

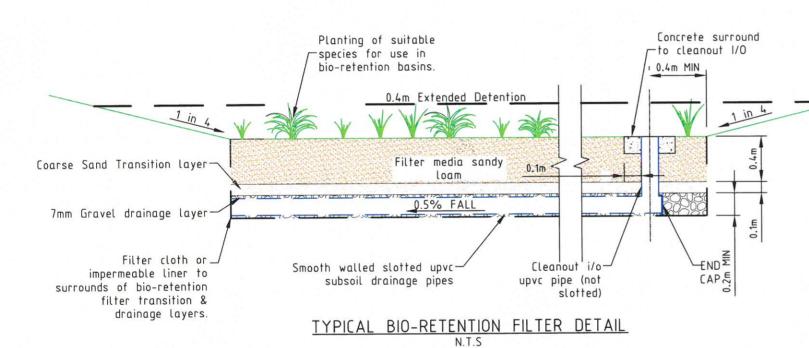


#### **LEGEND**

Bio-Retention Filter Area Existing Sewer Main Top of Batter Toe of Batter Proposed Contours Proposed Subsoil Drainage Grassed Weir Approx 40m long

#### **ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL APPROVED PLANS**

These plans are approved subject to the current conditions of approval associated with **Development Permit No.: D/55-2015** Dated: 12 November 2018



ZEBRA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE FOR RON & TRACEY BOWES STORMWATER BASIN PLAN R14205 Revision 1

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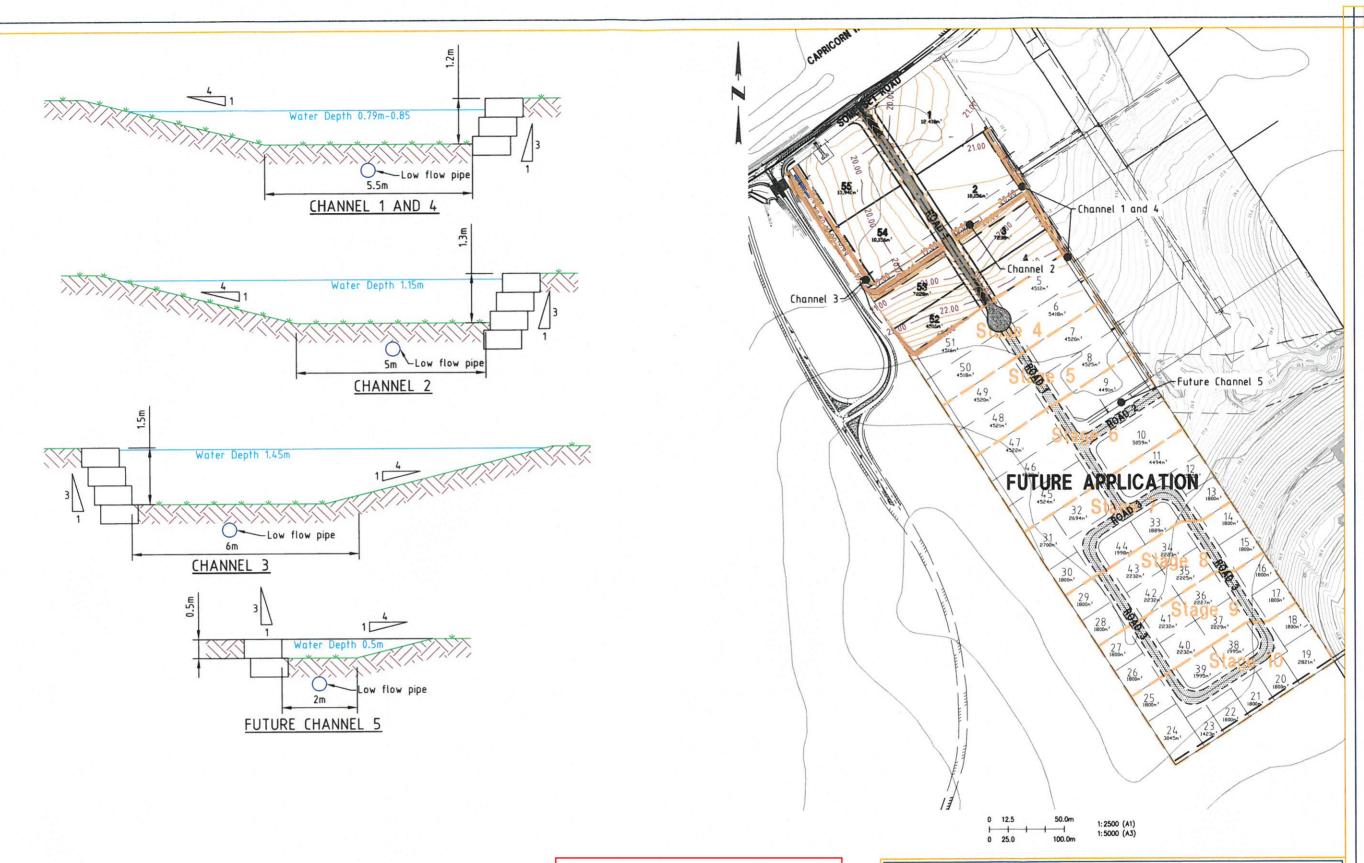
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ZEBRA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
FOR RON & TRACEY BOWES
CHANNEL CROSS SECTIONS PLAN
R14205 Revision 1

## ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL APPROVED PLANS

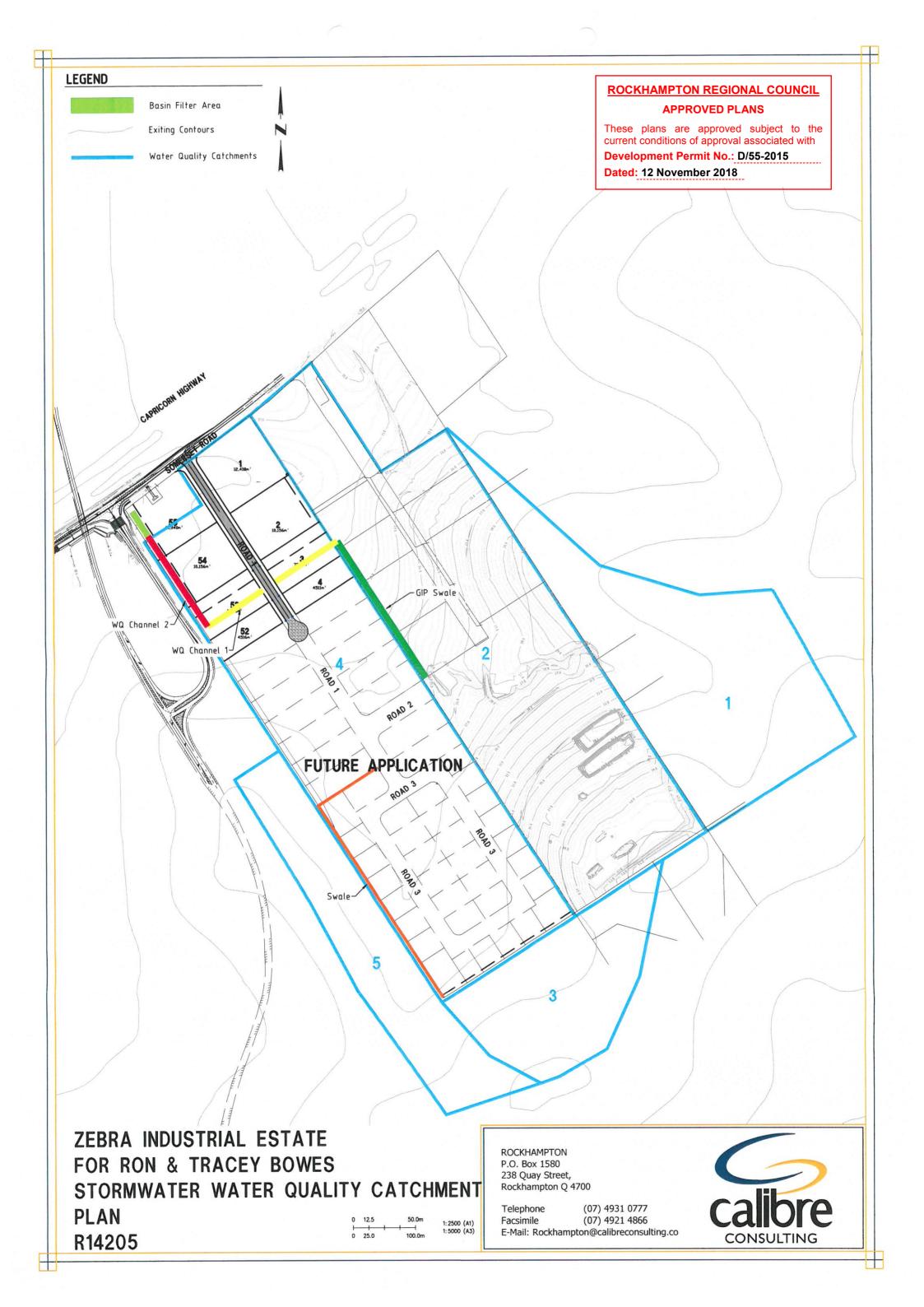
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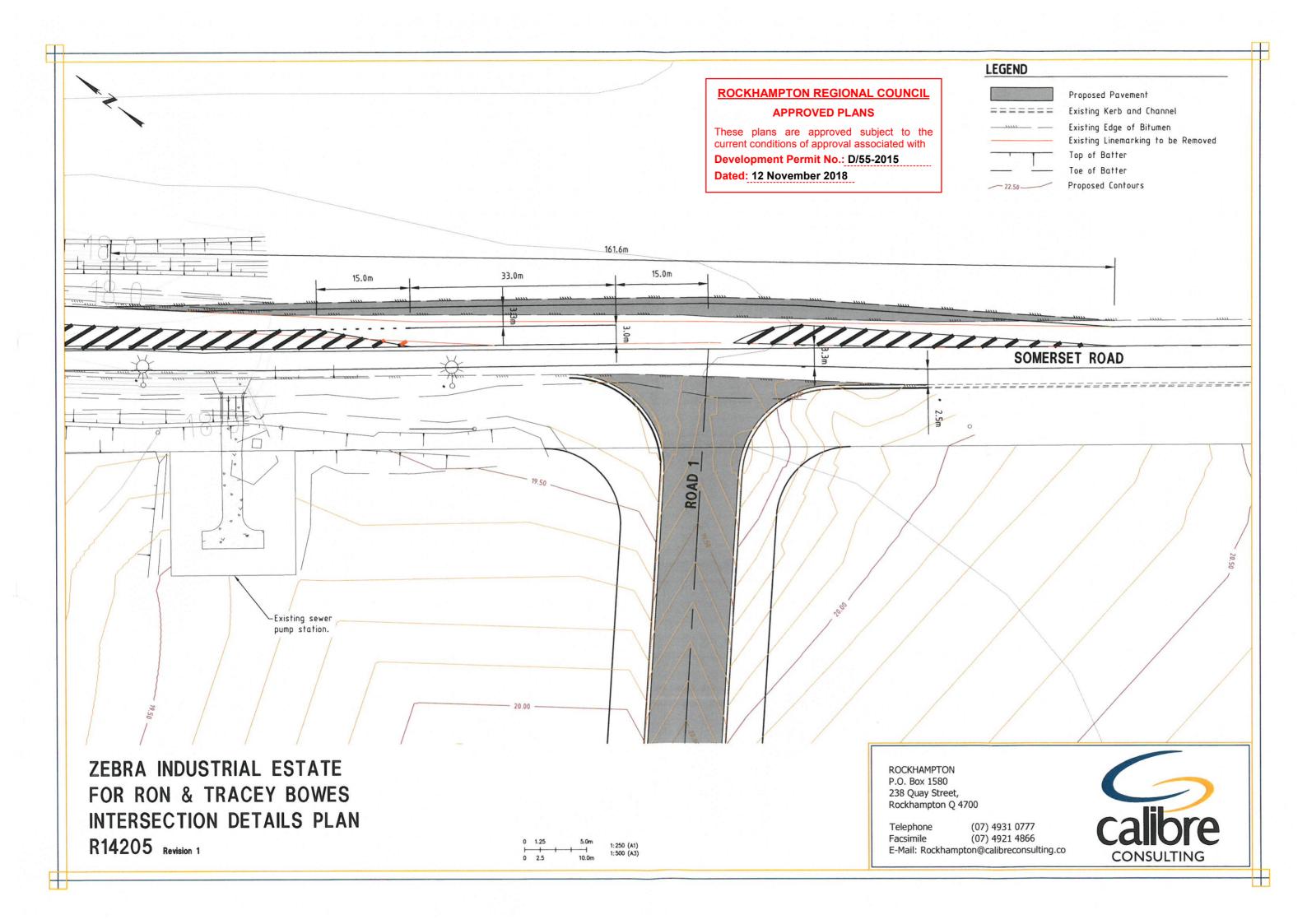


