



**KIMBERLEY  
PORTS**  
AUTHORITY

## **DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES**

**Current version number: V.2.0    File reference: LAN134\_96691    Maintained by: Port Engineer**

**Original issue date: September 2011    Last review date: August 2015    Next review date: August 2017**

**Procedure Designation: Non Core**

### **VARIATION RECORD:**

<b>Version No.</b>	<b>Version Date</b>	<b>Brief Description of Change</b>
1.0	05/09/2007	Issued for use
1.1	01/11/2011	Revision and Updating for expanded use for project work at James Price Point
2.0	19/08/2015	References of BrPA changed to KPA. KPA forms referenced.

**Kimberley Ports Authority  
DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES**

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## DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### DEFINITIONS

Type 1 Development	Type 1 developments include uncomplicated minor developments that have a low risk to future development, the environment, and or port safety. Generally, these developments are less than \$1M in value.
Type 2 Development	Type 2 developments are relatively uncomplicated developments that have the potential to create low to medium risk to future development, the environment, and or port safety. Type 2 developments require focussed planning, substantial design, environmental impact assessment (including consultation with the EPA), and or other relevant regulatory authorities approvals
Type 3 Development	Type 3 developments are those that have the potential to create significant impacts to port controlled waters and or land and require assessment by other State or Commonwealth regulatory authorities. Other regulatory authorities may include the DEC, Emergency Services, Customs, National Native Title Tribunal, DIA, or the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Heritage
Developer	An individual or company who combines raw land, roads, utilities, buildings, financing, and promotion into a completed operating property.
Proponent	With respect to a project: persons, bodies, authorities, governments, or donors that propose the project, are responsible for preparation of the project, including the environmental assessment or are responsible for project implementation
Development	<p>The development or use of any land or Port controlled waters, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any demolition, erection, construction, alteration of or addition to any building or structure on the land; and</li><li>• The carrying out on the land of any excavation (including dredging) or other works.</li></ul>
State Significant Proposal:	A proposal that is deemed by Cabinet to be critical to the advancement of the State of Western Australia or the nation based on environmental, social, economic or heritage considerations. They are likely to be Level 3 proposals according to the criteria detailed in this document.

### ABBREVIATIONS

AHD	Australian Height Datum
AMG	Australian Map Grid
ARI	Assessment on Referral Information
AS	Australian Standard
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CSMP	Construction Safety Management Plan
DA	Development Application
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs
DOCEP	Department of Consumer and Employment Protection
DOIR	Department of Industry and Resources
KPA	Kimberley Ports Authority
BPDP	Broome Port Development Plan
DPI	Department of Planning and Infrastructure
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	Environmental Protection Statement
ERMP	Environmental Review and Management Program
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
HP	Horizon Power
MRWA	Main Roads of Western Australia
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NPER	National Professional Engineers Register
OHSE	Occupational Health, Safety and Environment
PER	Public Environmental Review
PUEA	Proposal Unlikely to be Environmentally Acceptable
QA	Quality Assurance
SoB	Shire of Broome
WAB	Work Activity Breakdown
WC	Water Corporation

## **1. PURPOSE**

### **1.1 *Introduction***

These guidelines have been prepared to assist developers and proponents with the implementation and operational aspects of development on Port lands and waters. They are intended to assist designers, engineers, architects and other specialists in preparing designs to be submitted with the development application for consideration by the Kimberley Ports Authority (KPA).

Circumstances stemming from WA State policies including the Lead Agency Framework and regulatory requirements require developers to pay special attention to particular design issues including environmental and cultural and heritage considerations. The lead agency within State Government departments with responsibility for developments that fall into port authority areas of management is normally the Department of Transport (DoT). Normally the port authority will manage development proposals and involve the DoT as required under the *Port Authorities Act WA 1999*. Large developments require the Minister's approval.

The Tier 1, 2 or 3 level into which a development proposal falls will determine the level of case management provided by the lead agency and the type of reporting required by both the lead agency and the proponent.

These guidelines may not be fully definitive however they do provide a guide to the basic requirements when preparing construction and operational Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), Safety Management Plans (SMPs) and Quality Management Plans (QMPs).

### **1.2 *Lead Agency Framework***

The 2009 WA State Government Lead Agency Framework applies to approvals for State initiated proposals, such as the Kimberley Browse LNG Precinct and the Ord-East Kimberley Expansion Plan. Lead agency responsibilities are shown at figure 1-1.

The Lead Agency Framework applies to all major proposals, and the levels of assistance provided by lead agencies are determined by applying the criteria detailed at figure 1-2. The level of complexity, the significance of the project to the State or the level of impact the project will have on the environment and infrastructure determines how assessment of those projects is tailored to meet requirements. For instance, a proposal to build a new desalination plant requiring many separate approvals from several agencies requires a thorough, in-depth environmental, social and economic assessment. This may require the lead agency to appoint a senior project officer (perhaps a senior project team) to monitor the progress of the project.

The lead agency approach requires that assistance with, or coordination of, approvals for a proposal is administered by one department. This agency is responsible for providing proponents with information on statutory requirements and coordinating the necessary approval processes. This includes assisting proponents to identify the potential impacts of the proposal on matters such as infrastructure, the environment and regional communities as well as the social considerations that arise from the proposal.

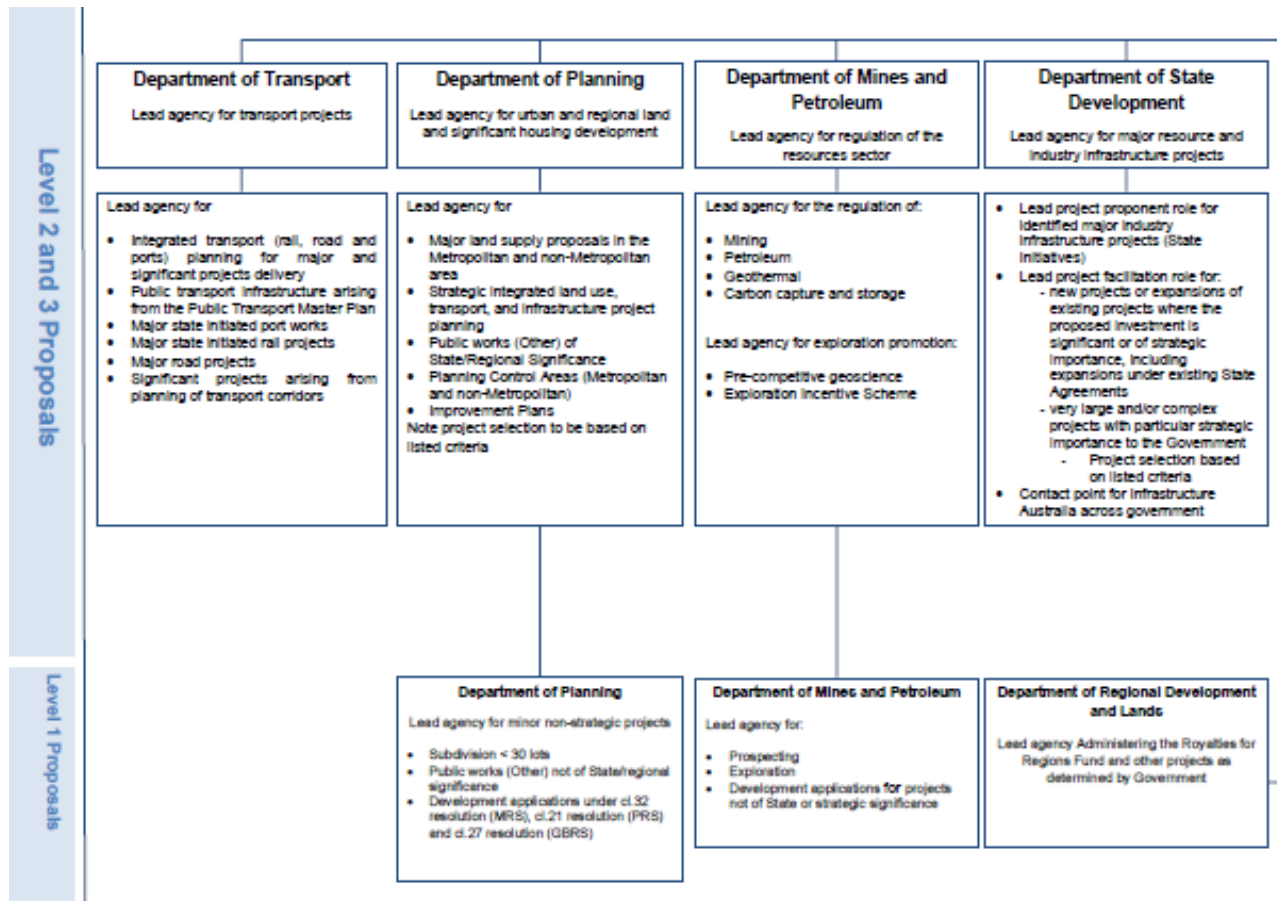


Figure 1-1: WA Government Lead Agency Responsibilities

Figure 1-2 below outlines criteria that broadly apply to all proposals received by lead agencies. Each lead agency also has criteria tailored to its own situation which categorise projects as Level 1, 2 or 3. Lead agencies will consult on each proposal with relevant agencies such as KPA and LandCorp, and statutory roles and functions currently assigned to agencies remain unchanged.

Proposal Classification	Assistance provided	Monitoring/Reporting
<b>Level 1</b> Such a proposal would be characterised as being small to moderate in scale and capable of being accommodated through existing environmental, social and economic assessment processes. The majority of proposals received by agencies would be classified as Level 1.	The Lead Agency may provide initial advice and support through an appointed project officer. Service could include referral and introduction to relevant agencies, negotiating with applicants and referral to relevant agencies where issues arise.	Agencies to monitor status of proposals by using existing website reports and quarterly reports. Proponents may be requested to provide updates to the lead agency as required.
<b>Level 2</b> This level includes non-standard moderate to large scale or complex proposals. These proposals are likely to have a significant capital investment and employ a large number of people for an extensive period of time.	The lead agency, in addition to application tracking and approvals management, will appoint a project manager/case officer to assist with proposal scoping, approval planning and inter-agency coordination.	The lead agency will monitor progress across Government and assist in the identification and resolution of issues impeding the approvals process. Agencies to report using existing website reports and quarterly reports. Proponents will be requested to provide regular reports on progress.
<b>Level 3</b> These proposals would be very large or complex proposals, those that have significant investment or have potential to create significant employment. Some proposals that are of critical strategic importance to the State or to Australia will be referred to Cabinet for consideration for "State significant" status.	The lead agency will assign a senior officer or senior project team to assist with Government related aspects of project definition, infrastructure, industrial land, regional issues, coordination and interaction with agencies relating to key statutory approvals, stakeholder recognition and consideration of agency timelines and negotiations in the State's interest.	Progress will be monitored on a case management basis by agency heads led by the lead agency. Monitoring will focus on coordination and progress of approvals across Government. Lead agencies should create website pages devoted to Level 3 proposals for reporting on their progress through various stages of the approvals process and provide links to key documents in the process. Proponents will be requested to provide monthly updates.

Figure 1-2: Levels of Lead Agency assistance

## 1.2.1 Department of State Development

Department of State Development (DSD) is the lead agency for major resource and industry infrastructure proposals. DSD is also the contact point for Infrastructure Australia across government. DSD will be the project proponent for identified major industry infrastructure proposals (State Initiated Projects).

DSD will have the lead proposal facilitation role for new proposals or expansions of existing proposals where the proposed investment is significant or of strategic importance. This includes expansions under existing State Agreements, and very large and/or complex proposals with particular strategic importance to the State. DSD and the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) have reached agreement on which resource proposals fall under the jurisdiction of DSD.

DSD is the agency responsible for administering various State Agreement Acts. State Agreements are contracts between the Government of Western Australia and proponents of major resources and infrastructure proposals which are ratified by an Act in State Parliament. A State Agreement Act will normally require tenure to be granted by the Minister for Lands, for particular purposes and in specified areas, pursuant to the *Land Administration Act 1997 (WA)*.

### **1.2.2 Department of Transport**

The Department of Transport (DoT) is the lead agency for integrated transport planning for major and significant proposal delivery, public transport infrastructure arising from the Public Transport Master Plan, major State initiated port, rail and road proposals, and significant projects arising from planning for transport corridors.

DoT is the agency responsible for administering the *Transport Coordination Act 1966 (WA)* which provides for the coordination, planning and advancement of all forms of transport in the State.

Transport agencies, including Main Roads WA, Public Transport Authority (PTA) and the Port Authorities, operating under their individual legislation, are responsible for modal planning and the operation of the transport network including the delivery of transport related projects.

Transport agencies are generally involved in the delivery of projects which are funded by or include a contribution from or are ultimately owned or managed by the State. They also have a role in the transport component of development projects such as Oakajee. Specific DoT project roles include:

- a) Level 1 and Level 2: These proposals would be characterised as being moderate in scale and the approvals capable of being accommodated through existing project management processes within the agency. Responsibility for delivery generally rests with a single Transport delivery agency. Typical examples of projects in this category include road upgrades or extensions, rail passing loops, route realignments, minor dredging and berth upgrades in ports.
  - *Assistance provided:* DoT will provide advice and support only where requested by the relevant Transport agency. Service could include coordination and interaction with agencies in relation to key statutory approvals.
- b) Level 3: These proposals would usually be major or State significant proposals with particular strategic importance to the State Government or multi-modal projects requiring cross agency coordination. Typical projects would include the Fremantle Outer Harbour and related transport links and multi-modal projects such as the Esperance Transport corridor.
  - *Assistance provided:* DoT will nominate a senior officer to assist with cross-government related aspects of the project, project scoping and coordination of key statutory approvals.

### **1.2.3 Kimberley Ports Authority**

Kimberley Ports Authority (KPA) employs a number of development related documents that outline site specific project requirements within the port's area of management and responsibility, including:

- a) KPA Development Plan;
- b) KPA Development Application Procedure;
- c) KPA Facility Handbook;
- d) KPA Contractor's Handbook;
- e) KPA Health and Safety requirements;
- f) KPA Environmental & Heritage requirements;
- g) DIA Cultural Heritage Reports;
- h) EPA Guidance Statements.

#### **1.2.4 Lead Agency Officer Working Groups and Committees**

Officer working groups comprise senior case management officers from lead agencies and approval agencies who meet regularly to resolve issues surrounding approvals and monitor the progress of proposals through the approvals process. Officer working groups are also used to negotiate approval timelines for proposals. Officer working groups would be formed on a case-by-case basis where a need is identified.

Lead agencies can form an inter-agency taskforce or committee comprising of senior/directorial officers from the lead agency and other relevant approval agencies, chaired by the lead agency. The committee would monitor the progress of the approvals process, resolve issues where they occur and provide advice to relevant Ministers.

## **2. DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL PROCESS**

### **2.1 *Development Application***

Details on the format and content of a Development Application (DA) and the process of submitting a DA to Kimberley Ports Authority are contained in the *KPA Development Application Procedure*.

Proponents have a responsibility to:

- a) Ensure they have regard for all relevant guidance statements and information;
- b) Work with lead agencies (if required) and approval agencies to scope their project and the approvals process;
- c) Ensure that their proposal is supported by quality information collected and submitted within agreed timelines;
- d) Respond to reasonable requests for more information within agreed timelines; and
- e) Undertake quality community and stakeholder consultation.

### **2.2 *Development Approval***

A Development Application is reviewed by KPA against the following guidelines, among others:

- a) KPA Development Application Procedure
- b) Development Plan
- c) Port Authorities Act 1999 and other relevant legislative requirements
- d) Building Code of Australia (BCA)
- e) Australian Standards
- f) Other relevant information applicable to the proposed development

In most cases, KPA Development Approval is conditional on the applicant complying with a set of Development Conditions.

In conjunction with the WA State Government 'Lead Agency' framework, approvals and advice for proposals are given by the following agencies:

- a) **Western Australian Planning Commission**
  - Subdivisions
  - Development applications under region planning schemes

- b) **Environmental Protection Authority**
  - Assess and provide public advice on proposals likely to have a significant effect on the environment
  - Develop statutory policy and advice to protect the environment
- c) **Department of Environment and Conservation**
  - Regulate pollution and clearing of native vegetation
  - Manage and regulate CALM Act lands and waters and provide advice on activities that affect these
  - Manage and provide advice on biodiversity, wetlands, contamination, pollution and waste, and environmental harm
- d) **Department of Indigenous Affairs**
  - Assessment and advice on proposals likely to have an effect on Aboriginal heritage
  - Assessment and advice on access to and use of lands held by the Aboriginal Lands Trust
  - Develop administrative policy and advice to protect Aboriginal heritage and manage lands held by the Aboriginal Lands Trust
- e) **Department of Water**
  - Water Licensing
  - Beds and Banks
- f) **Department of Health**
  - Provide advice and guidelines on acceptable use and background levels of hazardous substances
  - Provide permits to use some substances
  - Regulation of *Health Act, 1911*
- g) **Department of Mines and Petroleum**
  - Tenure for exploration and development projects
  - Environmental approvals
  - Petroleum pipeline licences
  - Facilitation of native title agreements
  - Occupational safety and health
  - Dangerous goods
- h) **Local Government**
  - Building Approvals
- i) **Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts**
  - EPBC Controlled Actions
- j) **Department of Regional Development and Lands**
  - Assembles and delivers Crown land for particular uses in accordance with the statutory provisions of the LAA
- k) **Department of Transport**
  - Integrated transport planning that arises from, and meets, the aims of land use planning
  - Ensure all aspects of intermodal transport are taken into consideration
  - Evaluating the transport economics of different transport solutions

- There are no known projects where transport is not an important element in the delivery and ongoing operation of the project

**a) Commonwealth EPBC Act Approvals**

- The Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) will coordinate approvals with the Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts on a case-by-case basis, where necessary. The lead agency for liaising with the Commonwealth on environmental approvals is the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC).

### **2.3 Development Conditions**

Some Development Conditions are standard to most developments, whilst others are specific to the individual development. The responsible KPA officer sets and administers the Development Conditions for the approvals process. A standard template is attached at Appendix A showing typical KPA Development Conditions.

## **3. DEVELOPMENT APPROVALS**

### **3.1 Kimberley Ports Authority (KPA)**

Subject to any prerequisite Lead Agency involvement, KPA Development Approval is required before any development occurs on Port land or in Port waters. “Development” on port lands or waters includes, but is not limited to:

- Dredging
- Roadworks
- Construction of marine facilities
- Navigational aids
- Signage
- Change in land use
- Construction of storage sheds
- Telecommunications
- Water supply
- Quarrying
- Earthworks
- Electrical works

Refer to the *KPA Development Application Procedures* for further information on how to make a Development Application (DA) to KPA. For further information refer to the KPA website at [www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au](http://www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au).

### **3.2 Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)**

Future developments which fit into the type 2 or type 3 categories (as detailed in the *KPA Development Application Procedure*) may require a referral of the proposal to the EPA in order to assess any significant potential environmental impacts which may arise during the construction and operation of the future development. The EPA will set the level of assessment for the proposal; note that the previous five levels of assessment have been simplified to two:

- a) assessment on proponent information (API) – no public review; and

- b) public environmental review (PER) – public review period generally 4 to 12 weeks.

Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out by the EPA according to the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* as amended by *Approvals and Related Reforms (No. 1) (Environment) Bill 2009* and the *Environmental Impact Assessment Administrative Procedures 2010*.

On 27 November 2009 the State Government formed a dedicated department to support the EPA, known as the Office of the EPA (OEPA). This is intended to provide the Authority with greater independence and control of its policies and process. The OEPA provides support services such as negotiating with stakeholders and proponents, technical advice regarding the formulation of policies, research and formulation of reports, and monitoring of project implementation.

From the EPA website, *Environmental Assessment Guidelines (EAGs)* – formerly Guidance Statements – are issued by the EPA to provide advice to proponents and the public generally on the procedures and minimum environmental requirements that the EPA expects to be met during the environmental impact assessment process. EAGs are not statutory documents; however, a proponent wishing to deviate from the minimum level of performance set out in an EAG would be expected to put a well-researched and clear justification to the EPA arguing the need for the deviation. An argument to deviate from the requirements in an EAG should demonstrate that all practicable endeavours have been made to meet the intent of the Guideline. EAGs and Guidance Statements remain current until the EPA decides otherwise.

Further information concerning EPA assessment guidelines can be obtained from the EPA website: [http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/Policies\\_guidelines/EAGs/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/Policies_guidelines/EAGs/Pages/default.aspx). A further useful link within a FAQ sheet context is [http://www.edowa.org.au/files/factsheets/pdc\\_eiawa.pdf](http://www.edowa.org.au/files/factsheets/pdc_eiawa.pdf).

### **3.3 Department of Environment & Conservation (DEC)**

A land clearing permit may be required according to the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* which are amended from time to time by written laws referred to at: [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/consol\\_reg/eponvr2004657/notes.html](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/consol_reg/eponvr2004657/notes.html). These laws replace a Notification of Intent to Clear under the *Soil and Land Conservation Regulations 1992*. In addition, some types of clearing that did not need authorisation previously may now require a clearing permit. As a result of the amendments, clearing of native vegetation is prohibited unless:

- a) A clearing permit is granted by the Department of Environment (DoE); or
- b) The clearing is for an exempt purpose (for information on the exemptions, please refer to *A Guide to the Exemptions and Regulations for Clearing Native Vegetation*).

The Department of Environment website provides policies, regulations and best practice guidelines for clearing permits, exemptions and regulations for clearing native vegetation: [http://portal.environment.wa.gov.au/portal/page?\\_pageid=193,68723&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://portal.environment.wa.gov.au/portal/page?_pageid=193,68723&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL). Further information is available by contacting the Native Vegetation Protection Section on 9278 0300 or 1800 061 025 (freecall).

### **3.4 Department of State Development (DSD)**

The Department of State Development (DSD) provides a strong focus on strategic development of Western Australia, particularly major state development projects and strategic economic development policy. This department also incorporates the functions of the Office of Development Approvals Coordination. Under the Western Australian Government's Lead Agency Framework, the Department of State Development is the lead agency for major resources, industry and infrastructure projects. In this role the Department is:

- a) The primary contact and source of information about Government approval processes for proponents of major or State significant projects;
- b) A case manager for projects during the approvals process; and
- c) Available to facilitate solutions when approvals issues arise.

