

Lower Costs



Lower Emissions



Deliver Faster



Improve Exports



A defined set of standards and tools











PAS 1192-2

PAS 1192-3

BS 1192-4

PAS 1192-5

BS 8536-1



CIC BIM Protocol



Digital Plan of Work

12,000 classifications. Across 11 tables. For all sectors.

10 Propertition and repair	20 Administrative, communication protective	25 Cultural, educational, scientific and information	30	32 West and land management	35 Medical, health, welfers and sanitary	40	42 Sport and activity	45 Berderte
50	55 *********	60 Meeting, cooling and set igwestion	65 Ventilister and as conditioning	70 Electrical parent parentifors and detribution	75 Communications, security, solidy and profession	80 Transport	85 Operation and maintenance	90 Corollation and storage

Classification



ISO 12006-22015

ISO 12006-2:2015	Uniclass 2015	OmniClass 2006-2013		
A.2 Construction information	Form of information	Table 36 Information		
A.3 Construction products	Products (published)	Table 23 Products		
-	-	Table 41 Materials		
A.4 Construction agents	Agents	Table 33 Disciplines		
	-	Table 34 Organizational roles		
A.5 Construction aids	Construction aids	Table 35 Tools		
A.6 Management	Project management (draft)	Table 32 Services		
A.7 Construction process	Project phases (draft for comment)	Table 31 Phases		
-	Regions (draft)	-		
-	Districts (draft)	-		
A.8 Construction complexes	Complexes (published)	-		
A.9 Construction entities	Entities (published)	Table 11 Construction entities by		
		function		
	Entities by form (draft for comment)	Table 12 Construction entities by		
		form		
-	Activities (published)	-		
A.10 Built spaces	Spaces (published)	Table 13 Spaces by function		
	-	Table 14 Spaces by form		
A.11 Construction elements	Elements (published)	Table 21 Elements (includes		
		Designed elements) (UniFormat)		
-	Systems (published)	-		
A.12 Work results	-	Table 22 Work results		
		(MasterFormat)		
A.13 Construction properties	Properties	Table 49 Properties		
-	Modelling (draft for comment)	-		



Complexes, entities, spaces, locations, products







Complexes, entities, spaces, locations and activities

(Larger scale items - arranged broadly by industry sector and function)

10	20	25	30	32	35	40	42	45
Preparation and repair	Administrative, commercial and protective services	Cultural, educational, scientific and information	Industrial	Water and land management	Medical, health, welfare and sanitary	Recreational	Sport and activity	Residential
50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
Waste disposal	Piped supply	Heating, cooling and refrigeration	Ventilation and air conditioning	Electrical power generation and distribution	Communications, security, safety and protection	Transport	Operation and maintenance	Circulation and storage



Elements, functions and systems

(Smaller scale items - arranged broadly by fabric and function)

15	20	25	30	32	35	37	40	45
Preparatory	Structural	Wall and barrier	Roof, floor and paving	Damp-proofing, waterproofing and plaster finishing	Stair and ramp	Tunnel, shaft, vessel and tower	Signage, fittings, furnishings and equipment	Flora and fauna
50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
Waste disposal	Piped supply	Heating, cooling and refrigeration	Ventilation and air conditioning	Electrical power and lighting	Communications, security, safety and protection	Transport	Process engineering	Soft facility management

Q

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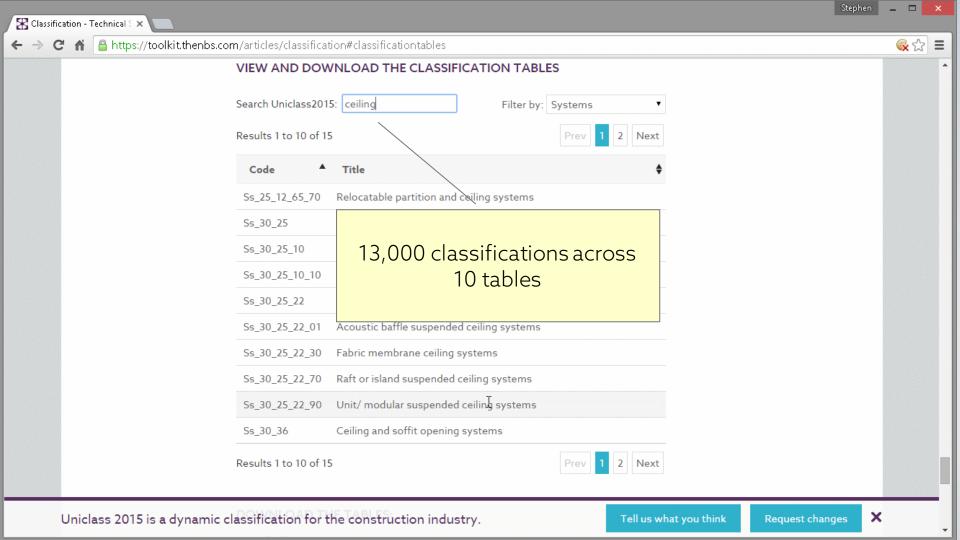
Sarah Delany Technical Author and Head of Classification at NBS

