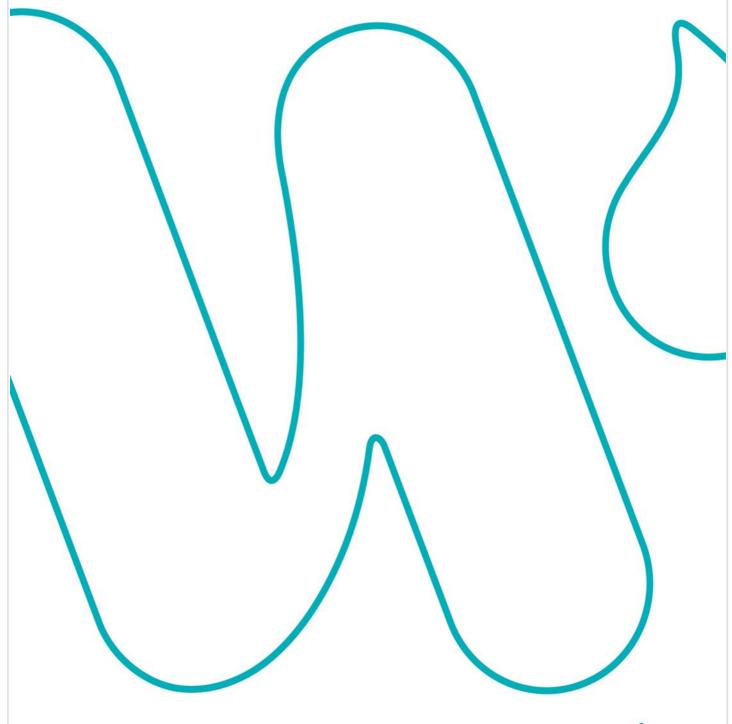


# Regional Draughting Manual for Water Services

April 2025 Version 2.3



Our water, our future.



# **Document Control**

This document was developed for the Hutt, Porirua, Upper Hutt and Wellington City Councils, South Wairarapa District Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council.

## **Version History**

Version	Description	Date	Author(s)
1.0	Approved and issued	02/2019	W Gosper S Luck D Hopkins
2.0	Reviewed and updated to align with refreshed Regional As-Built Specification (RABS), Regional Standard for Water Services (RSWS) and Regional Specification for Water Services (R.Spec)	12/2021	W Gosper S Luck D Hopkins
2.1	Amended to include specific guidance on process drawing specific standards (Appendix 1) with minor formatting updates.	07/2024	G Evans
2.2	Updates in conjunction with Asset Information Requirements release, including migration of draughting content from former asbuilt specification.	04/2025	G Evans
2.3	Minor amendment to facility drawing identification.	04/2025	G Evans

# **Document Acceptance**

Description	Name	Date
Prepared by	Greg Evans (Asset Data Analyst)	30/04/2025
Reviewer	Wade Gosper (Senior Analyst, Data Quality)	30/04/2025
Approver	Wayne Bird (Team Lead, Data Quality)	30/04/2025

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | 2 of 29



## **Table of Contents**

Docume	ent Control	2
Version	History	2
Docume	ent Acceptance	2
1.	Introduction	5
1.1	Purpose	5
1.2	Objectives	5
1.3	Scope	5
1.4	Abbreviations & Acronyms	6
1.5	Drawing Types	6
1.6	Coordinates and Datum	7
1.7	References	7
2.	Drawing Specifications	8
2.1	Drawing Template	8
2.2	Drawing Identification	8
2.2.1	Facility Drawings	8
3.	Draughting Standards	10
2.3	Sheet Sizes	10
2.4	North Arrow	10
2.5	Survey Origin	10
2.6	Drawing Scales	10
2.6.1	Indication of Scales	10
2.6.2	Exaggerated Scales	10
2.7	Layer Naming	10
2.8	Line Thickness and Spacing	11
2.9	Line Type & Colour	11
2.10	Plot Styles	11
2.11	Pen Assignments	11
2.12	Dimensioning	11
2.12.1	Dimension Style	11
2.12.2	Angular Dimensions	11
2.13	Notation	12
2.13.1	Text Styles	12
2.13.2	Thickness of Character Lines	12
2.13.3	Notes	12
2.13.4	Position of Notations	13
2.14	Drawing Presentation	13
2.14.1	Cross Referencing	13
2.14.2	Titles	13
2.14.3	Sections and Details	13
2.15	Drawing Stamps	14
2.16	General Notes	14



2.17	Legal Boundaries & Easements	14
2.18	Status Depiction	14
2.19	Drawing Specific Requirements	14
4.	Drawing Sets	15
3.1	Cover Sheet	15
3.2	Standard Notes	15
3.3	Alignment & Longitudinal Plans	15
5.	Printing and Issuing Drawings	16
5.1	Printing	16
5.1.1	Generic Requirements	16
5.1.2	AutoCAD Guidance	16
5.2	Signatures	16
5.3	Transmittal Notices	16
Appendi	x 1: Process Diagram Specific Standards	17
A.	Block Diagrams	18
В.	Process Flow Diagrams (PFD)	19
C.	Piping and Instrumentation Diagrams (P&ID, PID)	20
Appendi	x 2: Network Drawing Specifications	22
A.	Specifications	22
В.	Drawing Examples	23
Coversh	eet	24
Drawing	Border Template	25
Drawing	Border Explanation	26
Drawing	Border Extras	27
Standard	l Notes	28
Long Sec	tion	29



# 1. Introduction

The Regional Draughting Manual (ICT\_0004) is a guide that primarily provides technical information for the production of drawings for Wellington Water Limited (Wellington Water).

