

PART R67
IMAGING EQUIPMENT

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1. GENERAL

- .1 This Part specifies the requirements for the supply of imaging Equipment associated with the Traffic Management Systems. It also specifies installation requirements for Contracts that include installation of the Equipment.
- .2 This part does not apply to;
 - (a) Video-based Traffic Signal vehicle or pedestrian detection systems used in lieu of other vehicle detection loops or pedestrian detectors and that only supply a detection input to a Traffic Signal Controller.
 - (b) Imaging equipment associated with Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) systems used for law enforcement purposes.
- .3 This part must be read in conjunction with the following Parts, as applicable to this contract:
 - Part R60: Supply of ITS Equipment
 - Part R61: Installation of ITS Equipment
 - Part R62: Mains Power
 - Part R63: Telecommunications Network
 - Part R65: Telecommunications Enclosures
 - Part R70: Telecommunications Cabling
 - Part G20: Quality Systems
- .4 Documents referenced in this Part are listed below:

AS1170	Structural Design Actions
AS 3000	Electrical Installations (also referred to as the "Wiring Rules")
AS 3085.1	Telecommunications installations - Administration of communications cabling systems - Basic requirement
AS4806.1	Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV)—Management and Operation
AS 9001	Quality Management Systems – Requirements
AS/CA S009	Installation of Telecommunications Customer Cabling (Wiring Rules).
	Office of the Australian Information Commissioner – Guide to undertaking privacy impact assessments.
	Office of the Australian Information Commissioner – 10 steps to undertaking a privacy impact assessment (PIA).

A National Approach to Closed Circuit Television – National Code of Practice for
CCTV Systems for the Mass Passenger Transport Sector for Counter-Terrorism
(Infrastructure Australia)

- .5 Equipment supplied under this Contract must comply with applicable Australian Standards, or where no appropriate Australian Standard exists, the Equipment must comply with the appropriate British Standard.
- .6 The telecommunications equipment must comply with relevant Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) technical standards and requirements. Equipment requiring connection to telephone lines must be ACMA approved and be labelled with the appropriate approval number.
- .7 The following definitions apply:
 - “**Imaging Equipment**” means the lens, camera, housing, Pan-Tilt unit, mounts, pole, field cabinet, transmitters, receivers, associated cabling and any other Equipment and works necessary to operate as intended;
 - “**Electrical Legislation**” means the Electricity Act 1994 and associated Amendments and Regulations and Electrical Safety Act 2002 and associated Amendments, Regulations and Codes of Practice;
 - “**Image Quality**” means parameters of image information, such as resolution, colour, contrast, and image refresh rate.
 - “**TMC**” means the Principal’s Traffic Management Centre and any subsidiary or backup Traffic Management Centre.
 - “**ONVIF**” means Open Network Video Interchange Forum, an industry forum that has agreed on a set of global, open standards for interoperability between IP-based physical security products.
 - “**PIA**” means Privacy Impact Assessment, a process of assessing the impact of a project on individuals’ privacy and making recommendations for managing, minimising or eliminating privacy impacts.

2. QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

- .1 All supplied equipment must be manufactured under a quality system certified to ISO 9001.
- .2 The Contractor must prepare and implement a Quality Plan, in accordance with part G20 “Quality Systems” that includes or annexes the following documentation:
 - (a) Acceptance Test Plans (refer Clause R60.13 “Testing and Acceptance”), which provides full details of all tests necessary;
 - (b) Routine maintenance recommendations;
 - (c) Training Plan (refer Clause R60.15 “Training”);
 - (d) Spare part requirements;
 - (e) Manufacturer’s specifications (catalogue extracts) of all major components detailing ratings and performance characteristics; and
 - (f) All layout, fabrication, interconnection and assembly drawings and diagrams necessary for this contract.
- .3 The Contractor must supply evidence of compatibility with DPTI’s video management systems in place at the time the contract is awarded.
- .4 The Contractor must provide samples for acceptance in accordance with Clause R60.3 “Equipment Requirements”.
- .5 If not submitted beforehand, the samples and documentation required by this Clause must be submitted at least 28 days prior to the commencement of site work or placing an order for Equipment.
- .6 Where the Contractor is responsible for determining any location, layout or site selection for any of the Equipment, the Contractor must provide fully detailed location / layout documentation. Where appropriate, the documentation must show general layout, reduced levels, Equipment position, coordinates or offsets, speed zones, conduit and pit locations, mounting structure positions and any protective barriers. All nearby Private Property boundaries must be included in the documentation to allow determination of the need for a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA).
- .7 If appropriate, details of Equipment brackets and support connections must also be provided. Any drawings provided pursuant to this clause must be prepared in accordance with the Principal’s drafting standards and guidelines, available from <http://www.dpti.sa.gov.au/standards>.