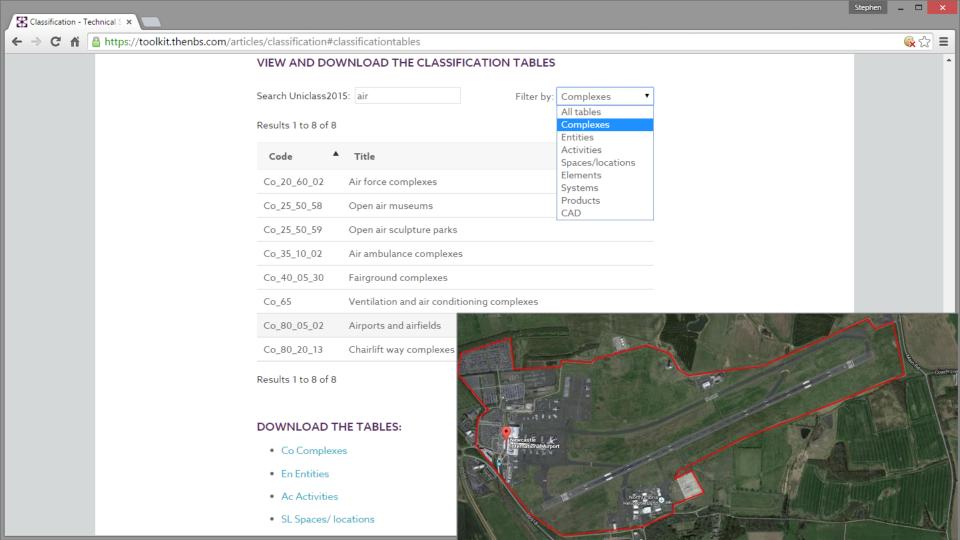
Uniclass 2015 is a unified classification for the UK industry covering all construction sectors. It contains consistent tables classifying items of all scale from a facility such as a railway down through to products such as a CCTV camera in a railway station. Sarah Delany, Technical Author and Head of Classification at NBS, introduces Uniclass 2015 in this article.

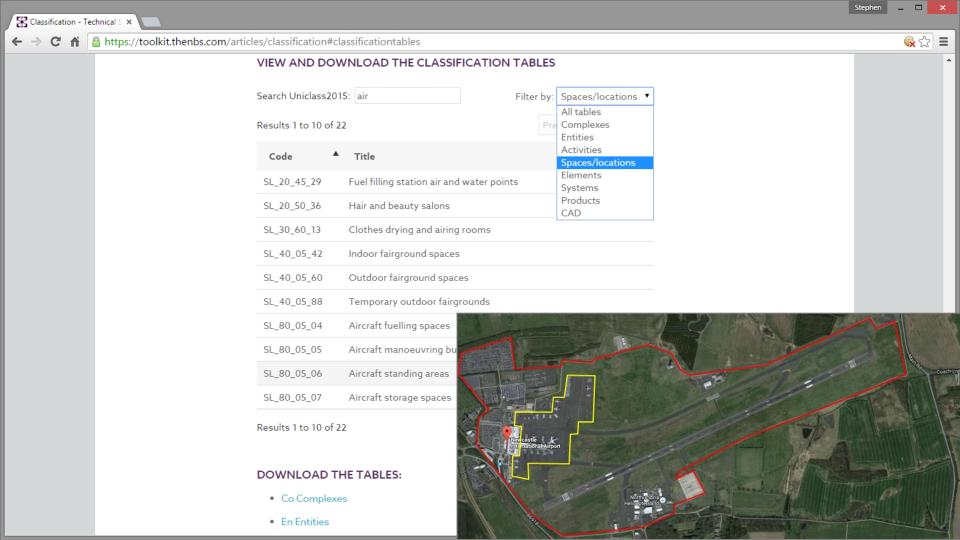
View and download the classification tables | Latest updates.