This Manual is to be read in conjunction with the Regional Standard for Water Services (RSWS), the Regional Specification for Water Services (R.Spec) and the Asset Information Requirements (Formerly: Regional As-Built Specification for Water Services, RABS) all available at <a href="https://www.wellingtonwater.co.nz">www.wellingtonwater.co.nz</a>.

## 1.1 Purpose

This document outlines the objectives and procedures for the preparation of drawings for all engineering disciplines on Wellington Water projects.

The creation of drawings involves creating, maintaining, controlling and sharing reference files and design models (if applicable). This document also outlines the standards and procedures that are to be adhered to.

## 1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the drawing production are:

- a. to accurately portray the design intent;
- b. to produce drawings which are consistent with the intended use; and
- c. to provide clear, consistent documentation which is easily understood by users and minimises requests for additional information from Contractors.

## 1.3 Scope

This procedure applies to all drawings and models prepared for Wellington Water and covers:

- a. Drawing setup
- b. Draughting standards
- c. Drawing Issue Sets
- d. Printing and issuing of drawings
- e. Process and network diagram specifications and standards

Drawings created are to follow appropriate best practice, and appropriate company drafting procedures to produce a consistent drawing standard with other Wellington Water Consultancy Panel detail design drawings.

Note: Although this document makes multiple references to AutoCAD, it does not mean AutoCAD must be used to produce drawings for Wellington Water. General references and requirements have been included where possible.



## 1.4 Abbreviations & Acronyms

Table 1 details common abbreviations and acronyms included throughout this document.

**Table 1: Abbreviations & Acronyms** 

Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition	
AIR	Asset Information Requirements	
CAD	Computer Aided Design	
СТВ	Plot Style Tables	
DWG	AutoCAD Drawing File	
ISA	International Society of Automation	
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	
NTS	Not to Scale	
NZTM2000	New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000	
NZVD2016	New Zealand Vertical Datum 2016	
PDF	Portable Document Format	
PFD	Process Flow Diagram	
PID, P&ID	Piping (Process) and Instrumentation Diagram	
R.Spec	Regional Specification for Water Services	
RSWS	Regional Standard for Water Services	
WWL	Wellington Water Limited	

## 1.5 Drawing Types

## a. Services Plan / Plot Plan

A detailed layout drawing of an area that shows the extent of work and the above and underground services. Used for the design, construction, and future location reference of service assets. This drawing will be used to produce the data capture details for ingestion into Wellington Water's asset management systems.

#### b. Isometric Drawing

A drawing showing a visual representation in two dimensions of a three-dimensional piping model. The horizontal plane is drawn at an angle of 30 degrees and the vertical at 90 degrees.

#### c. Long Section

A side profile view of the pipeline, showing its vertical position over a distance and other assets and services in the area.

#### d. General Arrangement (GA)

Shows a detailed plan, views, elevation, and sections of the complete service or equipment layout (including high-level structural and mechanical elements).

## e. Process Flow Diagram (PFDs)

Shows all major equipment and general piping flow indications. It shows basic operating conditions: pressure, temperature, and flow rate.

#### f. Piping (Process) and Instrument Diagram (P&IDs)

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | 6 of 29



Shows greater detailed information used for design purposes (e.g. system specifications, all equipment, pipe sizes, valve types, instrumentation, and controls). P&IDs are created for our infrastructure facilities, treatment plant, pump stations, reservoirs etc.

#### g. Electrical / Loop Schematic

Shows either the electrical layout system and connections or the Instrumentation loop connection system and layout. These schematics are also part of the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) schematics and documentation. Ref: ISA 5.1 Standard (Instrumentation, Systems and Automation Society).

## 1.6 Coordinates and Datum

The following coordinate system and datum shall be used for all Project drawings:

- a. Design drawings can be produced using any coordinate system.
- b. As-built drawings must be produced using the New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM2000) projection.
- c. Vertical datum must be supplied in New Zealand Vertical Datum 2016 (NZVD2016).

## 1.7 References

The standards and documents in Table 2 are referenced throughout and should be read in conjunction with this manual.

**Table 2: References** 

Reference	Title
STD_0001	Regional Standard for Water Services
STD_0002	Regional Specification for Water Services
STD_0003	Asset Information Requirements Formerly: Regional As-Built Specification for Water Services
ANSI/ISA-5.1-2024	Instrumentation Symbols and Identification
ISO 15519-1:2010	Specifications for diagrams for process industry Part 1: General rules
ISO 15519-2:2015	Specifications for diagrams for process industry Part 2: Measurement and control
ISO 10628-1:2014	Diagrams for the chemical and petrochemical industry Part 1: Specification of diagrams
ISO 10628-2:2012	Diagrams for the chemical and petrochemical industry Part 2: Graphical symbols



# 2. Drawing Specifications

Drawings produced and issued for the construction, or maintenance of water service infrastructure assets within Wellington Water's jurisdiction are to follow international standards and best practices.

## 2.1 Drawing Template

If using AutoCAD, you must use the supplied Wellington Water standard drawing template to meet the requirements in section 3 below. It is expected that each company will insert their own company logo and details into the template supplied.

Other Standard drawing support files for the print set ups, drawing list spreadsheet and print files can also be found in the supplied template.

The panel company lead draughtsperson shall ensure Wellington Water project template files are maintained in a specific location that all draughters can access within their organisation. Please refer to this document for the latest version of the templates.

