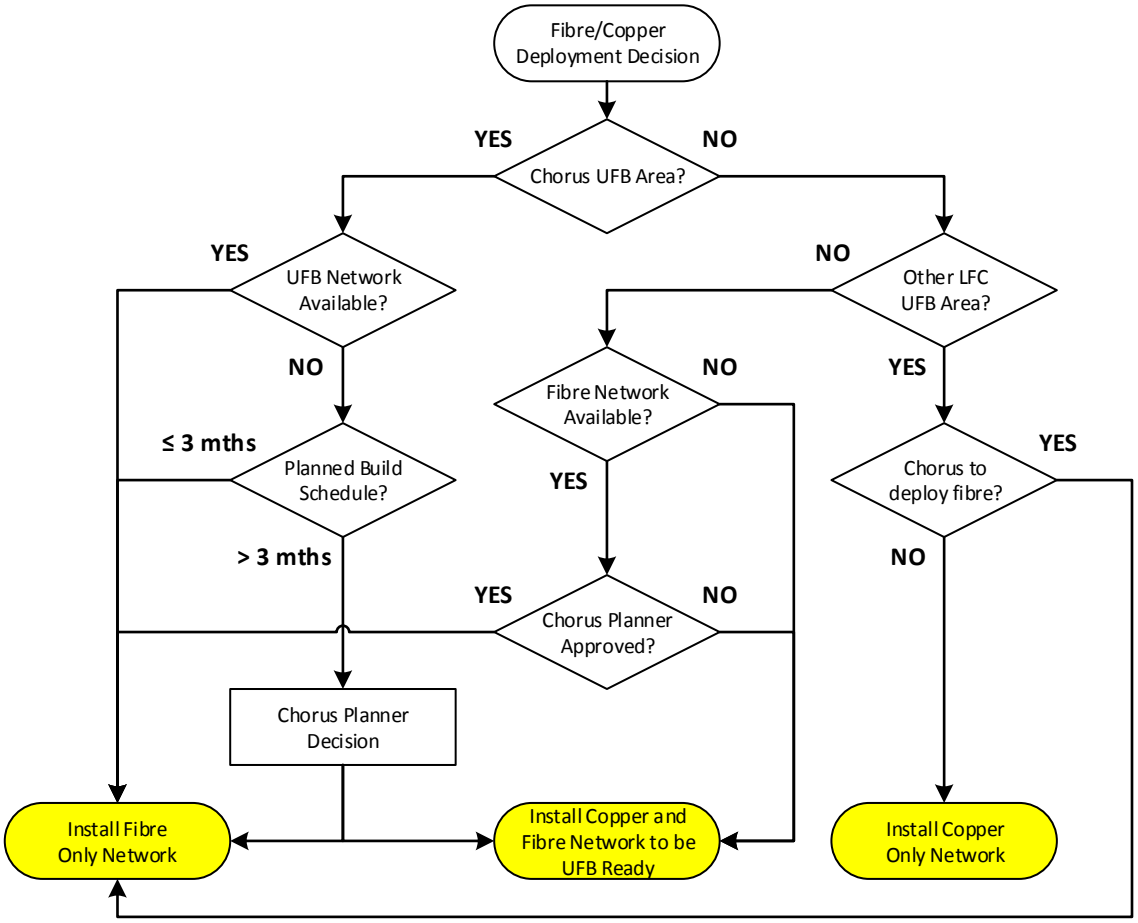


Figure 1. Chorus Fibre/Copper Decision Flowchart

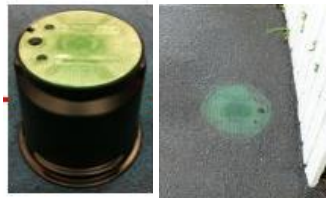
3. General Information for Chorus Plant Installation

3.1. Chorus Plant Overview

The Chorus network can be based on a pit and pipe system, a microduct system or a combination of both. The plant to be installed can be a combination of the following:

- Green PVC chorus branded ducting (20mm, 32mm, 50mm and 100mm)
- Microducts of various sizes for air blown optical fibre cables and units
- Aluminium joint pits with one, two or four lids
- Plastic joint pits, Channell manufactured
- Access pits for service lead connections (usually sited on alternate boundaries with the power service box or pits

The material used for the Chorus plant must be approved under the Chorus Network Specified Product (CNSP) to ensure compliance, compatibility and performance. The table below shows some of the network components.

Network Element	Description	Photo
Green pipe	Green 20mm, 32mm, 50mm and 100mm pipes used in the Chorus network	
Microducts	Microducts with green Chorus marked outer sheath. Microducts consists of a bundle of tubes that are used for blowing optical fibre units through to premises.	
Plastic pit	Plastic pits that are manufactured by Channell. Pits come in three different sizes which are: 1230 – L762 x W305 x D609mm Used as in-line cable hauling point or as distribution pits in ROWs with 4 or more premises. 1730 – L762 x W432 x D609mm Used as turning pit and for FFP or FAT installation 2436 – L914 x W609 x D609mm In situations where a larger than 1730 is required	
Hand holes	Access pits usually installed at premises boundaries for service lead connections.	
Internal Fibre Flexibility Point (I-FFP)	Wall-mounted termination box or cabinet that is usually installed in a telecoms room in a medium to large Multi Dwelling Unit (MDU). The I-FFP acts as the central point where the optical fibre lead-in cable and distribution cables are terminated.	