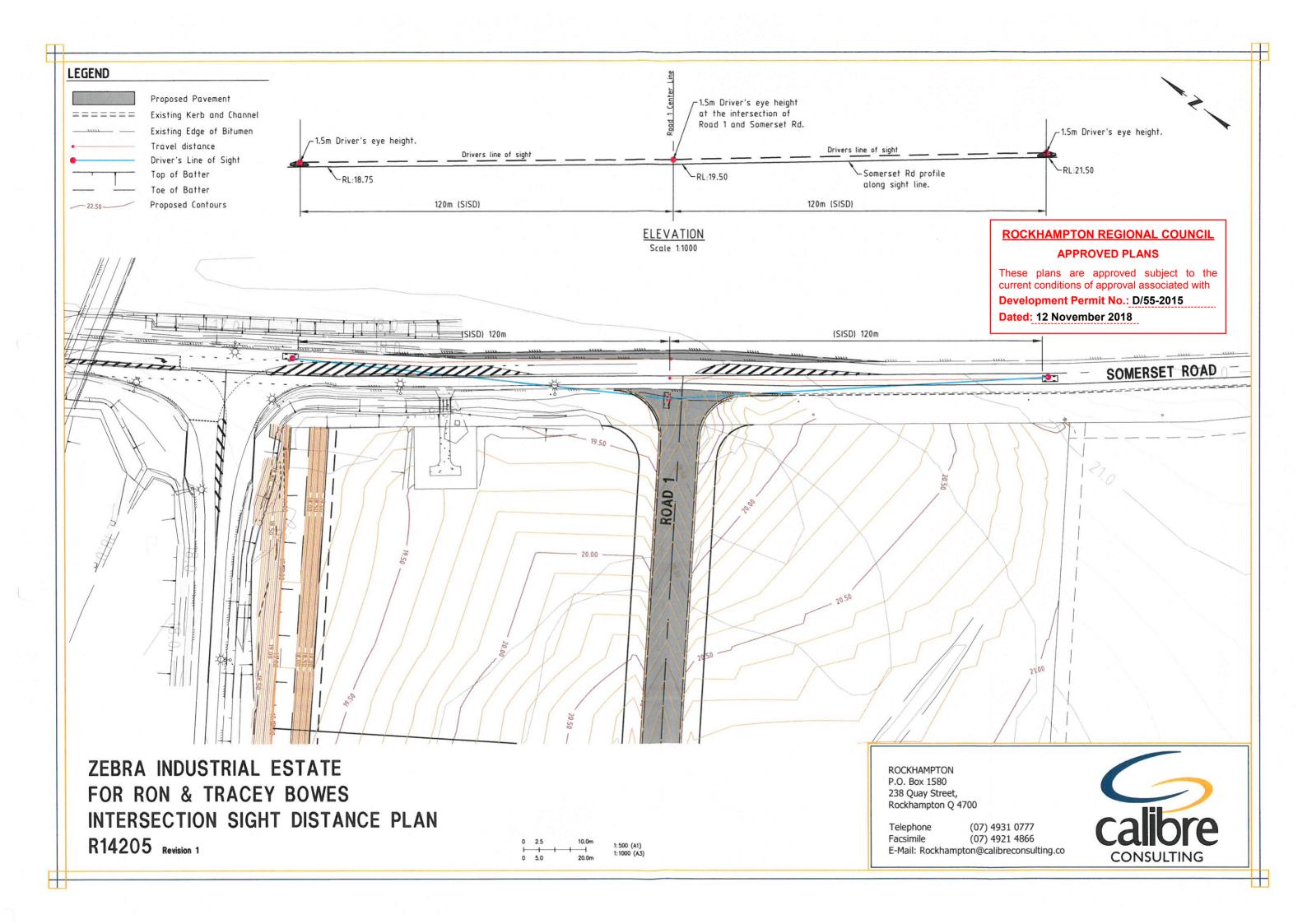


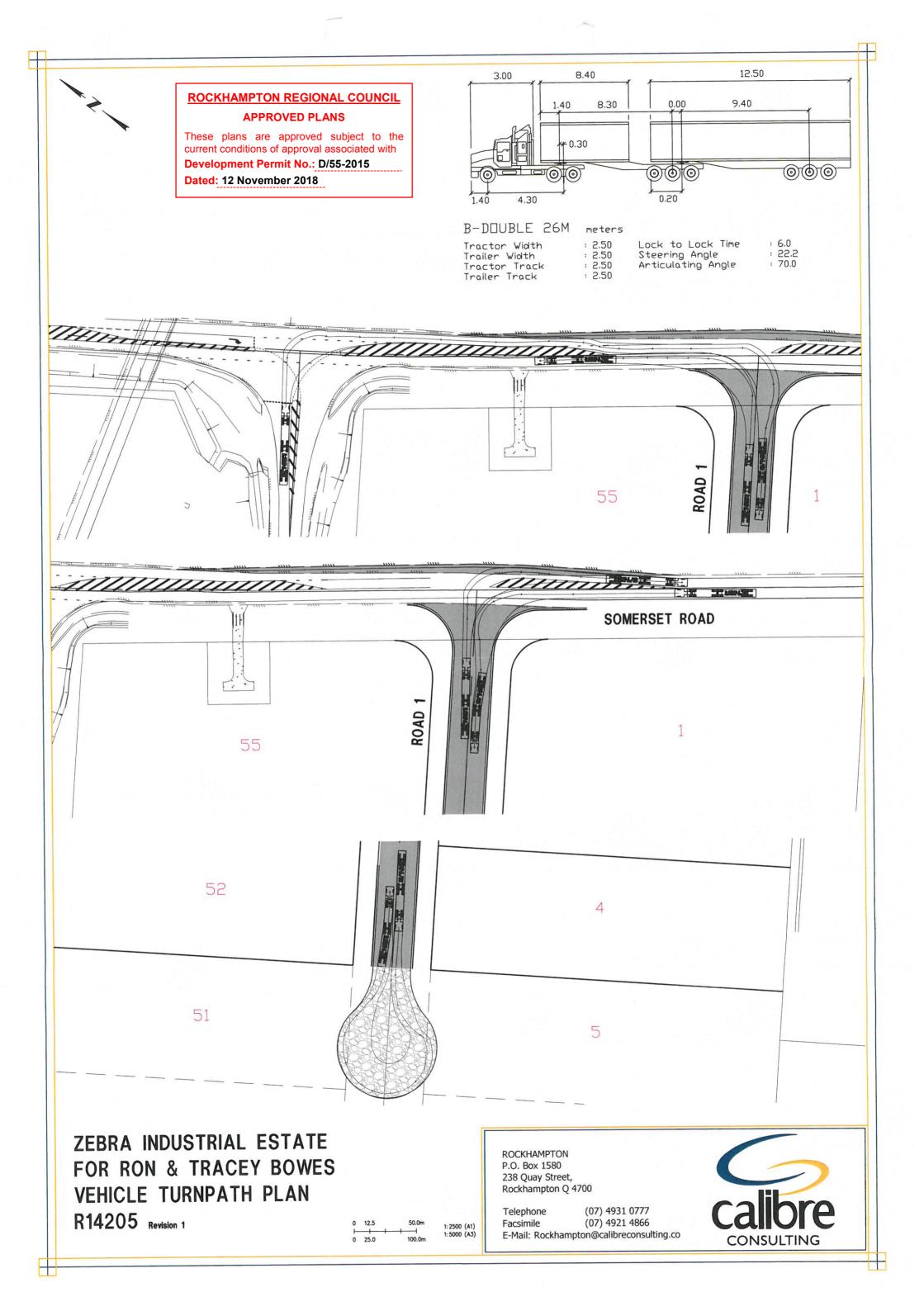


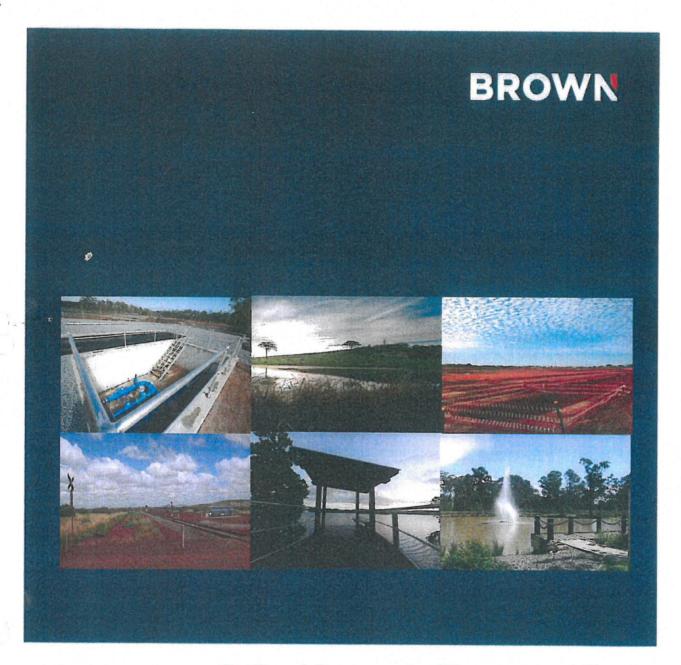












## Regional Stormwater Management Plan

# ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL APPROVED PLANS

These plans are approved subject to the current conditions of approval associated with