- .8 If not submitted beforehand, the documentation required by this Clause must be submitted at least 28 days prior to the commencement of site work.
- .9 Provision of the documentation and samples listed in this Clause shall constitute a **HOLD POINT**.

3. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Colour Cameras

- .1 DPTI's video systems are Internet Protocol (IP) based using multicast networked video transmission. Preference must be given to cameras that integrate natively with DPTI's video management systems at the time of the contract. Cameras from different vendors must be compliant with ONVIF Profile S and must be able to be integrated into DPTI's existing IP video network, providing at least equivalent functionality to DPTI's existing camera platforms. The integration is the responsibility of the Contractor.
- .2 The cameras must use progressive scan image sensors capable of at least 2 megapixel resolution (1920x1080 pixels) and a horizontal resolution >800 TV Lines.
- .3 The camera must be capable of streaming video at a digital video resolution of 1920 x 1080 pixels non-interlaced (1080p) at 30 frames per second. The cameras must be capable of simultaneously streaming multiple streams at different resolutions and frame rates.
- .4 Cameras must generally provide automatic day/night mode switching, using a mechanical infra-red (IR) cut filter, with a minimum daytime mode sensitivity of 0.05 Lux and a minimum night-time (monochrome) sensitivity of 0.005 Lux at 30 IRE, F1.2 and shutter speed of 1/15s.
- .5 Cameras for use on motorways or unlit roads must include adaptive infra-red illumination capable of providing calibrated IR illumination up to a distance of 200m and must have a minimum night-time sensitivity of 0.0005Lux (monochrome) at 30IRE, F1.5, shutter speed 1/30s.
- .6 PTZ cameras must be of the integrated "dome" type suitable for outdoor installation. They must be capable of 360° continuous rotation (panning) and have a horizontal tilt range of at least 100° (10° above the horizon to vertically downwards).
- .7 PTZ cameras must be capable of a video overlay indicating the compass direction that the camera is facing at any given time.
- .8 Camera domes must be treated with an "anti-rain" formulation to prevent rain droplets from beading on the dome or housing viewport and obstructing the camera vision.
- .9 Mains Power must be supplied in accordance with Part R62 "Mains Power". The Contractor must provide hardwired step-down power supplies for the imaging Equipment. Wherever equipment provides for the use of redundant power supplies they must be installed and used.
- .10 Power over Ethernet (PoE) equipment may be used, provided it is compliant with 802.3af or 802.3at (or their successors as may be current at the time of provision of the imaging equipment). PoE sources (e.g. mid-span power injectors, PoE switches or media converters) providing power to the PoE equipment must be compliant with the same standards as the equipment being powered.
- .11 Non-PoE cameras must be supplied by a suitably rated ELV supply. A circuit breaker must be supplied on the mains input to the power supply, and on the power supply output to each camera ('B' curve circuit breakers are preferred for the ELV side). Circuit breakers and cable sizes must be calculated in accordance with AS3000 Wiring Rules, taking into account device start-up ("inrush") current.
- .12 Where possible, cameras must be supplied from individual power supplies. Designs incorporating common power supplies for multiple cameras require prior approval from the Principal.
- .13 Provision of the design shall constitute a **HOLD POINT**.
- .14 The cameras' network interface must be IEEE 802.3 standard Ethernet, capable of at least 100Mb/s (i.e. 10/100 Base TX). Unless otherwise approved by the Principal, cameras must comply with the ONVIF Network Interface Specification Set, v2.6 or higher.
- .15 The DPTI "Approved Products" list will provide guidance to the Contractor regarding equipment that is acceptable to DPTI. If the Contractor chooses to propose alternative equipment that is not on the Approved Products list, the Contractor must demonstrate that the alternative equipment meets the specified requirements. Acceptance of proposed alternatives must be at the discretion of the Principal.
- .16 Provision of the proposed list shall constitute a **HOLD POINT**.