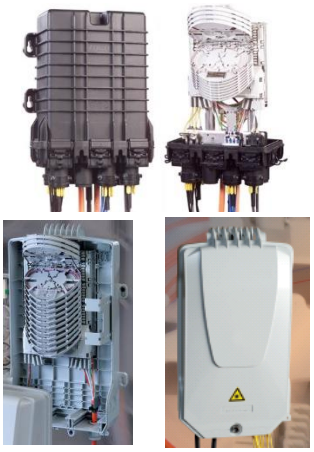
Network Element	Description	Photo
Fibre Access Terminal (FAT)	A FAT functions as a distribution point to branch off optical fibres from distribution cables to multiple drop cables to separate premises. For outdoor installation, the FAT is installed underground in a pit or on a pole. For indoor installation, the FAT is installed as wall-mounted box usually in the telecoms room or in risers.	
External Termination Pont (ETP)	A termination box that is usually wall-mounted on the external wall of a Single Dwelling Unit (SDU). It functions as a termination point to connect an external lead-in cable to the internal cabling.	
Composite Cable	A 6mm diameter composite two fibre and a four pair Cat5e cable. Usually used in houses with daisy-chained copper cabling.	
Internal 2F Flat White Cable	A two fibre cable that is installed internally to connect the ETP or FAT to the ONT.	
Optical Network Terminal	An equipment at the end of the Chorus network where the optical fibre is terminated. This equipment needs to be powered by a 230V AC power source.	
Residential Gateway (RGW)	Depending on the Regional Service Provider (RSP), an RGW is provided to be connected to the Chorus ONT to provide broadband service and Wi-Fi.	

Table 1. Chorus Plant Examples

3.2. Trench Requirement

The physical requirement of trenches to contain Chorus plant will be as follows:

- The offset for the trench will be as required by the local authority
- A shared trench with other services is acceptable if all recommended clearances, separations and covers are adhered to, and the offset is acceptable
- The Chorus plant must end up with a required cover of 600mm cover over in the berm and 600mm cover in roadways from the finished ground level. Refer to the local council for more details
- Suitable bedding material, for example, sand, crusher dust, pea gravel is to be installed below and above the cable or duct to a depth of 100mm
- Our plastic warning tape is to be installed mid-way between the plant and the finished ground level.

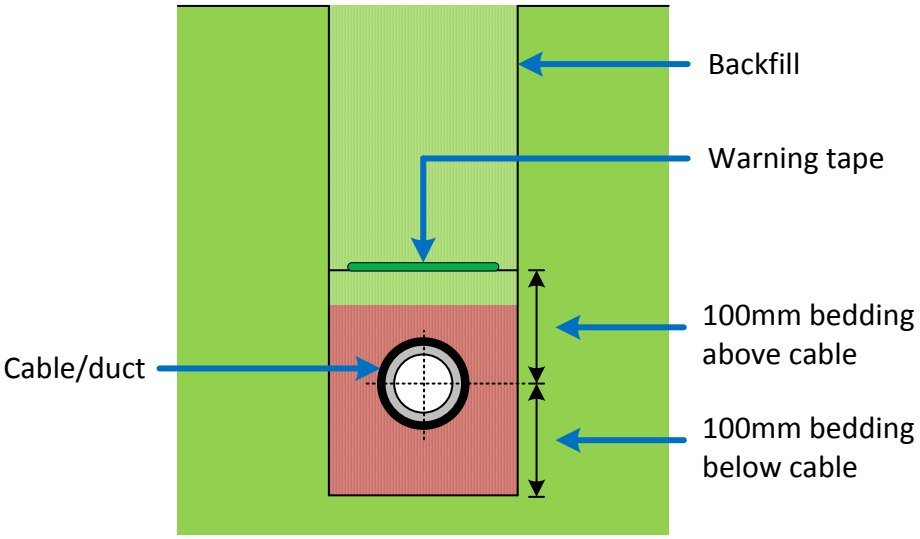


Figure 2. Trench Example

3.3. Chorus Plant Installation

A Chorus representative will supervise the installation of our plant, as required. Any instruction given by that representative, either in the first instance or to correct a problem, must be followed. Developer must contact the Chorus appointed field manager before commencing work.

Chorus requires the telecoms service point to be located together with the power service point at the boundary. The final positions will be confirmed in the final lay specification, and after liaison with the power authority.

The installation will involve laying of the Chorus ducting in the main trench in the road reserve area and lateral ducting to Chorus pit positions near the section boundary line.

4. General Infrastructure Compliance

4.1. Overview

It is very important that telecommunications infrastructure is sufficiently protected and maintains a minimum separation from other utilities such as power, gas, water, storm water and sewage.

This is to ensure the health & safety of the installer and Chorus network, as well as prevent accidental damage to any other utility infrastructure.

This is based on the New Zealand Committee for the Co-ordination of Power and Telecommunication Systems (NZCCPTS) Cable Separation Guide.

4.2. Power Network Clearance

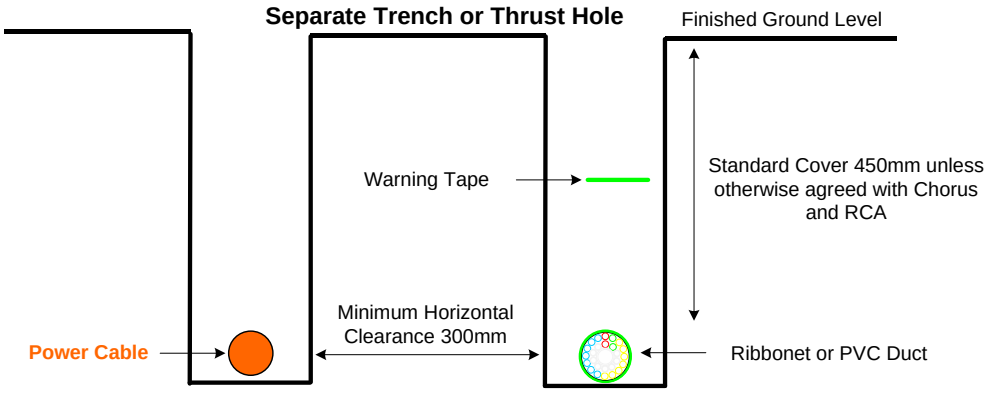
A guideline on the minimum separation between the Chorus network and a power network is as outlined. Refer to the NZCCPTS Cable Separation Guide for more details.