A Departmental project officer will work with the project proponent to define the project, identify key likely approvals and assess the level of assistance to be provided. Key points:

- a) This phase of the approvals process helps identify the nature and scale of the proposal, the statutory requirements, and any fatal flaws in the proposal;
- b) It will guide proponents on the information that will be required to be submitted to agencies as part of the project scoping phase, as well as informing them of the probable timeline involved; and
- c) It helps ensure that when applications are submitted to approval agencies, they are accompanied by the necessary information to demonstrate how issues will be managed.

The completed PDD provides the basis for scoping the approvals process, including:

- a) Approvals and permits needed,
- b) Issues that must be addressed for assessment,
- c) Required level of detail of submissions, and
- d) An agreed timetable for proponent's submissions and agency assessments.

Project proponents are invited to contact the Department to access Project Approvals Process support (Ph: +61 8 9222 0555) and further information is available from DSD at <http://www.dsd.wa.gov.au/6737.aspx#6756>.

For any development in the Port associated with industrial land development on the Port Lands, a copy of the Department of State Development (DSD) approval shall be provided with the KPA Development Application. (For further information refer to <http://www.dsd.wa.gov.au/6737.aspx#6756> or contact the Perth Offices on 08 9222 3333.

### **3.5 Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP)**

Any development relating to the storage, transportation and handling of any dangerous or hazardous goods requires appropriate approvals and permits from the WA Government.

The Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) employs a 'Resources Safety' section that administers the Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 (WA) and associated Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations 2007 (WA) covering the safe storage, handling and transport of dangerous goods and for related purposes. Contact number is Ph: +61 8 9222 3333.

Developers must comply with KPA requirements in relation to projects involving works, storage and logistics involving dangerous and hazardous goods. KPA requirements in this area are based on WA Acts and Regulations, plus Australian Standard AS 3846:2005 – see <http://broomeport.wa.gov.au/cruise-shipping/port-and-terminal-handbook> for the Port and Terminal Handbook which carries sections on permits and dangerous and hazardous goods.

*The Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 (WA)* and associated regulations replaced the *Explosives and Dangerous Goods Act 1961 (WA)*, *Dangerous Goods (Transport) Act 1998 (WA)* and associated regulations on 1 March 2008. Guidance on definitive statutory requirements is contained in the *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004* and *Dangerous Goods Safety (Goods in Ports) Regulations 2007* (the Goods in Ports Regulations). The objective of the *Goods in Port Regulations* is to provide for the safe handling and transport of dangerous goods that are dangerous cargoes in ports.

The Australian Standard AS 3846:2005 *The handling and transport of dangerous cargoes in port areas* (the Standard) forms the basis of the *Goods in Ports Regulations*, which adopt the technical requirements of the Standard. Proponents are required to allocate a responsible person to all of the requirements within these statutes.

Numerous mandatory Acts and Regulations relevant to the management, handling and transport of dangerous goods are available from the State Law Publisher web site, and those statutes of most relevance are listed with electronic shortcuts to the State Publisher website at <http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/6626.aspx>

### **3.6 Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA)**

The Broome locality may contain Aboriginal heritage sites which are protected by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. Developments occurring on undisturbed land will require an archaeological survey and consultation with representatives from the local Aboriginal groups to identify sites that may be impacted. Approval to relocate or disturb an Aboriginal site is required via a Section 18 Notice under the Aboriginal Heritage Act.

The Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) website provides guidelines and advice for developers: <http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/en/Heritage-and-Culture> (under Heritage and Culture).

## **4. DESIGN STANDARDS**

### **4.1 Building Code of Australia (BCA)**

The *Port Authorities Act 1999* (s38) requires all KPA works to comply with the performance requirements of the *Building Code of Australia* (BCA). Accordingly, any DA must show compliance with the BCA. The current edition of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) references approximately 200 Australian and International Standards.

The Building Code of Australia (BCA) is produced and maintained by the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) on behalf of the Australian Government and State and Territory Governments. The BCA reflects the status of building regulations for all States and Territories. From 2011, the Building Code of Australia forms Volume One and Two of the National Construction Code (NCC) series, covering both building and plumbing:

- a) Volume One: pertains primarily to Class 2 to 9 (commercial) buildings; and
- b) Volume Two: pertains primarily to Class 1 and 10 (houses, sheds, carports, etc)

For further information on the Building Code of Australia (BCA) developers should refer to <http://www.abcb.gov.au/index.cfm?objectid=959C6DF0-9A12-11DF-A133001143D4D594>.

### **4.2 Australian Standards (AS)**

All engineering design and documentation are to be carried out in compliance with the relevant Australian Standards and other relevant Codes of Practice. For information on current and obsolete Australian Standards, refer to the *Catalogue of Australian Standards and Other Products* publication available from <http://www.sai-global.com>.

### **4.3 Shire of Broome Building & Planning Standards**

Refer also to S 4.1.

The *Port Authorities Act 1999* (s38) requires KPA to administer sections of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*. This 1928 Act was repealed and replaced by the *Planning and Development Act 2005* which is now to be complied with by development applicants in lieu of the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*.

The *Port Authorities Act 1999* (s38) also requires BRPA to administer sections of the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960*. Accordingly, the KPA has adopted Shire of Broome (SoB) minimum standards for Building Developments within the Port; DA's are therefore requested to comply with SoB Building & Planning Standards.

Of note, a new Building Act has been developed to replace the *Building Regulations 1989* and parts of the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960*. The *Building Act 2011* covers all building and the whole State of Western Australia, introduces permit issuing authorities, enables private certification of design compliance and is designed to streamline and clarify the building process, including:

- a) Whole of state coverage;
- b) All buildings to be covered, including those owned by the Crown;
- c) Giving a clearer definition of what constitutes a building and clear exemptions from the building permit process;
- d) Nominating Permit Authorities - confirms local government's role issuing building permits, also enables State Government or special permit authorities are able to issue building and occupancy permits and to enforce building control;
- e) Enables private registered building surveyors to certify design compliance;
- f) Introducing separate and streamlined processes for approving domestic and commercial buildings;
- g) Retaining the option for owners to use the current local government combined certification and permit issuing function for residential construction houses and minor building work (class 1 and 10);
- h) Taking a risk-based approach to inspection requirements so that registered building professionals require less independent checking than lay designers and owner-builders;
- i) Providing a clear end-point to the construction process, and certification that the building complies with the building permit issued;
- j) Registering a wider range of industry practitioners to certify compliance;
- k) Implementing a nationally agreed accreditation framework for building surveyors; and
- l) Implementing a process for the assessment and approval of building works carried out without a building permit.

For further information on Shire of Broome Building and Planning Standards, refer to Developments at <http://www.broome.wa.gov.au>

#### **4.4 Main Roads WA (MRWA) Standards**

The KPA has adopted MRWA design guidelines and standards for the following infrastructure, components and signage:

- Bridges
- Culverts
- Drainage Structures
- Driveways
- Fencing
- Intersections
- Kerbing
- Pavement Marking
- Pedestrian Ramp & Grab Rail
- Road Lighting
- Road Traffic Signage
- Road Works
- Traffic Barriers
- Traffic Management & Traffic Safety
- Turning Templates

Standard Contract Drawings for these items as stipulated for development sites can be found at:  
[http://www2.mainroads.wa.gov.au/Internet/Standards/mrwa\\_dwgs/guideline/default.asp](http://www2.mainroads.wa.gov.au/Internet/Standards/mrwa_dwgs/guideline/default.asp)

#### **4.5 Water Corporation**

WaterCorp has a website related to the development, subdivision or use of any land including any demolition, erection, construction, alteration of or addition to any building or structure on land that will use or has the potential to impact on the Water Corporation's water, sewerage or drainage infrastructure and services:

[http://www.watercorporation.com.au/files/land\\_development\\_process.pdf](http://www.watercorporation.com.au/files/land_development_process.pdf)

Developer compliance under the above circumstances is required with the WaterCorp technical manuals and design standards. Adhering to the current statutory requirements shall be the responsibility of the designer. Standard drawings are available in the technical manuals and design standards. Additional hardcopies or digital copies are available by fax request to the infrastructure development branch at (08) 9420 2203 and more information is available on the website <http://www.watercorporation.com.au>. An outline development guide is available at: [http://www.watercorporation.com.au/files/PublicationsRegister/1/Developers\\_Information\\_Pack.pdf](http://www.watercorporation.com.au/files/PublicationsRegister/1/Developers_Information_Pack.pdf)

#### **4.6 Horizon Power**

Electrical work is principally regulated by the *Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991* which provides for licensing of electricians, electrical contractors, in house electrical work holders and restricted electrical workers. A copy of the regulations is available at [http://www.austlii.com.au/legis/wa/consol\\_reg/er1991331/](http://www.austlii.com.au/legis/wa/consol_reg/er1991331/)

Regulation 49 of the *Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991* requires all electrical work to comply with standards, principally the *2007 Australian New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 3000:2000 "Wiring Rules"* amended to 2009. The WA Electrical Requirements (WAER) is also a mandatory guideline under Regulation 49 of the Western Australian *Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991*. The WAER should be read in conjunction with the *Electricity Regulations 1947, Part VIII*, and the *Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991*. Both sets of regulations take precedence.

Refer to Department of Commerce for development guidelines at [http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/energysafety/PDF/Publications/WA\\_Electrical\\_Requirements.pdf](http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/energysafety/PDF/Publications/WA_Electrical_Requirements.pdf)

Horizon Power developer guidelines are associated with multiple facets of legislation including [http://www.horizonpower.com.au/business/manuals\\_and\\_standards/UDS/Underground%20Distribution%20Schemes%20Manual%20-%20Edition%201.pdf](http://www.horizonpower.com.au/business/manuals_and_standards/UDS/Underground%20Distribution%20Schemes%20Manual%20-%20Edition%201.pdf) while Energy Safety for developers and associated projects can be found at <http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/EnergySafety/>

#### **4.7 Design Certification & Proof Engineering**

All engineering design and documentation for Type 2 and 3 developments are to be reviewed, audited and certified by a Third-party Independent Reviewer/Checker who is a Chartered Professional Engineer and NPER registered. The review must form part of the construction approval submission for the engineering design and documentation. It is to include a review of compliance with:

- Development Conditions set by the BrPA;
- BrPA Development Application Procedure;
- Building Code of Australia (BCA);
- Relevant Australian Standards;
- Main Roads Standards for Road Design;
- Shire of Broome Standards for Building Design.
- Water Corporation
- Horizon Power

A typical Proof Engineering Certificate is attached in Appendix B

#### **4.8 Drawings**

A standard KPA drawing template is attached in Appendix C. All Port drawings and DA drawings submitted for Type 2 & 3 developments are to be completed digitally on a standard KPA drawing template. Type 1 DA drawings may be hand drawn on a KPA Standard Drawing Sheet also attached in Appendix D

All drawing sheets are to contain the following minimum information on them:

- KPA Title block with KPA logo and contact details;
- DA Company Name and contact details;
- A unique drawing and sheet number, as supplied by the KPA drawing custodian;
- Drawing date;
- Drawing revision number;
- Drawing scale and scale bar;

- North arrow;
- Details of the horizontal and vertical datum, e.g. GDA94/ AHD71 - see [http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au/docvault.nsf/web/REP\\_LG\\_Geodetic\\_Strategy\\_for\\_WA\\_2007-2012\\_20071220/\\$FILE/REP\\_LG\\_Geodetic\\_Strategy\\_for\\_WA\\_2007-2012\\_20071220.pdf](http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au/docvault.nsf/web/REP_LG_Geodetic_Strategy_for_WA_2007-2012_20071220/$FILE/REP_LG_Geodetic_Strategy_for_WA_2007-2012_20071220.pdf)
- Certifying Engineers details and signature;
- Drawing status (e.g. "For Information Only", "Concept Only", "Preliminary Design", "Issued For Tender", "Issued for Construction", "As-constructed", "Superseded").

#### **4.8.1 Site Plans**

When submitting a DA for approval, it is important to have clear and concise drawings. Depending on the development type, a number of drawings may make up the Site Plan for the DA. It is important to ensure the KPA has sufficient information to assess the DA in the time frame required by the applicant. Substandard site plans may result in additional information being sought by the KPA and delays to the DA approval.

Some typical development categories are listed below, with minimum information requirements listed.

#### **Building Works**

- a) Refer to Shire of Broome for drawing requirements for Commercial and Industrial Buildings;
- b) All property boundaries, boundary dimensions and existing buildings;
- c) A permanent datum point (Land Administration Bench Mark), contours and spot levels;
- d) Proposed buildings including size and location on the allotment;
- e) Details of plumbing fixtures, toilets, sewer pipelines, septic tanks and leach drains. The exact location of proposed septic systems including leach drains should be depicted on site plans together with setback distances from boundaries and structures;
- f) The distance from the property boundaries to the proposed building;
- g) The proposed finished floor level to the building;
- h) Location of existing and proposed fire hydrants;
- i) Parking areas and access paths, including levels;
- j) External lighting;
- k) Existing and proposed uses of land and buildings using, where possible, the definitions in the Town Planning Scheme. Where more than one use exists or is proposed these should be listed and indicated on the site or building plans;
- l) Allotment number and other information including easements or restrictive covenants;
- m) Existing and proposed means of access for pedestrians and vehicles to and from the site;
- n) Existing structures on adjoining properties within 3m of the lot boundary, location height and uses;
- o) Signage.

#### **Site Works**

- a) Earthworks details including cut and fill volumes;
- b) Locations and heights of stabilised embankments, e.g. Retaining walls;

- c) Existing stormwater drains, culverts, oil/silt removal catch pits;
- d) Location and dimensions of areas to be provided for the loading and unloading of vehicles carrying goods or commodities to and from the site;
- e) Location, dimensions, design and construction of open storage or trade display areas;
- f) Fencing - type, location and height;
- g) Areas of open space, landscaping and screen planting, including materials, plant species, irrigation and irrigation plans;
- h) Vegetation to be removed;
- i) Buildings and structures to be demolished;
- j) Subdivision pre-calculation plan;
- k) Any other item or infrastructure that needs to be relocated or removed.

### **Roadworks**

- a) Plans and profile;
- b) Cross sections and grades;
- c) Verge and road features;
- d) Streets, locations and names;
- e) Pedestrian access;
- f) Road compaction tolerances;
- g) Subsoil drainage;
- h) Trenching plan;
- i) Existing Structures;
- j) Road signage;
- k) Road furniture.

### **Electrical & Communications**

- a) Location and plan of all existing and future communications pits and conduit galleries;
- b) Location plans of electrical and services outlets;
- c) Line diagrams;
- d) Trench details.

### **Drainage**

- a) Drainage plan for site showing catchment areas, directions and volumes of design flow;
- b) Culvert sections and design;
- c) Sediment and pollution traps;
- d) Existing stormwater drains.

### **Signage & Line marking**

- a) Signage plan showing location of traffic, safety, legislative and lease signs;
- b) Footing plan and sign heights;

- c) Signage layouts for all non standard signs (advertising etc);
- d) Line marking plan for all areas including carparks, roadways and turnarounds.

#### **4.8.2 Drafting Standards**

All drawings shall be drafted in accordance with KPA's drawing procedures (attached in Appendix E) and the following Australian Standards (where applicable):

- a) AS1100.101-1992 and AS1100.101-1992/Amdt1-1994: Technical drawing – General principles;
- b) AS1100.201-1992 and AS1100.201-1994/Amdt-1994: Technical drawing – Mechanical engineering drawing;
- c) AS1100.301-1985 and AS1100.301 Supp 1-1986: Architectural drawing;
- d) AS/NZS1100.501:200: Technical drawing – Structural engineering drawing; and
- e) AS1100.401-1984: Technical drawing – Engineering survey and engineering survey design drawing

The drawings shall be drawn to scale and shall be checked and signed by a practicing civil engineer eligible for corporate membership of the Institution of Engineers Australia or an engineer registered in the National Professional Engineers Register (NPER).

Preferred scales for the drawings are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.1 Preferred Scales for Drawings**

<b>Drawing</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	<b>Scale</b>
Locality Plan		1:5000
Pre-Calculated Plan		1:1000
Recontouring and earthworks layout		1:1000
Site plan		1:1000
Road Plan	Preferred	1:500
	Minimum	1:1000
Road Vertical alignment	Horizontal	1:1000
	Vertical	1:200
Road Cross Sections		1:200
Intersections		1:200
Traffic Management Devices		1:200
Cul-de-sac		1:200
Drainage plans	Horizontal	1:500
	Vertical	1:100
Standard Drawings	Various as appropriate	

#### **4.8.3 As-Constructed Drawings**

Within one month of completing any development works within the Port, the developer shall provide the Shire of Broome and the KPA with a full set of as-constructed engineering drawings in

A1 sized hard copy and digital PDF and Microstation or Auto Cad format on computer disk. These drawings shall be in a reproducible form, clearly marked: “As-constructed” and signed by the NPER registered engineer responsible for the works. Allotment boundary drawings shall be certified by a licensed surveyor in accordance with WA Government requirements; for further information refer to [www.dpi.wa.gov.au](http://www.dpi.wa.gov.au).

The following should be included with the As-constructed drawings submission:

- Final “Design Basis Report”;
- Building drawings to include a statement of compliance to the BCA;
- Road drawings to show details of any alterations made during construction;
- Drainage drawings and grades against the design lines, levels and grades;
- Details of foundations under and above ground with co-ordinates;
- Other miscellaneous details; and
- Microsoft compatible computer disk of the pre-calculated plan.

#### **4.9 Design Specifications**

Type 2 & 3 developments require design specifications. Prior to any design specifications being developed, KPA encourages developers to prepare a “Design Basis Report” for discussion and agreement with KPA.

A design specification shall include the following sections as a minimum:

- Scope of work;
- Design basis (for Design & Construct works only);
- Design certification (for Design & Construct works only);
- As-constructed documentation;
- Material specifications;
- Various disciplines applicable to the project, each with a separate heading (e.g. Electrical, fire, potable water, roadwork, concrete, etc.)

Where possible, design specifications should reference relevant Australian Standards and BCA clauses. Lengthy and wordy design specifications are discouraged by KPA. Unnecessary information should be deleted where standard consultant’s specifications are used.

It is acceptable for design specifications to be in the form of a drawing, where they are limited to 1 or 2 drawing sheets. Text size shall be as per the AS 1100-1992: Technical Drawing - General Principles and the KPA Drawing procedures as shown in Appendix E. It is a requirement that drawings are legible when reduced to A4 size.

## **5. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS & GUIDELINES**

### **5.1 Development Levels**

All KPA lands will be developed to minimum levels to avoid the effects of storm surge, hinterland run-off and wave action. Studies based on theoretical models have been prepared which estimate these values for various storm surge return periods. Some of these are referenced below in the

*design criteria*, but in any case, the developer must satisfy the KPA that an acceptable level is provided.

In general, development shall only occur on KPA lands above the 100 year storm surge level but not necessarily to the level of waves 'run up' and because of the generally elevated nature of Port lands this should not be a widespread issue. Note that rainfall and wave effects are in addition to this figure. Development levels shall be calculated based on the following parameters:

- Storm surge using a minimum 100 year return interval plus a further 200mm
- Uniformity of levels across KPA lands
- Drainage requirements
- Ease of access from road

The developer shall satisfy him/herself that the lands that are being developed or leased are at a satisfactory elevation with regards to surge tide and flood risk. Platforms should be at a level at which the risk of inundation from a 1 in 100 year recurrence is acceptable to the end user, and allowing for a 'factor of safety' for long period waves and potential rise in sea level.

With a low lying development, a detailed storm surge study would need to be undertaken with the proposed design of the development taken into consideration.

## **5.2 Structures**

### **5.2.1 Land Structures**

The development of any structure on Port Land must comply with the Building Code of Australia (<http://www.abcb.gov.au/>) and the Town Planning Scheme, some of which are detailed below as part of the development guidelines and design criteria.

Structural design must be prepared by a qualified National Professional Engineer (NPER) to withstand Region D, Category 2 cyclonic wind conditions and a seismic activity acceleration coefficient of 0.125.

Structures shall have a minimum design life of 20 years, depending on the type of structure and proposed use. Port areas are located within a marine environment; care must be taken to ensure the durability of the components used in the construction and operation of the development. All components used in every aspect of construction are to be of suitably durable materials, able to withstand the extremely hot climate and harsh surrounding salt water environment of the region.

### **5.2.2 Marine Structures**

Marine structures are to be designed by an appropriately qualified engineer with professional NPER registration and requisite level of Professional Indemnity Insurance cover. The basic design guidelines are, but not limited to, as follows:

- Design life for all marine structures to be 50 years.
- Cope level of the marine structures are to consider the level of 100 year storm surge in addition to the rainfall and wave effects. Platform levels are discussed in *Section 5.1 Development Level*.
- Protective coating systems are to be provided for steel piles and other structural steel components. Design life for the coating systems is to be 15 years to first maintenance.
- Cathodic Protection System (either sacrificial anodes or impressed current) to be installed for all steel components of marine structures.

- At least a 3mm corrosion allowance for steel piles shall be provided.
- Concrete for reinforced concrete structures to be minimum Grade S50 with maximum water/cement ratio of 0.38.
- Top concrete cover to be 50mm minimum. Sides and soffit cover to be 75mm minimum.
- All concrete above sea water shall be coated with a chloride protective cream (for example Parchem Emer-Stop Creme or alternative treatment).
- Fenders are to be material and compression tested. All fenders are to be provided with a written rating specification.
- Bollards are to be provided with written rating specification and tested if necessary. All bollards must be protective coated to 15 years before first maintenance.
- Minimum design loads for general/cargo wharves shall be as follows:
  - 30kPa deck loads for general wharves;
  - Austroads T44 vehicle loading;
  - Minimum 100ton mobile cranes and other construction cranes;
  - Berthing load for vessels above 35,000DWT berthing under condition “Good berthing, exposed conditions”;
  - Berthing load for vessels below 35,000DWT berthing under condition “difficult berthing, exposed conditions”.

Appropriate Design Codes for marine structures includes, but is not limited to, *AS 4997-2005: Guidelines for the Design of Maritime Structures* and *BS 6349: Code of Practice for Maritime Structures*. For buildings constructed over water, these guidelines apply to the structure up to and including the main deck level. The superstructure above main deck level should be designed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards and relevant building regulations.