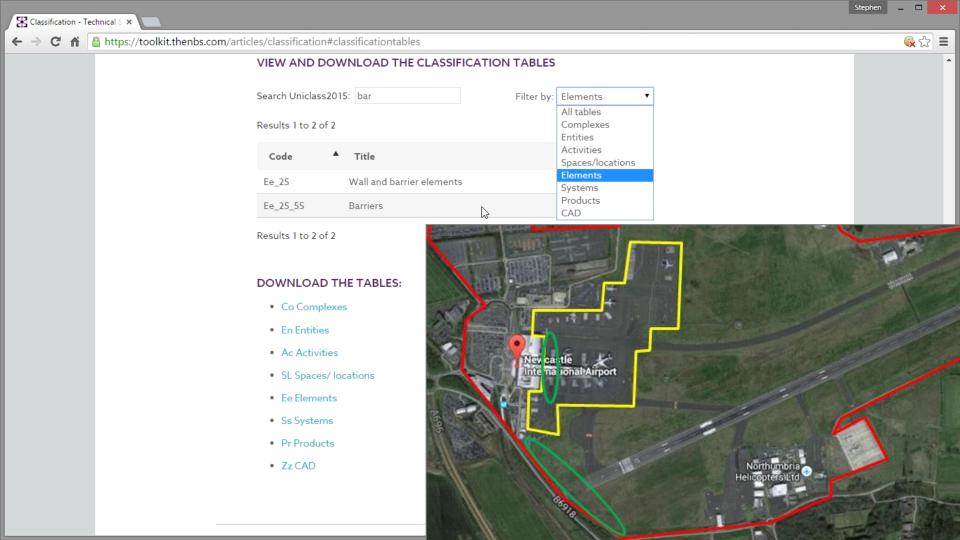
As part of the BIM Toolkit project, NBS are working on the next version of the Uniclass classification scheme. Originally released in 1997, Uniclass allows project information to be structured to a recognised standard. This original version has now been heavily revised, to make it more suitable for use with modern construction industry practice, and to make it compatible with BIM now and in the future.

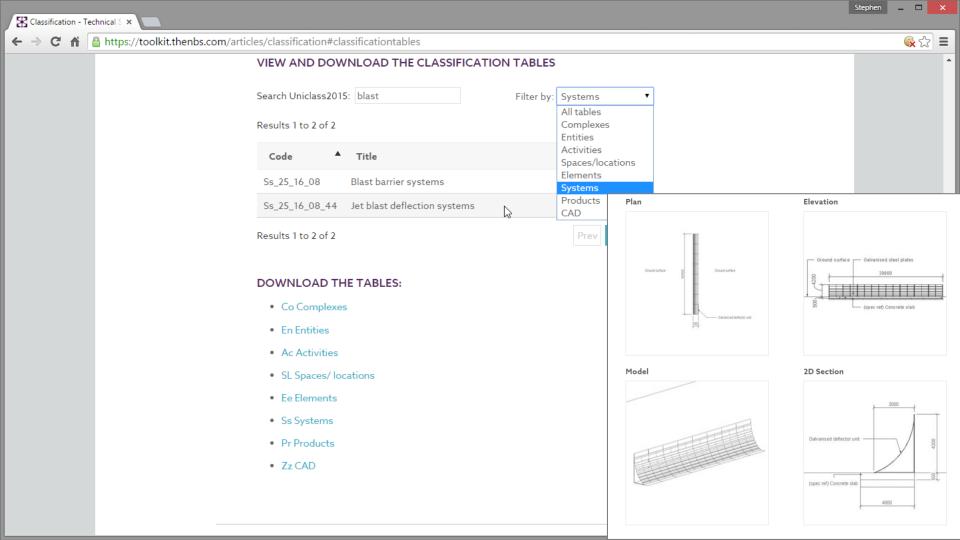
As a key deliverable of the BIM Toolkit project, NBS have worked with experts from across the industry to develop the new classification system – Uniclass 2015. This builds on previous versions and developments of Uniclass, but significantly extends the