Video Incident Detection System (VIDS)/Thermal Incident Detection System (TIDS) Camera

- .17 Incident detection cameras must be capable of operating within the Principal's existing video incident detection systems at time of supply. Preference must be given to cameras using thermal imaging technologies.
- .18 The number and locations of incident detection cameras must be chosen to provide 100% coverage of the specified areas of the project with sufficient overlap that loss of a single camera does not cause a failure to detect incidents.
- .19 The system must be capable of detecting at least the following;
 - (a) Stopped vehicles
 - (b) Contra-flow vehicles
 - (c) Pedestrians
 - (d) Fallen/dropped objects.
- .20 With the possible exception of fallen objects, detection of each of the above incident types must be possible over the full viewing range of the camera.
- .21 Incident Detection cameras installed in tunnels must also be capable of detecting smoke and/or fire.
- .22 Configuration and integration of the Incident Detection cameras into DPTI's Video Incident Detection systems must be done by the system's manufacturer, or their authorised and appropriately qualified representative.
- .23 TCP/IP Incident Detection Cameras must also be ONVIF compliant and capable of integration with DPTI's existing video management software and recording solutions. If cameras that have only analogue video outputs are chosen, IP video encoders that are compatible with DPTI's video management system must be used to encode the video from the cameras to allow them to be integrated into DPTI's existing video systems.

CCTV and VIDS/TIDS Camera Mounting Arrangements

- .24 Dedicated camera poles must be a hinged type column designed for CCTV, of appropriate height and stability to provide clear and stable pictures under all expected (normal) local weather conditions. The pole must be of galvanised welded steel construction, tapered with a round or polygonal section of smooth appearance. The pole must be base plate mounted and be suitable for mounting on a rag bolt assembly in a concrete footing or equivalent. If the pole is of a height that a standard column is not available, the pole must be designed in accordance with Clause R61.7 "Design of Support Structures" and AS/NZS 1170 Structural Design Actions.
- .25 All PTZ camera must be installed so that the camera horizon is horizontal, as measured with a spirit level or suitable equivalent means. Camera installations with tilted horizons will not be accepted.
- .26 Hinged camera poles must be secured by the use of DPTI-supplied padlocks and barrier bolts that cannot be removed without specific tools.
- .27 Testing the tilt operation of all hinged poles must be the responsibility of the Contractor and must be incorporated into the CCTV Test and Commissioning Plan. The Contractor must demonstrate that the pole can be safely lowered to its full extent without conflicts with any pole-mounted or nearby roadside cabinets, other infrastructure, landscaping or vegetation. Any such conflicts must be resolved prior to acceptance by DPTI.
- .28 Sufficient clear, all-weather walking area must be provided and maintained either side of the pole, to a length at least equal to 1.5 times the height of the pole, in the plane of the lowering action, to allow the pole to be safely lowered.
- .29 Where cameras are mounted on other structures (e.g. gantries, tunnel infrastructure, shared use poles) the same stability requirements apply.
- .30 Mounts for Incident Detection cameras must meet or exceed the requirements specified by the Incident Detection System manufacturer (including but not limited to resistance to vibration/maximum deflection).

Field Cabinets

- .31 With the exception of cable terminations and lightning suppression devices, no camera-related equipment must be mounted inside poles or other support structures.
- .32 Where cameras and ITS roadside cabinets can be co-located, it is preferred that the cameras are supplied their power and network connection from the nearest roadside ITS cabinet ("outstation").

- .33 Where they are not co-located, weatherproof field cabinets must be supplied for each camera site to house the power supply and network access points (Ethernet switches). The field cabinets must comply with relevant sections of Part R65 "ITS Enclosures", to ensure fitness for purpose. Cabinets must be mounted to suitable brackets welded to the camera column. If this is not possible, cabinets may be free-standing. Pole-mounted cabinets must be mounted in such a way that;
 - (a) the tilt operation of the pole is not compromised,
 - (b) there is no fouling between the cabinet and any part of the pole or camera when lowering or lowered,
 - (c) access to the cabinet is not obstructed in any way when the pole is lowered,
 - (d) the cabinet must have safe, all-weather access for maintenance personnel.
- .34 For cameras at Traffic Signal sites mounted on shared traffic signal infrastructure, the cameras must be supplied their power and network connections from the traffic signal controller extension housing.
- .35 The length of network cabling between the designated network point and the camera must not exceed the maximum permissible length for an Ethernet Segment (97m).
- .36 If a longer run is required, single mode optical fibre must be used for the connection to the network.