For marine structures with a use that does not fall into the general category, KPA must be consulted prior to any design work to establish design criteria. The Standard is intended to cover the design of near-shore coastal and estuarine structures, including:

- (a) jetties;
- (b) wharves;
- (c) berthing dolphins;
- (d) floating berths;
- (e) seawalls;
- (f) breakwater structures, excluding rubble mound and floating types;
- (g) boat ramps;
- (h) laterally restrained floating structures; and
- (i) building substructures over water.

### **5.3 Trafficked Surfaces**

#### **5.3.1 Laydown Areas**

Laydown areas may be treated as temporary pavements and shall have a minimum pavement design life of 7 years. However, where laydown areas are expected to be used in excess of 5 years continuously, KPA prefers a sealed pavement to Shire Type A or C pavement construction specifications.

Laydown areas must be dust free. This might be achieved by applying a layer of crushed metal, “cracker dust” or spraying with an approved commercial dust suppressant such as Dustmag™,

Terra Firma ISS, Dustex, Weslis or Road Tech 2000. KPA approval is required before application of dust suppressants.

Water trucks should be used on a needs basis to spray water on operational surfaces to suppress dust, in the event that high levels of dust are observed, and/or strong winds and dry conditions make dust generation likely. Dust Management Plans are to be implemented to:

- Minimise dust emissions within the project area.
- Ensure that dust emissions meet appropriate criteria and do not cause environmental problems.
- Prevent any adverse impacts on environmentally significant flora and vegetation communities.

### **5.3.2 Roads & Driveways**

Public access and common roads must be sealed with concrete, asphalt or a sprayed seal, in accordance with Shire of Broome Type A or C Pavement Construction specifications, and Main Roads Western Australia specifications, as applicable.

Driveway width and radii shall be designed to allow a 'Double Road Train' in a single lane or a 'Triple Road Train' in two lanes to turn from the access road as per MRWA Standards. The design speed of driveways for semi-trailers is 5 km/hr. In addition, clearances must be suitable for a triple road-train to enter each site. Mounting of kerbs is allowable for triple road trains but not for double road trains.

Minimum design life for public access, driveways and common road pavements shall be 20 years with design loadings as applicable for the road use. Design information must be submitted with the application stating the following:

- Estimated traffic volumes.
- Type of vehicles and loadings.
- Pavement design details (insitu preparation, layerworks depths and materials, seal).

Some driveways will require a culvert of an appropriate size for water flow and must be capable of supporting the maximum vehicle weight. The minimum culvert size is a 300 mm diameter pipe, though the actual size required must be assessed and designed accordingly. Overall culvert design, including diameter, headwalls and erosion protection, must be appropriately designed by a NPER registered engineer. KPA must approve pipe or culvert details and driveway design on all access points.

Driveways must be sealed with concrete or asphalt in accordance with the Shire of Broome Type A Pavement Construction specifications, with a minimum asphalt thickness of 50mm. Sprayed seals are not permitted for driveways. Entrances directly on to Port Drive require Shire of Broome approval also.

### **5.3.3 Vehicle Parking and Access**

Unless otherwise allowed by KPA, no development is permitted without providing concrete or bitumen sealed, kerbed, marked and drained onsite car parking in accordance with the requirements of the Shire of Broome Town Planning Scheme and its parking, storage, crossover and drainage specifications plus the relevant Australian Standards (*AS 2890-2004: Parking Facilities Set*) relating to car parking. The Port Authority may permit an alternative method of surface treatment/dust suppression where, by reason of the development characteristics or the area of bitumen required, it considers that sealing would be either impractical or unduly expensive

and the alternative would serve the same function without unacceptable reduction in the standards of health and safety. Details of the required variation must be submitted with the application.

The minimum design life for vehicle access and parking areas shall be 20 years with design loadings as applicable for the pavement use. In determining the layout of car parking areas, the proponent shall refer to the Australian Standards for car parking bay dimensions, parking angles and carriageway widths (*AS 2890.1-2004: Parking Facilities – Off Street Car Parking* and *AS 2890.2-2002: Parking Facilities – Off Street Commercial Vehicle Facilities*). The minimum car park sizing on Port land is 2.8m wide and 5.8m long suitable for reverse parking to comfortably accommodate 4WD vehicles. At least 20 percent of the parking bays on each development are to be covered to protect vehicles parked for long durations from excessive heat. The proponent shall ensure the provision and location of car parking bays designed to accommodate disabled persons and vehicles designed for use by disabled persons as required by the Building Code of Australia and the *AS 2890-2004: Parking Facilities Set*, relating to car parking.

All sealed areas shall be permanently maintained to the satisfaction of the Port Authority. Outdoor displays, industrial hire services, storage facilities, depots, laydown areas and any other open area shall be sealed or landscaped to KPA's satisfaction and maintained in good condition.

#### **5.4 Stormwater and Drainage**

Much of the KPA land receives substantial hinterland surface flow due to rainfall on the Broome Peninsula. Developments shall account for this incoming hinterland flow and ensure it is directed back to the environment in a safe and efficient manner, taking into account environmental issues and practicality of land use. Developers are to assure that leased lands are drained appropriately and in accordance with Shire of Broome Type A or B Pavement Construction specifications. All drainage designs shall comply with the following industry design standards.

- Australian Rainfall and Runoff (Institution of Engineers, 1997)
- Stormwater Quality Management Manual (Waters & Rivers Commission, 1998)
- Subsurface Drainage of Road Structures (R. J. Gerke, ARRB Special Report No. 35)
- Local Government Guidelines for Subdivision Development (Institute of Municipal Engineers, 1998)

Developers whose land shares a common drainage catchment have a shared responsibility to ensure the whole of the catchment is drained. Where development is staged, an overall drainage plan for the whole of the catchment is required before approval will be given for any individual stage. Drainage of each stage shall be in accordance with the overall plan and comply with KPA's stormwater management plan.

Required drainage is to be designed in line with the attached Drawing 7212-DC-18 by Worley Astron and Drawing 2140185A-302 & 303, 2140185A-333 & 334 by Parsons Brinckerhoff in Appendix F.

The developer shall ensure all areas within the development site drain appropriately. Internal swales or deeper drains than currently existing may be required at the property perimeter. All buildings and other constructions on the site must not interfere with the global drainage. If necessary, local on-site drains shall be constructed to ensure the site discharges as designed into the perimeter drains.

All site drainage must be treated for the removal of sediment and oils. While some areas of the KPA lands have a communal facility for this purpose, other areas will require silt and oil traps. In addition, retention basins shall be provided at suitable locations to reduce peak flow rates and allow the first 10 mm of rainfall to be processed through the traps.

Drain outlets shall be appropriately treated to ensure no erosion occurs during design flows.

## **5.5 Water**

At Broome the Water Corporation has a supply pipeline to a header tank on the hilltop west of Port Drive. Details are obtainable from the Water Corporation. Application to the Water Corporation must be made if water is required from these existing lines, or if new lines are required. If new lines are installed, work must comply with the Water Corporation Developers Manual: ([http://www.watercorporation.com.au/files/PublicationsRegister/1/Developers\\_Manual.pdf](http://www.watercorporation.com.au/files/PublicationsRegister/1/Developers_Manual.pdf)), which defines minimum standards. Drawings need to be prepared and approved by the Water Corporation before beginning construction. As-constructed drawings must be supplied to KPA within one month of completing any on site works.

With regard to subsequent developments requiring the use of water from pipelines installed by another development, Water Corporation guidelines with respect to sharing of services shall be followed. For further information, refer to <http://www.watercorporation.com.au/index.cfm>.

## **5.6 Long term Traffic Management**

The efficient functioning of the Port will require efficient movement of vehicles within the site generally. For this reason, consideration needs to be given to limiting the number of security checkpoints, accesses onto roads and intersections between roads, as these features introduce conflicts in vehicle movements. The design of intersections also needs to be given careful consideration to minimise the impacts on traffic. Measures such as dedicated turning lanes, acceleration lanes and roundabouts may be appropriate depending on traffic volumes and types.

Traffic management shall comply with *AS 1742 Set-2010 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices Set* and shall be audited annually by a Main Roads of Western Australia registered traffic engineer. The completed traffic audits are to be submitted to the KPA within 7 days for review.

A copy of KPA's signage and line marking plan is included in Appendix H.

## **5.7 Fencing**

Development areas shall be appropriately delineated with approved fencing. Perimeter fences must be at least 1.8 m high and should be of chain wire construction. Fences must not be constructed of solid material unless prior approval of the KPA has been obtained. Chain wire fences to 3 m height are acceptable.

All fencing shall be designed in accordance with *AS 1725.1-2010 Chain link fabric fencing - Security fences and gates - General requirements*. Developers are reminded that Broome is a cyclone area and fence stanchions, rails and footings must be designed to resist Region D cyclonic wind loads as specified in *AS/NZS 1170.2:2011 Structural design actions - Wind actions*.

Solid Colorbond or similar fences may be used within lease areas for security or privacy. Prior to construction, such solid fencing must have plans submitted to KPA for approval.

## **5.8 Landscaping and Screening**

All applications for Planning Approval shall indicate the landscaping elements of the proposal as exemplified in Shire of Broome document at:

<http://www.landcorp.com.au/document/Project/Broome-Road-Industrial/Broome-Rd-Master-Plan-Report.pdf> and in particular a plan showing:

- a) The percentage of the site devoted to landscaping
- b) The areas subject to landscaping works
- c) Location and species of plants
- d) Other materials imported, arranged and/or constructed on the site
- e) Areas to be irrigated and the systems to be used
- f) The proposed staging, if any, of works

Any outside area which may become untidy or is currently untidy when visible from the street shall be screened by a wall, fence or planting, including gates where access is required.

### **5.9 Signage**

Standard KPA lot signs shall be erected at all driveways showing lessee information as per Figure 1 in Appendix I. Signage is to be in accordance with *AS 1743 2001 Road signs – Specifications* and must also be constructed to minimise potential to become dislodged during a cyclone.

Sign colours shall be in accordance with the KPA's colour requirements as detailed. Sign lettering and numerals shall be in accordance with *AS 1744-1975: Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs*.

The lot sign support post shall be 75 x 75 x 3 mm SHS Duragal unless otherwise approved. The galvanised steel post may be either retained as galvanised or painted in accordance with the Shire of Broome's colour requirements.

The post shall be set vertically and located within 1.5 m of the lease boundaries. The lowest part of the lot sign shall be a minimum of 1.5 m above the prevailing verge ground level.

### **5.10 Power**

Existing powerline routes are available from Horizon Power (<http://www.horizonpower.com.au/>). Horizon Power must be contacted for establishment of a new service or reticulation off existing mains. New powerlines shall only be established in defined service corridors with the approval of both KPA and Horizon Power. As-constructed drawings shall be supplied to KPA within one month of onsite works being completed.

Power reticulation within KPA lands shall comply with AS/NZS 3000:2007 Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules), AS 3012-2003: Electrical Installations – Construction and Demolition Sites, AS 3017-2001: Electrical Installations – Testing and Inspection Guidelines and the Western Australian Electrical Requirements (WAER).

Compliance with testing and tagging portable electrical equipment and residual current devices at workplaces is mandatory – see:

[http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/PDF/Guides/guide\\_to\\_testing\\_and\\_tagging.pdf](http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/PDF/Guides/guide_to_testing_and_tagging.pdf)

### **5.11 Lighting**

Lighting shall be designed in accordance with the Australian Standard series AS 1158-2005: Lighting for Road and Public Spaces Set to provide category P4 light on road verges and other access ways for pedestrians. Lighting on laydown areas will be required on areas used regularly outside of normal daylight hours. The Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), if applicable, shall be consulted to ensure potential impacts to turtles are considered

during the design of lighting infrastructure. All proposed lighting must be designed by a NPER registered engineer and submitted for KPA approval prior to construction.

### **5.12 Tele Communications**

Industry standards apply to any telecommunications design on Port lands, including *AS/NZS 3080:2003/Amdt 1:2009 Telecommunications installations - Generic cabling for commercial premises* (ISO/IEC 11801:2002, MOD) and *AS 3084-2003: Telecommunications and Installations – Telecommunications pathways and spaces for commercial buildings plus Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2000 - F2009C01013* taking into account amendments up to Telecommunications Cabling Provider Amendment Rules 2009 (No. 1).

Telephone services shall have line locations recorded and the as-constructed drawings submitted to KPA for addition to its database. Telephone services must also be run in a defined utilities corridor.

### **5.13 Fire**

Developers must take appropriate action to control possible fires within developments through the use of portable extinguishers or an on-site firewater reticulation system in accordance with the BCA and AS 1841.1-1997: Portable fire extinguishers – General requirements. Any building larger than 500 m<sup>2</sup> will require a fire water reticulation main in accordance with the BCA. Depending on the size and scale of the development, a “Fire Study” may be required to be completed by an appropriately registered NPER engineer.

Local Fire Authorities should be advised of the new development and possible fire scenarios. Access for Fire Trucks shall be allowed in the design and these areas kept open at all times. Provision of fire hydrants and all fire hydrants shall comply with AS 2419.1-2005: Fire hydrant installations – System design, installation and commissioning.

A letter of compliance from the Fire and Emergency Services Authority (FESA) of WA’s requirements shall be submitted with a Development Application. Refer to <http://www.fesa.wa.gov.au/> for further information on FESA requirements and advice.

As-constructed drawings shall be supplied to KPA for all fire services within one month of site works being completed.

### **5.14 Sewerage**

There is no centralised sewerage scheme for KPA lands, so developers need to install their own self-contained systems. Onsite effluent disposal systems are to comply with the requirements of the Health (Treatment of Sewerage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974. Copies are available at [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/consol\\_reg/hosadoealwr1974706/](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/consol_reg/hosadoealwr1974706/)

Applicants are to provide an approved form to the Shire of Broome Environmental Health Department and pay fees for the application and the certificate of Approval once the installation is complete. If the estimated sewerage volume is more than 540 litres then the application is to be forwarded to the Department of Health and a separate fee is payable for a local government report.

Plumbers will also have to apply for a notice of intent to the Plumbers Licensing Board before work commences and they will be to submit an as constructed diagram to the Plumbers Licensing Board, the Shire and KPA once it is completed. It is KPA’s preference to re-use recycled effluent water where feasible for landscaping purposes.

### **5.15 Abrasive Blasting and Spray Painting**

Abrasive blasting operations must be registered in accordance with the WA code of practice, downloadable from

[http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/PDF/Codes\\_of\\_Practice/Code\\_abrasivs\\_blasti.pdf](http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/PDF/Codes_of_Practice/Code_abrasivs_blasti.pdf)

Industry in Western Australia is also responsible for complying with the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, the Environmental Protection (Abrasive Blasting) Regulations 1998, Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharge) Regulations 2004, Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, DEC Environmental Code of Practice and WorkSafe Western Australia, Code of Practice for Abrasive Blasting.

Further advice on abrasive blasting and spray painting is contained at Compliance Performance Report: Industry Sector Program: Abrasive Blasting and Metal Coating Operations September and October 2009, downloadable from

Requirements concerning the type of abrasive blasting material used, recycling of the abrasive blasting material and safety equipment required when blasting are briefly outlined below:

- a) Material used for abrasive blasting contains less than 5% silica by weight
- b) Material used for abrasive blasting contains less than 1% of the following ores: (arsenic, beryllium, lead, cadmium, nickel, antimony, cobalt, chromium and tin)
- c) Material used for abrasive blasting contains no radioactive substance as defined in the *Radiation Safety Act 1975*
- d) Recycled dry abrasive blasting material is treated to remove respirable dust
- e) The person operating the abrasive blasting machine must wear an inline respirator of the hood or helmet type

### **5.16 Geotechnical Studies**

For most developments a geotechnical investigation and soil stabilisation strategy will be required for design purposes. It is a requirement that these reports be submitted along with the relevant development drawings and information to KPA.

## **6. CONSTRUCTION & QUALITY MANAGEMENT**

### **6.1 Work Activity Breakdown (WAB)**

Before commencing any construction work in the Port, a WAB is to be developed for each stage of the project and construction cost for each stage is also to be supplied along with this documentation. This list of activities forms the basis of further project planning for timing, QA, safety, environment etc. The DA should provide a WAB for ease of reference to KPA when the authority is assessing the development application. Refer to Appendix J for a typical WAB shown for a large shed construction with wash down area.

### **6.2 Programme**

A project program should be provided with the DA based on the WAB. The program shall indicate:

- a. all major activities and sub activities for each component of WAB;
- b. early start, late start, early finish, late finish, duration, total float and logic relationship for each activity;
- c. the critical path network.

The project shall be in Microsoft Project format.

### **6.3 Quality Management Plan**

The Developer is responsible for the planning, development and implementation of a quality assurance system for WAB that conforms as a minimum to *Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard ISO 9001-2000: Quality Systems Management*.

The Developer shall lodge a draft quality plan with KPA for comment and approval, prior to commencing construction works.

The Developer shall:

- a. Develop inspection and test plans which are in accordance with *ISO 9001-2000: Quality Systems Management*;
- b. Provide the necessary staff with appropriate qualifications and competence to implement the Quality Assurance System;
- c. Arrange for production of written records of events, techniques and processes highlighting quality issues and using inspection report forms in compliance with approved document control procedures;
- d. Maintain a list/register of, and record, all instances on non-conformance's (NCR) with any requirement specified in an inspection and test plan or the development approval;
- e. Provide copies of all necessary corrective actions, audits and verifications, together with a copy of each closed out NCR.

All copies of quality assurance records shall be supplied to KPA upon request at no cost to KPA.

### **6.4 Site Management**

All Type 3 and some Type 2 developments require full time KPA Site Management. The proponent will be responsible for all costs associated with KPA Site Management for the duration of the

development. The KPA Site Management coordinates operational interface issues associated with the project, monitors OHSE and liaises with effected stakeholders during the project works.

## **6.5 Reporting**

The Developer shall provide the KPA Superintendent with a monthly report in such form and on such matters as KPA requires from time and which includes:

1. A report on the progress of WAB including photographs of the works;
2. Particulars of deviations from the program;
3. A description of any matters which currently have a positive or adverse effect on the works;
4. A description of any matters which, have the potential to affect the works;
5. Particulars of the preventative and remedial action which has been, is being or may be taken in respect of the items referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) above;
6. A report on the status of all variations to the works;
7. Details of any matters affecting or likely to affect the progress and cost of the works, including a forecast final cost of the works;
8. Non-conformance report including NCR's and CAR's;
9. Environmental, safety and industrial issues including a register of incidents.

## **6.6 Daily Reports**

For type 3 and some type 2 developments, the Developer shall provide KPA with a daily report for each shift in a form acceptable to KPA, which shall include as a minimum:

1. Date and shift;
2. Weather conditions including maximum and minimum temperatures, wind, rainfall including time/duration of rainfall;
3. Industrial relation issues;
4. Safety issues;
5. Description of work undertaken during shift;
6. Workforce details:
  - a. staff numbers including classification of staff, description/location of work and hours worked; and
  - b. labour numbers for each labour classification, description/location of work and hours worked;
7. Plant onsite detailing classification of plant, description/location of work and hours worked.

## **7. SAFETY AND HAZARD MANAGEMENT**

### **7.1 Legislation**

The development must be designed to conform to relevant legislation in regard to workplace safety and hazard management, some of which is listed below:

- a) Consolidated Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984 (The Act as at 24 June 2005);
- b) Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996;
- c) Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997;
- d) Environmental Protection Regulations 1987;
- e) Explosives and Dangerous Goods (Explosives and Dangerous Goods Handling and Storage) Regulations 1992;
- f) Gas Standards (Gas Fitting and Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999;
- g) Health Regulations 1974 (Treatment of Sewerage & Disposal of Effluent & Liquid Waste); and
- h) Any other applicable regulations that pertain to a specific application.

### **7.2 Design**

The design of the development must take account of general safety issues in all aspects, including the following:

- a) Pedestrian access does not interfere with vehicle access and circulation in the development.
- b) Storage of materials in containers is safe, taking into account the nature of the materials, and not subject to unauthorised access.
- c) Hazardous and dangerous goods are stored in accordance with the applicable regulations and MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet).
- d) Storage of waste material is not subject to unauthorised access.
- e) Protruding objects and sharp edges do not pose a danger to the safety of people.
- f) On site sanitation systems do not pose a health hazard in the event of blockages or other or other unforeseen circumstances.

### **7.3 Construction Safety Management Plan (CSMP)**

A Construction Safety Management Plan (CSMP) is to be produced and implemented to comply with *AS/NZS 4801-2001: Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems – Specification with Guidance for Use*. The plan is to be submitted for approval from the KPA Safety Officer prior to implementation.

### **7.4 Security Management Plan**

A detailed Security Management Plan is to be produced that sets out the systems, practices and procedures to govern the surveillance and security of the premises and all plant, equipment, improvements and infrastructure for the duration of the development project. The security Management Plan shall be approved by KPA's Security Officer prior to works commencing.

## **8. ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE**

KPA is responsible for the protection of the broader port environment under the *Port Authorities Act 1999*. The following environmental guidelines have been prepared to assist prospective developers in their pre-project planning phase to assess and address environmental issues relating to developments.

The significance of project environmental issues will determine the level of management required. Projects that have low potential impacts to the environment may be managed satisfactorily by approved Job Hazard Analyses forms. Projects with potentially significant environmental effects may require an operation and / or construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to be developed in consultation with KPA.

It would be beneficial for an appropriately qualified person within the development team to undertake a risk assessment of environmental aspects based on Australian Standard AS/NZS 4360 *Risk Management* and Handbook HB 436 *Risk Management Guidelines - Companion to AS/NZS 4360*. These documents are intended to be used together, with the Handbook providing important commentary, guidance and examples on the implementation of the Standard. Reference to these guides should occur in the early phase of planning, prior to preparation of environmental control documents, to determine the level of significance of environmental issues.

### **8.1 Environmental Management Plan**

The following outline is based on the Australian Standard *AS/NZS ISO 14001-2004: Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use* which is a guide to assist with the development of an EMP. The level of detail required will vary depending on the significance of environmental issues.