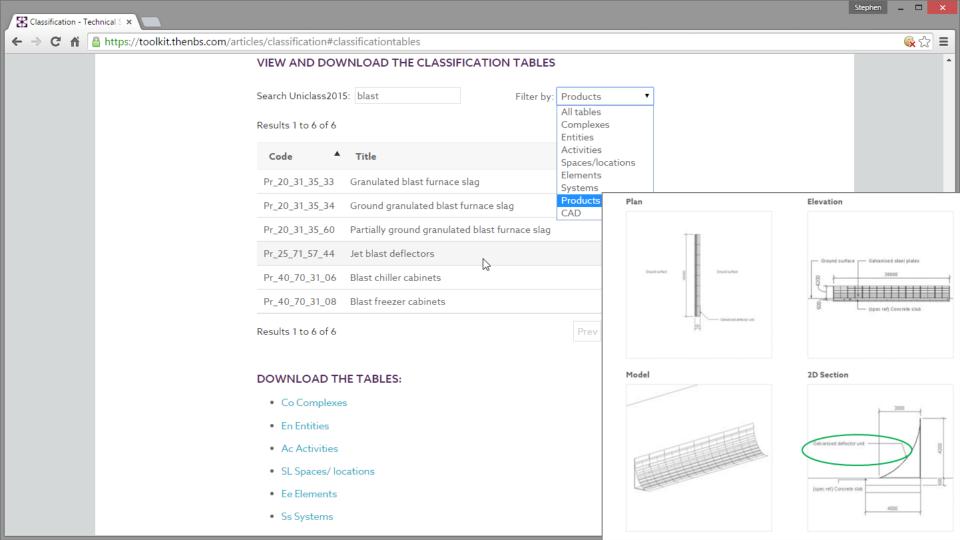


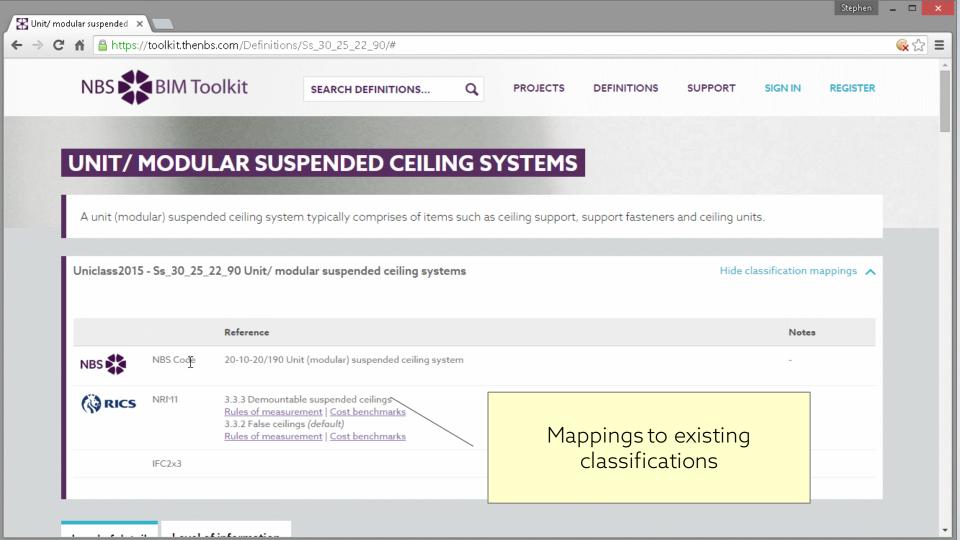


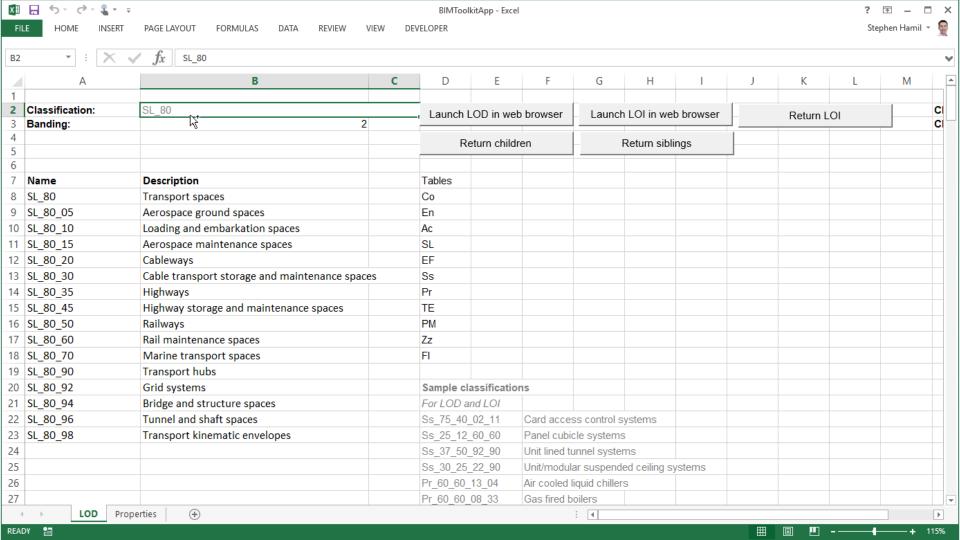














Governance and maintenance

DOWNLOAD THE TABLES:

The current status of the classification tables is listed below.