Power Cable Type and Voltage	At Crossings		On Parallel Runs		
	With Protection	Without Protection	In Road Reserve		Service Lead Into House
			Separation in Shared Trench (any direction) or separation when cables are vertically apart	Separation when cables are horizontally apart (NOT in a shared trench)	
Low Voltage – Neutral Screened or Armoured exceeding 50V AC or 120V ripple free DC, but not exceeding 1000V AC or 1500V DC	50mm	150mm	150mm	300mm	Same as "In Road Reserve" EXCEPT FOR residential urban undergrounding projects. Where 0m is permitted for neutral screened cables if the requirements of Section 3 Rule (3) of the NZCCPTS Cable Separation Guide are not met.
Low Voltage – NOT Neutral Screened or Armoured exceeding 50V AC or 120V ripple free DC, but not exceeding 1000V AC or 1500V DC	50mm	450mm	450mm	600mm	Same as "In Road Reserve"
High Voltage – any voltage exceeding 1000V AC or 1500V DC	150mm	450mm	450mm (2.4km limit on length)	600mm	Same as "In Road Reserve"

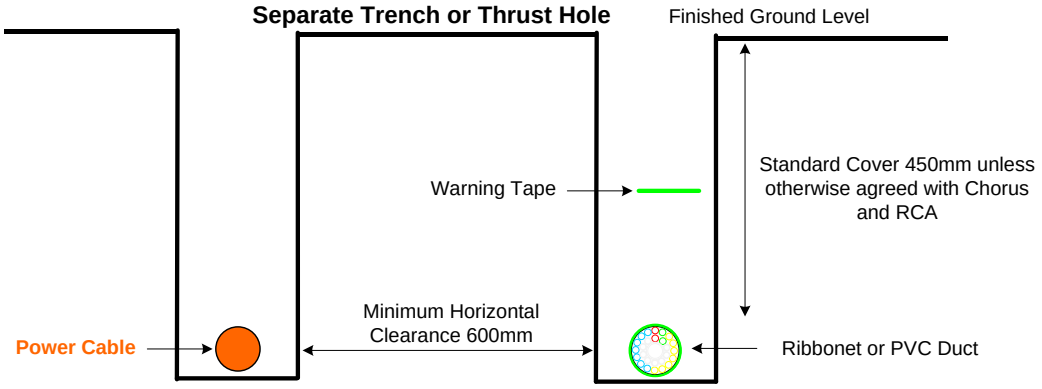
Table 2. Clearances between Power and Telecommunication

Mechanical protection are generally installed to give protection to the power cable from any future digging activity. Examples of such mechanical protection are concrete slabs, PE mag slabs or ground contact treated timber. Refer to the AS/NZS 3000 standard for more information.

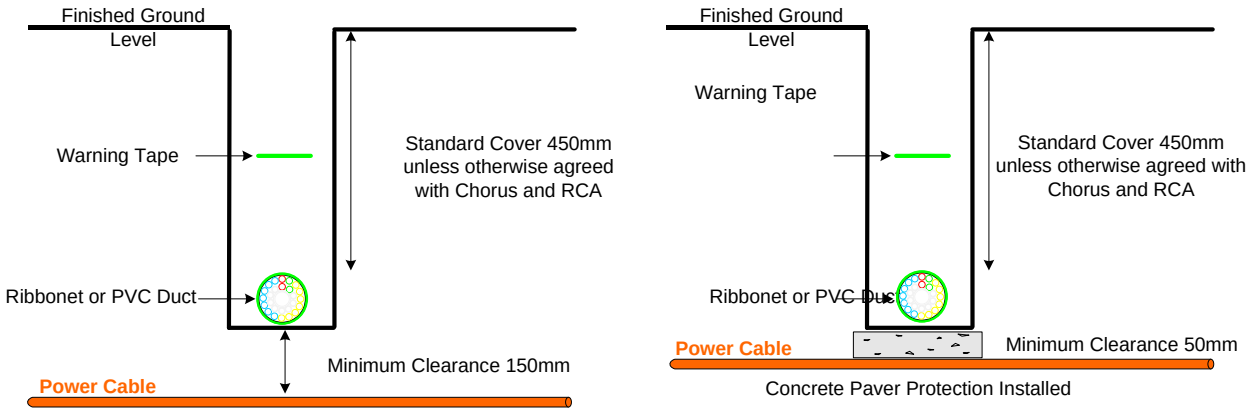
- Concrete slab: Minimum 50mm thickness
- Ground contact treated timber: Minimum 25mm thickness
- Tough plastic slab minimum dimension: 10mm thick x 150mm wide x 750mm long



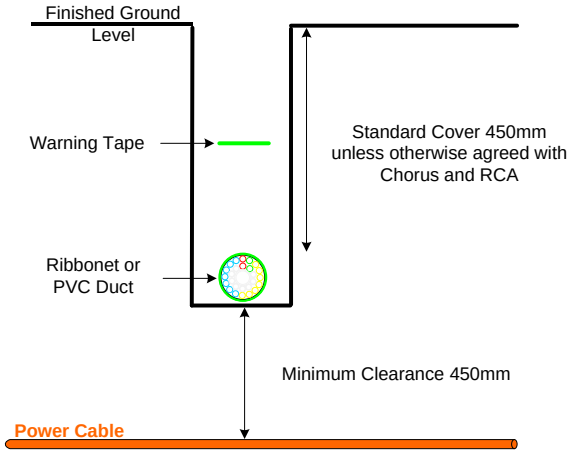
Minimum Parallel Clearances between Chorus and LV Neutral Screened or Armoured Power Cables