## 2.2 Drawing Identification

- a. Each drawing shall have a unique drawing number. This also applies to CAD files that contain multiple layout tabs for multiple drawings (as often used for General Arrangements and Longitudinal Sections).
- b. When multiple layout tabs / multiple drawings are used, the CAD file name should reflect the range of drawings (e.g. WWL-100\_110.dwg contains drawings WWL-100 through WWL-110).
- c. The drawing titles 3<sup>rd</sup> line should indicate if a drawing is part of a set (e.g. sheet 1, sheet 2 etc).

## 2.2.1 Facility Drawings

Facility drawings for pump stations, reservoirs and treatment plants should be identified by a series of attributes, including:

- a. Site Number (NUMBER), 2 numbers
  - Speak to Treatment and Control Systems for more information.
- **b.** Site Code (CODE), 2-3 characters
  - Site Codes are found within the Asset Data Standard (Dropdowns)
- c. Process Area (PROCESS), 3 numbers
  - Process Area codes are found within the Asset Information Requirements (Asset Data Standard)
- d. Drawing Number (DRAWING), 2 numbers
  - Unique sequential numbers should be generated by the project team.
  - Speak to Wellington Water for the latest drawing numbers.
- e. Drawing Types (TYPE), 2-3 letters
  - Drawing Types may be found in Table 3 below.

Drawings are then to be structured based on the owning council as below.

- a. Greater Wellington Regional Council
  - i. Structure: 64[NUMBER][DRAWING]-[TYPE]
  - ii. Example, 12<sup>th</sup> P&ID at Te Mārua (10): **641012-PID**
- b. Other Councils
  - i. Structure: [CODE]-[PROCESS]-[DRAWING]-[TYPE]
  - ii. Example, Waiohine Chlorination P&ID, Sheet #1: WAI-610-01-PID

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | 8 of 29



**Table 3: Drawing Types** 

Code	Name
ARC	Architectural Drawings
BLK	Block Process Diagram
CIV	Civil Drawings
ELE	Electrical Drawings
ESD	Electrical Schematics
FIR	Fire Protection Drawings
GA	General Arrangement (GA) Drawings
HAZ	Hazardous Area Classification Drawings
ILD	Instrument Loop Diagram
MEC	Mechanical Drawings
PFD	Process Flow Diagram
PID	Piping and Instrumentation Diagram
SLD	Single Line Diagram
STD	Standard Drawings
STR	Structural Drawings



# 3. Draughting Standards

## 2.3 Sheet Sizes

- a. Within the CAD environment, the original sheet size for all drawings is A1 (841 x 594mm).
- b. Drawings may to be reduced to A3 size for record and issue, unless specifically requested.

#### 2.4 North Arrow

North arrows are to be placed on all plan view drawings. The north arrow is typically positioned in the top-right of the drawing.

## 2.5 Survey Origin

Drawings conveying survey grade accurate information are to locate the origin of the survey within the New Zealand survey network. This mark should include the geodetic datum mark identifier adjacent to the marker.

## 2.6 Drawing Scales

The scale for a drawing shall permit easy and clear interpretation of the information depicted.

Scales for both A1 and A3 (reduced) prints shall be included on the drawing. A dynamic scale bar with common scales is provided in the template (\*.dwt) file referenced in section 2.1.

#### 2.6.1 Indication of Scales

- a. Where all scales on a single drawing are the same, indicate the scale used for A1 in the title block and indicate half of the scale used for A3 (e.g. 1:250 (A1) 1:500 (A3)).
- b. If scales differ on a single drawing, put "AS SHOWN" for A1 in the title block and "1/2 SHOWN" for A3.
- c. Where it is necessary to have a detail not drawn to scale, then in place of the ratio scale the title shall read N.T.S (meaning not to scale).
- d. In all instances place the scale in the Section or Detail title.

## 2.6.2 Exaggerated Scales

- a. Where different scales are used for horizontal and vertical dimensions, such as in long sections, then each scale shall be shown with a prefix of either HORIZ or VERT.
- b. The exaggerated scale shall clearly show grades, high and low points, existing features and services, proposed pipeline and equipment etc.
- c. An exaggerated dynamic scale bar with common scales is provided in the template referenced in Section 2.1.
- d. The long section table shall follow the format shown in the sample included in Appendix 2.

## 2.7 Layer Naming

Each layer shall be given a descriptive name such that another person may easily interpret it (e.g., a road kerb is to be called "Kerb").

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | **10** of **29** 



## 2.8 Line Thickness and Spacing

The thickness of a line shall be such that when the drawing is reduced to A3 or reproduced, the lines are still clearly legible.

## 2.9 Line Type & Colour

These are to be set by layer as appropriate. The standard line types and colours are provided in the legend of the title block template file in AutoCAD (\*.dwt) and as presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Line Types & Colours** 

Туре	AutoCAD Colour	RGB code
Potable / Water supply	160 (blue)	0, 63, 255
Wastewater	10 (red)	255, 0, 0
Stormwater	94 (green)	0, 129, 0
Gas	N/A (Olive)	143, 143, 0
Communications	200 (Purple)	192, 0, 255
Power	30 (Orange)	255, 127, 0
Kerb lines	11 (Pink)	255, 127, 127
Property boundaries	0 (Black)	0, 0, 0

## 2.10 Plot Styles

Two plot style table files (.ctb) shall be used depending on the plot size as shown in Table 5:

**Table 5: Plot Styles** 

Plot Style Name	Plot Size
WW_A1.ctb	A0 & A1
WW_A1-A3.ctb	A3 & A4

## 2.11 Pen Assignments

Pen weights are to be assigned by layer.

## 2.12 Dimensioning

Dimensions and lettering shall read from the bottom or right-hand side of the drawing sheet.

#### 2.12.1 Dimension Style

The dimension settings are in the dimension style called "STANDARD" and is the only dimension style that is to be used. It is loaded in the drawing templates (\*.dwt). This maintains uniformity across all drawn documents.