Table	Status and revision information
Co - Complexes	v1.5, Published January 2018
En - Entities	v1.7, Published January 2018
Ac - Activities	v1.5, Published January 2018
SL - Spaces/ locations	v1.7, Published January 2018
EF - Elements/ functions	v1.2, Published November 2016
Ss - Systems	v1.9, Published January 2018
Pr - Products	v1.9, Published January 2018
TE - Tools and Equipment	v1.4, Published January 2018
PM - Project management	v1.0, Published September 2017
Zz- CAD	v1.0, Published July 2015
FI - Form of information	Beta status – consultation ongoing

LICENCING



n - Entities Table v1.7

Uniclass 2015

En - Entities Table v1.7

January 2018

General changes

We have made one addition to the table, following a request from the **Environment Agency**. We have also amended and deleted codes that are duplications of codes elsewhere in the tables. See detail below.

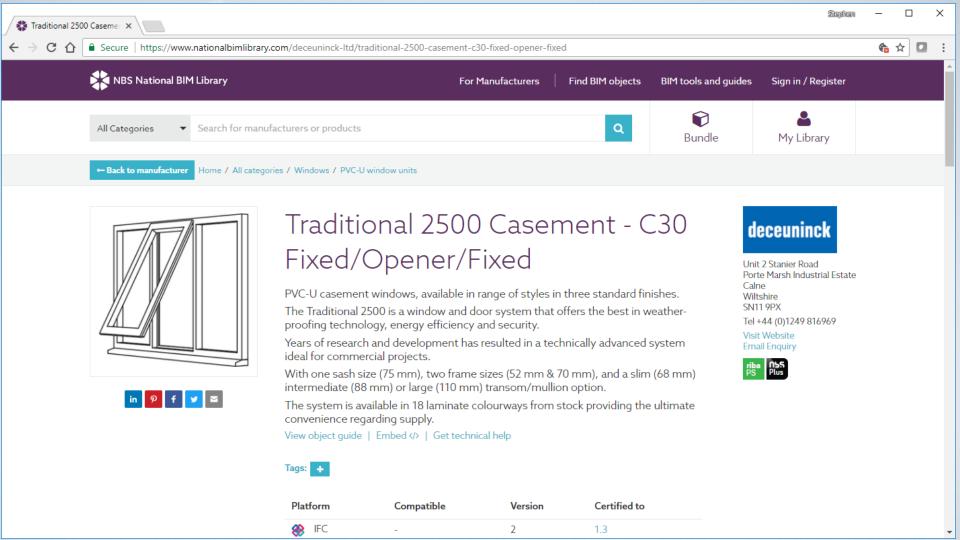
Particular changes

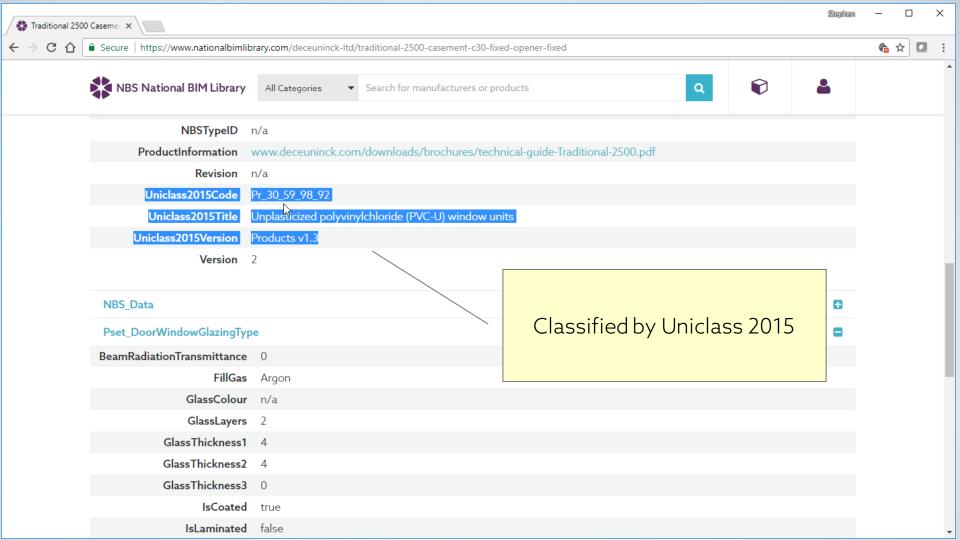
v1.6 Code	v1.7 Code	Classification	Notes
En_25_50_04	No change	Art installations	Entity classification amended from Artworks.