**Development Permit No.: D/55-2015** 

Dated: 12 November 2018

Prepared for Gracemere Industry Park Developments Pty Ltd

# **Gracemere Industrial Area**East of Gracemere Overpass

March 2014 B13313.W-01D

Water & Environment Engineering Division

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#### 1. Introduction

Brown Consulting (Qld) Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Gracemere Industry Park Pty Ltd to prepare a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) for the Gracemere Industrial Area, east of the Gracemere Overpass. This report investigates the impacts of existing infrastructure under two scenarios:

- » Development of 245 Somerset Road (Lots 2 and 50 on SP260358); and
- » Development of future industrial land on the eastern side of the Gracemere Overpass.

This report has also been prepared to address Item 1 of Rockhampton Regional Councils (RCC) Information Request dated 12 November 2013 for the 245 Somerset Road development.

Issue C of this report provides further clarification of percentage impervious values adopted for developed hydrological analysis, refer to Section 3.3 for details.

#### 1.1 Scope of this Report

This SMP addresses the management of stormwater quality and quantity during the operational phase of the development. Best Practise Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) measures have been adopted for the management of stormwater runoff from the site.

This report demonstrates that the requirements of Rockhampton Regional Council (RRC), the *Queensland Urban Drainage Manual Third Edition 2013 Provisional* (QUDM, 2013) and State Planning Policy (2013) can be achieved in terms of stormwater management.

## 2. Site Characteristics

#### 2.1 Location

Located within the suburb of Gracemere within the Rockhampton Regional Council (RRC) local government area, the site has real property descriptions of Lot 2 and Lot 50 on SP260358. The site of approximately 21.8ha extends South East from Somerset Road which is its only current access point. Figure 2.1 below shows the approximate location of the site.



Figure 2.1: Approximate Site Location (Google Earth)

## 2.2 Existing Topography, Drainage and Vegetation

From topographical information available, the site is part of a catchment that drains roughly North West and has a discharge location on the western side of the Gracemere Industrial Access Road overpass. Once discharged at this location the water enters a culvert on the adjacent side of the Capricorn Highway, eventually draining to Neerkol Creek.

Being located towards the outskirts of Gracemere the site is surrounded by acreage properties. Currently the majority of the land is open grassed areas with some existing vegetation.

The site itself consists mainly of grassed areas similar to its surroundings and also contains two small dams.

#### 3. Hydrology

Hydrological analysis has been undertaken to determine the impact of the site development and surrounding industrial development east of the Somerset Connection Road overpass on the existing culverts discharging under the Central Rail line and the Capricorn Highway. The analysis undertaken involved the following:

- Determining the catchment area to the culverts under the Capricorn Highway;
- Developing a Watershed Bounded Network Model (WBNM) to determine existing flows;
- Comparison of the WBNM flows with the Gracemere Catchments Flood Study (Aurecon, 2012); and
- » Modelling of the site and surrounding area developed as proposed to determine changes in flow.

#### 3.1 Catchments

The catchment to the Capricorn Highway was determined based on a digital terrain model (DTM) provided by RRC. Drawing No. B13313.W-F001 in Appendix B shows the existing catchments boundaries. Areas for each sub-catchments are shown within Table 3.1 below. Percent impervious values were adopted generally in accordance with Aurecon 2012, however a higher values has been adopted for some catchments based on the existing landuse within the subcatchment.

Table 3.1: Existing Catchment Parameters

Subcatchment	Area (ha)	% Impervious
502	23.50	5%
504	3.10	20%
505	2.93	10%
506	40.80	5%
507	96.66	5%
508	3.32	5%
509	62.03	2%
513	65.13	0%
515	45.04	2%
520	64.67	5%
521	77.36	5%
522	23.84	2%
523	10.96	5%
Total	519.32	3.7%

#### 3.2 **Existing Scenario WBNM Analysis**

Modelling of the existing scenario peak flows for the 1 to 100 year ARI events for the 45 to 270 minute duration storms for all catchments has been undertaken using WBNM. WBNM is an advanced Windows based hydrological software package for simulation of runoff from natural and partially developed urban catchments. The flows generated by the WBNM model were compared to the flows determined by Aurecon 2012 at the Capricorn Highway Culverts.



#### 3.2.1 Losses/Model Parameters

Initial and continuing losses were initially selected in accordance with Table 6.6 of AR&R (1987). The model was calibrated by adjusting the losses and Lag Parameter (C) values. The following parameters were adopted for the WBNM model for all sub-catchments:

- » C Value of 1.8;
- » Initial Loss of 30mm; and
- » Continuing Loss of 2.5 mm/hr

These values are within the ranges specified by AR&R and the WBNM User Guide. A 30mm initial loss was adopted in order to verify that the flows produced by WBNM were similar to the flows produced by the Queensland Rational Method (QRM).

#### 3.2.2 Rainfall Data

Design storm rainfall hydrographs were generated in WBNM using the Log Normal Intensities and Geographical Factors for Rockhampton Regional Council.

#### 3.2.3 Existing Scenario Results

The existing scenario WBNM results for flows discharging to the Capricorn Highway are shown in **Table 3.2** below. A comparison of the WBNM flows and the Aurecon 2012 flows is also provided. An additional verification to the Queensland Rational Method was also undertaken. Refer to **Appendix B** for details of the QRM calculations.

ARI	WBNM (m³/s)	Aurecon (m³/s)	QRM (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	
1	8.74	-	13.12	
2	14.72		18.06	
5	24.70	29.10	26.09	
10	31.07	33.40	31.27	
20	40.46	39.00	38.28	
50	53.33	48.80	49.69	
100	64.09	60.20	59.10	

Table 3.2: Existing WBNM Results

As shown the WBNM results are generally similar to both the Aurecon 2012 and the QRM results. It is noted that the WBNM flows for the 1 and 2 year ARI events are lower than the QRM, this may be due to the QRM over estimating flows for the lower recurrence intervals events. Flows for the 100 year ARI events are similar across all three methodologies. Therefore the WBNM configuration is considered to be appropriate.

## 3.3 Developed WBNM Analysis

The following two scenarios have been modelled to determine the impact of the developments of the site and the industrial area east of the Somerset Connection Road Overpass:

- » Scenario A: Development of the Site Only; and
- Scenario B: Development of the site and industrial areas east of the Somerset Connection Road.

#### 3.3.1 Updated Catchments

Catchments were updated in order to account for the changed in percentage impervious for each modelled scenario. Routing factors were also updated were applicable to account for reduced flow times through the catchments east of the Somerset Connection Road Overpass. **Table 3.3** shows the revised catchments areas and percent impervious.

Table 3.3: Developed Scenario Catchment Parameters\*

Subcatchment	Scenario A		Scenario B		
	Area (ha)	% Impervious	Area (ha)	% Impervious	
5021	8.39	70%	8.39	70%	
5022	9.04	70%	9.04	70%	
5023	10.32	70%	10.32	70%	
506	38.52	5%	38.52	70%	
Total	521.29	7%	521.29	12%	

<sup>\*-</sup> Modified subcatchments shown only. Total values include all other unmodified subcatchments as per Table 3.1

The following percentages impervious values have been adopted for the developed scenario:

- » Low Impact Industry Precinct 80%
- » Medium Impact Industry Precinct 50%
- » High Impact Industry Precinct 30%

The percentage impervious values above are for the landuses shown on the Gracemere Stanwell Zone Precincts Map shown Appendix A. These values have been adopted based on discussions between Brown Consulting (Jeff Davey) and Rockhampton Regional Council (undertaken on 18 October 2013). As the exact proportion of each type of Industrial Precinct is unknown at this time, a percentage impervious value of 70% has been adopted for the industrial catchments. This value is conservative as it assumes more Low Impact Industry resulting in a higher overall percentage impervious value. The average percentage impervious of the three types of development is only 53%, whereas 70% has been modelled. If modelling was undertaken exactly as per the Precinct Plan the percentage impervious values shown in Table 3.4 would be have been modelled for each sub-catchment.

Table 3.4: Precinct Plan Percentage Impervious

Sub Catchment	% Impervious
5021	72%
5022	37%
5023	44%
506	60%

NOTE: Percentage impervious values are for Scenario B

As the percentage impervious values adopted in **Table 3.3** are greater than adopted in the precinct plan they are considered conservative.

#### 3.3.2 Scenario A Results

Scenario A results and comparison to the existing flows at the Capricorn Highway (and rail corridor) are shown within **Table 3.5** below. As shown the development of the proposed site results in no perceivable change in flows at the Capricorn Highway.

Table 3.5: Scenario A Results at Capricorn Highway / Rail Corridor

ARI	Existing (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Scenario A (m³/s)	Difference (%)
1	8.74	8.93	2%
2	14.72	14.83	1%
5	24.70	24.74	0%
10	31.07	30.98	0%
20	40.46	40.50	0%
50	53.33	53.36	0%
100	64.09	64.01	0%



There is no change in peak flow at the Capricorn Highway due to the timing of the hydrograph from the sub-catchments east of the underpass compared to the remainder of the catchment. As a result of the developed (and subsequent increase in impervious area) the critical flow time for the sub-catchments east of the highway has reduced, allowing the peak flow from this catchment to discharge earlier than the peak flow from the remainder of the catchment. Figure 3.1 below shows the Existing and Scenario A hydrographs at the Capricorn Highway for the critical duration storm.