1. Applicant organisation contact details
2. Development
  - a. Site description
  - b. Description of planned development / activities and interaction with current operations
  - c. Plans as required to illustrate pertinent issues
3. Legal and other requirements
  - a. Primary relevant legislation
  - b. Licensing requirements
  - c. Standards relevant to environmental issues listed
  - d. Integration of this plan with existing organisational systems
4. Environmental Management
  - a. Environmental aspects identified
  - b. Risk assessment of potential impacts
  - c. Mitigation measures identified and specific management plans developed as required based on objectives and targets
5. Implementation and Operation
  - a. Responsibilities
  - b. Internal and external reporting
  - c. Training needs identified
  - d. Complaints
6. Emergency response for non-routine situations
7. Checking and corrective action
  - a. Monitoring
  - b. Environmental incidents

c. Auditing and review

Further information relating to the above items is provided in *AS/NZS ISO 14001-2004: Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use* available from the Standards Australia website ([www.saiglobal.com/shop/Script/search.asp](http://www.saiglobal.com/shop/Script/search.asp)).

Further information regarding the different environmental habitats located on or adjacent to Port Land can be ascertained from KPA's data library; contact for this information is KPA's Administration Manager on 08 9194 3100.

## **8.2 KPA Environmental Guidelines**

Following are the minimum guidelines for lessees and developments on Port lands.

### **8.2.1 Pollution Control**

- a) Diesel fuel, chemicals and other possible pollutants associated with each development site shall be stored and transferred in bunded areas meeting the relevant Australian Standards (AS 1940-2004: *The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids*). Other relevant WA standards include:
  - a. [Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004](#)
  - b. [Dangerous Goods Safety \(Storage and Handling of Non-Explosives\) Regulations 2007](#)
- b) Development design will locate fuel storage and bunded areas as far from the marine environment and stormwater drainage systems as practical.
- c) Bunded areas shall be maintained and steam cleaned regularly
- d) All drains off site shall contain sediment and oil traps as required.
- e) Effluent and sediment-laden surface water discharges, where permitted into surrounding waters, shall be minimised.
- f) Stormwater shall be managed as per the Water Quality Protection Note: Stormwater Management at Industrial Sites, found at: [www.water.wa.gov.au](http://www.water.wa.gov.au) (WRC, 2002).
- g) Waste shall be managed in accordance with best practice measures

### **8.2.2 Air quality**

- a) Effective dust suppression shall be implemented
- b) Main roads shall be at least gravel sealed.
- c) Transfer of powder shall only be allowed via leak proof pipe and vessel systems.
- d) Burning of waste is not permitted on site

### **8.2.3 Conservation**

- a) Development design will avoid or minimise adverse impacts on areas of high ecological and heritage value

### **8.2.4 Sustainable development**

- a) Water recycling on site shall be implemented, where possible.
- b) Where possible hot water systems are to be solar hot water units (Solahart type).
- c) Alternate power sources shall be considered

### **8.2.5 Visual Amenity**

- a) Tree planting, surface sealing, kerbing and appropriate building colouration will be promoted.
- b) Certain native plant species shall be encouraged for visual buffers and beautification. Advice regarding the selection of plant species shall be sought from the Shire office.
- c) A formal revegetation plan will be developed and submitted to KPA for approval prior to any revegetation works being undertaken by lessees.

### **8.2.6 Heritage**

- a) Aboriginal heritage shall be managed as per the KPA Aboriginal Heritage Plan and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA)*.
- b) The AHA recognises Aboriginal peoples' strong relationships to the land, which may go back many thousands of years and provides automatic protection for all places and objects in Western Australia that are important to Aboriginal people because of connections to their culture. These places and objects are referred to as Aboriginal sites. [Link to the full \*Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972\*](#)
- c) [\*\*\*Native Title Act 1993\*\*\*](#)
- d) Native title describes the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters, according to their traditional laws and customs that are recognised under Australian law.
- e) [\*\*\*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984\*\*\*](#)
- f) Protection of places of significance to Indigenous Australians is provided through the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* which the Indigenous Heritage Section of the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts administers. The Act offers protection for significant places or objects through ministerial decision.
- g) [\*\*\*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999\*\*\*](#)
- h) The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* protects the environment, particularly matters of National Environmental Significance (Protected matters). It streamlines national environmental assessment and approvals process, protects Australian biodiversity and integrates management of important natural and cultural places.
- i) [\*\*\*Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986\*\*\*](#)
- j) An Act to protect Australia's heritage of movable cultural objects, to support the protection by foreign countries of their heritage of movable cultural objects, and for related purposes.
- k) [\*\*\*Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975\*\*\*](#)
- l) An Act to establish the Australian Heritage Council, and for related purposes. The role of the [\*\*\*Australian Heritage Council\*\*\*](#) are outlined in the Act.
- m) **Western Australia:**
- n) [\*\*\*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974\*\*\*](#)

- o) The *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974* are regulations applying to any Aboriginal site or protected area or land held subject to a covenant in favour of the Minister in relation to which the Minister has a duty under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.
- p) [Western Australian Museum](#)
- q) Since its inception, the Western Australian Museum has had as one of its prime directives the aim "to make and preserve on behalf of the community of the State collections representative of the Aborigines of the State..."

### **8.2.7 Research**

KPA supports scientific research programs to improve management of key environmental aspects for the Port. An appropriate management response may be the support of a scientific research program.

KPA encourages a collaborative approach to research, and, consultation with the KPA prior to commencement of a research program in the Port is necessary. KPA maintains a register of all relevant research undertaken in the Port and contact for this information is the Administration Manager at 08 9194 3100.

## **8.3 Other Agency Guidelines**

Developers are encouraged to remain informed of and adhere to the applicable environmental guidelines of other regulatory agencies such as the Department of Environment and Conservation, Department of Water and the Shire of Broome. The following websites reference guidelines of potential relevance. Relevant agencies should be contacted for a comprehensive list of guidelines.

- EPA Guidance Statements ([www.epa.wa.gov.au](http://www.epa.wa.gov.au), under: Guidance Statements)
- Water Quality Protection Notes ([www.dec.wa.gov.au](http://www.dec.wa.gov.au), under: Department of Environment, Water, Department of Water, Drinking Water)
- Water Quality Protection Guidelines ([www.dec.wa.gov.au](http://www.dec.wa.gov.au), under: Department of Environment, Water, Department of Water, Guidelines)

## **8.4 Heritage Areas**

If any future development is required on an Aboriginal heritage site, a Section 18 permit will be required from the Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA). A brief overview of the assessment process for obtaining this permit is outlined below:

- The developer seeks advice from the DIA.
- Consultation with relevant Aboriginal organisations and individuals.
- Anthropological and Archaeological Heritage surveys commissioned.
- Section 18 application is made by the proponent to the DIA with supporting anthropological and archaeological reports.
- DIA assesses the application and reports.
- The Section 18 application is assessed by the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee (ACMC) and advertised in the press.
- ACMC makes its recommendations to the Minister who then makes the final decision.

For further information regarding heritage land development see the DIA website:

(<http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/heritage/detailedinfofordevelopers.aspx>).

This permit must be obtained before KPA can allow development on heritage land to commence.

## **9. AUDITING**

Developers of type 2 and 3 projects are required to undertake an initial Project Audit within 3 months of the development commencing. Thereafter, Project Audits are to be undertaken no less than 12 monthly.

Project Audits are to be undertaken to validate compliance with *AS 4801-2001: Occupational health and safety management systems – Specification with guidance for use*, *AS ISO 9001-2000: Quality Management Systems - Requirements*, & *AS ISO 14001-2004: Environmental Management Systems – Requirements with guidance for use*, plus the approved management plans associated with these standards.

KPA may direct an audit of any aspect of a project at any time that the port authority deems necessary. The Developer shall promptly comply with any such direction which may include a direction to use a third party independent auditor. The cost of any such audit shall be borne by the developer.

## **10. REFERENCES**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) Australian Standards                       | <a href="http://www.sai-global.com.au/">www.sai-global.com.au/</a>                            |
| b) Building Code of Australia                 | <a href="http://www.abcb.gov.au/">www.abcb.gov.au/</a>  |
| c) Department of Commerce                     | <a href="http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/index.htm">http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/index.htm</a> |
| d) Department of Environment and Conservation | <a href="http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/">www.dec.wa.gov.au/</a>                                    |
| e) Department of Indigenous Affairs           | <a href="http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/">www.dia.wa.gov.au/</a>                                    |
| f) Department of State Development            | <a href="http://www.dsd.wa.gov.au/">http://www.dsd.wa.gov.au/</a>                             |
| g) Department of Transport                    | <a href="http://www.transport.wa.gov.au/">http://www.transport.wa.gov.au/</a>                 |
| h) KPA Contractors Handbook                   | <a href="http://www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au/">www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au/</a>              |
| i) KPA Development Application Procedure      | <a href="http://www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au/">www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au/</a>              |
| j) KPA Port Development Plan                  | <a href="http://www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au/">www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au/</a>              |
| k) Environmental Protection Authority         | <a href="http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/">www.epa.wa.gov.au/</a>                                    |
| l) Government of Western Australia            | <a href="http://www.wa.gov.au/">www.wa.gov.au/</a>  |
| m) Main Roads of Western Australia            | <a href="http://www.mrwa.wa.gov.au/">www.mrwa.wa.gov.au/</a>                                  |
| n) Shire of Broome                            | <a href="http://www.broome.wa.gov.au/">www.broome.wa.gov.au/</a>                              |

**APPENDIX  
A  
KPA DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL APPLICATION**

### 1. APPLICANT DETAILS

*The applicant is the person with whom the KPA will correspond and, if the application is approved, the person to whom the approval will be sent.*

Name / Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Town / Suburb: \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name & Position: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. PROPERTY DETAILS

*The property is the area on which the proposed development is to be located.*

Lot No. (s): \_\_\_\_\_  
Lease Area No. (if known): \_\_\_\_\_  
Existing Lease Holder (if any): \_\_\_\_\_  
Existing Land / Building Use: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. DEVELOPMENT DETAILS

*Refer to KPA Development Application Guide for respective development types and requirements.*

Proposed Development Types:      1      2      3      (circle applicable type)

Legend (refer to section 2.2 of application guidelines):

- 1: Uncomplicated minor developments
- 2: Relatively uncomplicated developments
- 3: Complex developments

Brief Description of Proposed Development: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Estimated Cost of Development (in AUD): \_\_\_\_\_

Expected Duration to Completion: \_\_\_\_\_

**OTHER AUTHORITIES / AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVALS ARE REQUIRED:**

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	Y / N
Dept of Environment & Conservation (DEC)	Y / N
Dept of Indigenous Affairs (DIA)	Y / N
Dept of Environment & Heritage	Y / N
Shire of Broome	Y / N

Others (please specify)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

***Please attach additional sheet(s), if space provided is not sufficient***

**PLANS AND DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED (WITH THIS APPLICATION):**

Y / N	Project Definition	Y / N	Locality Plan
Y / N	Site Plan	Y / N	Drainage Plan
Y / N	Conceptual Drawings	Y / N	Development Brief / Report

Others (please specify)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

***Please attach additional sheet(s), if space provided is not sufficient***

**4. PLANNING APPLICATION FEES**

***The application fees are listed in the Development Application Guide and are reviewed annually. Please ensure the fees submitted are in accord with the current guide. Cheques should be made out to Kimberley Ports Authority.***

Planning Application Fee: AUD \$

Note: The application will not be processed until the Planning Application fee(s) are paid.

## 5. OFFICE USE ONLY

Accepting Officer's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_  
Application Ref. No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Assessment No.: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. INTERNAL APPROVALS

Environment: Name:	_____	Signature:	_____
Date:	_____		
Safety/Security: Name:	_____	Signature:	_____
Date:	_____		
Engineering: Name:	_____	Signature:	_____
Date:	_____		
Operations: Name:	_____	Signature:	_____
Date:	_____		

**APPENDIX  
B  
EXAMPLE OF PROOF ENGINEERING CERTIFICATE**

## PROOF ENGINEERING CERTIFICATE

Company Logo

Design Proof/Construction Proof  
(Delete one)

Address of Company  
ABN

I <Insert Name> of <Insert Address> NPER registration Number <Insert number> hereby certify the design/construction (delete one) complies with the following:

1. The Kimberley Ports Authority Port development Plan and contractor's handbook.
2. The KPA development guidelines.
3. All relevant Australian standards including:
  - a. AS 1170-2002 (Set): Structural design actions;
  - b. AS 3600-2001: concrete structures;
  - c. AS 1742-2003 (Set): Manual of uniform traffic control devices;
  - d. AS 4100-1998: Steel structures;
  - e. AS 4997-2005: Guidelines for the design of Maritime Structures; and
  - f. Other standards listed as relevant to development.
4. The Building Code of Australia.
5. Shire of Broome Planning Approvals.
6. State and Federal Environmental Approvals.
7. Design Basis Report.
8. Other compliances listed as relevant to development.

For example - *The following design assumptions relevant to the development have been reviewed and are considered to be acceptable and applicable to the intended purpose of the development* (list all assumptions relevant to the development such as:

- a. Wind zonings and categories,
- b. Wave and storm surge characteristics, and
- c. Live and dead loading and return life, etc.)

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Witnessed: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(print)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(print)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

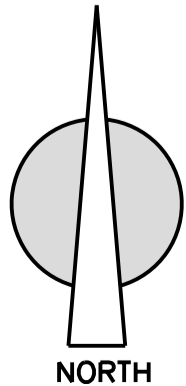
**APPENDIX  
C  
KPA DRAWING TEMPLATE**

[illegible]


CONSULTANT INFORMATION &  
DRAWING REFERENCE No.



**KIMBERLEY  
PORTS**  
AUTHORITY



PROJECT		KPA			
TITLE		1			
TITLE		2			
TITLE		3			
DATE		DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	SCALE
DATE		INITS	INITS	INITS	SCALE
SHEET SIZE	PROJECT No.	DRG No.			REVISION
A1	KPA PROJ NO	KPA DRAWING NO			A
401 PORT DRIVE PO BOX 46 BROOME WA 6725			t: (08) 9194 3100 f: (08) 9192 1778 www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au		

 <b>KIMBERLEY PORTS AUTHORITY</b> <i>Broome Port Services</i>	<b>DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES</b>	File ref:     LAN134/96691 Version:       2.0 Issue date:    18 August 2015
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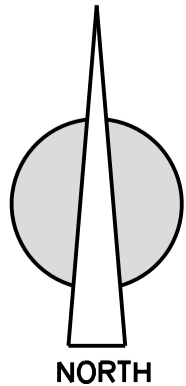
# **APPENDIX D KPA STANDARD DRAWING SHEET**

[illegible]


CONSULTANT INFORMATION &  
DRAWING REFERENCE No.



**KIMBERLEY  
PORTS**  
AUTHORITY



PROJECT					KPA				
TITLE 1									
TITLE 2									
TITLE 3									
DATE		DESIGNED		DRAWN		CHECKED		SCALE	
DATE		INITS		INITS		INITS		SCALE	
SHEET	SIZE	PROJECT No.		DRG No.				REVISION	
A1		KPA PROJ NO		KPA DRAWING NO				A	
401 PORT DRIVE PO BOX 46 BROOME WA 6725				t: (08) 9194 3100 f: (08) 9192 1778 www.kimberleyports.wa.gov.au					

 <b>KIMBERLEY PORTS AUTHORITY</b> <i>Broome Port Services</i>	<b>DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES</b>	File ref:     LAN134/96691 Version:       2.0 Issue date:   18 August 2015
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## APPENDIX E KPA DRAWING PROCEDURES

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## **1. DOCUMENT CONTROL**

### **1.1 Section Revision Record**

**Table 1.1 Section Revision Record**

Section	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	PREP'D	REV'D	APP'D

### **1.2 Controlled Copies List**

**Table 1.2 Controlled copies Distribution List**

COPY No	HOLDER	LOCATION
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

### **1.3 Details of Revision Changes**

This Contract Management Procedure is a live reference documents that will be reviewed and updated to reflect changes to the Port's methodology.

### **1.4 Document Revision and Acknowledgement Procedure**

Kimberley Ports Authority encourages all personnel to identify potential improvements to this procedure and to forward them to the commercial Manager, and any accepted changes will be forwarded to all controlled copy holders.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

These procedures govern the preparation of engineering drawings for Kimberley Ports Authority (KPA) and shall be issued as an instruction to consultants, agencies, contractors and drafting personnel. They define the minimum standard required for drawings produced for KPA.

## **3. CAD DRAFTING**

KPA requires the use of recent versions of MicroStation or AutoCAD as its standard CAD drafting system. Files are required in .DGN format.

Consultants/Contractors are responsible for ensuring that third party providers follow these procedures and drawings from other drafting systems will not be accepted unless authorised by the KPA representative. Failure to follow these procedures may result in drawings being returned to the originator for correction.

## **4. CUSTODIAN**

The custodian of these procedures is the Port Engineer, Port of Broome and all queries, mailings etc should be directed to Mr. Christian Lee:

Kimberley Ports Authority  
PO Box 46  
Broome WA 6725

Tel: 08 9194 3100

Fax: 08 9192 1778  
Mobile 0408 925 347  
Phone: 08 9194 3100  
Email:

[commercialofficer@kimberleyports.wa.gov.au](mailto:commercialofficer@kimberleyports.wa.gov.au)

## **5. PROCEDURE**

### **5.1 Preliminaries**

Before any new drawing is commenced, a search must take place to determine the availability of existing drawings that could be used or modified, KPA's policy is to use existing drawings where possible rather than create new drawings, with the aim of minimising the number of complete and 'As Built' drawings.

### **5.2 Relevant Standards**

Drawings must comply with the current revisions of the relevant Australian standards – Standards Australia publishes many standards applicable to drafting and engineering practice. Drawings shall comply with AS1100 and the relevant discipline:

- a) [AS1100.101-1992](#) and AS1100.101-1992/Amdt1-1994: Technical drawing – General principles.
- b) AS1100.201-1992 and AS1100.201-1994/Amdt-1994: Technical drawing – Mechanical engineering
- c) drawing.

- d) AS1100.301-1985 and AS1100.301 Supp 1-1986: Architectural drawing.
- e) AS/NZS1100.501:200: Technical drawing – Structural engineering drawing.
- f) AS1100.401-1984: Technical drawing – Engineering survey and engineering survey design drawing.
- g) AS 1654 limits and fits for engineering (Metric Units)
- h) ISO 3098 Technical drawings – Lettering

Where this document and the Drafting Standards conflict this manual will take precedence but the intent of the Drafting Standards shall be considered. Where doubt exists refer to the Project Officer.

### **5.3     *Border Sheets***

#### **5.3.1     *Standard Border Sheet Sizes***

Standard border sheets and drawings shall be A1 size and drawings shall be readable in A3; minimum drawing sheet size is also A3.

#### **5.3.2     *Border Sheet Availability***

Border sheets in MicroStation format should be used and these are available from the KPA custodian. These border sheets must be attached to the Design file as a reference file and not copied into the Design file. The border sheets should not be modified in any way, e.g. do not attach cells or text as an integral part of the border sheet.

### **5.4     *Return of Drawings and Data***

Final drawings submitted to KPA shall be in A1 hard copy and A3 electronic PDF size. Additionally, one A3 hard copy and a disk of all digital data in original Microstation drawing format shall be submitted to the KPA custodian (refer to section 4 above) at the completion of works.

## **6.     *CHECK PRINTS***

### **6.1     *Paper Prints***

Drawings when submitted as check prints will be printed in A3 size on paper unless otherwise requested.

### **6.2     *Transferring CAD Files***

CAD files will be transferred via a medium that is acceptable to KPA, i.e. CD's, Thumb Drives, or email.

## **7.     *DRAWING NUMBERS & FILE NAMES***

### **7.1     *Drawing Number Allocation***

The KPA custodian shall allocate drawing numbers in consultation with the Port. A list of complete drawing titles must be provided so that appropriate drawing numbers can be issued. Only numbers issued are to be used as KPA's numbering system is unique and different classifications (i.e. mechanical, electrical etc) are allocated different type

numbers. All drawings created for KPA should be given a KPA drawing number. The KPA system is structured as follows:

100-DS-01

PROJECT AREA NUMBER DRAWING SEQUENTIAL NUMBER

S = STRUCTURAL (01-99)

C = CIVIL

U = SURVEY

A = GENERAL (Layout, architectural etc)

V = ENVIRONMENTAL

P = PIPING etc

Drawing numbers shall be entered into the KPA title block on standard KPA drawing sheets.

## **7.2 *More Than One Sheet***

Where several drawing sheets are produced which cover a common subject, each shall have a separate drawing number and the sheet number should be shown in the title block:

eg "SHEET 1 OF 4".

## **7.3 *Proprietary Items and Vendor Drawings***

Drawings supplied for Proprietary Items installed during the course of projects, or upgrade work are to be allocated KPA drawing numbers.

# **8. DRAWING PRESENTATION**

## **8.1 *Title Block Information Required***

Typical Minimum information required is either of these -

- SITE & LOCALITY SITE & LOCALITY
- PROJECT TITLE or SUB AREA
- DRAWING TITLE SUB ITEM OR MAINTENANCE UNIT
- DRAWING TITLE NATURE OF DRAWING
- ALL TITLE BLOCKS TO INCLUDE A SCALE BAR

## **8.2 *Orientation***

Plans shall be drawn such that North is directed either to the top or to the right margin. The drawings for all disciplines must be oriented in the same manner.

## **8.3 *North Arrow***

A North Arrow shall indicate the respective north direction (Australian Map Grid, Plant North, True North or Mine Grid, etc) as selected at the commencement of the project.

### **8.4 Grid Lines**

Where applicable, the appropriate grid and grid references will be drawn (Australia Map Grid, Plant North, True North or Mine Grid, etc) as selected at the commencement of the project by the Engineer or Section assigned the overall responsibility for that project.

Each drawing shall clearly identify and note the grid reference being used on the drawing.

### **8.5 Block Plan and Key Plans**

On a project where portions of the work have to be broken into separate areas, a Block Plan and a Key Plan will appear on each drawing. In the case of a large project, a Key Plan showing all General Arrangement drawings of the project will be drawn on the front drawing of the set of drawings.

### **8.6 Block Plan**

The Block Plan will show the extent of the project and locate the key plan in relation to the site layout. A North Arrow is to be included.

### **8.7 Key Plan**

The Key Plan will locate the subject of the drawing in relation to its immediate vicinity.

### **8.8 Legend**

Where symbols that are not explained in a standard document occur on a drawing, a legend will be shown on the drawing. Where such symbols occur throughout a set of drawings, a legend will be shown on the lead drawing.