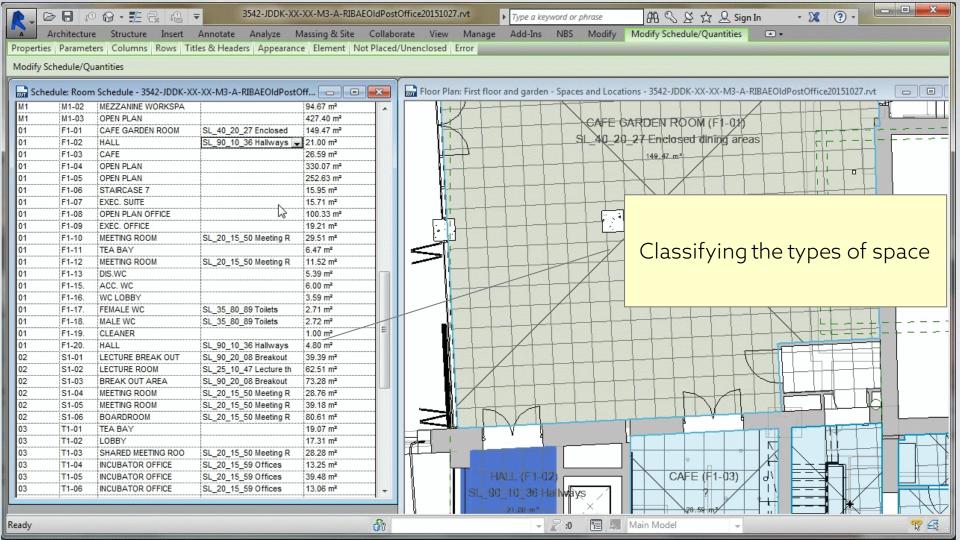
v1.6 Code	v1.7 Code	Classification	Notes
En_30_70_33	En_30_70_28	Equipment gantries	Entity classification amended to clarify, renamed from <i>Gantries</i> and renumbered.

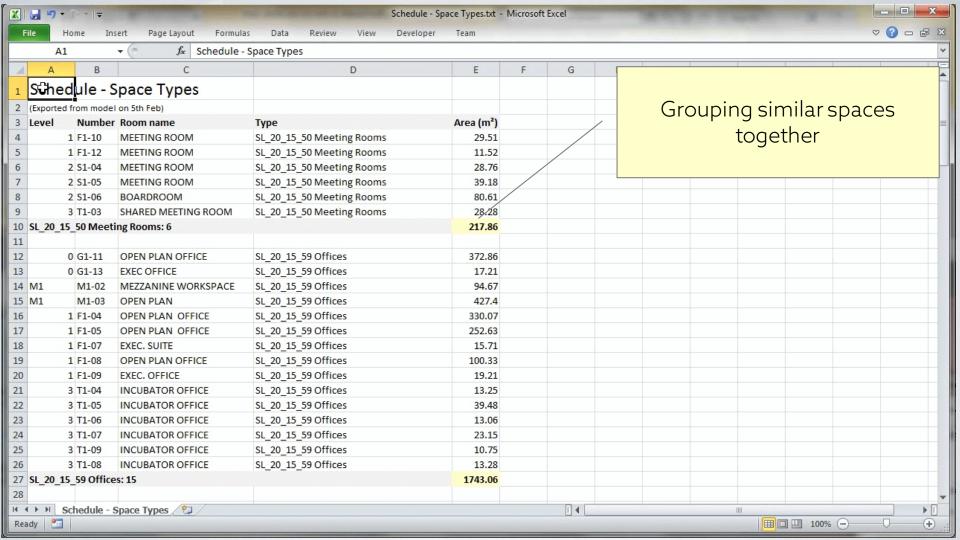
v1.6 Code	v1.7 Code	Classification	Notes
En_80_35_44		Junctions	Entity deleted as it is a duplicate of SL_80_35_44 Junctions.
En_80_96_21		Drift tunnel portals	Entity deleted as it is a duplicate of SL_80_96_20 Drift tunnel portals.