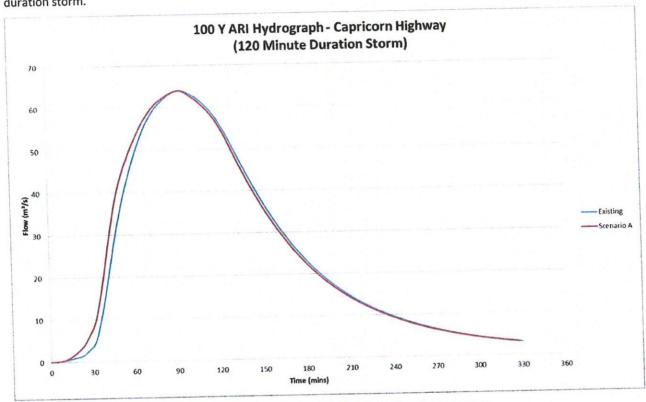


Figure 3.1: Scenario A 100 Year ARI Discharge - Capricorn Highway

Peak flow results at the culverts under Somerset Connection Road are presented in **Table 3.6** below. As shown whilst there is an increase in peak flow the road would remain trafficable during flooding from the catchment east of Somerset Connection Road.

Table 3.6: Scenario A Results at Somerset Connection Road Culverts

ARI	Existing (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Scenario A (m³/s)	Difference (%)	Impact on Culverts
1	0.886	3.93	136%	Culverts Have Capacity
2	1.469	5.02	78%	Culverts Have Capacity
5	2.496	7.89	63%	Culverts Have Capacity
10	3.295	10.00	60%	Culverts Have Capacity
20	4.377	12.94	54%	Culverts Have Capacity
50	5.704	15.60	42%	70mm flow over road V.D 0.01
100	6.863	18.70	40%	130mm flow over road V.D 0.08

A 50% blockage scenario was also undertaken to determine if the road will still be trafficable if half the culvert cells were blocked. It was determined that under 50% blockage conditions in a 100 year ARI event the flow depth over the road is 0.28m and the Velocity Depth (D.V) product is 0.25. Under 50% culvert blockage conditions the road would remain trafficable during flooding from the catchment east of Somerset Connection Road.

Please note that the results presented above are based on flooding from the catchment east of Somerset Connection Road only. In a 100 year ARI flood event Somerset Connection Road is also impacted by flooding from the main flowpath and catchment upstream of the Capricorn Highway. As shown on Figure 22 of Aurecon's Flood Study, the 100 year ARI water surface level upstream of the Capricorn Highway is 18.60m, which results in a flow depth greater than 0.3m over Somerset Connection Road. Therefore Somerset Connection Road is not trafficable due to backwater flooding from the main flowpath. Refer to **Appendix C** for details of the Somerset Connection Road calculations.

#### 3.3.3 Scenario B Results

Scenario B results and comparison to the existing flows at the Capricorn Highway are shown within **Table 3.7** below. As shown the development of the proposed site and surrounding industrial area results in no perceivable change in flows at the Capricorn Highway.

Table 3.7: Scenario B Results at Capricorn Highway

ARI	Existing (m³/s)	Scenario B (m³/s)	Difference (%)	
1	8.74	9.19	5%	
2	14.72	14.96	2%	
5	24.70	24.74	0%	
10	31.07	31.01	0%	
20	40.46	40.50	0%	
50	53.33	53.29	0%	
100	64.09	63.82	0%	

As discussed for Scenario A above there is no perceivable change in flow due to the timing of the hydrograph for the sub-catchments east of the overpass compared to the remainder of the catchment. **Figure 3.2** below shows the 100 year ARI hydrograph for Scenario B and the existing flows at the Capricorn Highway.

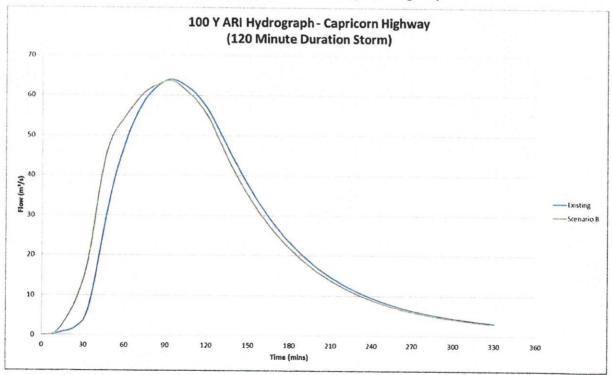


Figure 3.2: Scenario B 100 Year ARI Discharge - Capricorn Highway

Peak flow results at the culverts under Somerset Connection Road are presented in **Table 3.8** below. Whilst there has been an increase in peak flow the culverts under Somerset Connection Road appear to have sufficient capacity to convey the 100 year ARI flow from the catchment east of Somerset Connection Road.

Table 3.8: Scenario B Results at Somerset Connection Road Culverts

ARI   Evinting (m <sup>3</sup> /c)   Scenario B (m <sup>3</sup> /s)   Difference (%)   Impact on Culverts					
ARI	Existing (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Scenario B (m³/s)	Difference (%)		
1	0.886	8.48	409%	Culverts Have Capacity	
2	1.469	10.79	282%	Culverts Have Capacity	
5	2.496	14.51	199%	10mm flow over road V.D < 0.01	
10	3,295	17.10	173%	80mm flow over road V.D 0.04	
20	4.377	20.73	147%	170mm flow over road V.D 0.12	
50	5.704	24.44	123%	240mm flow over road V.D 0.20	
100	6,863	28.35	113%	290mm flow over road V.D 0.26	

A 50% blockage scenario was also undertaken to determine if the road will still be trafficable if half the culvert cells were blocked. It was determined that under 50% blockage conditions in a 100 year ARI event the flow depth over the road is 0.38m and the V.D product is 0.39. However as discussed at the end of Section 3.3.2 Somerset Connection Road is not trafficable due to backwater flooding from the main flowpath. Providing additional culvert cells will have little benefit as the road is already flood impacted. Refer to Appendix C for details of the Somerset Connection Road calculations.

### 3.4 Waterway Stability Management

As outlined in the SPP (2013) the design objective for waterway stability management is to mitigate the peak 1 year ARI event developed discharge to the pre-developed (existing) peak discharge.

As demonstrated above there will be no significant increase in peak discharge for the 1 year ARI event to the Capricorn Highway Culverts for either scenario, therefore satisfying the waterway stability management requirements for the development.

## 3.5 Channel and Culvert Sizing within the Site

Two channels and two box culvert crossings are proposed to convey flows through the site from the proposed development and the upstream catchment. The location and sizes of these channels and culverts are shown on Drawing B13313.W-SK01 in Appendix E.

Manning's calculations were undertaken in order to determine the channel sizes as indicated in **Appendix E**. The assumptions and further details of the manning's calculations are provided in **Appendix C**.

## 4. Stormwater Quality

It is expected that the proposed development will increase the stormwater pollutants that are exported from the subject site. A treatment train of suitable Stormwater Quality Improvement Devices (SQIDs) has been proposed to intercept and capture the pollutants so that the potential impacts on creeks and waterways downstream are mitigated.

It is therefore important to highlight the following:

- » The identification of key stormwater pollutants associated with the development;
- » The Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) identified for the catchment;
- » Proposed measures to mitigate the increase in pollutant export; and
- » Modelling of the proposed measures and comparison to the identified WQOs.

#### 4.1 Pollutants of Concern

Typical key pollutants expected to be generated during the operational (post-construction) phase of the planned development are listed as follows, with those presented in capitals being the key pollutants to be targeted for treatment:

- » LITTER
- » SEDIMENT
- Oxygen demanding substances (possibly present)
- » NUTRIENTS (N & P)
- » Pathogens / Faecal coliforms
- » Hydrocarbons

- » HEAVY METALS (associated with fine sediments)
- » Surfactants
- Organochlorines & organophosphates
- " Thermal pollution
- » pH altering substance

Only the key pollutants will be further addressed within this report, however the proposed treatment train developed will adequately mitigate the other pollutant loads. As heavy metals are predominantly associated with fine sediment, the controls used to reduce the total suspended solids will also adequately reduce loads of heavy metals.

#### 4.2 Water Quality Objectives

The load reduction WQO's presented in Table 4.1 below have been adopted from the SPP (2013).

**Table 4.1: Load Reduction Water Quality Objectives** 

Pollutant	Total Suspended Solids	Total Phosphorus	Total Nitrogen	Gross Pollutants
Load Reduction Target	85%	60%	45%	90%

## 4.3 MUSIC Modelling Methodology

Water quality modelling of the proposed site has been undertaken using the Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation (MUSIC) Version 5.1.16, developed by the Cooperative Research Centre for Catchment Hydrology (CRCCH). MUSIC enables the user to conceptualise the transfer of pollutants through a stormwater drainage system and provides an aid in quantifying the effectiveness of the proposed stormwater quality treatment train. MUSIC only provides quantitative modelling for Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Phosphorous (TP), Total Nitrogen (TN) and Gross Pollutants (GP).



With the proposed SQIDs included. The MUSIC model was setup in accordance with Water by Design MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (2010).

#### 4.3.1 Meteorological Data

Six minute pluviographic data was sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) for Rockhampton Aero (Station No. 039083). The mean annual rainfall over the station's entire rainfall data period is 807mm. Based on this and the availability of pluviograph data the 10 year period from 1st January 1986 to 31st December 1995 has been adopted for the rainfall duration. The mean annual rainfall for this period corresponds exactly to the mean annual rainfall over the entire rainfall data period.

Monthly evapotranspiration data for the 10 year period was sourced from the Bureau of *Meteorology's Climatic Atlas* of *Australia - Evapotranspiration* (2001) and then entered into the MUSIC model. The mean annual evapotranspiration for the modelled period is 1,621mm.

#### 4.3.2 Source Nodes

Source nodes represent sub catchment areas within the MUSIC model. The split catchment approach in accordance the MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (2010) has been adopted. The site was divided into four sub-catchment areas within the MUSIC model. Three types of surfaces have been modelled: Roof, Road and Ground. The three node types have been set up with the following total impervious percentages:

- » Industrial Roof 100% impervious
- » Industrial Ground 20% impervious (depending on ground configuration
- » Industrial Road (Including Reserve) 60% impervious

Base and Storm flow pollutant concentrations have been adopted from Table 3.7 & 3.8 of the MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (2010) and soil characteristics have been adopted from the *Music Guidelines* (Mackay Regional Council 2008). Soil characteristics have been adopted from MRC 2008, as they as considered to better reflect the soil conditions at the site, compared to the Water by Design (2010) which were prepared based on South East Queensland conditions.