#### 2.12.2 Angular Dimensions

Q-Pulse: ICT 0004 v2.3



Angular dimensions shall be expressed in decimal degrees.

## 2.13 Notation

Each necessary note to convey the designer's intentions of the product shall be specified. No more notes than those necessary for complete definition shall be given. The recommended minimum height of characters on drawings are indicated in Table 6.

**Table 6: Notation Size** 

Character use	Character height
Hold labels, important text	7mm
Title designations, title descriptions	5mm
Subtitles, headings, view & section/detail designations (cross reference sheet number)	3.5mm
General notes, typical text	3mm
View & section/detail reference (cross reference sheet number)	2.5mm

#### 2.13.1 Text Styles

There are currently three text styles loaded into standard template drawings as shown in Table 7:

**Table 7: Text Styles** 

Text style	Font name	Width factor	For use as
Arial Black	Arial Black	1	Street names and watercourses
STANDARD	Arial Narrow	1	All other text
ISO	Arial Narrow	1	All other text

NB .SHX font types must not be used – Notation including asset numbers created with .SHX fonts cannot be searched for once files are converted to PDF.

#### 2.13.2 Thickness of Character Lines

The thickness of characters shall be as shown in Table 8:

**Table 8: Character Lines** 

Text Height	AutoCAD Colour	RGB code
3	2 (Yellow)	255, 255, 0
3.5	2 (Yellow)	255, 255, 0
5	3 (Green)	0, 255, 0
7	4 (Cyan)	0, 255, 255
2.5	7 (White)	255, 255, 255

#### **2.13.3** Notes

- 1) Text shall be uppercase, top and left justified as a general preference.
- 2) Leaders and text justification shall be consistent throughout the project.
- 3) A leader shall be used to point to the feature concerning that note.



Where information needs to be noted concerning the entire drawing, then general notes shall be added (they should be clearly numbered).

Where information needs to be noted concerning the entire series of drawings, then a sheet containing general notes shall be added to the beginning of the series (note, series refers to a group of sequentially numbered sheets in a single sub-discipline).

#### 2.13.4 Position of Notations

Within a set of drawings, the location of the items below is to be consistent. The recommended position of notations shall be as shown in Table 9.

North Point Top right

Key Plan Top left

General Notes & Legend Right

Status Stamp Bottom right

**Table 9: Standard Notation Position** 

## 2.14 Drawing Presentation

- a. Drawings should show the amount of detail necessary for the purpose.
- b. All plans shall preferably be orientated south towards the left and north towards the right.
- c. All drawings shall be drawn with the same orientation.
- d. Sections and elevations should be chosen to show the most appropriate amount of detail.
- e. All plans, sections and details must be clearly and uniquely identified.
- f. Duplication of information on a set of drawings should be avoided as this can lead to ambiguities should changes occur.

#### 2.14.1 Cross Referencing

When referencing a detail on another drawing with a detail call-out, use the drawing number only.

#### 2.14.2 Titles

Where sections or details do not appear on the same sheet as the section markers or detail callout, then a reference shall be added by inserting the relevant drawing number in the bottom half of the title. Otherwise use a hyphen for same sheet referencing.

- a. The title should give a brief description of the detail. A scale note shall be shown under the title.
- b. Titles should be laid out in an orderly flowing manner, so the reader can easily find information.

Note: Titles on plans do not require a reference ball unless they are a partial plan.

### 2.14.3 Sections and Details

Section and detail symbol blocks are embedded in the title block template for ease of use. Numbers or letters shall be used as the section and detail designations to your company's preference, and this must be consistent throughout the set.

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | **13** of **29** 



## 2.15 Drawing Stamps

Each Drawing shall include a drawing stamp in the bottom right of the sheet.

The drawing template (\*.dwt) files include a dynamic stamp which has typical approved stamps, and a colour stamp.

The colour stamp with the words "Original Drawing in Colour" shall be used where the drawing contains colour represented items (e.g. aerials, services). It is not required if the drawing only contains a coloured logo).

Two further stamps are supplied with the template (\*.dwt) files referenced in section 2.1:

- a. 'Under Revision' watermark which should be:
  - i. Off for formal issues (generally out of office),
  - ii. **On** at all other times.
  - iii. Note: turn off and on by freezing/thawing the layer Border-013, do not unlock the layer.
- b. Manual 'Check Box' Stamp to be used for internal checking. This stamp is on same layer as above, and therefore is off for formal issues.

#### 2.16 General Notes

General notes boxes should be used within drawings to reduce clutter within the main body of the drawing. The general notes box is typically positioned on the right of the drawing. The notes box should be used to denote common properties shared across many assets within the drawing boundaries.

## 2.17 Legal Boundaries & Easements

Plan drawings are to clearly identify legal boundaries and easements, alongside relevant titles, descriptions, names and identifiers.

# 2.18 Status Depiction

All drawings and schematics are to clearly identify asset statuses, existing, abandoned, removed, private, found and hazardous. Each should be denoted by a specific line type and recorded within the legend sheet of the drawing. Asset line types are specified within the Wellington Water standard drawing template.

## 2.19 Drawing Specific Requirements

Additional requirements relevant to specific drawing types are included in Appendix 2.

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED



# 4. Drawing Sets

The completed drawing set for a project shall include, in order, the following (more information may be found in Appendix 2).

## 3.1 Cover Sheet

- a. The transmittal is a spreadsheet (can be linked), that includes a complete listing of the project documents, issue, size and date, recipients and reason for issue. It is provided in the AutoCAD (\*.dwt) coversheet template file.
- b. The only reason to not use the transmittal on the coversheet would be for projects that contain a very large number of documents. In this instance the transmittal is to be on subsequent drawing sheets.