v1.6 Code v1.7 Code Classification Notes











UK Government publications - Buildings

2	Uniclass	Uniclass	cla	Uniclass	clas	Uniclass	clas
	One key ele common fra systems an Uniclass constructio be used to as well as w documents. The ado and 'physica provides the physical ele a facility. These ta assets in us managemen The table. Ac - Act. Co - Co. En - Ent. SL - Spe. EF - Eler. Ss - Sys. Pr - Pro CA - Co. Fi - For. The exampl to show how facility, down The last specific to second as well as the specific to second as well as the specific to second as well as the second	Ac - Ac 25 50 Ac 25 5	ACS XX № a M Bir BC C Fr H H Y I I I I XX M X Z O O P P P P P R R R R S X X D I I P C O F P P	Ac - Ac .35 .10 .57 Ac .35 .10 .57 Ac .35 .60 .31 .0 .57 Ac .35 .80 .07 Ac .35 .80 .20 EF .25 .10 EF .25 .20 EF .2	Activi Medić sanita Medić Nursial Food Nursial Food Batthir Show Sanita Medić Wards Medić Medić Maria Medić Medić Maria Medić	\$a. \$2.25 25 \$8,25.25 245 59 25.25 45 59 25.25 45 59 58,25 25,45 25 45 59 58,40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Syste Wall II Lining Duct syste Medi syste Medi scave Medi suppl Medi syste Medi suppl Medi syste Medi Syste Medi Syste Medi Syste Medi Syste Medi Syste Medi Suppl Suppl Medi Suppl Sup

Uniclass classification - at Component level

 Pr Products

 Pr_20
 Structure and general products

 Pr_20_29
 Fastener products

 Pr_20_29_76
 Screws

 Pr_20_29_76_81
 Socket screws

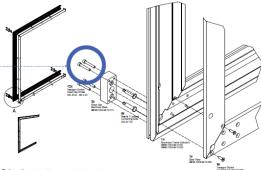
At this level the components can be linked to individual manufacturers data. This is described in more detail in 'Product Data Definition - A technical specification for defining and sharing structured digital construction product information' (S. Thompson, April 2016).

LEXICON, hosted by the Construction Products Association (CPA), will implement the methodology set out in the Product Data Definition document and facilitate the capture of the following information relating to products:

- Essential Requirements for the Harmonised European Standards (hENs);
- Requirements from other Standard (e.g relevant ISO, EN or BS standards other than those captured above);
- Industry recognised documents;
- Mandated requirements for a specific sector or application e.g. NRM for Chartered Surveyors;
- Non-mandated but recognised within a specific sector e.g. CIBSE Guide M:
- Industry agreed and recognised e.g. identified by a professional institute, trade association or cross-industry
- User-defined additional terms proposed for approval and wider adoption.

individual components making up the wall panel.

Healthcare example showing



Below: Example of approved product data template from 'Product Data Definition' http://bim-level2.org/globalassets/pdfs/ product-data-definition v2.pdf

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Transport for New South Wales

ASA Asset Classification Review Issue Date: 20 February 2017 Prepared by AECOM for Transport for NSW Document No. 60492271.6

ASA Asset Class (Youth) Res by Document No.: 60 (2271.6

4 Classification Reviews (Stage 1 & 2)

4.1 Summary of Findings

The findings from this revieware as follows:

1. ASA ACS:

As a classification system, the TRIAWH ISO states Standard sub-flowing V, ASAL As Lass Eclassification (ACS) is not complete and observation of the Complete and observation of the Complete and observation (ACS) is not object of several (SO classes. The ACS classification system is structured around both type-of (classification) and part of indeality) carricules.

2 CO Pie

COBie (as utilised by the Sydney Metro Stage 1 Project) for civil works is not an asset classification standard. It stipulates the format for the exchange of easest information. COBie requires the assignment of a destination code to each object and therefore the use of a classification around a formation (SA) or Unitides (URA) or Initides (URA) or Init

MDT.

Northwest Revisit Revisit Terrant (NRT) adapted the CRTS Fetheron Data Template which contains Work Break down Structure (WRS) by both Asset Localism (LWSS) and Fundant (FWSS) With All also provides a detail stemplate similar to CDBe that can be used as a template to create a project based asset register. The template is not a complete classification specified and desent complete project based asset register. The template is not a complete classification specified and desent complete sets of the contraction free the complete sesset literactic explicitly and was probably devised to support the construction freese probabilities from the contraction freese probabilities and the complete sets of the CRTS and the CR

4. W/2F

The classification used by the Woolgoolga to Ballina Pacific highway Upgrade Project (WZB) is a single table that partially preparents objects of several ISO classes. The WZB classification system is structured around bety they of (classification) and part of (modelling) principles. However, expanding ACS to incorporate the WZB naming conventions for ordinance, model and linkinge may be of benefit to TRIA.