Camera Controls

- .37 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras must have control facilities for pan, tilt, zoom, focus and saving/recalling preset positions that are compatible with the CCTV control system in the TMC that is current at the time of the provision of the CCTV cameras.

Lightning/Surge Protection

- .38 A lightning risk assessment as specified in AS/NZS 1768 must be carried out for each camera installation. Each camera installation that shows appreciable risk of damage by lightning, whether to the camera, associated or nearby equipment or personnel, must incorporate a lightning protection system that will control lightning surge energy on all cables (power, video, PTZ data and Ethernet as applicable) before it enters the associated equipment cabinet or building.
- .39 For cameras mounted on stand-alone support structures (e.g. poles, gantries etc) the lightning protection system must be grounded to the camera support structure which, in turn, must be grounded by properly designed lightning earth system. Cameras mounted on buildings must be considered in the overall building lightning protection design according to AS/NZS 1768.
- .40 Secondary surge protection must be installed as close as practicable to the cable entry point into the cabinet and bonded to the cabinet structure. Equipotential bonding between the lightning protection system and the electrical service earth must be in accordance with AS/NZS 1768 section 5.

4. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Functional Requirements

- .1 The imaging Equipment must be used as part of an overall Traffic Management System (TMS). In accordance with the project specific requirements, the imaging Equipment must allow TMC staff to:
 - (a) detect, verify and manage incidents and congestion;
 - (b) monitor and control the imaging Equipment from the TMC, and/or other nominated location(s);
 - (c) monitor pedestrian and/or cycleway activities;
 - (d) monitor operation and ensure security of DPTI infrastructure.

Performance and Configuration Requirements

General

- .2 Images must be captured, transmitted and displayed at the highest quality and refresh rate possible.
- .3 End-to-end image compression / decompression must retain the maximum image quality to ensure that the functional requirements are met. The image quality and resolution displayed at the TMC must satisfy the identification requirements as specified below:

Image Data Rate

- .4 Where the image will be transmitted entirely by fibre, the transmitted image must be refreshed with at least 25 frames per second at maximum camera resolution over the full dynamic ranges of the camera. Where the image will be transmitted other than entirely by fibre, the transmitted image must be refreshed with at

least eight (8) frames per second at minimum 352x288 pixel resolution (1CIF) over the full dynamic ranges of the camera.

Pedestrian Identification

- .5 Cameras installed for the purpose of monitoring pedestrian traffic (e.g. site security cameras, cameras in tunnel egress or service corridors) must be configured to meet at least the "recognise" operational objective as defined in the National Code of Practice for CCTV Systems para 4.1.2. Cameras covering entrance/exit points must be configured to meet the "identify" operational objective (ibid).

Vehicle Applications

- .6 Cameras installed at intersections or on motorways must be capable of positively identifying an individual vehicle and observing pedestrian activity at the full optical zoom range.

CCTV Control System Latency

- .7 The effect of commands issued by the operator in the TMC must be observed by the operator within 200msec.

5. RECORDING AND FOOTAGE RETENTION

- .1 Video from all cameras must be recorded on Networked Video Recorders (NVR's) compatible with DPTI's video management systems current at time of this contract. Footage must be able to be retrieved from any DPTI primary, backup or subsidiary control centre with DPTI's existing video management software. NVR's must include remote lights-out hardware management capability (e.g. Dell's iDrac Enterprise or similar). The Contractor must demonstrate that the proposed NVR solution is compatible with DPTI systems and all cameras being supplied under this contract.
- .2 This shall constitute a **HOLD POINT**.

NVR Storage Capacity

- .3 NVR storage must be based on RAID technology. RAID10 is preferred for performance reasons if a large number of streams are being recorded.
- .4 The required storage size must be calculated based on recording all required camera streams at their maximum available resolution and frame rate and retaining footage for not less than 31 days, in accordance with AS4806.1 (para. 8.3), plus an allowance of at least 25% additional storage for future growth/expansion.
- .5 The Contractor must calculate the required storage and provide the results of these calculations to the Principal for review at least 10 working days before ordering equipment.
- .6 Provision of the storage calculations shall constitute a **HOLD POINT**.