The overall percentage impervious for the MUSIC model is 72% which is consistent with the hydrological modelling described in **Section 3**.

Stochastic generation estimation and serial autocorrelation set to zero has also been adopted. Refer to **Appendix D** for detailed MUSIC model set up details.

#### 4.3.3 Drainage Links

No routing has been adopted for all drainage links within each model. It is believed this assumption will produce results that are more conservative.

## 4.4 Stormwater Quality Management Strategy

To mitigate the increase in pollutants generated by the proposed development a treatment train of suitable Stormwater Quality Improvement Devices (SQIDs) is proposed. Refer to Drawing No. **B13313.W-SK01** in **Appendix E** shows the location of the proposed SQIDs. The subsequent sections detail the proposed treatment devices for the development.

#### 4.4.1 Lot Scale Bio-Retention Basins

Lot scale bio-retention basins are proposed to treat runoff from all lots excluding Lot 1 (Toll site) and General Industrial allotments, before they discharge to the proposed stormwater drainage network. These bio-retention basins will treat runoff by storing and discharging it through a permeable soil based filter media providing significant sediment and nutrient removal. **Table 4.2** below shows the modelled lot scale bio-retention basin parameters.

Table 4.2: Lot Scale Bio-Retention Basin Parameters

Parameter	Value 300	
Extended Detention Depth (mm)		
Filter Depth (mm)	600	
Filter Type	Sandy Loam	
Filter Area	1.5% of lot area	
Average Surface Area	ea 1.5% of lot are	
Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr)	200	
Filter Median Particle Diameter (mm)	0.45	

Due to the varying uses for the high and medium impact allotments and their relatively large areas, it is considered appropriate that each incorporates their own lot scale bio-retention basin to achieve the required WQO's. The general industry and estate road will be treated with the other SQID's proposed.

#### 4.4.2 Bio-Retention Swales

Bio-retention swales are proposed with the channel along the western boundary of the development and adjacent to the southern boundary of Lot 2 to treat runoff from Stage 4 of the development and road within the northern part of the site. These bio-retention swales will provide sediment and nutrient removal by treating runoff through infiltration through a permeable filter media. **Table 4.3** below shows the modelled bio-retention swale parameters for the two SQID's.

Table 4.3: Bio-Retention Swale Parameters

Parameter Western Bio-Retenti Swale		Lot 2 Bio-Retention Swale <sup>2</sup>
Modelled Length	390	100
Base Width	21	2
Longitudinal Grade	1%	0.3%
Extended Detention Depth (mm)	0	0
Filter Depth (mm)	400	400
Filter Type	Sandy Loam	Sandy Loam
Filter Area (m²)	690	200
Average Surface Area (m²)	690	200
Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (mm/hr)	200	200
Filter Median Particle Diameter (mm)	0.45	0.45

<sup>1-</sup> Total base width of channel 11m. Base width of bio-retention filter is less.

#### 4.4.3 Swale

A swale is proposed through the site to convey flows from the upstream catchment. This swale will also convey and treat flows from the southern part of the site (General Industry allotments and road). **Table 4.4** below shows the modelled swale properties.

<sup>2-</sup> Depth and side slope of swale to be confirmed at detailed design.

**Table 4.4: Swale Properties** 

Parameter	Value
Modelled Length*	200
Minimum Base Width (m)	3
Depth of Swale (m)*	0.8
Longitudinal Grade	1%
Vegetation Height (mm)	100

<sup>\*-</sup> Depth and side slope of swale to be confirmed at detailed design.

#### **MUSIC Results** 4.5

MUSIC results of the proposed treatment train are shown in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: MUSIC Model Results** 

TSS	TP	TN	GP	
85%	60%	45%	90%	
87%	60%	49%	100%	
YES	YES	YES	YES	
	85%	85% 60% 87% 60%	85% 60% 45% 87% 60% 49%	

As shown above the proposed SQID's achieve all the water quality objectives applicable to the proposed developed as required by the SPP (2013).



#### 5. Conclusion

Brown Consulting (Qld) Pty Ltd has prepared the Stormwater Management Plan for the Gracemere Industrial Area, east of the Gracemere Overpass and to address Item 1 of RRC's information request dated 12 November 2013 regarding the 245 Somerset Road development. This SMP has demonstrated the following:

- >> The developed of the subject site does not result in a perceivable change in peak flow the Capricorn Highway;
- The development of the industrial sites east of Somerset Connection Road do not result in a perceivable change in peak flow at Capricorn Highway;
- The culverts under Somerset Connection Road have sufficient capacity to convey the 100 year ARI from the fully developed industrial catchments east of Somerset Connection Road, however this road is not trafficable in a 100 year event due to backwater flooding from the Capricorn Highway; and
- » The proposed stormwater treatment train provides adequate pollutant removal and incorporates the following:
  - Lot scale bioretention basins with the filter area sized at 1.5% for all lots excluding Lot 1 (Toll Site) and the General Industry allotments;
  - Bioretention swale with a filter area of 690m² along the western site boundary; and
  - Bioretention swale along the southern boundary of Lot 2.

#### 6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Stormwater Management Plan be approved and incorporated into the final design. Furthermore detailed design and construction drawings for the proposed works are to be undertaken and submitted with the Operational Works application. Detailed design may result in changes to this stormwater management proposal but the design objectives will be maintained.



#### 7. References

- » WBNM User Guide (2007);
- Healthy Waterways (2010), Construction and Establishment Guidelines: Swales, Bio-Retention systems and Wetlands;
- Healthy Waterways (2012), Interim MUSIC Bioretention Treatment Node;
- » Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (2010), State Planning Policy 4/10 Healthy Waters Guideline;
- » Water by Design (2010), MUSIC Modelling Guidelines Version 1.
- Institution of Engineers, Australia (1987) Australian Rainfall and Runoff;
- » Natural Resources and Water (2013), Queensland Urban Drainage Manual

#### 8. Disclaimer

This report has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Gracemere Industry Park Developments Pty Ltd and is subject to and issued in accordance with the agreement between Brown Consulting (QLD) Pty Ltd.

Our investigation and analysis has been specifically catered for the particular requirements of Gracemere Industry Park Developments Pty Ltd and may not be applicable beyond this scope. For this reason, any other third parties are not authorised to utilise this report without further input and advice from Brown Consulting (QLD) Pty Ltd.

Brown Consulting (QLD) Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for the report in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report by any third party.

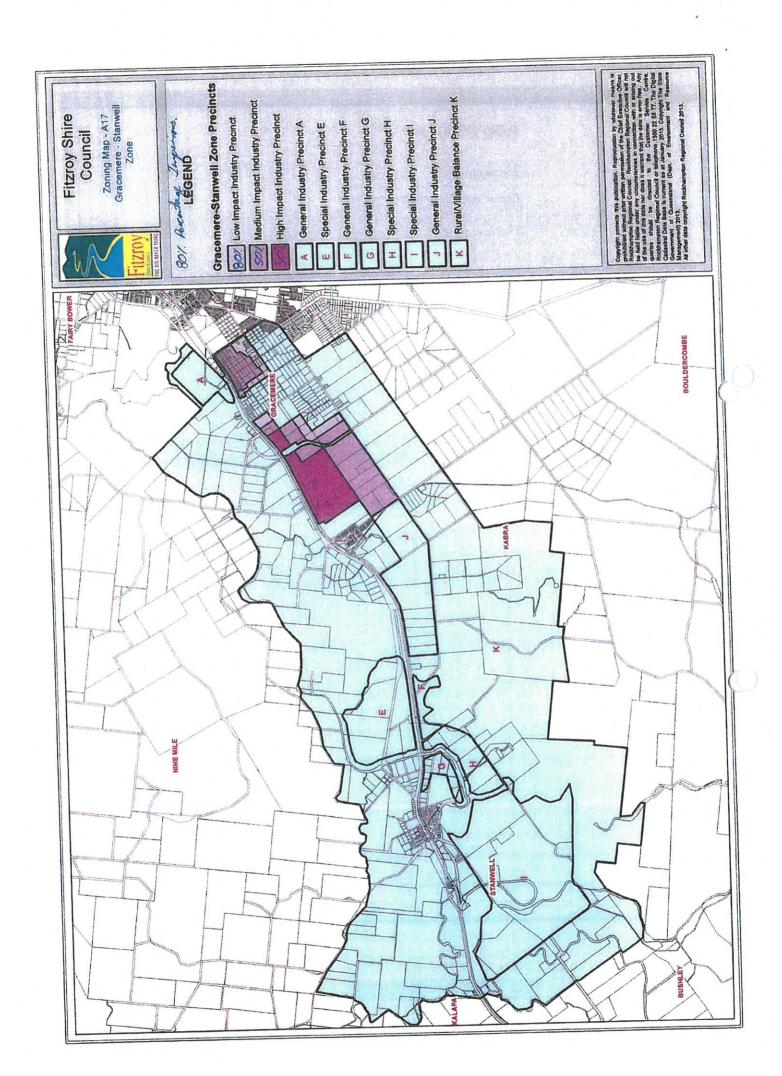
The investigation and analysis has relied on information provided by others. We accept no responsibility for accuracy of material supplied by others. The accuracy of the investigation, analysis and report is dependent upon the accuracy of this information.