## 3.2 Standard Notes

- a. Examples of these are provided for use and include various special notes for existing services etc.
- b. These notes sheets will be kept as uniform as possible with addition of project specific notes as required.

## 3.3 Alignment & Longitudinal Plans

- a. The use of faded aerials as background is accepted.
- b. Longitudinal sections shall follow the format as indicated in the example included in the Appendix of this Manual.
- c. Project design details (as required)
- d. Sets may include separate sections as required for (but not limited to) civil, structural, electrical, mechanical.
- e. Drawing number conventions to follow individual company standards.



# 5. Printing and Issuing Drawings

## 5.1 Printing

#### **5.1.1 Generic Requirements**

a. The PDF name shall match the DWG name (e.g. xyz.dwg and xyz.pdf). It is acceptable to add the revision number (e.g. xyz Rev1.pdf).

#### 5.1.2 AutoCAD Guidance

- a. Plot to PDF using 'DWG to PDF' within the AutoCAD plotting environment without layers and to scale.
- b. Hardcopy prints are made from those PDF's. Do not use 'print to fit'.
- c. Plot using views in Paper space. These views are predefined in the Template files.
- d. Pen weights / colour dependent Plot Style Tables (CTB) files are included in the setup and should be accessible by AutoCAD to provide consistent plot outputs (refer section 3.6 and 3.7 of this Manual).

## 5.2 Signatures

Before any drawing is issued, the correct approval signatures must be present as per company procedures.

## **5.3 Transmittal Notices**

A document transmittal shall accompany all external issued drawings (the first drawing sheet in a project set shall include this transmittal). Refer to the template referenced in section 2.1, and the example shown in the Appendix of this Manual. It is the responsibility of the supplier to maintain this prior to issuing.

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | 16 of 29



# **Appendix 1: Process Diagram Specific Standards**

This section includes specific drawing requirements for common process drawings. All diagrams developed within or for Wellington Water are to follow internationally recognised standards and best practice. In the process industry these standards include:

- 1. ISA 5.1 Instrumentation Symbols and Identification
- 2. ISO 15519 Specification for Diagrams for Process Industry
- 3. ISO 10628 Diagrams for the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry

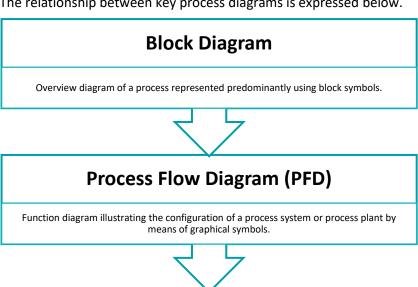
The additional guidance and requirements detailed within this Appendix take precedence over any conflicting wording or requirements within the main body of this manual when applied to process drawings.

#### **General**

Schematic type drawings, including both overview and functional drawings within process and electrical environments may be reduced to A3, where print is easily legible for ease of plant maintenance and operations.

## **Process Diagram Relationship**

The relationship between key process diagrams is expressed below.



## Piping and Instrumentation Diagram (P&ID)

Function diagram representing the technical realisation of a process system by means of graphical symbols for equipment, connections, process measurement, and manipulating objects.

#### **Examples**

Examples of each of the diagrams may be found in ISO 10628-1:2014 Annex A.

Q-Pulse: ICT 0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | 17 of 29



## A. Block Diagrams

Block diagrams represent the overall relationships between processes. In the context of a treatment plant, one block diagram can be used to illustrate the entire function of single treatment plant.

The block diagram can be used to provide a high-level overview of the entire system, showing the major components and their interconnections. It serves as a simplified representation of the overall process flow, without delving into the intricate details typically found in Process Flow Diagrams (PFDs) or Piping and Instrumentation Diagrams (P&IDs).

Block diagrams developed by or for Wellington Water should follow recognised industry standards:

#### 1. ISO 15519 – Specification for Diagrams for Process Industry

Part 1: General rules

Part 2: Measurement and control

#### **Graphical Symbols**

Block diagrams adopt the use of blocks (rectangles) to represent key functions within a complex process. Each block should relate to a single process flow diagram. For example, within a water treatment plant, typical blocks could include:

Intake
 Chlorination
 Coagulation
 Filtration
 Lime
 Mixing

#### Type, Depiction & Layout

Overview diagrams represent a system with a low degree of detail, using single lines to connect processes.

- 1) The direction of the main flow should be from left to right or from top to bottom.
- 2) The diagram presents the process and relationships, independent of location.

Blocks within the diagrams may include key performance characteristics or parameters important for the correct operation of the overall system. These could include (with possible units):

1) Flow Rate (m³/s, MLD) 3) Turbidity (NTU) 5) Chlorine (mg/L) 2) Temperature (°C) 4) pH 6) Fluoride (mg/L)



## **B.** Process Flow Diagrams (PFD)

Process flow diagrams (PFD) provide an overview of an entire process, showing the relationships between major equipment and process streams. Process flow diagrams illustrate the overall process flow including key performance parameters.

PFDs are less detailed in nature when compared to a Piping and Instrumentation Diagram, where one PFD may relate to one or more Piping and Instrumentation Diagram. A single PFD should illustrate the function of an entire process which contributes toward the overall plant block diagram.

Wellington Water has adopted the use of international recognised standards to support consistent symbology and depiction across each of our facilities. These standards include, in order of precedence:

- 1. ISO 15519 Specification for Diagrams for Process Industry
- 2. ISO 10628 Diagrams for the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry

Level of Detail: Specify the expected level of detail, such as major equipment, process streams, and key operating parameters (e.g., flow rates, temperatures, pressures).