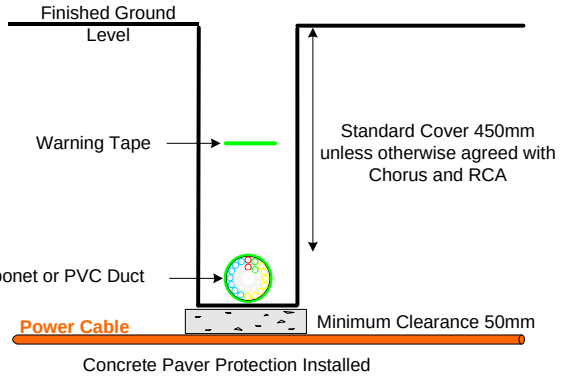


Minimum Parallel Clearances between Chorus and LV Unscreened or Non-armoured Power Cables and HV Single or Multicore Power Cables

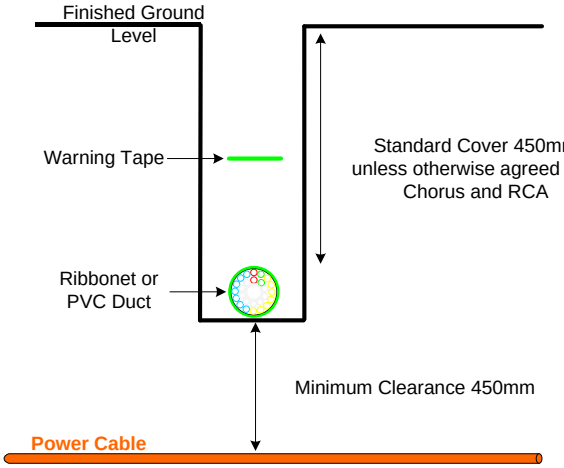


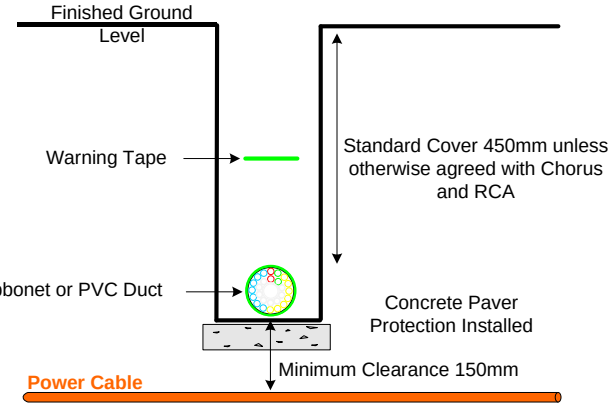
Minimum Crossing Clearances between Chorus and LV Power Neutral Screened or Armoured Cables





Minimum Crossing Clearances between Chorus and LV Power Non-armoured or Unscreened Cables





Minimum Crossing Clearances between Chorus and HV Single or Multicore Cables

Figure 3. Examples of Telecommunication Infrastructure In a Shared Trench

4.3. Gas Plant Clearance

The minimum separation between the Chorus network and gas plant is as outlined below:

Situations	Clearance	Pipeline Pressure
Crossings	150mm minimum	420 kPa
Parallel	150mm minimum	420 kPa
Crossings	300mm	420 – 2000 kPa
Parallel	150mm minimum (measured horizontally) Horizontal separation is required in the case of parallel cable to guard against damage which could occur in the event of a blowout in the gas pipe.	420 – 2000 kPa
Crossings	600mm minimum (greater if specified by the Pipe Line Inspector)	2000 kPa
Parallel	Not permitted within the easement	

Table 3. Clearances between Gas Plant and Telecommunication

4.4. Other Services Clearance

There are no fixed clearance standards for other services, but in general a clearance of 300mm should be observed between Chorus plant and water mains, storm water drains or sewer lines.

5. Communal Infrastructure

5.1. Civil Works

The developer's contractor is to install all Chorus pipes, microducts, manholes and turning pits at the correct level relative to the finished ground level.

The Chorus service company will provide all microducts, manholes and turning pits including internal shutters. The manholes are to be installed in the locations as per the lay plan.

The developer's contractor is to install all microducts, 50mm & 100mm pipe as per the attached lay plans after manholes and turning pits have been installed. Pipe penetration into manholes and turning pit must be no more than 100mm. All clearances from power and gas are to be maintained as per this document. Clearance from any other services is to be 300mm.

Trenches will need to be extended to the boundary locations from the main communal network.

For a pit & pipe network 20mm or 50mm pipe can be tee off from a main pipe or pit to a Channell hand hole on the boundary located beside the power service box.

For a microduct network, lead-in microduct is tapped off from the main microduct to a Channell hand hole on the boundary located beside the power service box.

Inside the premises boundary, a 20mm green pipes are to be laid from the hand hole to the side of the house within the premises where the ETP is to be mounted.

5.2. Microduct Installation

Microducts are flexible, lightweight, durable and easy to handle tubes. They have a low friction inner surface that enables optical fibres to be blown into them on a stream of air. To facilitate installation microducts are supplied in multiduct bundles where several microducts are bound together in an outer sheath.

In greenfield deployments, the direct buried type microduct is usually used where it can be installed similar to conventional PVC pipe. The common microduct bundle has a 26-way configuration that has 26x 5/3.5mm tubes and 1x 12/10mm tube. Care must be taking during installation to prevent any kinking of the microduct as it will impede the blowing of optical fibre through to the premises. Microduct must be installed with direction arrow on sheath pointing away from the FFP and towards the customer premises.