## Appendix A:

Site Layout Plan

**Gracemere-Stanwell Zone Precincts** 





## Appendix B:

B13313.W-F001 - Existing Catchment Plan

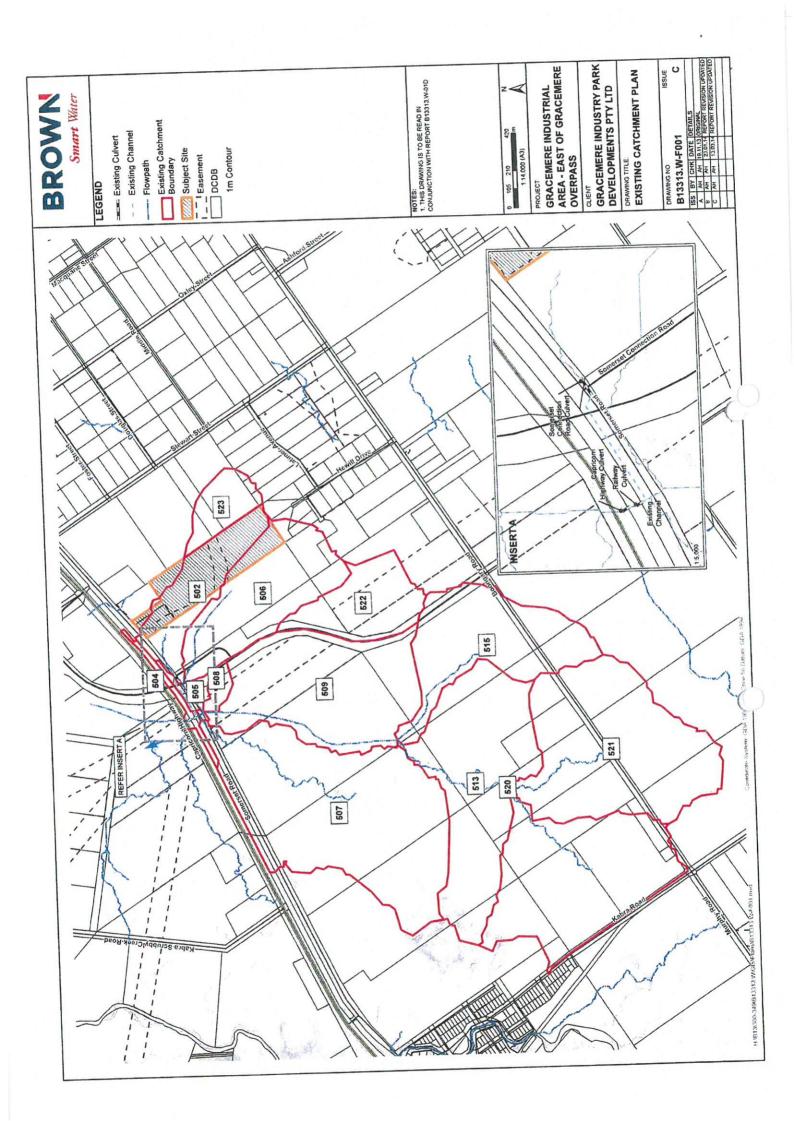
B13313.W-F002 - Developed Catchment Plan

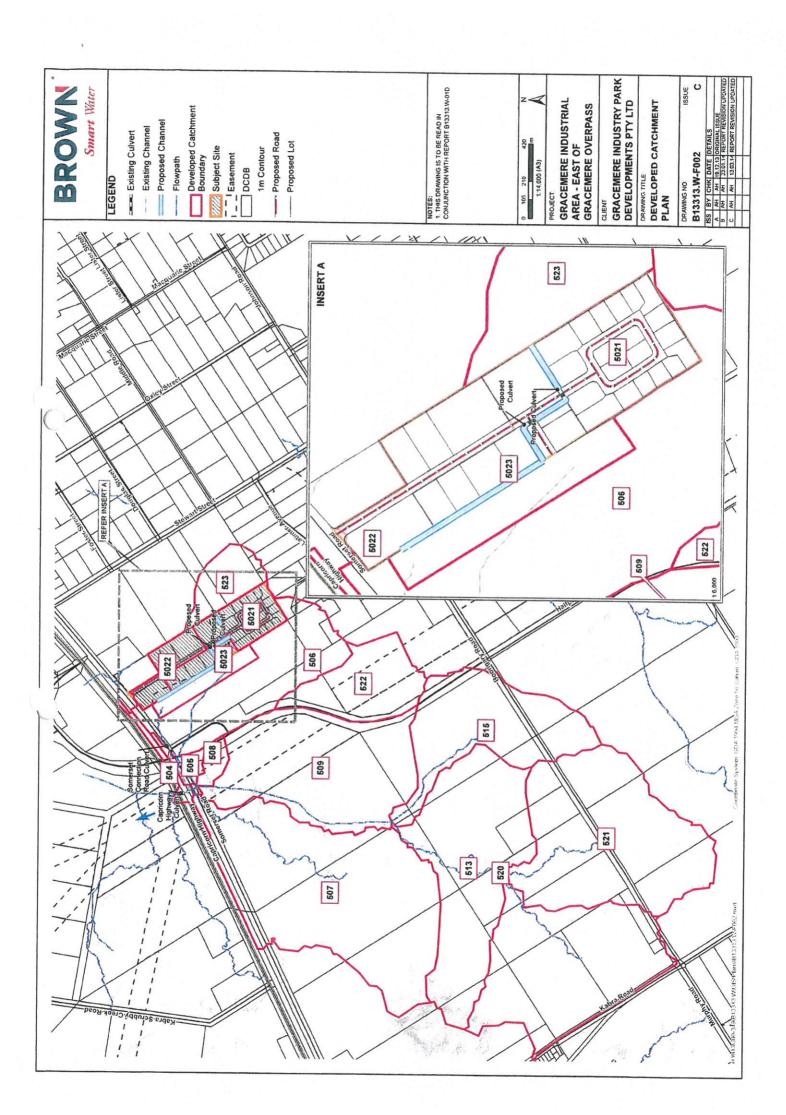
**Developed Catchment Plan** 

Queensland Rational Method Calculations

WBNM Catchment Parameters

WBNM Multi Storm Summary





### **WBNM Catchment Configuration**

xisting				C	Imp Lag	Type	Value	IL (mm)	CL (mm/hr)	Imp IL (mm)
Subarea Name	D/S Subarea	Area (ha)	% Impervious				157100578577	30	2.5	0.1
521	513	77.359	5	1.8	0.1			30	2.5	0.1
520	513	64.67	5	1.8	0.1	and a source	WOND THE REAL	30	2.5	0.1
513	509	65.126	0	1.8	0.1	R	RE-PRINCE	30	2.5	0.1
522	509	23.835	2	1.8	0.1	en electron m	r to removable of		2.5	0.1
515	509	45.041	2	1.8	0.1	ENGINEER PROPERTY.	BATTER	30	2.5	0.1
509	508	62.027	2	1.8	0.1	R	1	30		0.1
506	505	40.798	5	1.8	0.1			30	2.5	0.1
And the Control of th	502	10.955	5	1.8	0.1			30	2.5	
523		23.5	5	1.8	0.1	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
502	505	2.932	10	1.8	0.1	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
505	508	A CONTRACTOR OF STREET	5	1.8	0.1	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
508	504	3.317		1.8	0.1			30	2.5	0.1
507	504	96.659	5		0.1	R	STATE OF	30	2.5	0.1
504	OUT	3.1	20	1.8	N. Landson and St.	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
OUT	SINK	0	0	1.8	0.1	r,	1	50		

ario A - WBNN	1 Configuration	and the same of th	DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON OF THE PE	c	Imp Lag	Type	Value	IL (mm)	CL (mm/hr)	Imp IL (mm)
barea Name	D/S Subarea	The state of the Person of the State of the	% Impervious	-	0.1	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	TOTAL SECTION	30	2.5	0.1
521	513	77.359	5	1.8	The state of the s		I MAN MANAGE	30	2.5	0.1
520	513	64.67	5	1.8	0.1		1	30	2.5	0.1
513	509	65.126	0	1.8	0.1	R	I HEREIGH	30	2.5	0.1
5022	DUMMY	9.04	70	1.8	0.1			30	2.5	0.1
522	509	23.835	2	1.8	0.1		I HANKEDE	To distribute the same	2.5	0.1
515	509	45.041	2	1.8	0.1			30	5-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	0.1
509	508	62.027	2	1.8	0.1	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
The same of the sa	505	38.52	5	1.8	0.1			30	2.5	0.1
506	5021	10.955	5	1.8	0.1			30	2.5	I I THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN
523	A STATE OF LABOR.	8.389	70	1.8	0.1	R	0.5	30	2.5	0.1
5021	5023		70	1.8	0.1	R	0.5	30	2.5	0.1
5023	DUMMY	10.32	0	1.8	0.1	R	0.5	30	2.5	0.1
DUMMY	505	0.001	The same of the base of the same of the sa	1.8	0.1	R	0.5	30	2.5	0.1
505	508	2.932	10	PAY ISSANGA	0.1	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
508	504	3.317	5	1.8	0.07	in the same of	EA SCHARFTON	30	2.5	0.1
507	504	96.659	5	1.8	0.1	D	A TEMPERATURE	30	2.5	0.1
504	OUT	3.1	20	1.8	0.1	R	THE SECURE AND ADDRESS OF	30	2.5	0.1
OUT	SINK	0	0	1.8	0.1	R	1	30	III CANADA AND SHIP	China Continue Carlo

	A Configuration		% Impervious	C	Imp Lag	Type	Value	IL (mm)	CL (mm/hr)	Imp IL (mm)
barea Name	D/S Subarea	Area (ha)	A RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER, T	1.8	0.1	CONTRACTOR	RECEIPTED.	30	2.5	0.1
521	513	77.359	5	C Proposition of	0.1			30	2.5	0.1
520	513	64.67	5	1.8		R	1	30	2.5	0.1
513	509	65.126	0	1.8	0.1	N	TOTAL MARKET	30	2.5	0.1
5022	DUMMY	9.04	70	1.8	0.1		THE PERSON NAMED IN	30	2.5	0.1
522	509	23.835	2	1.8	0.1	E CARSON	TENERAL	30	2.5	0.1
515	509	45.041	2	1.8	0.1	NAME OF STREET	a too bear	30	2.5	0.1
509	508	62.027	2	1.8	0.1	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
506	505	38.52	70	1.8	0.1		L. 20 2		2.5	0.1
523	5021	10.955	5	1.8	0.1		en sen	30	2.5	0.1
5021	5023	8.389	70	1.8	0.1	R	0.5	30	A PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN	0.1
5023	DUMMY	10.32	70	1.8	0.1	R	0.5	30	2.5	0.1
DUMMY	505	0.001	0	1.8	0.1	R	0.5	30	2.5	0.1
	508	2.932	10	1.8	0.1	R	0.5	30	2.5	A CONTRACTOR OF STREET
505	E. Commission of the Party of t	3.317	5	1.8	0.1	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
508	504	96.659	5	1.8	0.1			30	2.5	0.1
507	504	The state of the s	20	1.8	0.1	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
504	OUT	3.1		1.8	0.1	R	1	30	2.5	0.1
OUT	SINK	0	0	1.0		TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF	TO LOCAL TONION	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA		

Capricorn Highway QRM
File: H:B13\text{300-349\B13313.W\Stormwater\[B13313.W\GAM.x\sx]Out504}
Job: B13\text{313.W\Stormwater\[B13313.W\GAM.x\sx]Out504}
By: AH
Locality: AH
IFD Ref: IFD RRC
IFD Source: Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines

Time of Concentration Calculations

Roughness Sub Total to (Mannings/H (mins)
Roughne (Manning ortons)
Hydraulic Radius R
Wetted Perimeter (m)
Wetted Area (m²)
Velocity (m/s)
Pipe Diameter (mm)
Slop (%)
ength (
Area (ha) L
Equation Type / Method Bransby Williams Equation
Reference 4.06.11 (a) QUDM

151 151 Adopted tc 151

tc (min)

C10 VALUE

Enter Fraction Impervious	Development Category	_	11,0 (mm/hr)
Table 5.04.2 QUDM	Average Lot >450 m2 < 600 m2 (including roads)	0.037	64

Flow Calculations (QUDM 4.03.1)

0.601

C10

Adopted 0.601

						tc (min)	151
ARI		Ś		tol,		A (ha)	Q (m3/s)
	-		0.48		19	519.32	
	2		0.51		25	519.32	
	2		0.57		32	519.32	26.09
	10		09.0		36	519.32	
	20		0.63		42	519.32	
	20		0.69		20	519.32	
	100		0.72		57	519 32	

### Existing 1-5 year

			CHE CHESAD	V#####	****	##########	****
#####	START_ML	LTIPLE_STO	JRM_SUMMAR		RAINFALL	EXCESS	PEAK
STORM	BL	RST	EVENT		KATIN ALL	RAINFALL	DISCHARGE
	ARI	DURATION	ARI DUR	MOITA	(mm)	(mm)	(m3/s)
	(year)	(minutes)	(year) (mi	nuces)	30.60	1.60	1.24
1	1	45	Ö	0	35.07	5.30	1.95
2	1	60	Ö	0	40.63	9.90	4.41
3	1	90	0	0	44.94	13.21	6.18
4	1	120	0	ŏ	51.65	18.07	7.98
5	1	180	0	ŏ	59.26	22.44	8.74
6	1	270	0	ŏ	38.81	9.21	4.14
7	2	45	0	ŏ	44.29	14.09	7.18
8	2	60	0	0	51.39	20.26	11.06
9	2	90	0	Ö	56.89	24.72	13.11
10	2	120	0	Ö	65.47	31.49	14.72
11	2	180	0	Ŏ	75.22	37.75	14.44
12	2	270	0	Ö	49.81	19.88	11.43
13	5	45	0	ŏ	56.71	26.30	16.17
14	5	60	0	Ö	66.05	34.76	21.54
15	5	90	0	0	73.34	40.97	23.54
16	5	120	0	0	84.74	50.52	24.70
17	5	180	0	0		59.98	22.24
18		270	0		97.77		######################################
####	FEND MUL	TIPLE_STO	RM_SUMMARY	(并去并并并	********	************	

### Existing 10-100 Year

						*****	########## PEAK
#####5	TART_MU	LTIPLE_STO	RM_SUMMAR	Y#####	**************************************	EXCESS	PEAK
STORM	BL	RST	EAFIAI		RAINFALL	RAINFALL	DISCHARGE
	ARI	DURATION	ARI DUR	ATION	()	(mm)	(m3/s)
	(year)	(minutes)	(year) (mi	nutes)	(mm)	33.91	22.39
1	10	60	0	0	64.36		28.42
2	10	90	0	0	75.12	43.71	30.44
2	10	120	0	0	83.55	51.10	31.07
1	10	180	0	0	96.76	62.39	27.01
-	10	270	0	0	111.88	73.97	31.31
6	20	60	0	0	74.70	44.21	
9	20	90	0	0	87.35	55.82	38.03
6	20	120	0	0	97.28	64.71	40.15
8	20	180	ō	0	112.87	78.29	40.46
			Ö	0	130.76	92.70	35.91
10	20	Charles and the second	ŏ	0	88.73	58.12	44.05
11	50		ŏ	Õ	103.98	72.33	51.70
12	50		ŏ	Ö	115.98	83.25	53.33
13	50		ő	õ	134.87	100.09	51.43
14	50		ő	ŏ	156.59	118.40	44.55
15	50		Ö	ŏ	99.79	69.14	54.63
16	100		_	ŏ	117.12	85.43	62.73
17	100		0	ŏ	130.77	97.95	64.09
18	100		Ŏ	0	152.30	117,36	61.78
19	100		o o	Ö	177.10	138.79	54.15
20	100	270	0	u.r.r.r.r.	T1114444444	******	#############
####	FEND_MUL	TIPLE_STO	RM_SUMMARY	*****	*************		##############

### Scenario A 1-5 Year

#####	START_M	JLTIPLE_STO	DRM_SUMMAR	XY#####	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	*****	##########
STORM	BI	JRST	EVENT	Γ	RAINFALL	EXCESS	PEAK
	ARI	DURATION	ARI DU			RAINFALL	DISCHARGE
	(year)	(minutes)	(year) (m	inutes)	(mm)	(mm)	(m3/s)
1	1	45	0	0	30.60	2.64	3.67
2	1	60	0	0	35.07	6.37	4.08
3	1	90	0	0	40.63	11.00	4.87
4	1	120	0	0	44.94	14.35	6.41
5	1	180	0	0	51.65	19.28	8.11
6	1	270	0	0	59.26	23.76	8.93
7	2	45	0	0	38.81	10.27	6.10
8	2	60	0	0	44.29	15.17	8.21
9	2	90	0	0	51.39	21.37	11.44
10	2	120	0	0	56.89	25.88	13.23
11	2	180	0	0	65.47	32.71	14.83
12	2	270	0	0	75.22	39.10	14.68
13	5	45	0	0	49.81	20.95	13.37
14	5	60	0	0	56.71	27.39	17.12
15	5	90	0	0	66.05	35.88	21.76
16	5	120	0	0	73.34	42.13	23.59
17	5	180	0	0	84.74	51.75	24.74
18	5	270	0	0	97.77	61.33	22.58
#####E	ND_MULT	TIPLE_STORM	_SUMMARY#	######	*########	##############	+###########

### Scenario A 10-100 Year

#####	START_MI	JLTIPLE_STO	ORM_SUMMA	RY#####	*#########	*****	#############	2
STORM	BI	JRST	EVEN	IT	RAINFALL	EXCESS	PEAK	
	ARI	DURATION		RATION		RAINFALL	DISCHARGE	
	(year)	(minutes)	(year) (n	inutes)	(mm)	(mm)	(m3/s)	
1	10	45	0	0	56.60	27.67	18.72	
2	10	60	0	0	64.36	35.00	23.31	
3	10	90	0	0	75.12	44.84	28.57	
4	10	120	0	0	83.55	52.26	30.53	
5	10	180	0	0	96.76	63.62	30.98	
6	20	45	0	0	65.76	36.75	26.58	
7	20	60	0	0	74.70	45.30	32.15	
8	20	90	0	0	87.35	56.95	38.08	
	20	120	0	0	97.28	65.87	40.13	
10	20	180	0	0	112.87	79.54	40.50	
11	50	45	0	0	78.21	49.16	38.19	
12	50	60	0	0	88.73	59.22	44.83	
13	50	90	0	0	103.98	73.47	51.75	
14	50	120	0	0	115.98	84.42	53.36	
15	50	180	0	0	134.87	101.34	51.47	
16	100	45	0	0	88.04	58.95	47.86	
17	100	60	0	0	99.79	70.24	55.30	
18	100	90	0	0	117.12	86.57	62.70	
19	100	120	0	0	130.77	99.13	64.01	
20	100	180	0	0	152.30	118.61	61.78	
#####E	END_MULT	TIPLE_STORM	_SUMMARY	#######	<i>+</i> ####################################	###########	######################################	1

### Scenario B 1-5 Year

			DI CIMMAD	~#####	****	##########	############ PEAK
#####5	START_MU	LTIPLE_SIC	KIN_SUMMAR		RAINFALL	EXCESS	PEAK
STORM	BL	JRST	EVENT	ATION	KATIN ALL	RAINFALL	DISCHARGE
	ARI	DURATION	ARI DUR	ALTON	(mm)	(mm)	(m3/s)
	(year)	(minutes)	(year) (mi	nuces	30.60	4.08	7.22
1	1	45	0	0	35.07	7.85	8.02
2	1	60	0	ŏ	40.63	12.53	7.21
3	1	90	0	0		15.93	6.91
4	1	120	0	0	44.94	20.95	8.29
5	1	180	0	0	51.65		9.19
6	1	270	0	0	59.26	25.59	9.74
7	2	45	0	0	38.81	11.74	11.69
8	2	60	0	0	44.29	16.67	11.91
9	2	90	0	0	51.39	22.92	13.37
10	5	120	0	0	56.89	27.48	14.96
11	5	180	0	0	65.47	34.40	
12	5	270	0	0	75.22	40.96	14.96
13	5	45	0	0	49.81	22.44	16.84
	2	60	0	0	56.71	28.90	19.88
14	2	90	ŏ	0	66.05	37.44	22.03
15		120	Õ	0	73.34	43.74	23.75
16	2	180	ŏ	0	84.74	53.46	24.74
17	-	270	Õ	Õ	97.77	63.21	22.91
18		TIPLE_STOR	M SIMMADY	######		##########	######################################
<b>养养养养</b>	FEND_MOL	ITLEE 2101	G-1 - 2 OL-11-12414 1				

### Scenario B 10-100 Year

			SOLL CLIMANAD	~ 14 14 14 14 14 A	****	*****	****
#####	START_MU	LTIPLE_SIC	JKM_SUMMAK	1	RAINFALL	EXCESS	############ PEAK
STORM	BU	IRST	EVENI		KAINFALL	RAINFALL	DISCHARGE
	ARI	DURATION	ARI DUR	ATION	(>	KATINFALL	(m3/s)
	(year)	(minutes)	(year) (mi	nutes)	(mm)	(mm)	22.16
1	10	45	0	0	56.60	29.16	
5	10	60	0	0	64.36	36.52	25.78
2		90	Ö	0	75.12	46.40	28.73
3	10		ŏ	0	83.55	53.87	30.59
4	10	120	ŏ	ŏ	96.76	65.33	31.01
5	10	180		ŏ	65.76	38.25	29.99
6	20	45	0	100	74.70	46.82	34.39
7	20	60	U	0		58.52	38.13
8	20	90	0	0	87.35	67.49	40.05
9	20	120	0	0	97.28		40.50
10	20	180	0	0	112.87	81.26	
11	50		0	0	78.21	50.66	41.53
	50		0	0	88.73	60.74	46.14
12			Ö	0	103.98	75.04	51.77
13	50		ő	Õ	115.98	86.05	53.29
14	50		ő	ŏ	134.87	103.07	51.46
15	50			ŏ	88.04	60.45	51.20
16	100		0	0	99.79	71.77	56.56
17	100		O	0		88.14	62.60
18	100	90	0	0	117.12		63.82
19	100	120	0	0	130.77	100.76	61.67
20			0	0	152.30	120.35	**************************************
****	HEND MIII	TTPLE STOL	RM_SUMMARY	######	<i>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</i>	*##########	##############
THITT	TEIND_NOE						