## **Graphical Symbols**

Process flow diagrams adopt the use of symbols within ISO 10628, included within the Wellington Water Process Symbol Template. Symbols should be appropriately scaled based on the complexity of the diagram, where approximately ten large, annotated symbols comprise the main process function.

The key distinction in the use of symbols between a PFD and a piping and instrumentation diagram is the level of detail and number of symbols used. Only major equipment of significance to the process, should be depicted. Typically, this includes:

- 1) Tanks, clarifiers, aerators, reaction.
- 2) Pumps, process, and dosing.

- Major actuated valves.
- 4) Major filters and screens.

### Type, Depiction & Layout

PFDs should all be represented as Function Diagrams with Functional Layout (as per ISO 15519-1:2010 Section 13 & 14) unless express consent is provided by Wellington Water. This means:

- 1) The direction of the main flow should be from left to right or from top to bottom.
- 2) The vertical view principle shall be used (i.e., equipment is shown side-on, not top-down).
- 3) The diagram presents key equipment and main flow paths only, omitting superfluous detail.

Key parameters or identifiers relating to the process equipment may also be annotated. For example:

- 1) Asset labels.
- 2) Tank volumes, levels.
- 3) Pump flow, dose rates.

- 4) Temperatures, pressures.
- 5) Chemicals, materials, and reactions.
- 6) Mass, energy balance figures.

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | 19 of 29



## C. Piping and Instrumentation Diagrams (P&ID, PID)

Piping and Instrumentation Diagrams (P&ID) serve a critical role in the operation and maintenance of facilities, including treatment plants, pump station and reservoir sites. These requirements align Wellington Water with internationally recognised standards, stated in order of precedence:

- 1. ISA 5.1 Instrumentation Symbols and Identification
- 2. ISO 15519 Specification for Diagrams for Process Industry
- 3. ISO 10628 Diagrams for the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry

It is expected that suppliers of information to Wellington Water have these standards and refer to them in lieu of specific wording included in this Draughting Manual. However, the key elements are prescribed below.

#### **Graphical Symbols**

The Wellington Water Process Symbol Template includes the standard symbols and line types to be used for P&IDs. This template is a concise combination of ISA 5.1 and ISO 10628 using symbols typically applied in the water sector. Not all symbols and styles from both ISA 5.1 and ISO 10628 are included for ease of use.

In instances where a symbol is excluded from the template:

- a. Consult the underpinning standards, in the order of precedence noted, for the correct symbol.
- b. If neither ISA 5.1 nor ISO 10628 appropriately depict the equipment, a symbol should be constructed by combining other symbols within the standards.

Both instances should be undertaken in consultation with the Wellington Water.

#### Type, Depiction & Layout

P&IDs should be represented as Function Diagrams with Functional Layout (as per ISO 15519-1:2010 Section 13 & 14) unless express consent is provided by Wellington Water. This means:

- a. The direction of the main flow should be from left to right or from top to bottom.
- b. The vertical view principle shall be used (i.e., equipment is shown side-on, not top-down).
- c. The diagram shall present the objects and their interconnections, independent of physical implementation.

A well-laid out, fully developed P&ID should have a major equipment summary table at the top of the sheet indicating tag number, equipment name and capacity (e.g., volume for tanks and vessels, flow rate and power for rotating equipment).

Tanks and vessels should be drawn in the central band of the drawing area, rotating equipment (pumps/fans/compressors) in the lower band, and controls in the top band.

A P&ID should be laid out in a manner that is clear and aids the understanding of the process, flow and control. It should not be overcrowded. Two or more well laid-out sheet would be preferred to a single congested drawing.

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | **20** of **29** 



#### **Line Numbering**

Pipes within P&ID may be labelled to support accurate referencing during design. Line numbers are created via a series of properties relating to the pipe, including:

a. Diameter, φ

Diameter is to be expressed in millimetres.

b. Service Code, SVC

Service Codes may be found in the Asset Information Requirements (Asset Data Standard).

c. Pressure Class, CLS

The pressure class, e.g. Class 150 for steel pipe.

d. Material Code, MAT

Material Codes may be found in the Asset Information Requirements (Asset Data Standard).

e. Sequential Number, NUM (3 numbers)

The sequential number ensures the line number is unique within a drawing.

f. Piping Specification Code, PS

Piping Specification Codes may be generated by the project delivery team.

Tags follow the convention of:

φ- SVC-CLS-MAT-NUM-PS

For example, 50mm, class 150, stainless pipe (304), from specification 1C carrying treated water:

50-WATR-150-SS304-001-1C



# **Appendix 2: Network Drawing Specifications**

The following pages provide the expected drawing sheet details and specifications to be included on all drawings submitted to Wellington Water.