RM

The RMS classification deals with objects of several ISO classes in a single table. Further, the table is organised around both type-of (disast faction) and part of (modelling) principles. Although the RMS asset faithment on Shratery (AS) outlines the requirement of assets elliebyde information in eased disastication spreadshed downed disastly the complete libecyde asset activities. Ratter, it only covers the naming convention of asset disasses from level 1 to level 4.1 tibes not provide a coding system to be useful of xask throughened his Systems of BIM modelling.

6. Uniformat

UniFormat II was used by NSM Health Infrastructure (NSM HI). It is a North American classification table which has been adopted as one of the table of Table 21 in the Omnic loss classic sotion System. Used on its own, Uniformat II (Omnic loss Table 21 Elements) does not support a complete Building information Modelling (BM). Therefore, separate tables are needed (Entities, Work results table and etc.). Also the focus of the classification system is on building assets and it does not include the drive and other of with ensoned and utility construction components.

7. NATSPE

NATSPEC provide a classification system which deats with buildings, landscape and municipal (small-scale civil) work NATSPEC is generally general to the construction phase, however explictly sediscess planning and day, and maintenance and operations, for some Systems. Its table can be mapped in ISO12006-2-Work Result (mostly limited to System).

8. Austro

The Austroads Data Standard for Road Management provides comprehensive details on infrastructure asset management data requirements throughout the asset literopic in anyly for road and associated drivil assets. However, it has not been aligned with ISO 12006 requirements. It is deals with object of several ISO classes in a two main tables (invertory Loadston and Reference Code lists). It is a good reference source however for THISN to consider incorporating for its information management practices to support decision making.

ASA Asset Clars Moatton Reulew

5 Mapping TfNSW ASA ACS to Uniclass 2015 (Stage 3)

5.1 Preferred Classification Decision Point 1

Stage 1.8 2 indicated that all the current desistation systems used by TAISW are either not conly partially aligned with the ISO12006 desistation hamework. Additionally, it ident fact that there is currently no unified approach for asset classification across all construction sectors in Austrials. NAISPECs of assistation table is the only desistation examined here that refer to 1501/20062 and the organisation recommends that any amendment or adoption of a new classification sector for the Austrialian construction includes through each for 100082 requirements.

Therefore, the need for a comprehensive and widely adopted information classification system for the Australian construction industry has become imperative with the emergence of increasingly data-based applications such as BIM and risk based decision making throughout the asset if feodie.

Both Unideas and OmniClass classifications follow/the international framework set out in ISO 12096-2:2015. However, it is envisaged that TRAVP will ally foll interno Omniclass and incorporte additional classification requirement would be a challenge. Whereas, Unid asst has a design goal of operating internationally, and serving all construction sectors, and is therefore operating as a dynamic continue classification system. This is imported, as disability of charge will be a key requirement for HSW when looking to accommodate additional Transport-related disastications that may be required, and to out for for other sectors within NSW observable will be a set of the control of the control

Based on the findings from Stage 1 and 2, AECOM recommend Unidass 2015 as the preferred classification system to be reviewed in preserved each in Stage 3 against ASA ACS.

Based on the findings, AECOM recommended Unidass 2015 is selected as the classification system to be reviewed in Stage 3 against ASA ACS in order assess any geostifiterences, their implications, and how the ASA ASC could be improved or enhanced or retacked and to inform the recommended strategy and implementation plan.

5.2 Mapping TfNSW ASA ACS to Uniclass 2015

AECOM assessed and documented gaps and differences between the TfNSW ASA Classification standard and Uniclass 2015. The result of this assessment informed the recommended strategy (short & long term) and implementation plan.

In total, 1,099 objects from the ACS ACS register as well as the Asset Reference Codes Register were assessed and mapped into the Uniclass object tables. Table 38 below outlines and describes different mapping type identified in stage 3 assessment.

Table 38 - Mapping Types

Туре	Description
19	An object exist in ACS but doesn't exist in Uniclass
1:1	Same object exists in both diassification systems
1 Many	There are many objects in Unidass that correlate to one object in ACS.
Man y:1	There are many objects in ACS that are mapped to only one object in Uniclass such as Toilets
Many: Many	There are many similar objects named different in both diassifications and/or level of details is not the same.

Figure 32 provides a summary of the mapping results, which indicates that only 17% (187 objects) from ASA ACS can be mapped into Uniclass directly (1:1 type) whereas, 50% (556 objects) of ASA ACS have not been captured in Uniclass (1:0 type).

19 ABCOM 64



Questions?