Drop off from the microduct bundle to each premises is done by using a microduct clamp closure where a ruggedized microduct is joint and installed into a hand hole at the boundary. All microduct jointing and lateral drop off to the hand hole at the premises boundary is to be done by Chorus.

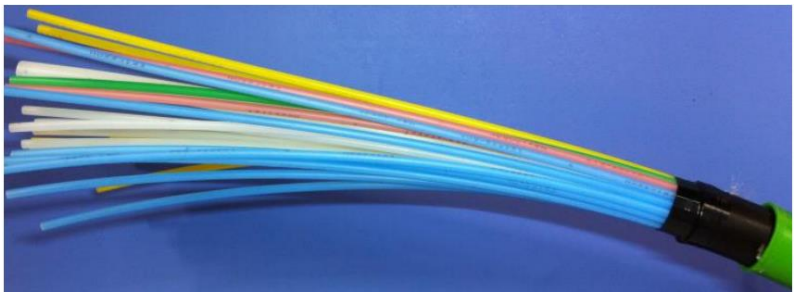


Figure 4. Direct Buried Microduct

Microduct Type	Outer Sheath Diameter (mm)	Weight (g/m)	Minimum Bending Radius (mm)	Max Pulling Force (N)
 26-way DB Microduct	40.0	770	380	2400
 1-way Ruggedized Miroduct	7.3	100	120	300

Table 4. Microduct Specification

5.3. Duct 'T' Installation

100mm or 50mm pipe that will have the Duct 'T' installed must always be on the property boundary side of any other Chorus pipes in the same trench to allow easy access to install a Duct 'T' and to ensure the Duct 'T' is installed onto the correct pipe in the correct direction from the FFP/FAT to customer premises.

Duct 'T' installation will be completed by the developer's contractor and must be installed to a very high standard using PVC glue and cable ties. The Duct 'T' must be installed correctly so no air escapes during the blowing in of fibre cables by the Chorus service companies.

There is a protruding locating knob on the inside if the duct tee. It is important to drill a small hole in the duct for this to sit in to ensure that the duct tee will seal and not twist when the PVC glue is setting in.

No trenches at to be back filled until the Duct 'T' are installed. The reason for this is to ensure that the Duct 'T' installation is on the correct pipe when there are multiple pipes in the trench.

Figure 5. Duct 'T'

5.4. Hand Hole at Boundary

The Channell hand hole is 305mm deep and 362mm in diameter at the bottom. The installation of the hand hole must follow the following rules.

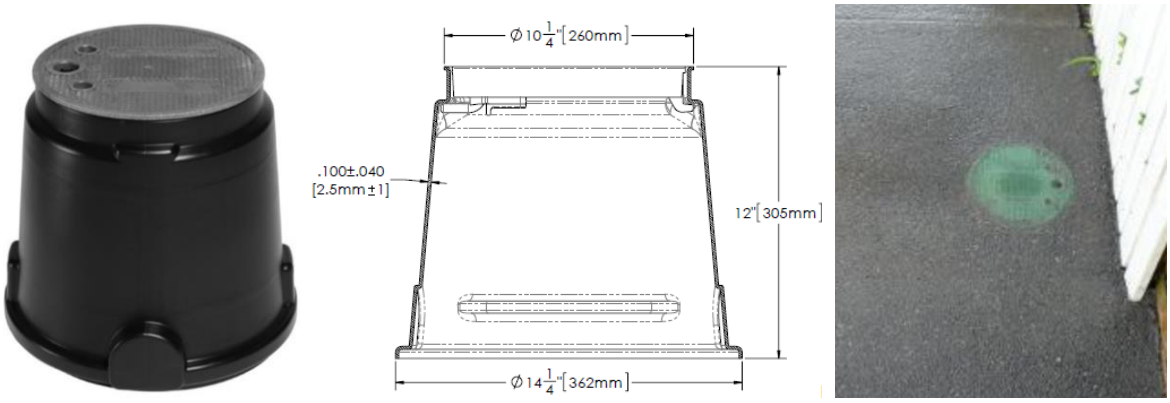
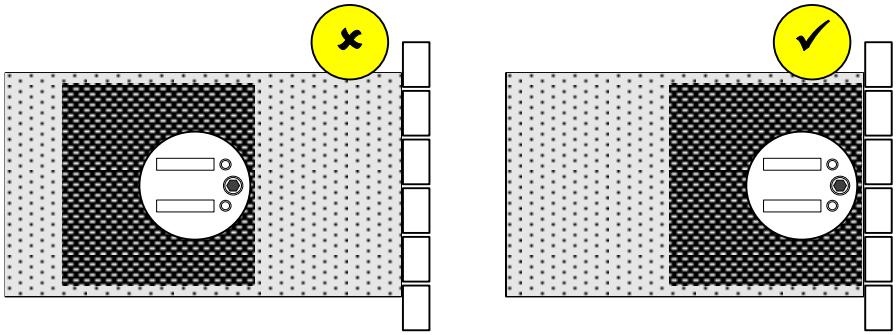


Figure 6. Channell Hand hole

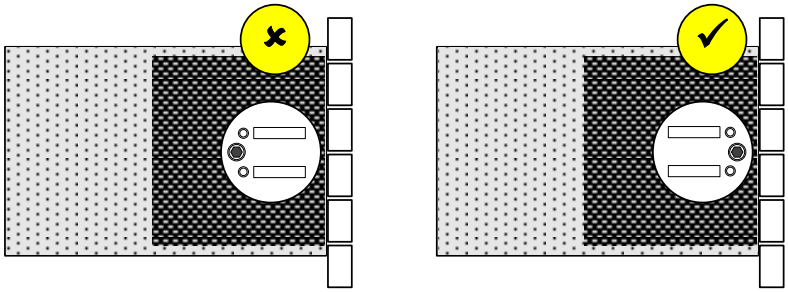
1. Whenever possible, the hand hole shall be installed as close as possible to the customer boundary such that it is easily accessible from the customer side during provisioning.