## **A. Specifications**

**Table 10: Network Drawing Specifications** 

Category	Specification
A. General Infrastructure	Clearly identify structural components:  a. Thrust/anchor blocks.  b. Bulkheads.  c. Waterstops.
A. General Infrastructure	Specify installation methods: Trench dimensions, bedding material.
A. General Infrastructure	Show surface features, such as kerb lines.
B. Asset Specifications	Dimensions: Diameter, Width, Depth, Length.
B. Asset Specifications	Materials and linings/coatings.
B. Asset Specifications	Performance ratings: Pressure Class (PN) & Stiffness Class (SN).
B. Asset Specifications	Manufacturer details where applicable, including model.
B. Asset Specifications	Connection methods for joints or fittings
B. Asset Specifications	Operational characteristics.  a. Flow direction. b. Closing direction. c. Set pressures, including both upstream and downstream.
B. Asset Specifications	Supporting infrastructure such as: Control cabinets, ducting.
C. Spatial Information	Elevations: Ground, top of pipe, lid and invert levels.
C. Spatial Information	Cover Depth
C. Spatial Information	Grades and running lengths
C. Spatial Information	Position of directional changes including both horizontal and vertical.
C. Spatial Information	Intersection details with dimensions
D. Service Interactions	Position relative to existing/proposed services
D. Service Interactions	Proximity details at crossings
D. Service Interactions	Connection points to related infrastructure
E. Water Management	Protection measures
E. Water Management	Storage capacity
E. Water Management	Material layers for specialised features
E. Water Management	Flow paths with calculated depths
E. Water Management	Flood extent mapping
E. Water Management	Confluence or diffluence points

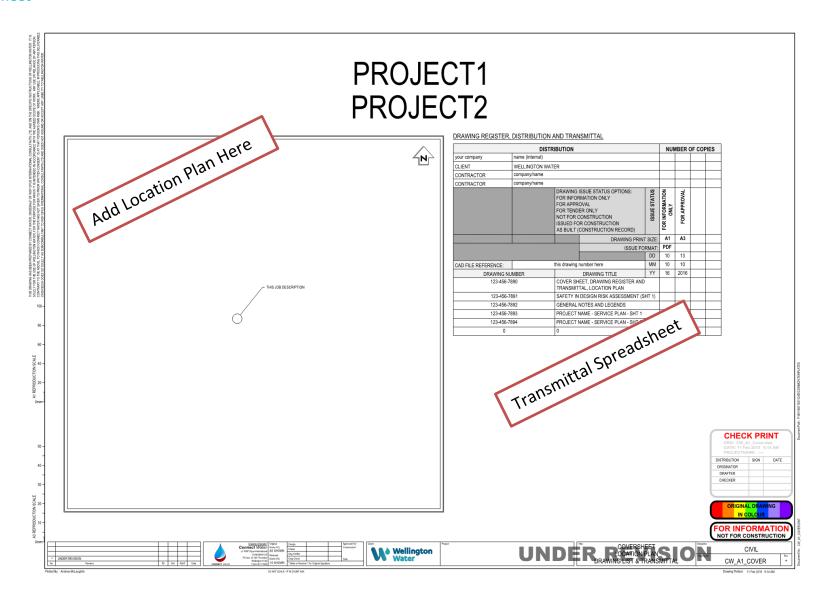
Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | 22 of 29



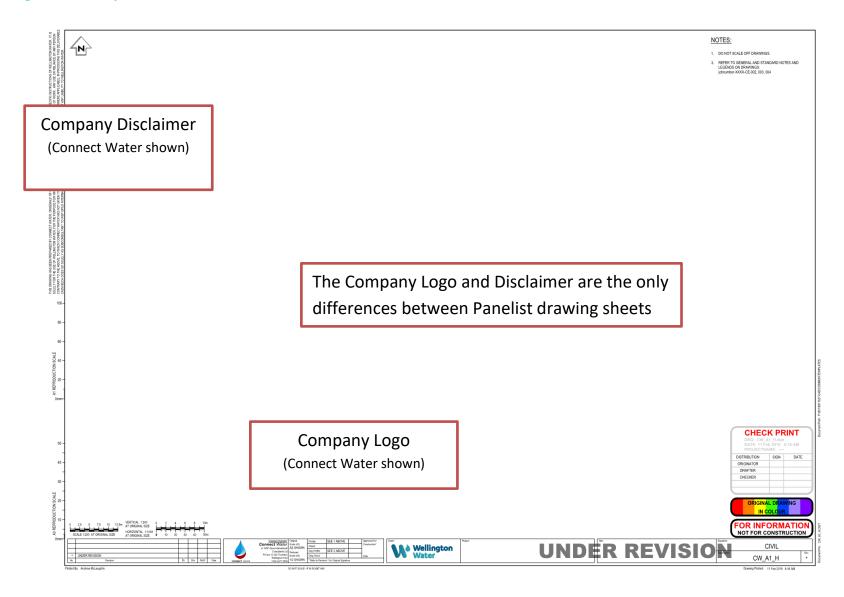
# **B. Drawing Examples**

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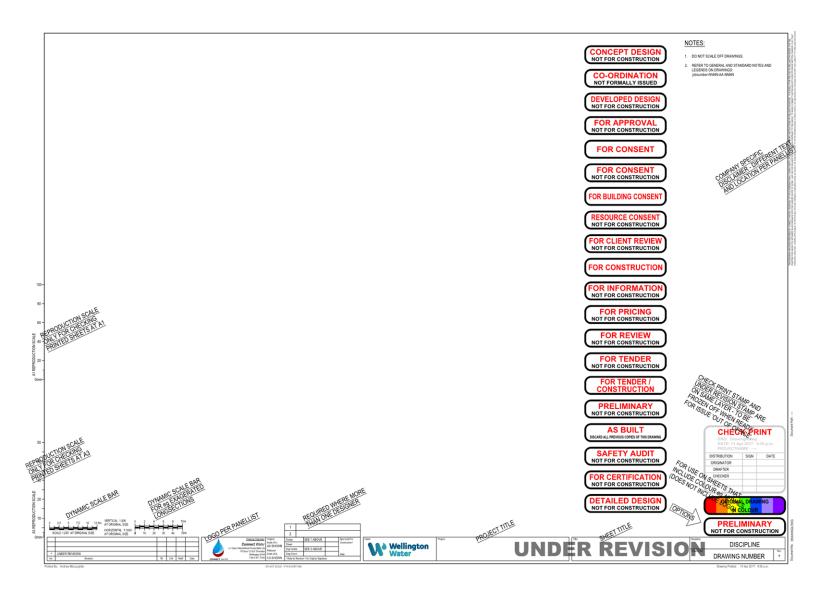
#### Coversheet