### **8.9 Notes**

Notes will be numbered and will not be underlined. The lead drawings of a set of drawings will have all notes referring to codes, standards, specifications etc; these notes are not to be repeated on other drawings in the set. On large projects, a special sheet or sheets may be prepared which will accommodate references for each discipline, eg Mechanical, Electrical and so on.

### **8.10 Cross-References**

Drawings must be cross-referenced and the cross-references must be accurate and comprehensive, using the "REFERENCES" section of the Title Block.

### **8.11 Projection**

Third angle projection is to be used.

### **8.12 Sections**

Sections will normally be called up on a drawing alphabetically from left to right. However they may be placed from top to bottom if necessary.

### **8.13 Details**

Details will normally be called up on a drawing numerically from left to right. However they may be placed from top to bottom if necessary.

## **8.14 Plans**

When plans at different levels are shown on the same drawing, these plans will be arranged in sequence from left to right. The plan of the lowest level will be at the left, followed by the next highest plan with the plan of the highest level at the right, except stair drawings.

## **8.15 Colour**

BPA has adopted the “change-pen-by-line-weight” method of plotting so that, unless a colour plot is to be produced, colour on the monitor has no bearing on the finished product and can therefore be used at the discretion of the CAD operator. The standard MicroStation colour table is to be used.

## **8.16 Element Symbology**

MicroStation element symbology is to be used to display elements in the active design file. Refer also section Reference Files and Level Symbology.

# **9. TEXT**

## **9.1 Text Font**

The MicroStation standard Font 3 shall be used for all text. Ausfont 27 is an acceptable alternative.

## **9.2 Text Size**

The acceptable text sizes are 2.5 mm, 3.5 mm, and 5.0 mm or scaled equivalent.

Height	Width	Weight	Font	Line Spacing
2.5	2.5	0	3	1.25
3.5	2.8	1	3	1.75
5	4	2	3	2.5

## **9.3 Linework**

### **9.3.1 Line Styles and Weights**

LC	WT	Type	Description
0	2	Solid	Bold visible outline
0	1	Solid	Visible outline
0	0	Solid	Minor visible lines
0	0	Solid	Dimension line
2	0	Medium, dashed	Hidden line
7	0	Long dash, dash	Centre line
7	0	Long dash, dash	By others
6	0	Dash, dot, dot	Existing
6	2	Dash, dot, dot	Match line
0	0	Solid	Break line
4	0	Dash dot	Future

## **9.4 Dimensioning**

Site Plans and Locality Plans should be dimensioned in metres expressed to three decimal places. Where the dimension is less than a metre, it should be prefixed by a zero. eg 3050.250, 0.375

The following points are to be read in conjunction with the applicable Standards Australia standards:

### **9.4.1 Dimension Lines**

Dimension lines are to be unbroken.

### **9.4.2 Terminators**

Solid arrow heads are to be used, except a dot may be used at the start of a series of running dimension.

Circles, dashes, slashes and dots (except for the above case) are **not** to be used.

Arrow heads used for CAD dimensioning and placing notes are to be 1:3 proportion with the arrowhead filled in.

### **9.4.3 Closing Dimensions**

Closing dimensions will be shown on structural drawings, but will be bracketed as auxiliary dimensions on mechanical and architectural drawings.

### **9.4.4 Views**

View names and headings are to be in 5.0mm high text on level 59 for A2, A1, A0 & B1 sheets and 3.5mm high text on level 59 for A3 & A4 sheets. Do not underline text.

### **9.4.5 Units**

The symbols "m" and "mm" will not be used on drawings. If there is a possibility of confusion, the drawing should be labelled "ALL DIMENSIONS IN METRES" or "ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES".

#### **WORKING UNITS**

Master Units - mm

Resolution	1 per mm
	1000 pos units per mm

#### **WORKING AREA**

4294967 mm Square

## **9.5 Datum Levels**

Levels on drawings should be expressed in metres to the third decimal place. A note should be placed on the drawing indicating the point from which levels and heights are referred. For drawings showing land below the high water mark, both AHD and CD height datums shall be shown on a correlation bar on the bottom or top RHS of the drawing.

## **9.6 Scales**

The BPA Port Engineer/Engineering Officer in consultation with the Draftsman on each project has the responsibility for establishing the scale to be used by all disciplines; Civil, Mechanical, Structural, Electrical and etc., suitable for A3 minimum drawing size.

## **10. REVISIONS**

### **10.1 First Revision**

On commencement of drawing, make the drawing Revision A. Attach "PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION".

### **10.2 Subsequent Revisions**

Subsequent revisions to drawings until they are 'Approved for Construction' are alphabetic; eg B, C, D, etc.

### **10.3 Approved For Construction**

'Approved for Construction' drawings begin at revision 0, and subsequent revisions are numbered 1, 2, 3 etc. note in the Title Block "APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION" and remove the "PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION" cell from the drawing.

### **10.4 As Built**

Raise the drawing to the next Revision and mark: "AS BUILT" with room for the responsible NPER engineer to sign off the drawing with a wet signature.

## **11. CAD LEVELS**

### **11.1 Cad Level Allocation**

Appendix A shows the CAD level allocation that has been adopted as the BPA standard. This does not preclude the introduction of others that are more suited to particular applications. The only stipulation is that a change in level allocation must be agreed to by all disciplines before a project commences. Although blocks of levels are allocated to certain disciplines, all levels are available for use by all disciplines. For example, a mechanical design would use level 26 for concrete outline, just the same as a civil design would.

### **11.2 Cad Co-Ordinate System**

Whenever possible, plans and layouts should be placed at the correct northing and easting. Similarly, elevations and sections should be placed at their real world location. If using 2D files, the Y axis can be substituted for Z.

The MicroStation default sets the point 0,0 at the centre of the design plane. This would only allow for a maximum northing or easting of 2 000 000, however Western Australia lies between approx 5 000 000 and 9 000 000 N on the AMG Reference. Therefore the global origin of the design should be set to cope with these numbers. The command string to set the global origin is:

GO = 2000000,5000000

XY = 0,0

Another option is to set the plant datum at the centre of the design file. To do this key in:

GO = (plane datum co-ordinates)

XY = 2000000,2000000

Remember to 'SAVE SETTINGS' to save the new global origin.

### **11.3 Cad Drawing Scale**

Construct drawing at full scale.

Decide plotting scale (eg 1:100).

Scale reference file border sheet about its bottom left corner so that the corner remains at the point 0,0. eg. set scale (Master :Ref) 100:1

Adjust drawing into border.

Set text size eg. 3.5 mm x plotting scale (eg TH=350, change text width and line spacing to correct proportions accordingly).

The file can now be plotted at the appropriate scale.

### **11.4 Save Settings**

Save settings with View 1 as an overall view suitable for plotting i.e. text nodes off, construction lines off etc, View 5 to have the drawing title block including the Draftsperson's and Engineers signatures filling the view, all elements that are on the drawing are to display in this view when "zoomed out", including 'Data Fields'.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Description	LV	LC	WT
<b>MECHANICAL SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT</b>			
Centrelines	1	4	0
Equipment outlines	2	0	2
Equipment minor lines and Hidden lines Varies	3	3	0
Stairways, walkways and hand rails	4	0	2
Supports - Piping and Ducting	5	0	2
Conveyor belting	6	0	2
Piping. Air	7	In legend	
Piping. Oil	8	In legend	
Piping. Water	9	In legend	
Ducting. HVAC (Heating, venting and air conditioning)	10	0	2
Ducting. Electrical (Cable trays and ladders, etc)	11	0	2
Existing Mechanical	12	6	0
Not allocated	13		
Schematic diagrams. Cells	14	Variable	
Schematic diagrams. Linework	15	Variable	
Not Allocated	16		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL</b>			
Plans and elevations	17	0	2
Details and sections	18	0	2
Landscaping	19	0	2
<b>CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL</b>			
Column (building) grids 10mm diameter balloons	20	7	0
		0	2
Not Allocated	21		
Primary structural steel, beams, columns, connection details, etc.	22	0	2
Secondary structural steel, bracing, purlins & girts, sag rods & struts, etc.	23	0	2
Liner Plates	24	0	2
Bolts and Bolt holes	25	0	2
Concrete outlines	26	0	2
Concrete reinforcement	27	0	2
Earth lines and section symbols	28	0	0
Roads and drainage	29	0	2
Existing Structural	30	6	0

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

<b>CARTOGRAPHIC</b>			
Existing Services	31	6	0
Existing surface features	32	6	0
Existing building outlines	33	6	0
Existing contours, major	34	0	1
Existing contours, minor	35	0	0
Design surface features, major	36	0	2
Design surface features, minor	37	0	0
Design building outline	38	0	2
Design contours, major	39	0	2
Design contours, minor	40	0	0
Topographical grids and monuments	41	0	0
Tadpoles (ground-slope symbols)	42	0	0
<b>ELECTROTECHNICAL</b>			
Location diagram, major electrical equipment	43	0	2
Location diagram, minor electrical equipment	44	0	2
Location diagram, light and power	45	0	2
Location diagram, instrumentation	46	0	2
Location diagram, telecommunication	47	0	2
Location diagram, railway signals	48	0	2
Cable routes, electrical (incl. Overhead lines)	49	In legend	

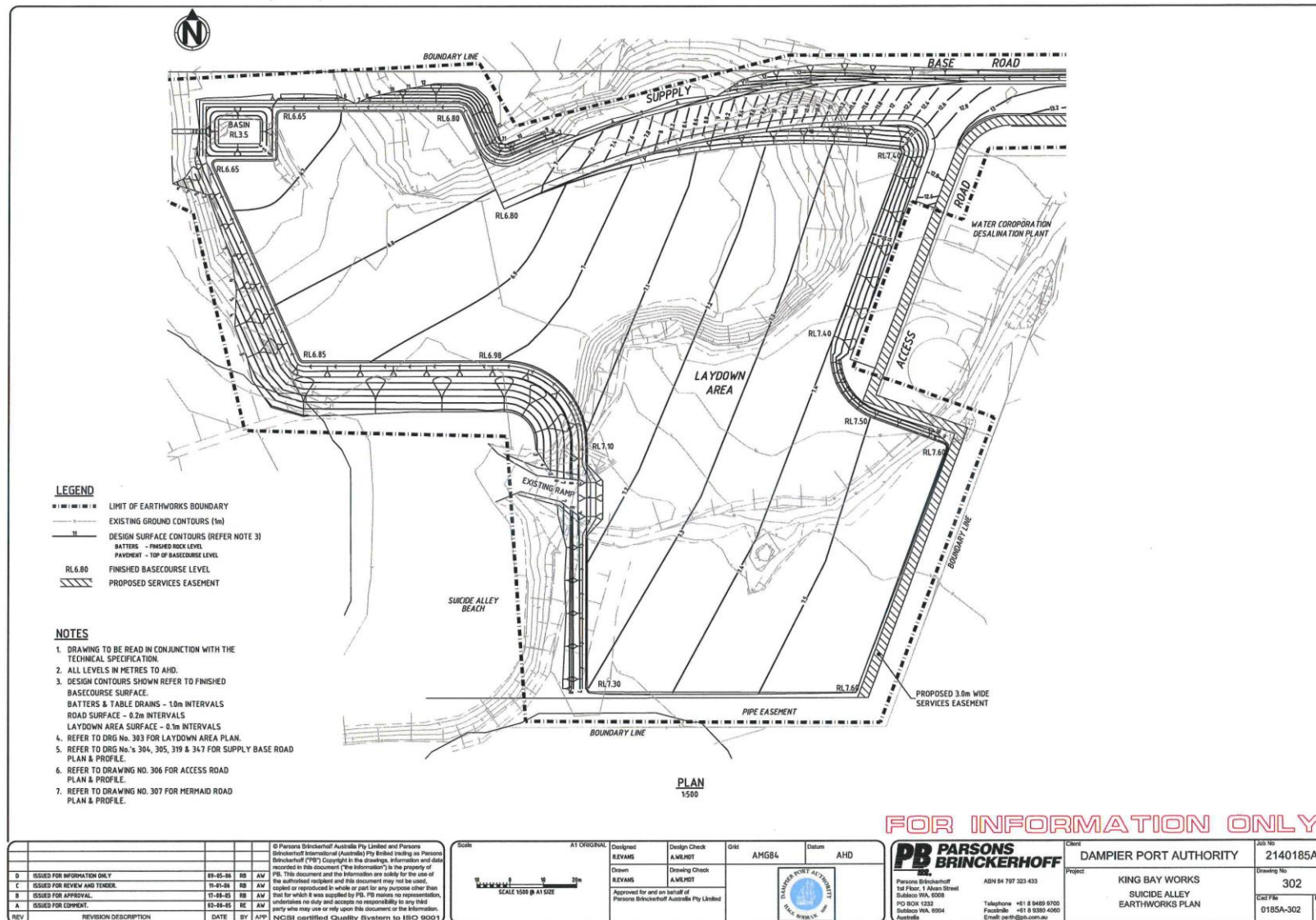
## **APPENDIX F**

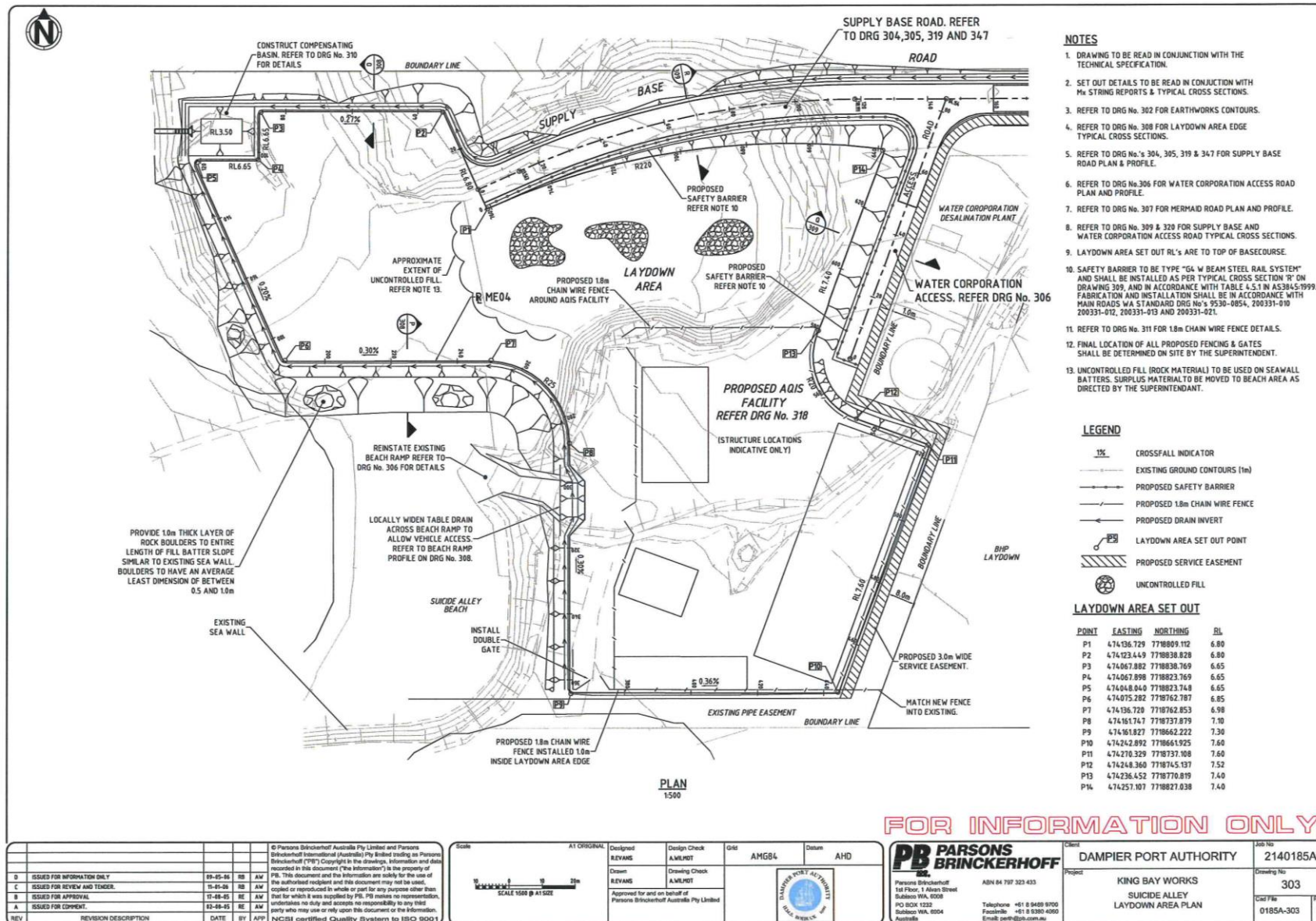
### **EXAMPLES OF DRAWINGS PREPARED FOR DAMPIER PORT AUTHORITY**

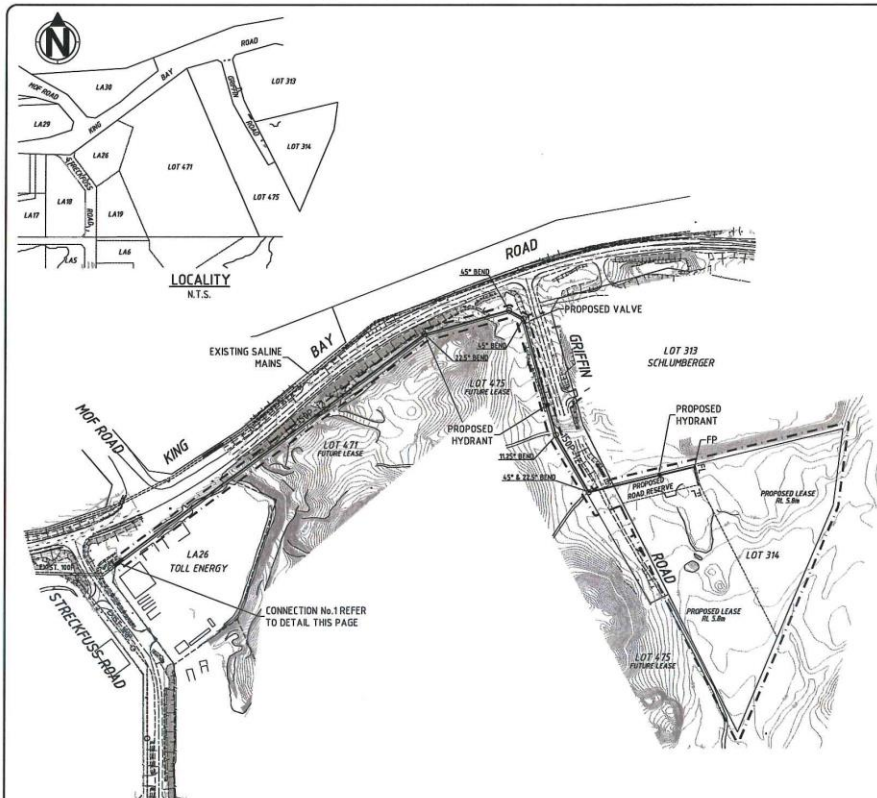
**(Kimberly Ports Authority aims for uniformity between WA port authority project  
requisites and formatting)**

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

File ref: LAN134/96691  
Version: 2.0  
Issue date: 18 August 2015







## LEGEND

- — — — — EXISTING WATER MAINS
- — — — — PROPOSED WATER MAINS
- — — — — PROPOSED FLUSHING POINT (1 OF)
- — — — — PROPOSED VALVES (1 OF)
- — — — — PROPOSED HYDRANTS (2 OF)
- — — — — PROPOSED WATER DUCTS
- — — — — CONNECTION BY W.C.
- — — — — RETICULATION BOUNDARY
- — — — — GROUND CONTOUR

PLAN  
SCALE 1:2000



CONNECTION DETAIL No. 1  
N.T.S.

## GENERAL NOTES

1. WATER RETICULATION TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WATER CORPORATION WATER RETICULATION DESIGN STANDARD No. 63.
2. ALL WATER MAINS SHALL BE INSTALLED ON A 2.1m ALIGNMENT EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE AGREED.
3. WHERE NO PIPELINE BENDS ARE SHOWN, PIPES MAY BE DEFLECTED AT ELASTOMERIC JOINTS.
4. ALL DRAWINGS SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SPECIFICATION AND SUCH OTHER WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS AS MAY BE ISSUED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT. ANY DISCREPANCY SHALL BE REFERRED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR DECISION BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.
5. CONTRACTOR TO LOCATE AND PROTECT ALL EXISTING SERVICES IN THE VICINITY OF WORKS AND IS TO LIAISE WITH THE RELEVANT AUTHORITIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MEET THE COST OF PROTECTION, REPAIRS AND REINSTATEMENT WHERE DAMAGE IS CAUSED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
6. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF RETICULATION MAINS SHALL BE LIMITED TO A DISTANCE OF NO LESS THAN 6m AND NO MORE THAN 12m BEYOND THE CONDITIONAL APPROVAL BOUNDARY.

## SERVICES

1. FULLY PRE-LAID WATER SERVICES TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WATER CORPORATION WATER RETICULATION DESIGN STANDARD No. 63.
2. WATER SERVICE LOCATIONS SHALL BE LOCATED TO SUIT THE EASEMENTS SHOWN WITHIN THE LOTS.
3. ROAD CROSSINGS FOR SINGLE AND DUAL LONG SERVICES TO BE 25mm AND 32mm PE SUPPLIED AND LAID BY ROAD CONTRACTOR.
4. AFTER ROAD CONTRACTOR HAS LAID CROSSINGS ALL SHORT AND LONG SINGLE AND DUAL SERVICES TO BE FULLY PRELAI BY WATER CONTRACTOR INTO LOT.
5. WHERE POSSIBLE LOTS ARE ARRANGED IN PAIRS WITH A DUAL SERVICE PIPE ENTERING THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE PAIR OF LOTS AND SPLITTING LEFT AND RIGHT TO SUPPLY EACH PAIR OF METERS.
6. SHORT AND LONG SINGLE AND DUAL TYPE SERVICES TO BE INSTALLED WITH SERVICE PIPES AND METERS LOCATED 400 AND 600mm FROM SIDE BOUNDARY OF LOT RESPECTIVELY.
7. WHERE SHORT AND LONG SINGLE SERVICES ARE INDICATED THE SERVICE PIPE AND METER SHOULD IF POSSIBLE, BE LOCATED AT THE RIGHT HAND SIDE BOUNDARY OF LOT.
8. SERVICE PIPES SHOULD BE LOCATED AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE FRONT BOUNDARY OF LOT, NOT THE MAIN.
9. FL AND FR INDICATES THE SIDE OF THE LOT WHEN VIEWED FROM THE ROAD FRONTAGE WHICH IS SELECTED FOR ITS METER LOCATION.  
F INDICATES METER LOCATION IN SERVICE EASEMENT LOCATED AT A LOCATION NOT NEAR A LOT CORNER
10. ———— INDICATES LOCATION OF SINGLE AND DUAL LONG SERVICES.