Too far from customer boundary

Close to customer boundary

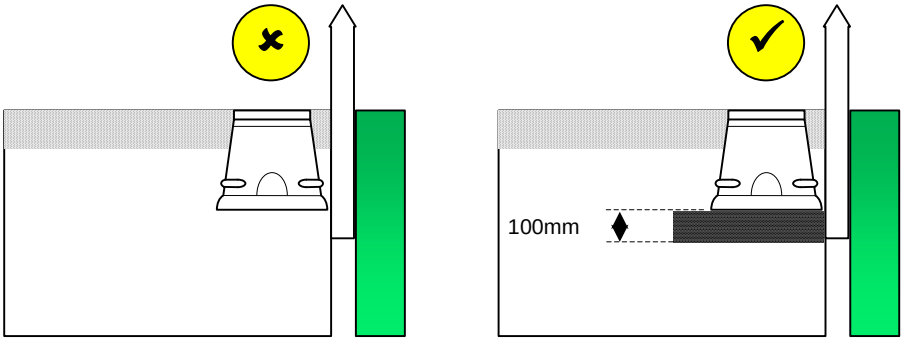
2. The orientation of the top cover shall have the lock facing the boundary. This is to ensure the lid lifting hole is on the boundary side to prevent it from being a trip hazard.



Wrong HEX lock orientation

HEX lock facing customer boundary

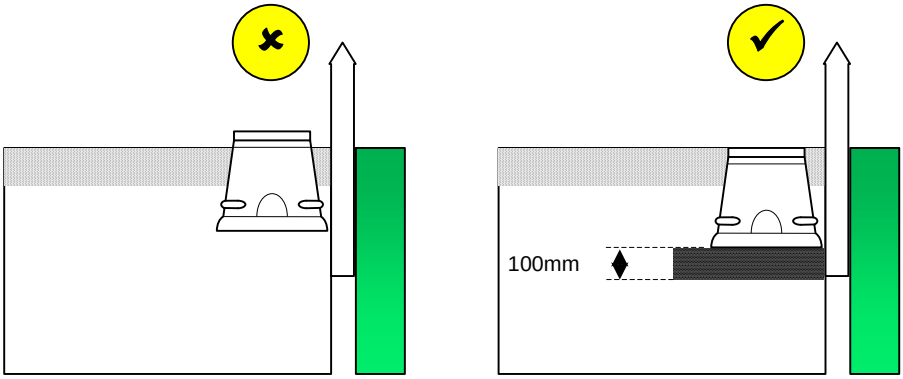
3. There must be a min of 100mm compacted gravel below the Hand Hole.