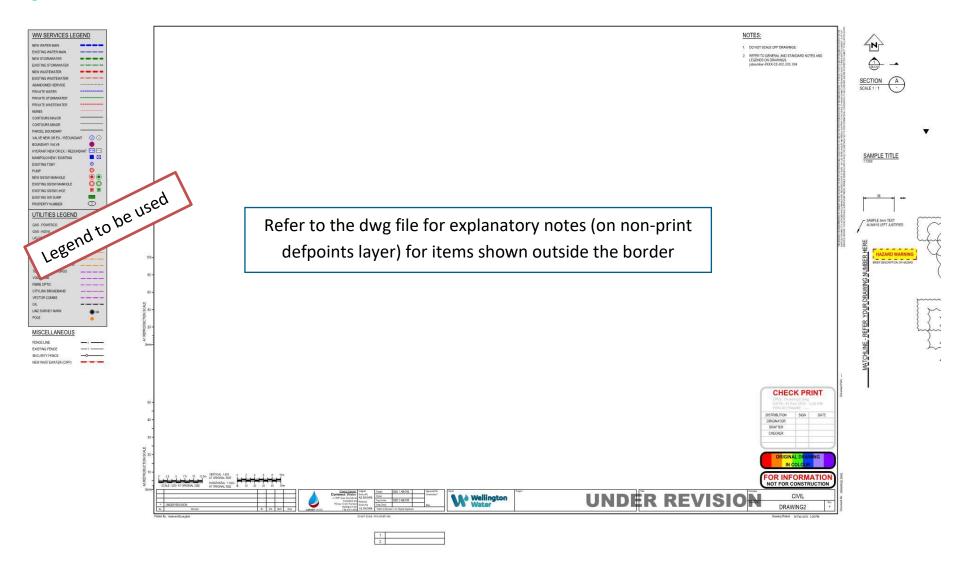
## **Drawing Border Template**



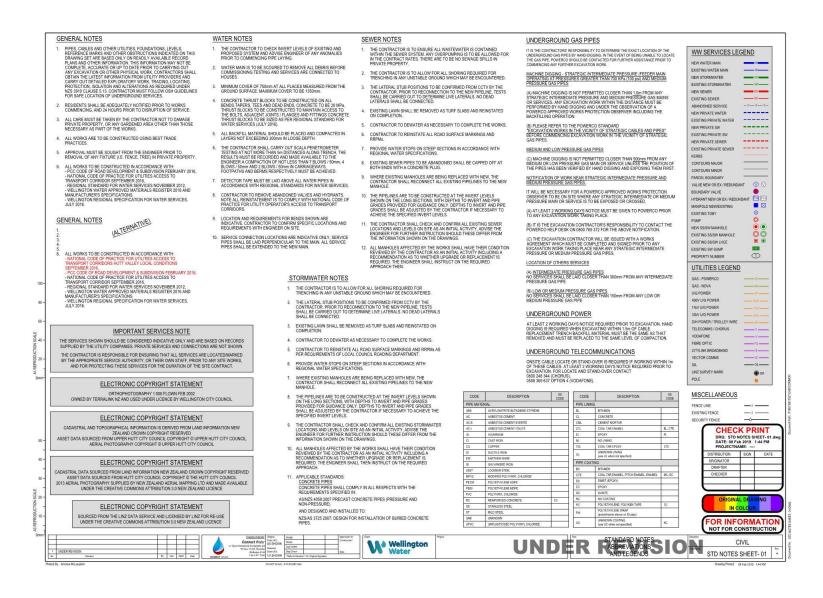
## **Drawing Border Explanation**



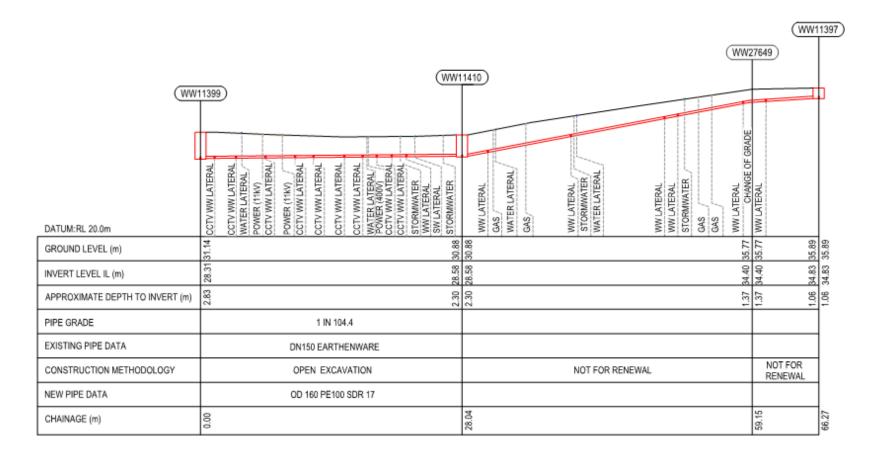
## **Drawing Border Extras**



#### **Standard Notes**



## **Long Section**



# LONGITUDINAL SECTION

The long section should use a 'top down' convention as shown above, where items are listed from the highest level to the lowest level by row, followed by information rows. When using 3D software, templates need to reflect this format.

Q-Pulse: ICT\_0004 v2.3 UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED Page | 29 of 29