11. NUMBER OF SERVICES :	
FULLY PRELAI SHORT SINGLE	0
FULLY PRELAI SHORT DUAL	1
FULLY PRELAI LONG SINGLE	0
FULLY PRELAI LONG DUAL	1
DEFERRED SERVICES	0
TOTAL LOTS SERVED	2

## CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY

IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO COORDINATE THE INSTALLATION OF ALL SERVICES WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION. THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD ENSURE THAT THERE IS NO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POSITIONING OF FULLY PRELAI WATER SERVICES AND ANY OTHER SERVICES AND SITE FACILITIES. THESE MAY INCLUDE UNDERGROUND POWER CONNECTION PILLARS, RETAINING WALLS, DRAINAGE MANHOLES AND SEWER ACCESS CHAMBERS

CONTRACTOR IS TO ENSURE LOCATION OF PRELAI SERVICES SHOWN ARE NOT UNDER BRICK PAVED AREAS OR UNDER AREAS WHICH HAVE SPECIAL VERGE TREATMENT

WHERE THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE TO LAYING SERVICES UNDER THESE AREAS THEN THE CONTRACTOR AT THE TIME OF MAIN LAYING SHALL SEEK INSTRUCTION FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALLOW FOR THE SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF ANY ADDITIONAL FLUSHING POINTS NECESSARY FOR PRESSURE TESTING AT THE CONTRACTORS EXPENSE.

## EXTENSION (FOR WATER CORPORATION PURPOSES ONLY)

CONTRACTOR TO LAY - 7614m 150P-12  
TOTAL LENGTH 7614m

## CONNECTIONS

CONNECTIONS TO TO BE LAID BY WATER CORPORATION. AT THE DEVELOPERS EXPENSE. RESTORATION BY CONTRACTOR AT THE CONTRACTORS EXPENSE.

## WATER RETICULATION DETAILS

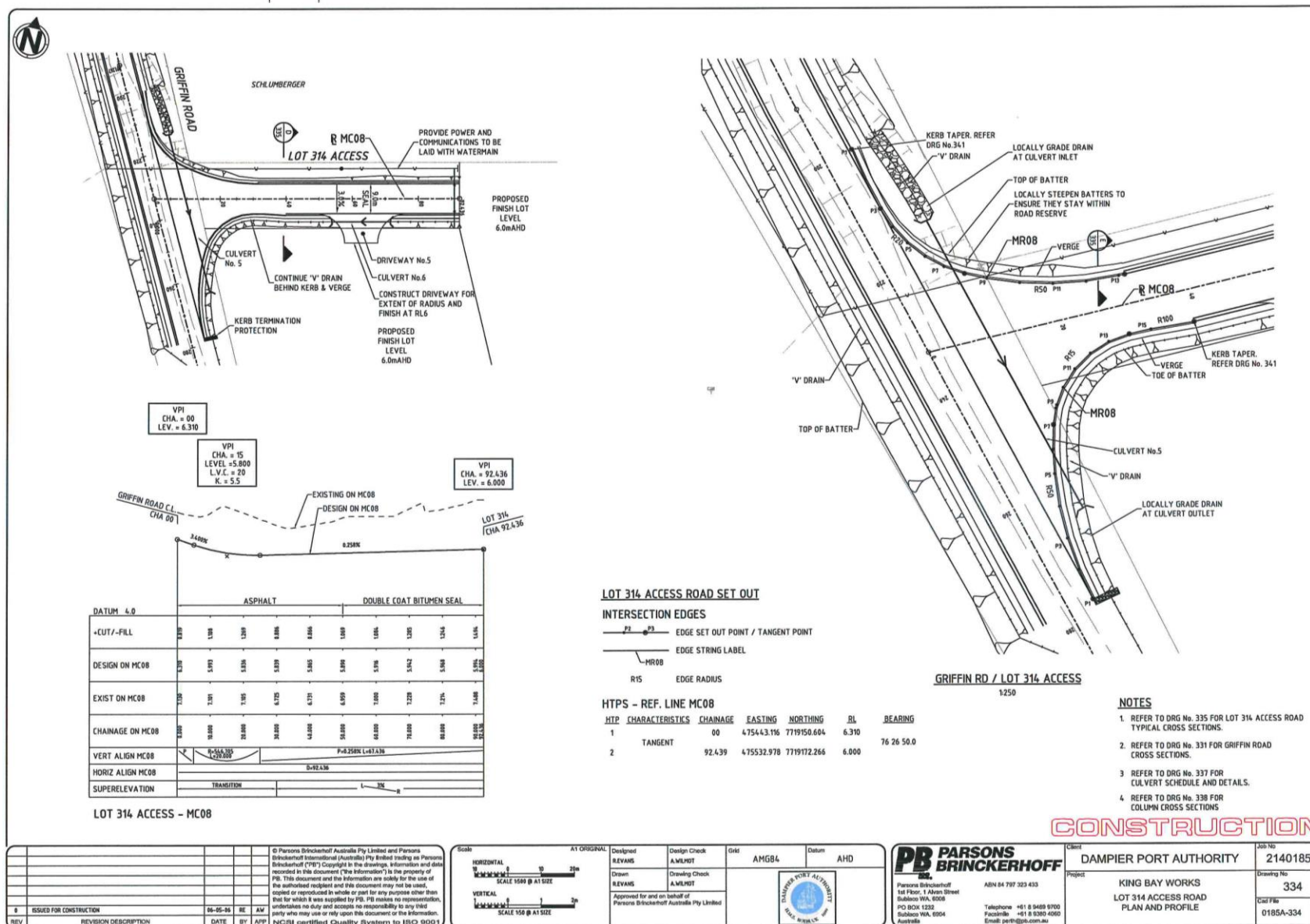
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PLAN No. -  
WAPC No. N/A

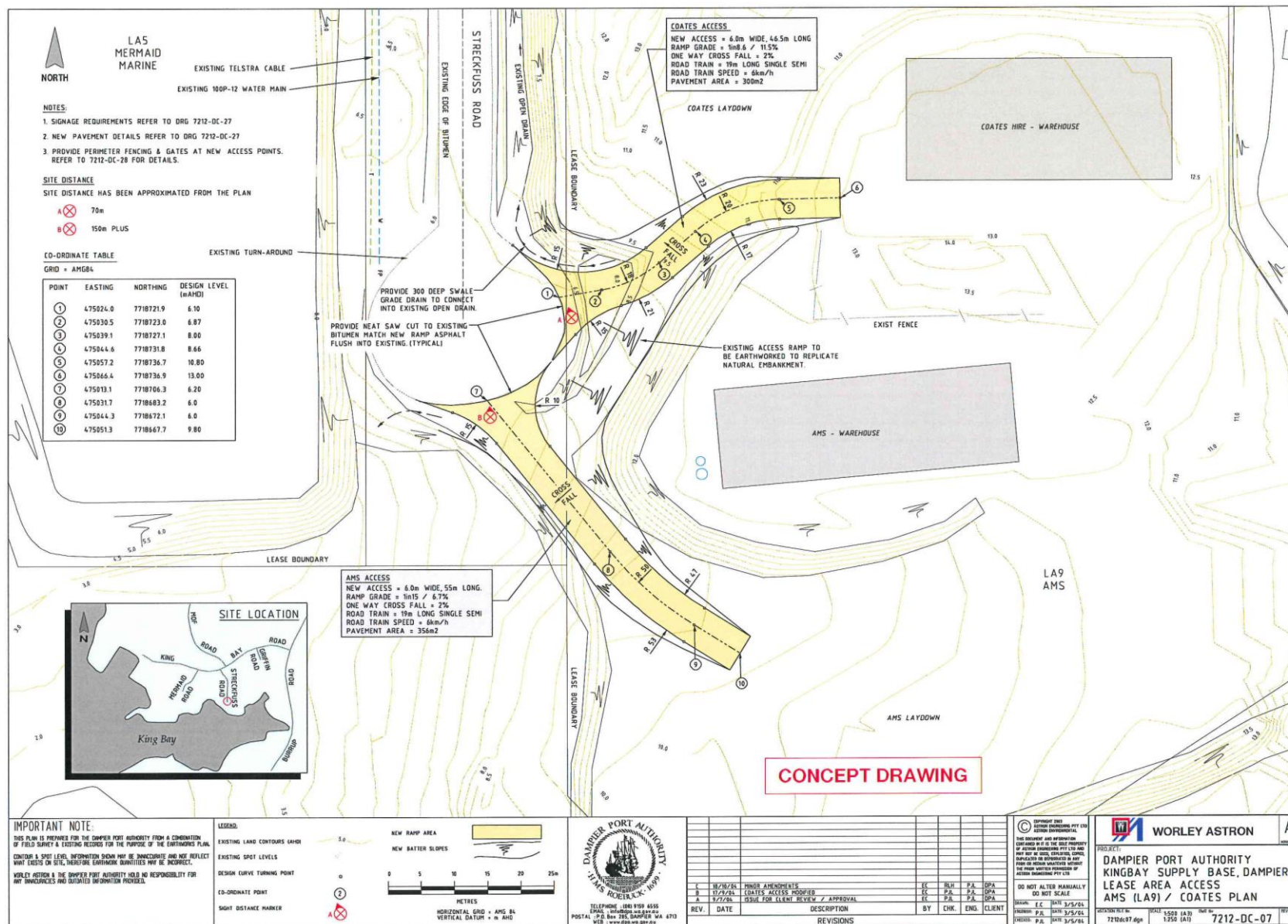
**TENDER**

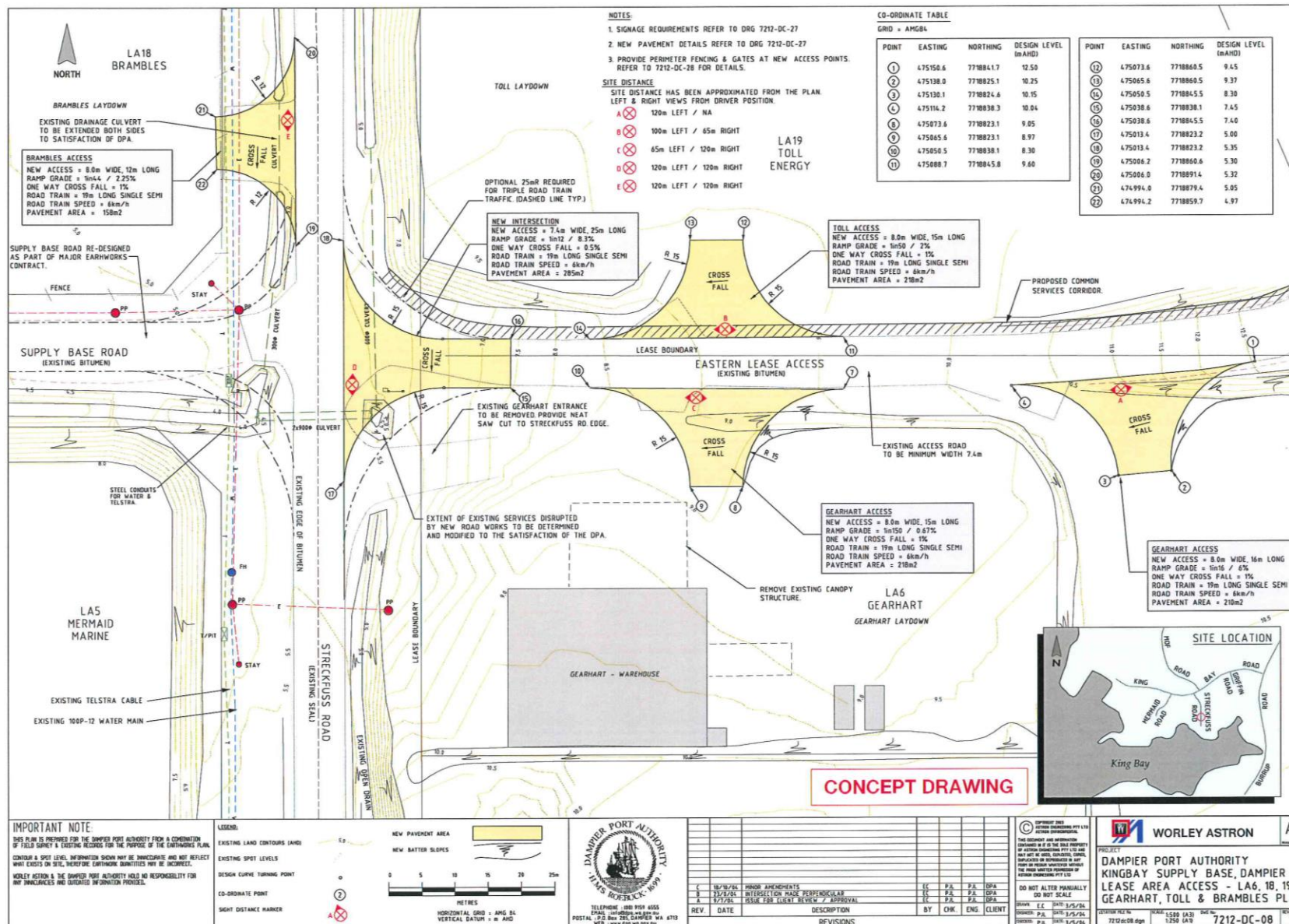
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NCSI certified Quality System to ISO 9001			
ISSUED FOR REVIEW AND TENDER	15-01-05	RB	AM
ISSUED TO WATER CORPORATION	16-12-05	RE	SJ
REVISION DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	APP

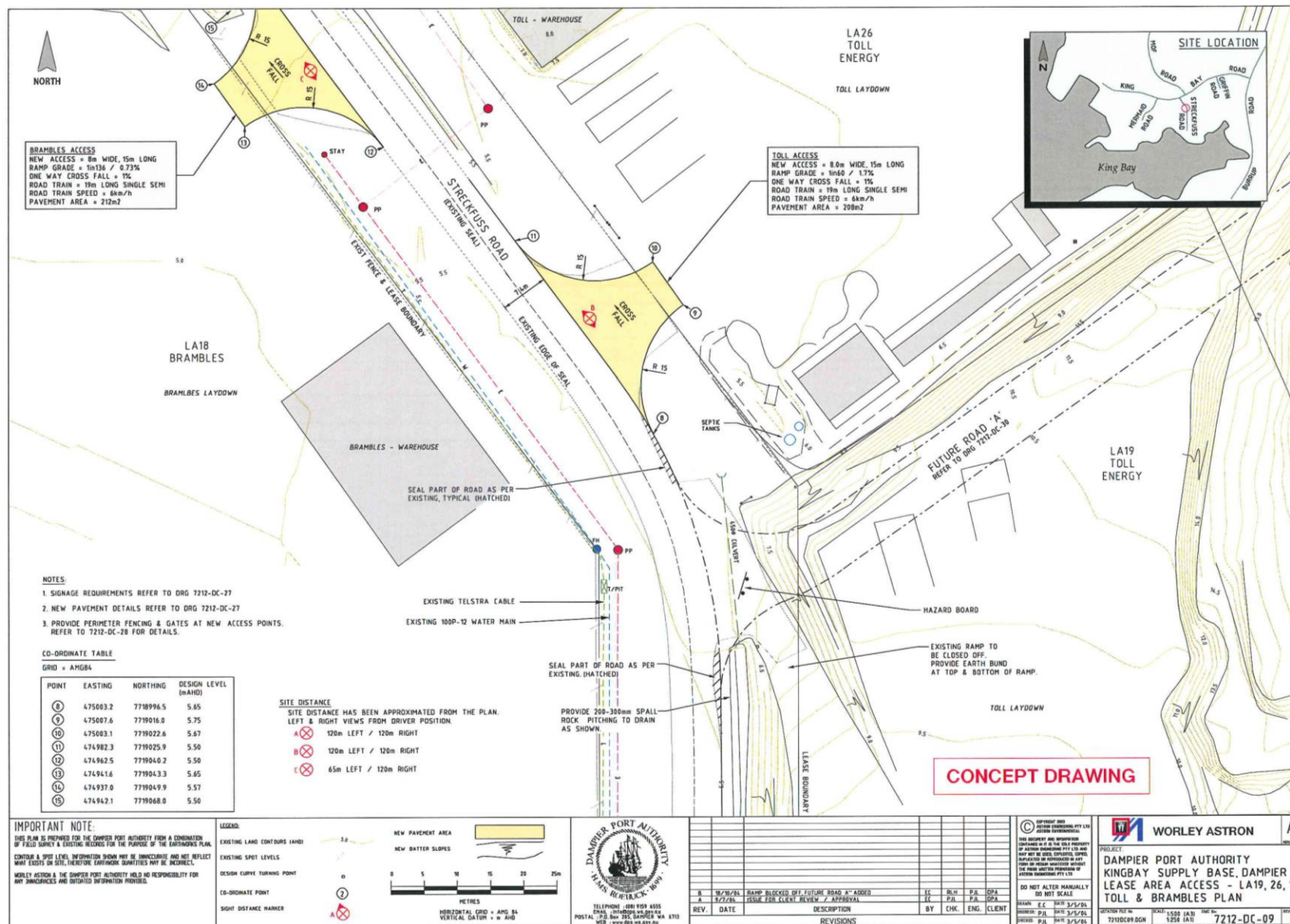
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Approved for and on behalf of Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Limited					

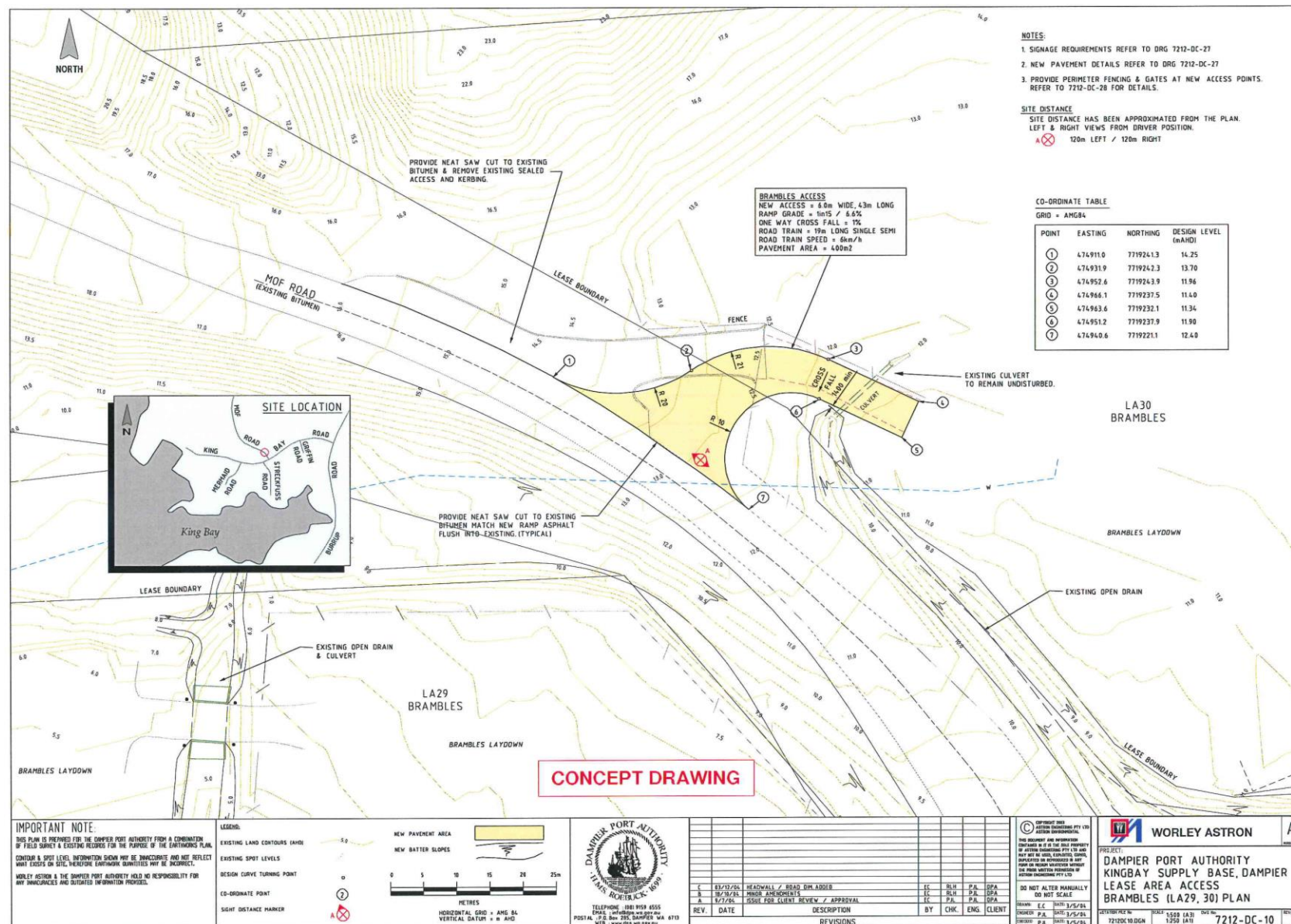
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Parsons Brinckerhoff 1st Floor, 1 Allen Street Subiaco WA, 6008 PO BOX 1222 Subiaco WA, 6004 Australia		Project	KING BAY WORKS GRIFFIN ROAD & LOT 314 WATER RETICULATION PLAN	Drawing No	333
ABN 64 797 323 433 Telephone +61 8 9469 9700 Facsimile +61 8 9380 6200 Email: perth@pb.com.au		Cost File	0185A-333	Rev	B