No gravel below pit

100mm Compacted Gravel below pit

4. The top cover of the pit shall be level with the reinstated ground.



Pit above ground level

Pit is at the same level as ground

5.5. Service Layout Examples

5.5.1. Typical Air Blown Microduct Boundary Layout

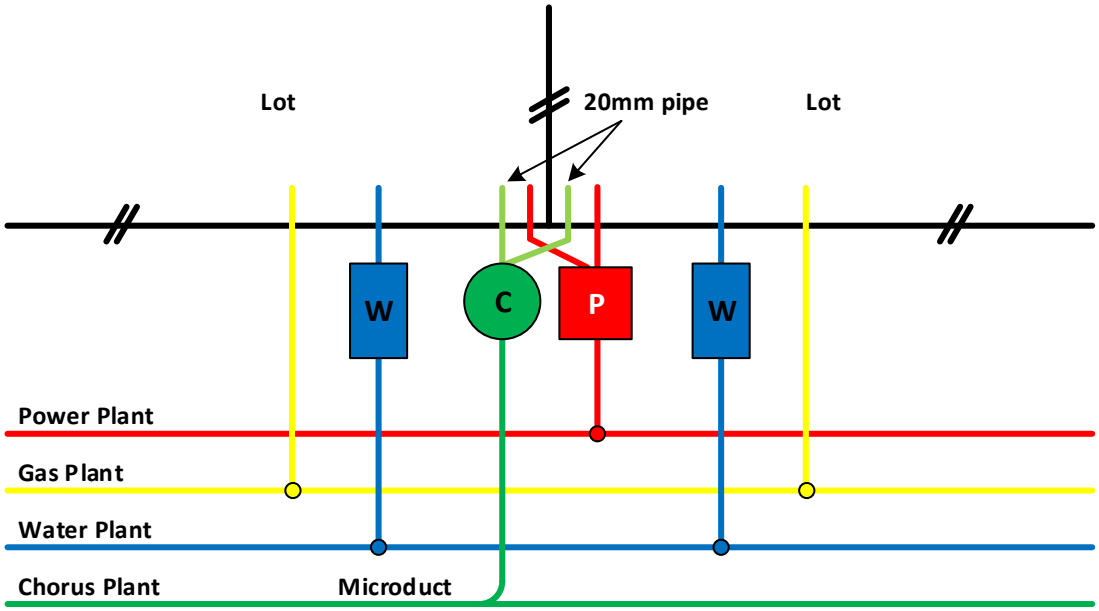


Figure 7. Typical Air Blown Microduct Boundary Layout

5.5.2. Typical Pit & Pipe Boundary Layout

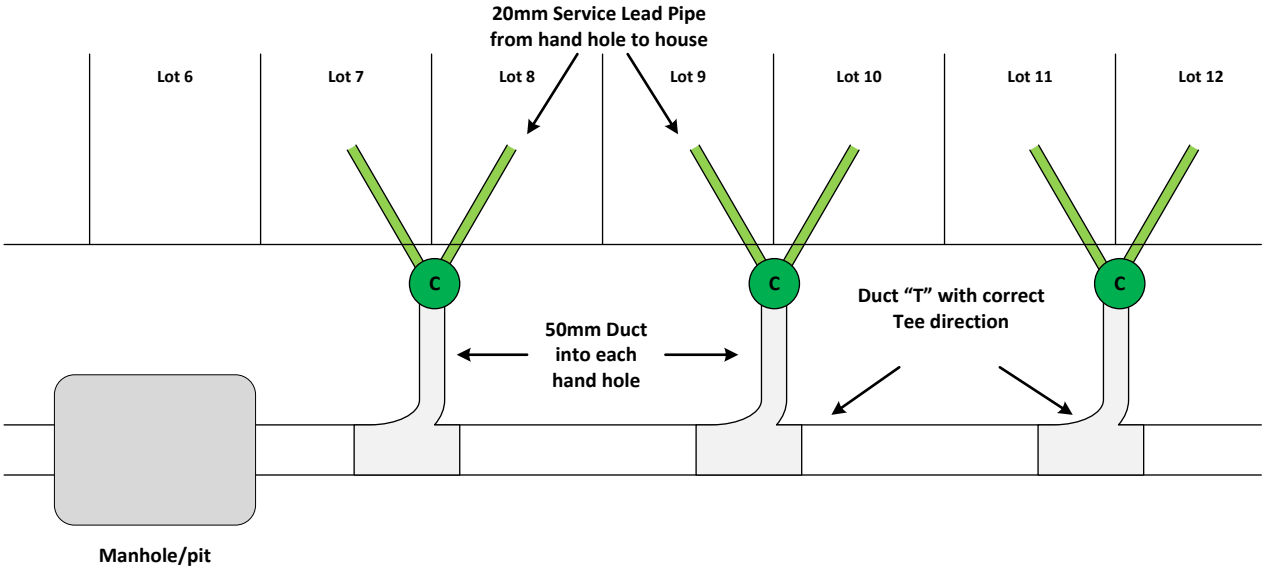


Figure 8. Typical Pit and Pipe Boundary Layout

6. Chorus Communal Fibre Distribution Network

6.1. Overview

Chorus is actively building New Zealand's UFB fibre future by deploying optical fibre in the communal network.

In line with the UFB initiative, Chorus is producing this design guideline for property developers to ensure new properties, sub divisions and renovations are completed in such a way to ensure fibre readiness for connection to the Chorus UFB network.

There are three types of Communal Distribution Networks which are the:

- Microduct system using air blown technology
- A pit & pipe system using conventional fibre cable
- An aerial distribution cable.

Chorus typically deploys an air blown microduct system in new greenfield development areas, however, in locations such as in a CBD area where there is a higher possibility for network change, a pit & pipe system is the preferred network type.

6.1.1. Services Through UFB

There is a myriad of services that can potentially be provided through the UFB network. The most common services are High Speed Internet Service, VoIP Telephone Service, Broadcast TV, Video on Demand (VOD) and others. All these services can be provided through a port out of an ONT or a RGW, depending on the Retail Service Provider selling the service.

In order to future proof for the provision of these multiple services, optical fibre must be installed into the star wiring box where the ONT is to be placed. This is important because there are 4x Ethernet ports and 2x ATA ports on the (current) ONT and different services may be provided through separate ports which can be connected to the Cat6 cabling throughout the premise.

6.2. Chorus UFB Network

The Chorus fibre network is based on a GPON deployment with a centralised passive splitting architecture. The diagram below shows the typical Chorus communal network design.