Redundancy and Load Sharing

- .7 At least two NVR's for each location must be provided, configured for automatic failover. Each NVR must meet the storage requirements in clause 5.1 above and be capable of recording all required camera streams. Each NVR must be configured to normally record half of the required camera streams and to act as a redundant failover recorder for its partner.

Monitoring and Fault Reporting

- .8 NVR's must be capable of remote monitoring via SNMP v2c or V3 (preferred). The required MIB's must be supplied by the Contractor for integration into DPTI's SNMP monitoring system(s).
- .9 NVR's must automatically report alarms and faults via automatically generated email alerts to at least one configured email address, and/or via SNMP traps.

ONVIF Compliance

- .10 NVR's must be ONVIF compliant and capable of recording all cameras supplied under this contract.

6. PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

- .1 The Contractor must determine whether the proposed camera locations warrant carrying out a PIA. As a guide, where cameras are situated near property boundaries, such that they are likely to be able to see into private property, a PIA will be required.

- .2 PIA's must be carried out in accordance with the guidelines published in the Guide to Undertaking Privacy Impact Assessments (available from <http://www.oaic.gov.au/images/documents/privacy/privacy-resources/privacy-guides/guide-to-undertaking-pias.pdf>).
- .3 A second document, entitled "10 steps to undertaking a privacy impact assessment", provides a summary of the process to be followed. It is (available at <http://www.oaic.gov.au/images/documents/privacy/privacy-resources/privacy-guides/summary-pia-guide.pdf>).
- .4 To prevent breaches of privacy, views into private residential properties must be obscured. This may be achieved using electronic means (e.g. "privacy zones" configurable in the cameras) or by the installation of physical barriers. Whichever method is chosen, they must be configured and/or installed in a manner which does not impact on the operability of the cameras for the purposes for which they are installed.
- .5 The PIA report, or the determination that a PIA is not needed, must be provided to the Principal for review. A copy must be included in the "As-Built" documentation.
- .6 Provision of the report shall constitute a **HOLD POINT**.
- .7 Information about proposed camera locations and the methods employed to protect privacy must be included in any community consultation processes that are undertaken as part of the project.

7. **NETWORK AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS**

Network Bandwidth

- .1 If construction or expansion of an ITS network forms part of this contract, the Contractor must calculate the network bandwidth required for transmission of all video streams at their maximum resolution and frame rate, plus all other expected network traffic, plus an allowance of at least 25% for future growth/expansion. The Contractor must liaise with the network designers to ensure that these bandwidth calculations are taken into account in the overall network design. The Contractor must provide the calculations to the Principal for review at least 10 working days prior to completion of the network design.
- .2 Provision of these calculations shall constitute a **HOLD POINT**.

Telecommunications Lines

- .3 If telecommunications lines are required under this contract they must be provided and installed in accordance with the requirements of AS/CA S009 and AS3085.1.
- .4 Telecommunication cables must comply with Part R70 "Telecommunications Cabling".

8. **HOLD POINTS**

- .1 The following is a summary of Hold Points referenced in this Part:

CLAUSE REF.	HOLD POINT	RESPONSE TIME
2.9	Quality Plan	5 Working Days
2.9	Samples for acceptance	5 Working Days
2.9	Evidence of compatibility	5 Working Days
3.13	Approval for design using common supply for multiple cameras	5 Working Days
3.16	Approval for proposed alternative equipment not on approved equipment list.	10 Working Days
5.1	Demonstration that the proposed NVR solution is compatible with DPTI systems	5 Working Days
5.6	Provision of NVR storage requirement calculations	5 Working Days
6.6	Provision of PIA determination and/or report	5 Working Days
7.2	Provision of CCTV-related network bandwidth calculations	5 Working Days

9. VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECORDS

.1 The Contractor must supply the following records:

SPECIFICATION REF.	SUBJECT	RECORD TO BE PROVIDED
R60	Manuals	Operation and maintenance manual(s)
R60	Warranty	Manufacturer's Warranty
R60	Testing and commissioning	Factory Acceptance Test (FAT) Records
R60	System documentation	"As Built" documentation
R61	Testing and commissioning (where the Contract includes installation)	Site Acceptance Test (SAT) and System Integration Acceptance Test (SIAT) Records - refer Part R261 "Installation of ITS Equipment".