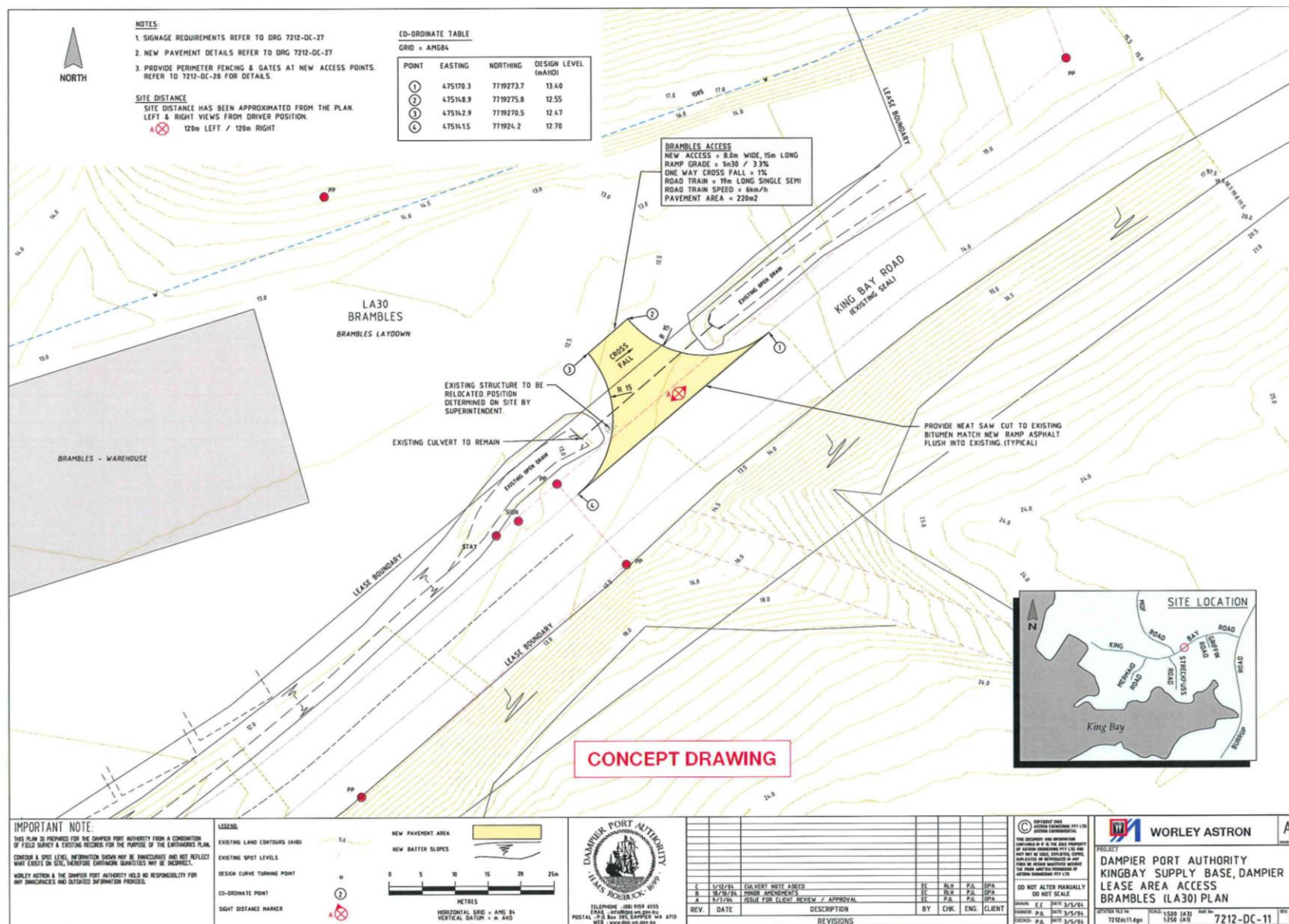


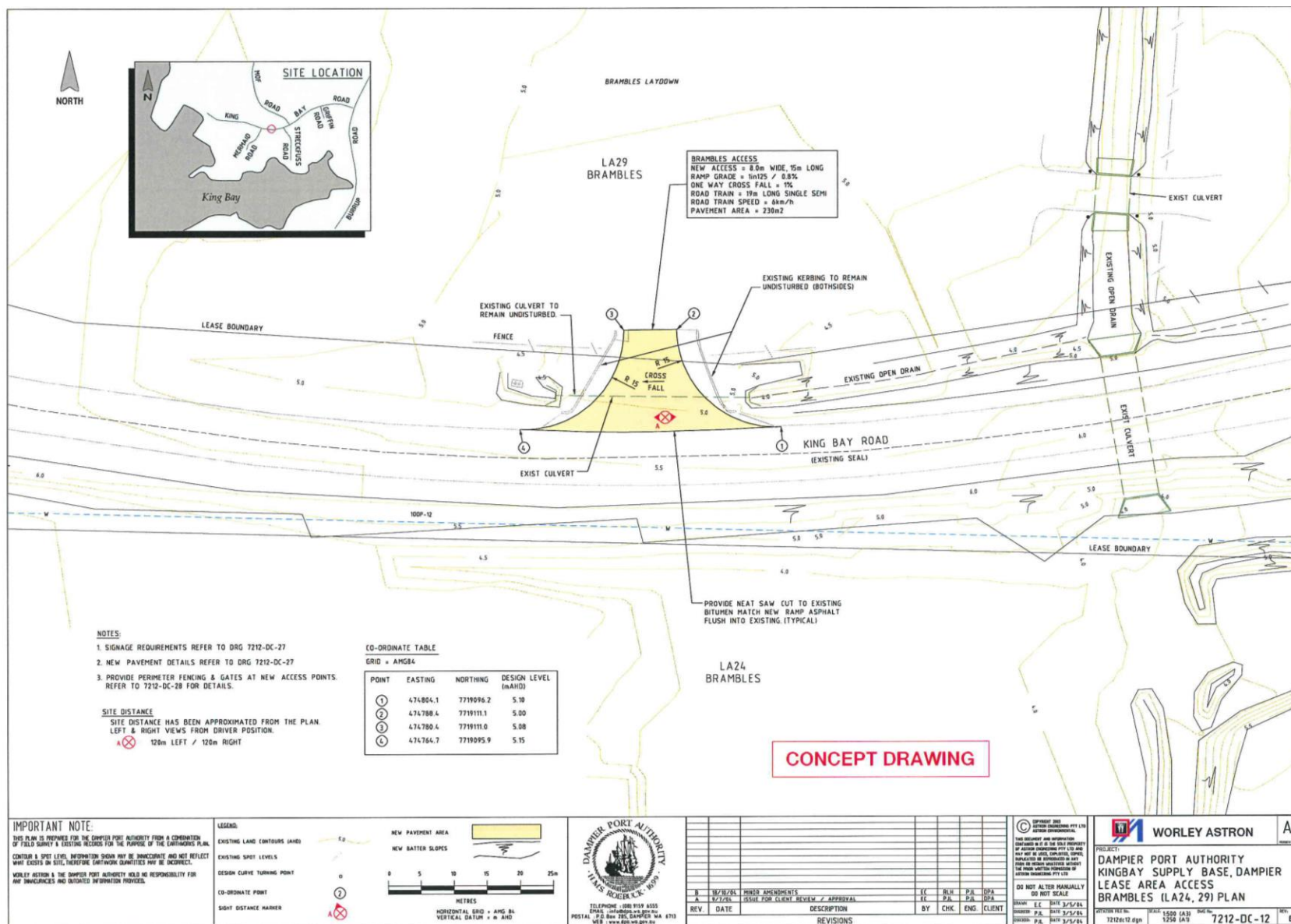


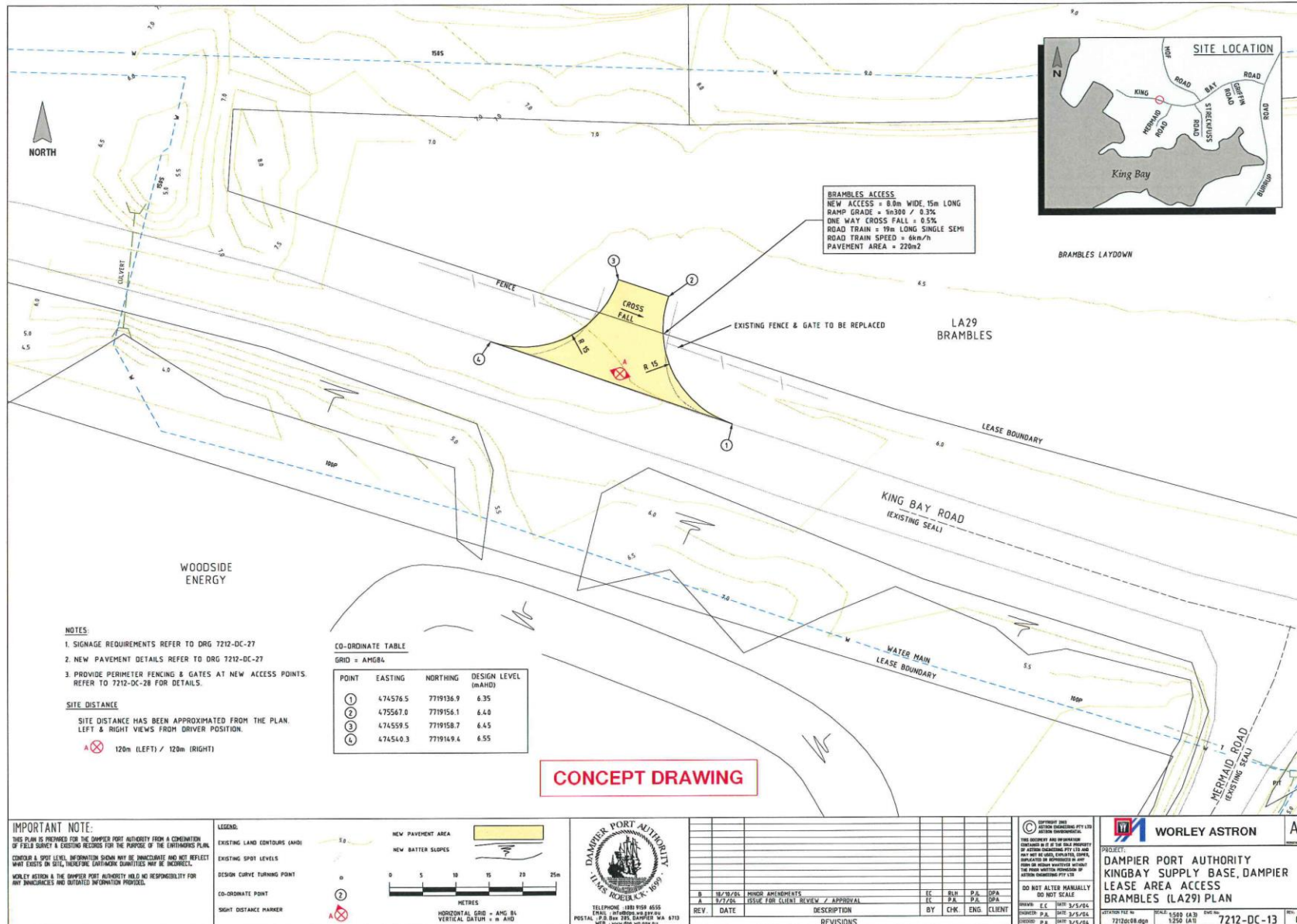


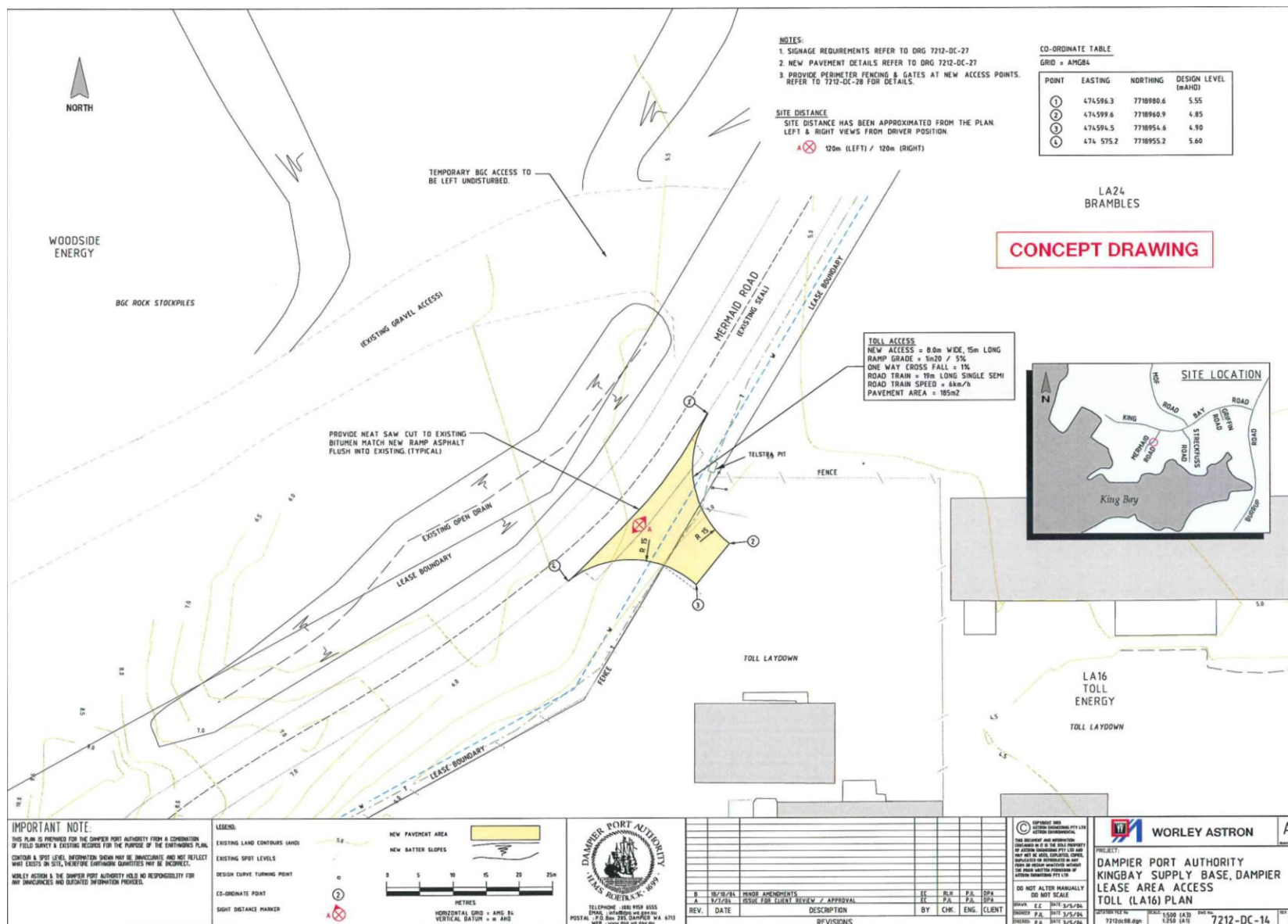


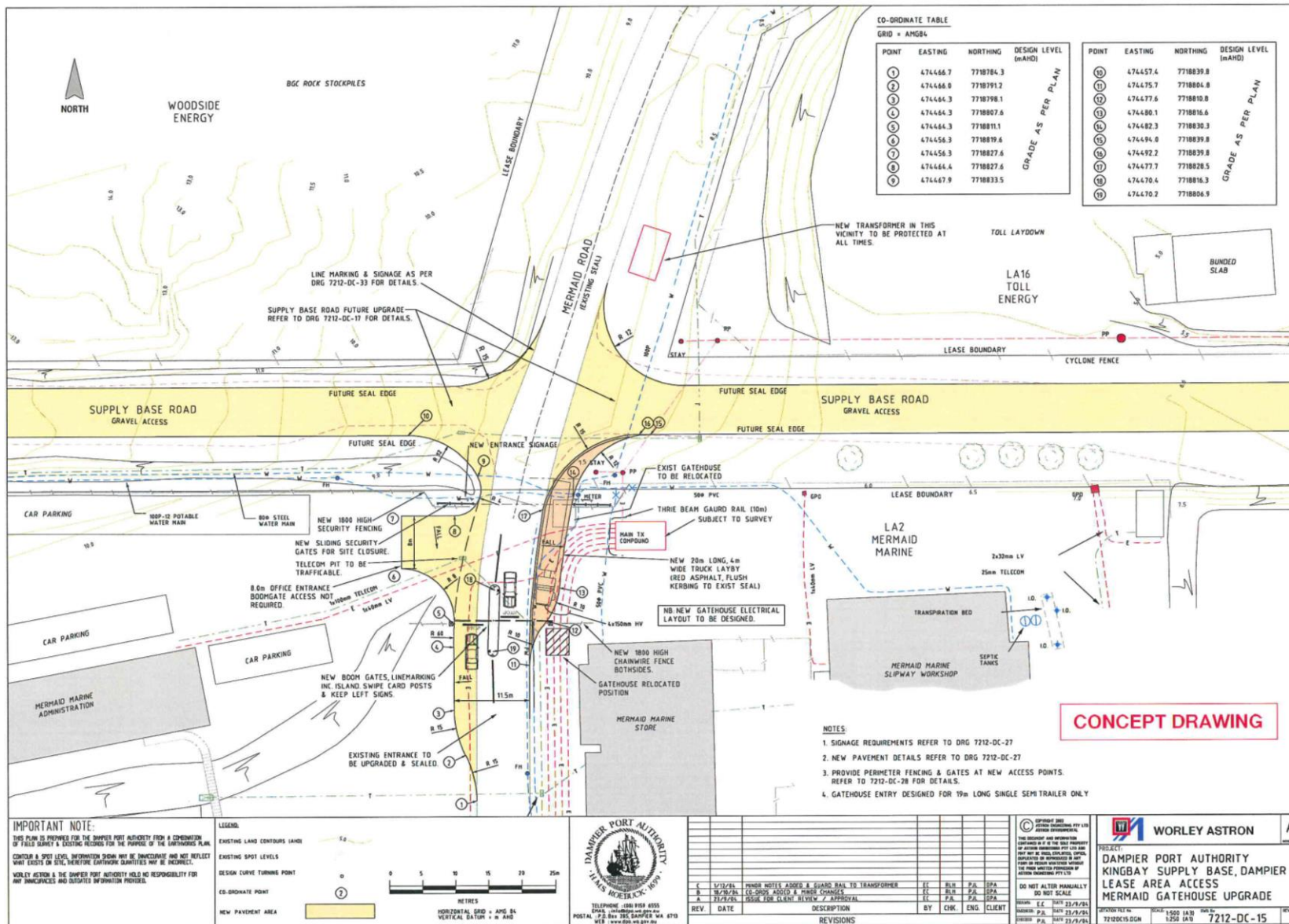


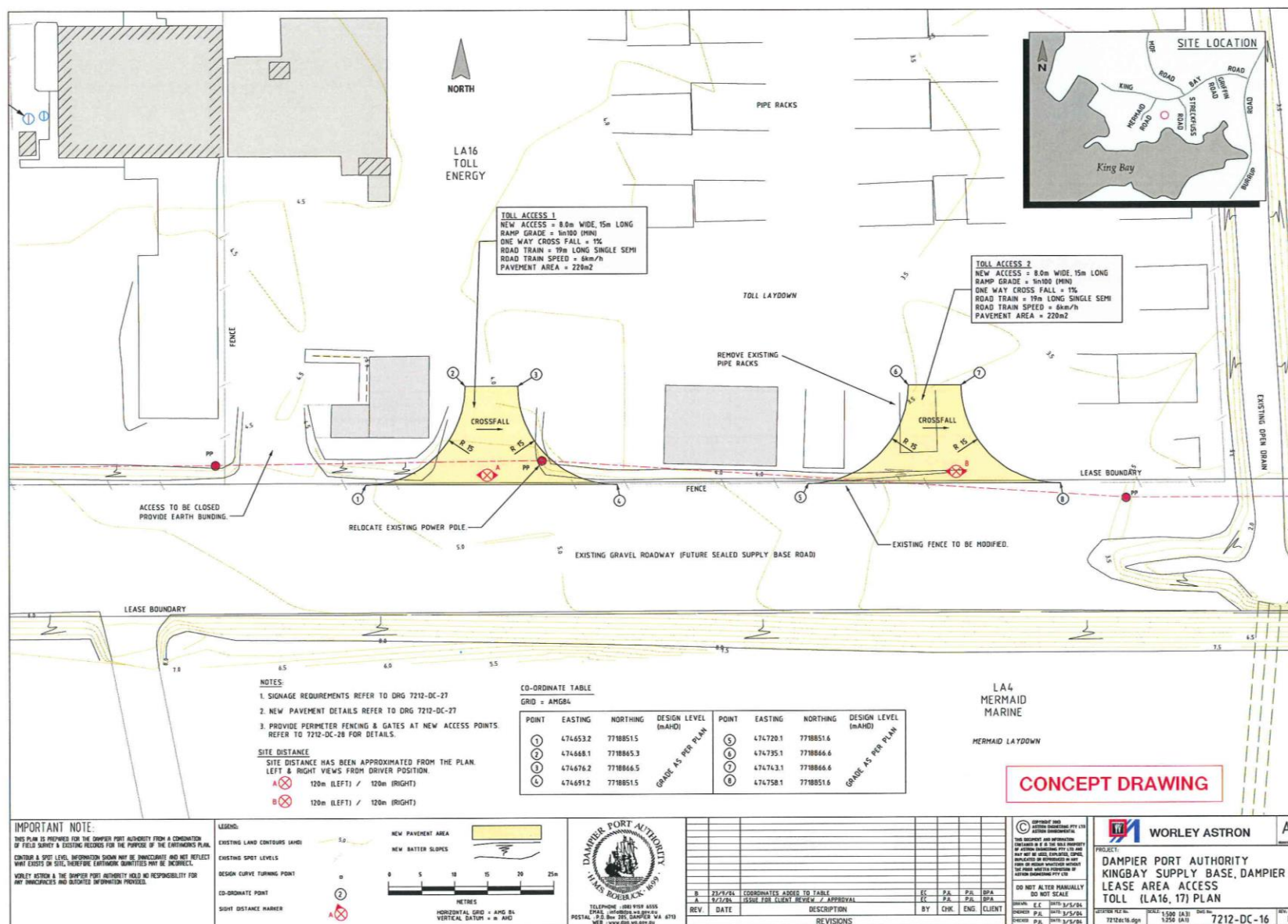


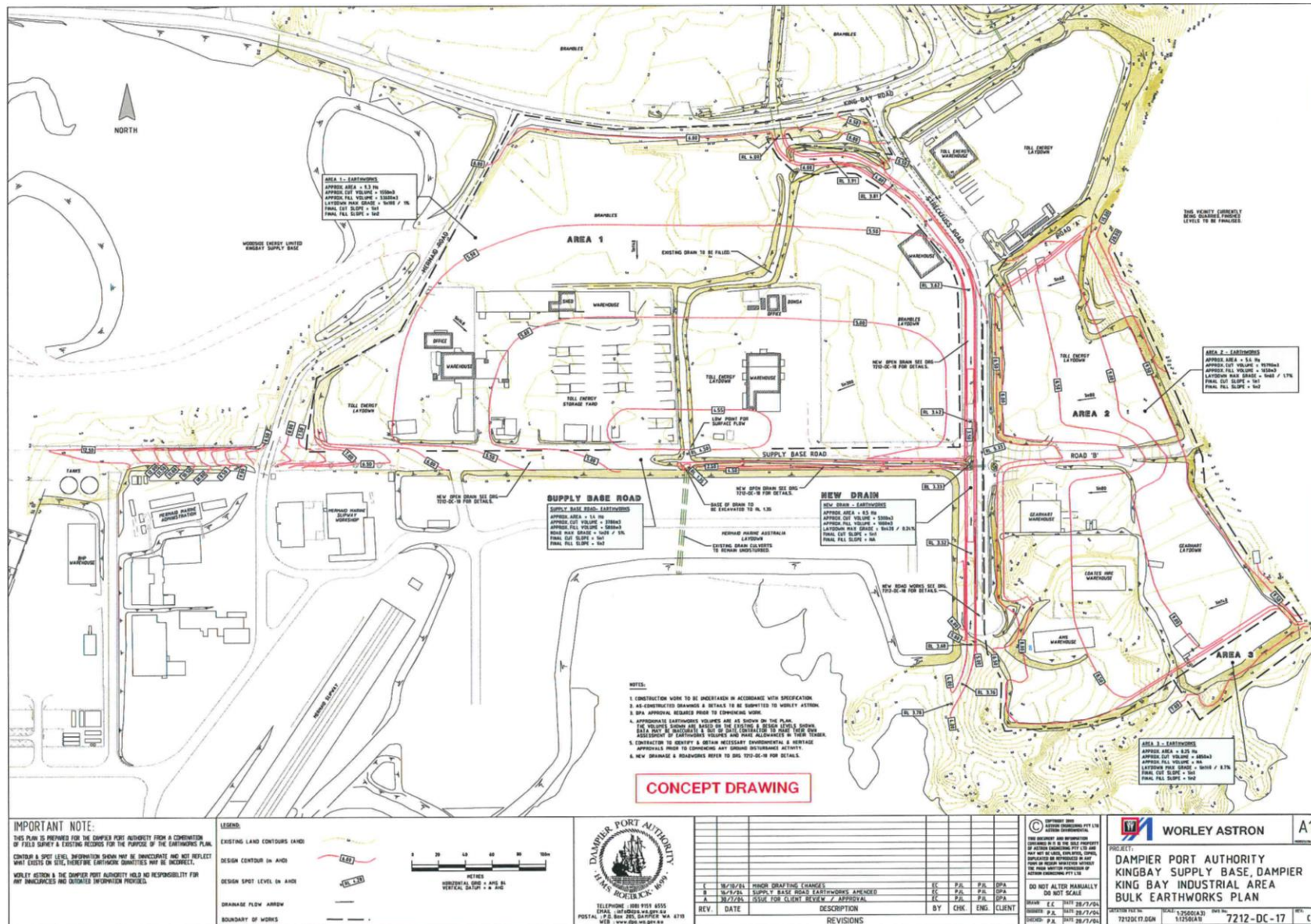


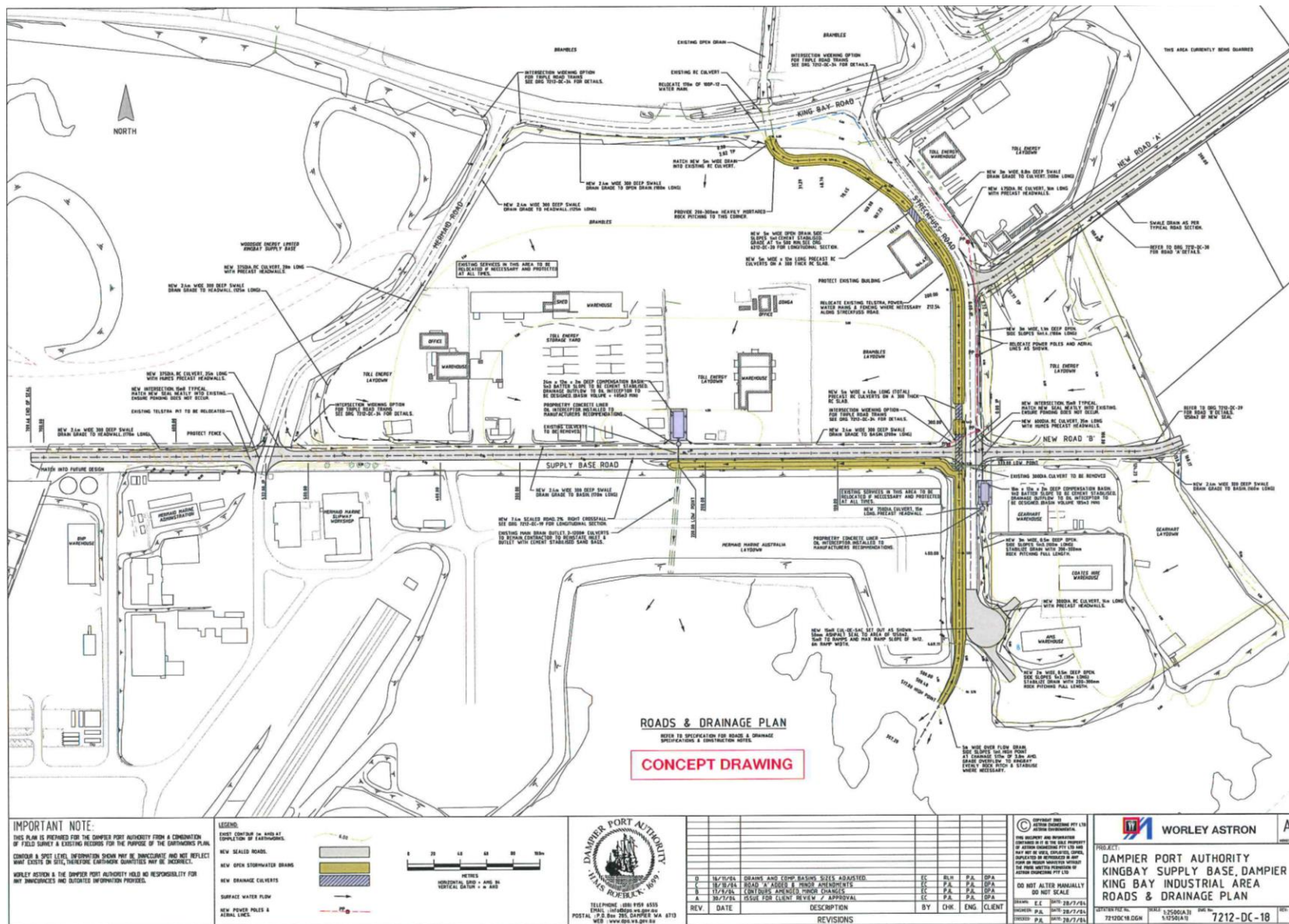










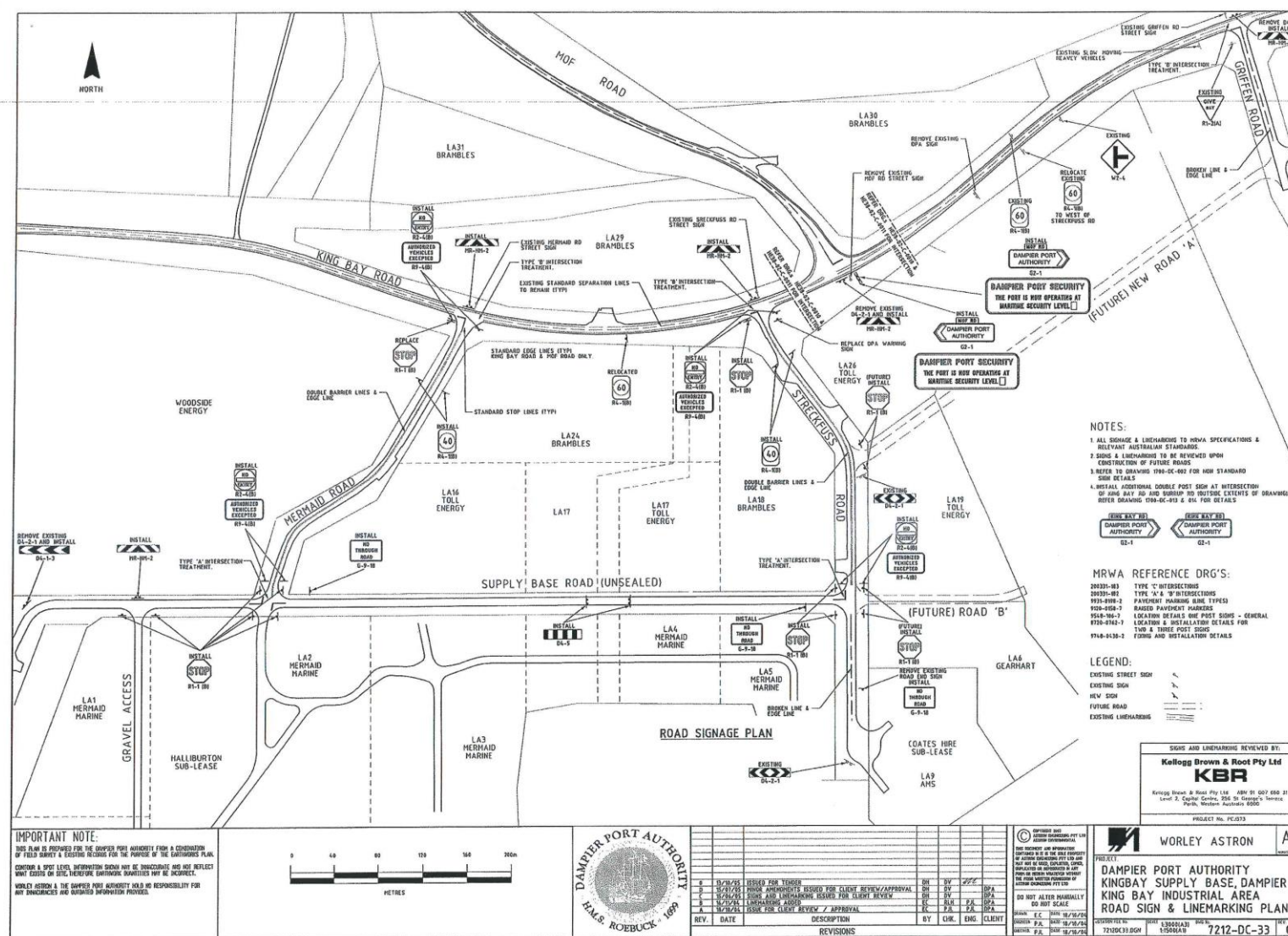


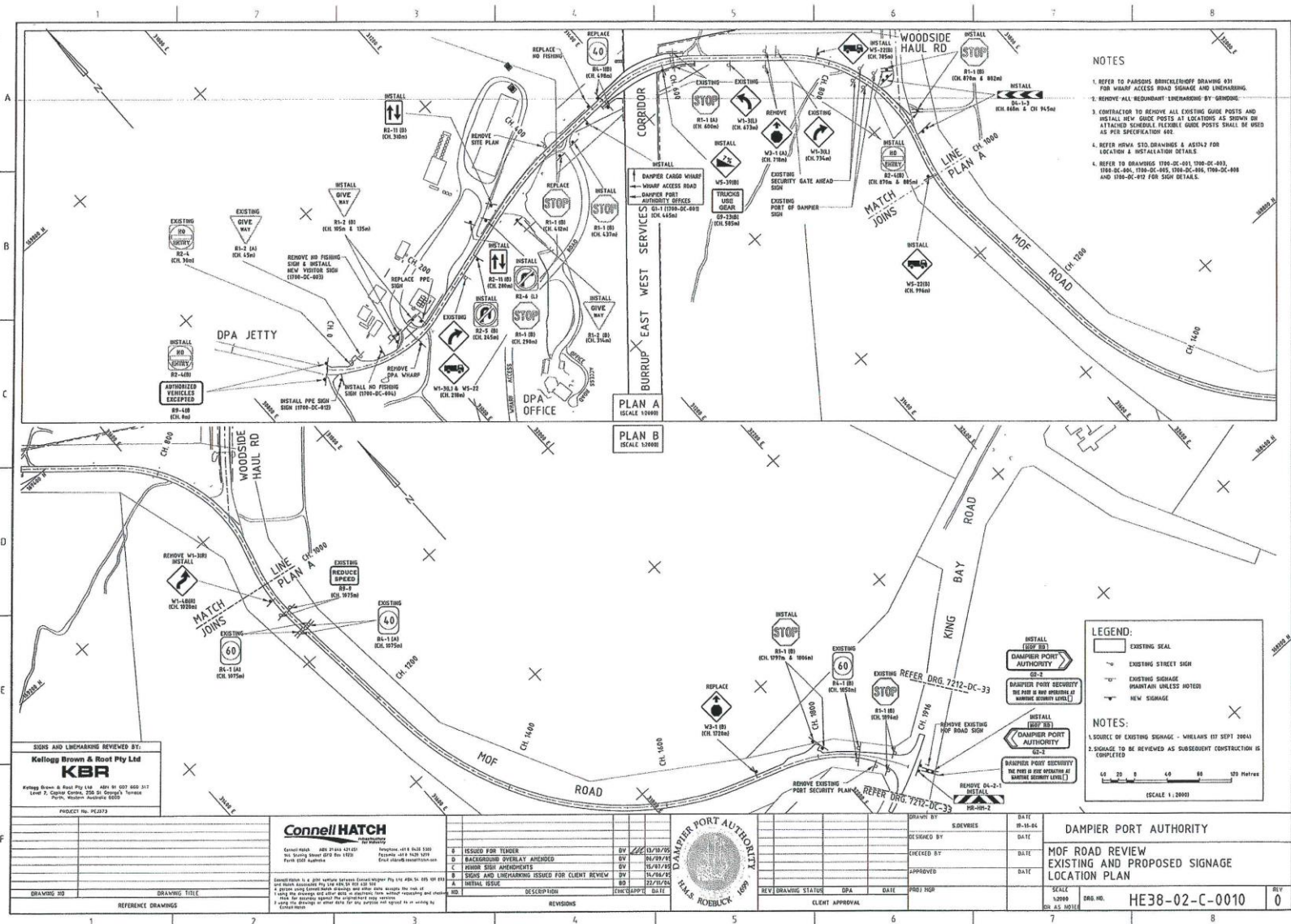
 <b>KIMBERLEY PORTS AUTHORITY</b> <i>Broome Port Services</i>	<b>DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES</b>	File ref:      LAN134/96691 Version:        2.0 Issue date:    18 August 2015
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## APPENDIX G LEASE AREA SIGNS

### EXAMPLES OF DRAWINGS PREPARED FOR DAMPIER PORT AUTHORITY

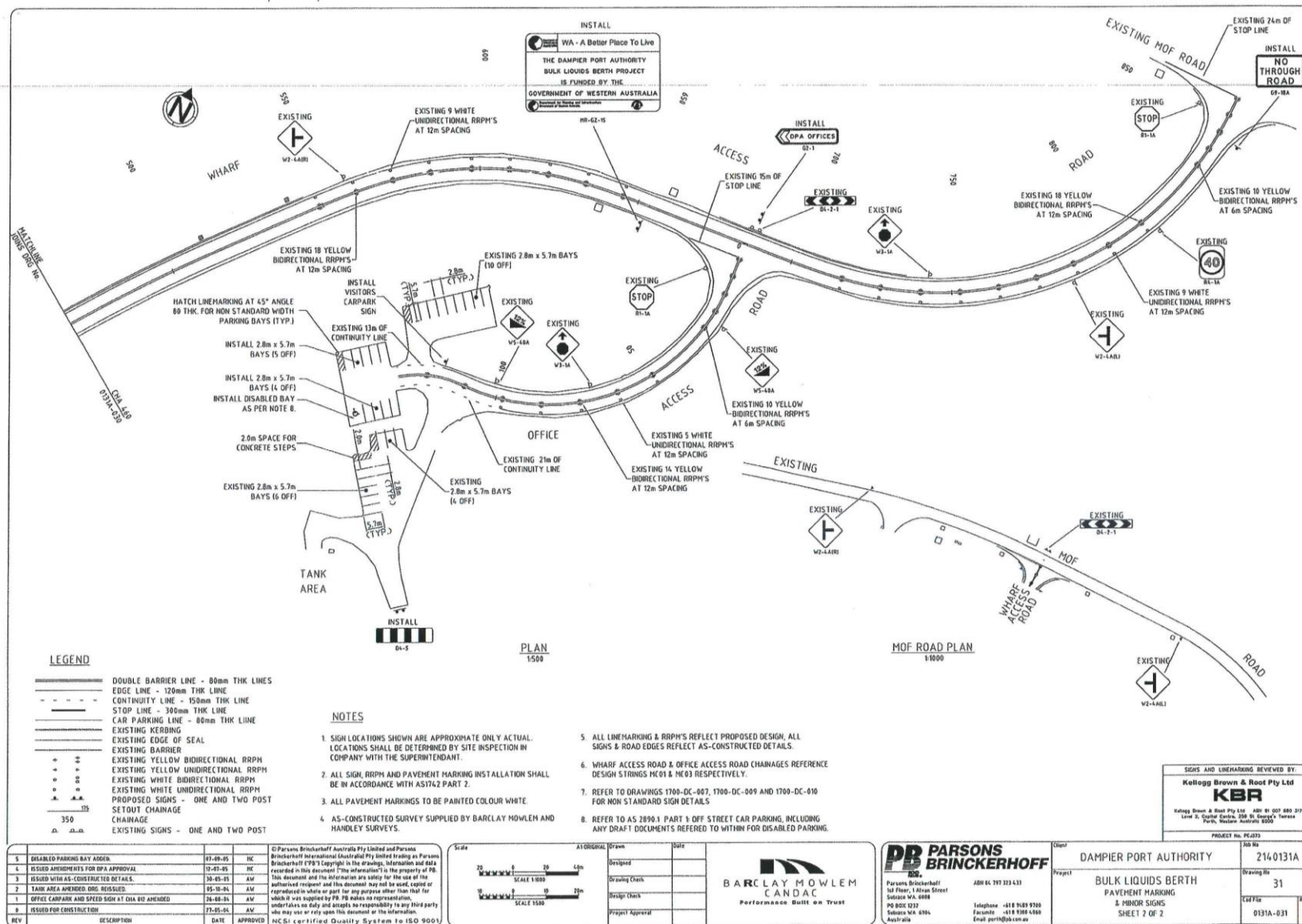
(Kimberley Ports Authority aims for uniformity between WA port authority project requisites and formatting)






## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

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Version: 2.0  
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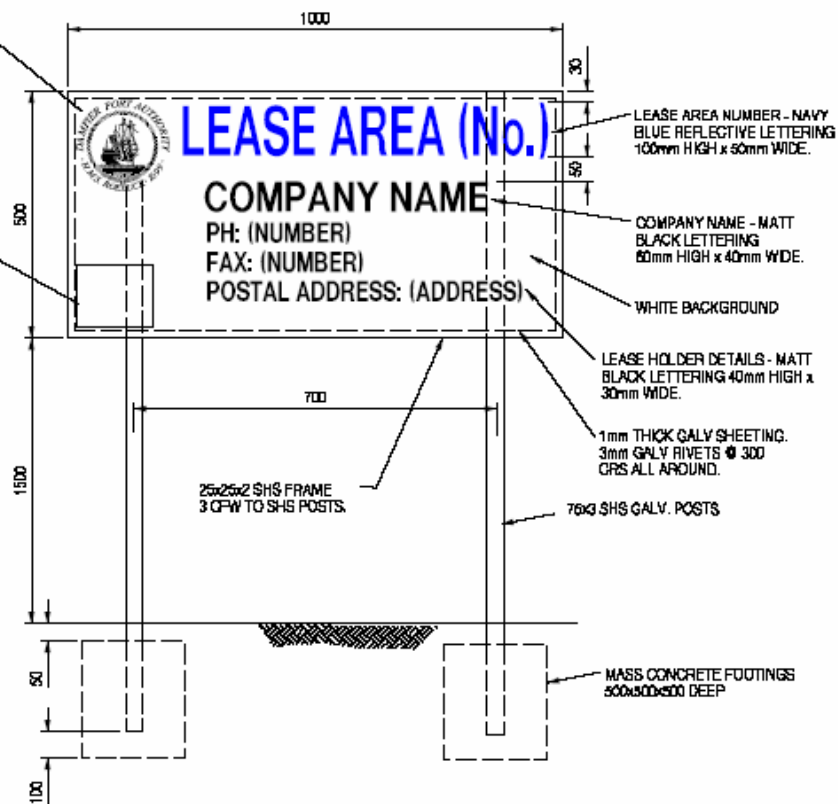
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# **APPENDIX H KPA LOT SIGNAGE EXAMPLES OF DRAWINGS PREPARED FOR DAMPIER PORT AUTHORITY**

**(Kimberley Ports Authority aims for uniformity between WA port authority project requisites and formatting)**

DAMPIER PORT AUTHORITY  
LOGO STICKER (200 DIA.) PURCHASED  
FROM THE DAMPIER PORT AUTHORITY.  
PLACED AT TOP LEFT.

COMPANY LOGO  
200 SQ MAX SIZE. (OPTIONAL)  
PLACED AT BOTTOM LEFT.



**LEASE AREA SIGNAGE DETAIL**

NOT TO SCALE

# APPENDIX I WORK ACTIVITY BREAKDOWN EXAMPLE

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

File ref: LAN134/96691  
Version: 2.0  
Issue date: 18 August 2015