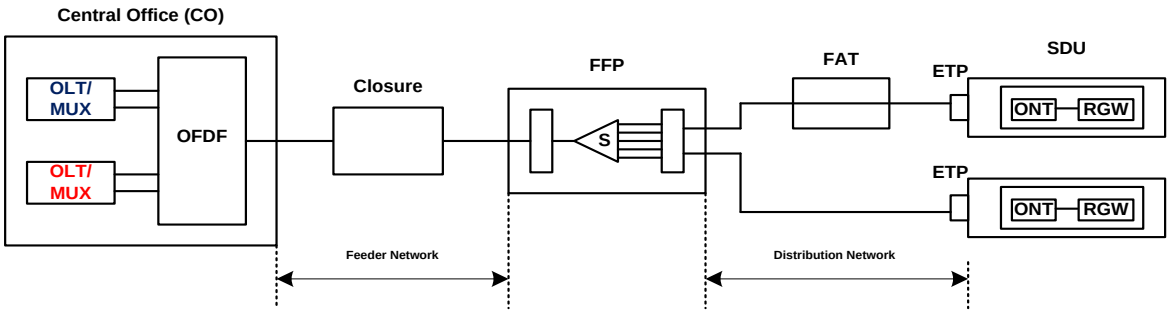


Figure 9. Typical Chorus UFB Network for SDU

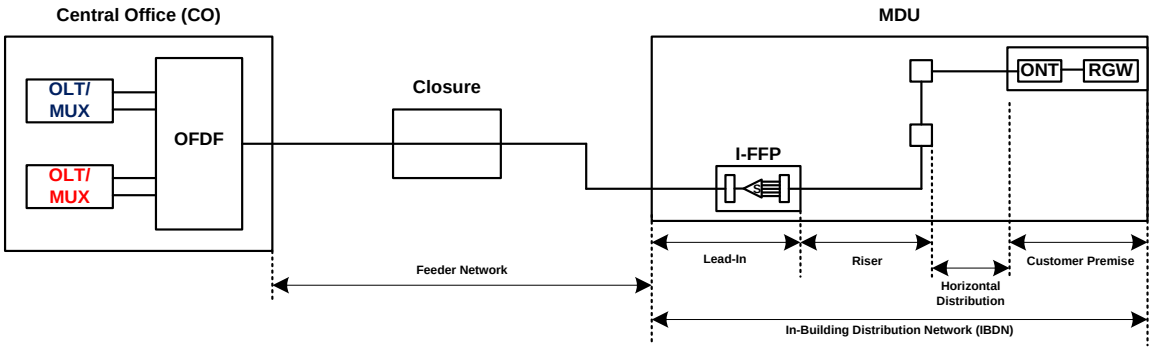


Figure 10. Typical Chorus UFB Network for MDU

Appendix A Acknowledgement

A.1 Standard Subdivision Lay Specification

As per the subdivision agreement between the Developer and Chorus, you are required to meet all costs associated with the trenching and installation of Chorus Plant required to complete the Telecommunication Reticulation.

Please find below the procedures for the installation of the Chorus Plant.

A.1.1. On-site Commencement

The Developers contractor is required to provide no less than 15 Working days' notice of commencement of work on-site. The 15 Working days' notice is required so material and resource can be organized.

Before commencement of work, please arrange an on-site meeting between the Developers contractor and the Chorus Service Company Representative so that all plans and specifications can be discussed with any potential issues resolved before site works begin.

The Chorus Service Company Representative will supply a detailed copy of the Chorus Lay Plans. No alteration can be made to the Chorus Lay Plans without prior approval from the Chorus Service Company Representative.

A.1.2. Inventory Supply

All inventory, which may include pipes, manholes, warning tape, etc, must be picked up from the Chorus Service Company Depot. Some material may also be required to be picked up from other product suppliers' Depot. If the development is large enough, then some material may be ordered directly to site.

All inventory uplifted or delivered to site becomes the responsibility of the Developers contractor, and as such the cost of theft or damage must be met by the Developers contractor.

After completion of the job all remaining inventory must be returned to the Chorus Service Company Depot. Any damaged or missing inventory will be charged to the Developers contractor.

A.1.3. Installation of Chorus Plant

The Chorus Plant must not be installed into any open trench until all other services have been installed. The reason behind this procedure is to ensure correct separation from the other services is maintained.

All trenching and laying of Chorus Plant relating to the subdivision reticulation is the responsibility of the Developers sub-contractor. This includes any trenching required for the installation of Channell Pits on property boundaries, which will require excavation from the main trench to the final location of the Channell Pit on the boundary or where indicated on the Lay Plan.

The trench is to be suitable for the installation of the Chorus Plant. I.e. level, correct depth and free from sharp stones. Suitable bedding material free of stones, such as GAP40, and compacted will be required as outlined earlier in this document.

The Chorus Plant installed in the open trenches must be inspected by the Chorus Service Company Representative before back filling of the trench. Failure to comply will result in the trench being re-opened in as many places as required to satisfy the Chorus Service Company Representative.

In addition to the pipe, a warning strip also must be installed in the trench. This will be shown on the cross section on the Lay Plan. The trench must be backfilled to the appropriate level and compacted prior to the warning strip being installed.

The final ground level must be marked and survey pegs visible before the installation of the Chorus Channell Pits.

The final ground level must be marked before the installation of any Chorus manholes or Turning Pits. If a SIKA pit is used, it must have a concrete surround poured around the lid set as per the manufacturer's instructions. The concrete surround is not required if Channell pits are used. Pipe entry into all Chorus manholes and Turning Pits must not exceed 50mm and must be made tidy (edges burred) and sealed around the entry point.

A.1.4. Installation of Chorus Plant Outside the Development

When a trench is to be provided by the Developers contractor on Council or NZTA land, the appropriate written permission must be obtained by the Developers contractor prior to the commencement of any works. Chorus Plant must not be installed prior to this permission being viewed by the Chorus Service Company Representative.

Traffic Management Plans must be submitted by the Developers contractor and approved by the Local Roading Authority before any Chorus Plant is installed.

The Developers contractor is responsible to ensure that all other existing services (including Chorus) are located prior to excavation. The cost of repair to any service will be the responsibility of the Developers sub-contractor. To arrange location of existing Chorus services phone 0800 248 344 or see the website https://www.chorus.co.nz/our-network/before-you-dig

A.1.5. Extra Charge

Any material, additional labour and travel incurred by the Chorus Service Company due to the Developers contractor been negligent in the installation of the Chorus Plant will be invoiced to the Developer or the Developers contractor.

A.1.6. Subdivision Clearance Certificate

The Developers contractor is to notify the Chorus Service Company Representative that all work has been completed on site. The Chorus Service Company Representative will quality check the installation and inform the Developers contractor if anything needs to be corrected before handover to Chorus.

The subdivision clearance certificate will be issued by Chorus once all work has been completed and the Chorus Service Company Representative has passed on the handover documentation.

If there are changes in finished ground levels within the development site after the clearance certificate has been issued, which result in remedial action being required to restore Chorus plant to meet the installation standards, the site civil contractor will be requested to carry out that work. If the Chorus Service Company has to carry out remedial work, this cost will be charged back to the subdivision developer.

Acknowledgement

Civil contractor to sign and return to Chorus Service Company Representative.

Acknowledgement that the Chorus Standard Subdivision Lay Specification for Telecommunications (Fibre to the Premises) has been received and the required installation standards can and will be met.

Civil Contractor Representative

Company Name: _____

Contact Name: _____

Contact Position: _____

Sign: _____ Date: _____

Chorus Service Company Representative

Company Name: _____

Contact Name: _____

Contact Position: _____

Sign: _____ Date: _____