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### Appendix C:

Manning's Calculations

Weir and Culvert Flow Calculations

H:\B13\300-349\B13313.W\Stormwater\[B13313.W Manning's Calcs.xls]Section 3 (5023 ds) 19/12/2013 Filename:

Date:

By: AH

Manning's calculation as per Equation 4.2.3 of Australian Rainfall and Runoff (1987)

### **Cunningham Highway**

ROSS SEC	TION DETAILS	ŝ			Q100			Q50	n x wA
POINT	СН	Z	n	wA	wP	nxwA	wA	wP	II X WA
1 2 3 4 5	0 4.8 8.1 8.124	1.2 0 0 1.2	0.060 0.060 0.030 0.030	1.62 2.97 0.01	3.71 3.30 0.90	0.10 0.09 0.00	1.62 2.97 0.01	3.71 3.30 0.90	0.10 0.09 0.00
5	s		TOTAL	wA 4.5981	wP 7.910975	n x wA 0.186543	wA 4.5981	wP 7.910975	n x wA 0.18654
	0.01			R 0.581231	n 0.041	Q 7.89	R 0.581231	n 0.041	Q 7.89
			523 Flow		6.93			1.97	

0.9 0.9 WSL 7.89 7.89 1.72 Calculated by Manning's Equation Vel (m/s) 1.72 - Existing Surface 1.4 ----- Q100 -··- Q50 1.2 1 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0 8 4 3 2 0

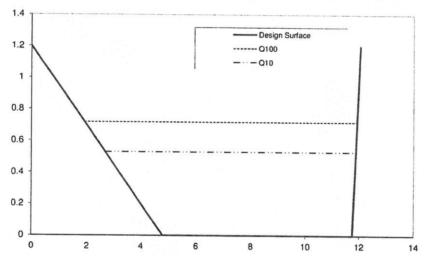
Filename: H:\B13\300-349\B13313.W\Stormwater\{B13313.W Manning's Calcs.xls}Section1 INT (5023 ds) (140227)
Date: 13/03/2014
By: AH

Manning's calculation as per Equation 4.2.3 of Australian Rainfall and Runoff (1987)

### SECTION 1 - INTERIM

	CTION DETAIL				Q100			Q10	
POINT	СН	Z	n	wA	wP	n x wA	wA	wP	n x wA
1	0	1.2							
2	4.8	0	0.040	1.04	2.97	0.04	0.56	2.19	0.02
3	11.75	0	0.050	5.00	6.95	0.25	3.68	6.95	0.18
4	12.05	1.2	0.040	0.06	0.74	0.00	0.04	0.55	0.00
	s	1	OTAL	wA 6.1056	wP 10.6608	n x wA 0.294264	wA 4.280413	wP 9.681557	n x wA 0.208052
l	0.01			R 0.572715	n 0.048	Q 8.74	R 0.44212	n 0.049	Q 5.11
			502 Flow		8.4	100		4.9	

WSL 0.72 0.53 Calculated by Manning's Equation Vel (m/s) 5.1 1.43 1.19



Filename: H:\B13\300-349\B13313.W\Stormwater\[B13313.W Manning's Calcs.xls]Section1 ULT (5023 ds) (140227) 13/03/2014

AH

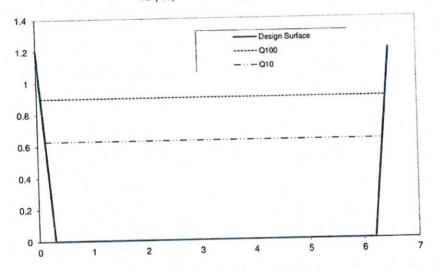
By:

Manning's calculation as per Equation 4.2.3 of Australian Rainfall and Runoff (1987)

### SECTION 1 - ULTIMATE

ROSS SECTION DETA	IS			Q100			Q10	
POINT CH	Z	n	wA	wP	n x wA	wA	wP	nxwA
1 0 2 0.3 3 6.2 4 6.5	1.2 0 0	0.040 0.050 0.040	0.10 5.31 0.10	0.93 5.90 0.93	0.00 0.27 0.00	0.05 3.72 0.05	0.65 5.90 0.65	0.00 0.19 0.00
S		TOTAL	wA 5.5125	wP 7.755398	n x wA 0.2736	wA 3.816225	wP 7.198778	n x wA 0.18981 Q
0.01			0.710795	n 0. <b>05</b> 0	Q 8.85	0.530121	0.050	5.03

0.63 0.90 WSL 5.0 1.32 8.8 1.60 Calculated by Manning's Equation



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Date:

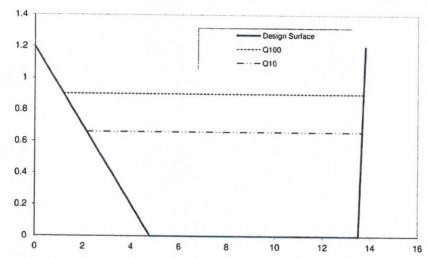
Ву:

Manning's calculation as per Equation 4.2.3 of Australian Rainfall and Runoff (1987)

### **SECTION 2**

	CTION DETAIL	_S			Q100		T	Q10	
POINT	СН	Z	n	wA	wP	n x wA	wA	wP	nxwA
1	0	1.2							
2	4.8	0	0.040	1.62	3.71	0.06	0.87	2.72	0.03
3	8	0	0.040	2.88	3.20	0.12	2.11	3.20	0.08
4	13.5	0	0.040	4.95	5.50	0.20	3.63	5.50	0.15
5	13.8	1.2	0.040	0.10	0.93	0.00	0.05	0.68	0.00
	s	1	OTAL	wA 9.55125	wP 13.33849	n x wA 0.38205	wA 6.66765	wP 12.10156	n x wA 0.266706
B	0.005			R 0.716067	n 0.040	Q 13.51	R 0.550974	n 0.040	Q 7.92
			502 Flow	1	12.7			7.7	

WSL 0.90 0.66 Calculated by Manning's Equation 13.5 7.9 Vel (m/s) 1.4 1.2



SOMERSET CONNECTION ROAD - CULVERT FLOW CALCULATIONS Scenario A - No Blockage
Scenario A - No Blockage
Florenme: H3813300-349813313.W/Slormwater/[B13313.W/WBNM Resulfs.uks/)Somerset Cnct Rd Cul (Scen B 50
Florenme: H381320013
Florenme: H381

Somerset Road Culverts

wA (m2) V (m's) V.D (m26) 0.47 0.33 0.01 3.05 0.61 0.08 0.93 0.51 0.05
--

SOMERSET CONNECTION ROAD - CULVERT FLOW CALCULATIONS Scenario A - 50% Blockage
Filename H181300-349813313.Wislomwater[B13313.W WRNM Results.xix|Somered Crict Rd Cd (Scen B 50
Date: 19122013
By: AH

Somerset Road Culverts

100 Y ARI WSL (m)	Pipe Details	TW (m)	H(m)	L (m) No. Cells	Dia (m)	A (m2)	DISE DISE		ke n (m/s2)	(apail B	Q Inlet (m3/s) Q Outlet (m3/s)	Pipe Flow (m3/s)		Box Details	L (m)	Width Width	Height (m) No.	4.000	K K	Invert Level (R.L.)		Roy Intel Flow (m3/c)	Box Outlet Flow (m3/s)	Box Flow (m3/s)	Weir Flow (m3/s)	Results Total Flow (m3/s) Actual Flow (m3/s)
18.58		18.58	18.58			0.000			984	0.0		0.00			23	17.88	0.60		1.080	17.28		700	9.70	8.84	10.31	19.15
		- 0	0	4 K	9	7	<b>&amp;</b> 0	01	= 5	5 5	4 t	16	81	202	55	8 8	8 8	27	2 28	30	3 23 23	888	8 8	888	4 4 3	- 4 4 4
	Weir Details Chainage	19 250	40.921	62.721	100.851	118.612	136	0 81			18.8		•	18.7		18.6			18.5		18.4			18.3		18.2
	RL (m)	18.79	18.5	18.35	18.54	18.66	18.75					/	_						_							].
	Weir Coefficient P (m) D (m		12,38	21.80	15.52	5.92							/	/												
	icient D (m)		0.04	0.15	0.19	0.02									/	/										20
	1.67 O (m3/s)		0.165	2.222	2.147	0.028											1	/								
	wA (m2)		0.50	3.38	2.95	0.12											1		/	/						40
	V (m/s)		0.33	0.66	0.73	0.24											1				/	/				8
	wA (m2) V (m/s) V.D (m2/s)			0.10													1					,		/		
																	1							/	7	80
																	1 1		\	\	\	\	_	_		100
															,	\	/									
													,		\											120
											- WSL (m)		\													140
											Road Crest															160

# SOMERSET CONNECTION ROAD - CULVERT FLOW CALCULATIONS Scenario B - No Blockage Figure Halt 3000-34981 3313.W Sormwater(1913313.W WENIM Results.xlsx)Somerset Cnct Rd Cul (Scen B 50 Date: 19172013 By: AH

Somerset Road Culverts

Weir Details Weir Coefficient Chainage RL (m) P (m) D (m)		136 18.75 6.56		14 18.8	17 18 18.7	53 50	22 23 18.6 24 24 25 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	34 35 36 18.3	40 38
1.6/ (m3/s)	0.192 2.330 5.897 2.232	0.000				,			
wA (m2) V (m/s)	0.56 0.34 3,49 0.67 6,56 0.90 3,03 0.74								
V (m/s) V.D (m2/s)	94 0.01 57 0.11 80 0.26 0.014 25 0.01								7
			(w) 7SM =	\	\				120 140

SOMERSET CONNECTION ROAD - CULVERT FLOW CALCULATIONS Scenario B - 50% Blockage
Filename H/813300-349813313.WStormwater/(B13313.W WBNM Results.xtsx)Somerset Crict Rd Cut (Scen B 50
Date: 19122013
By: AH

Wer Coefficient 1.57 (18.53)  Veir Coefficient 1.57 (18.53)  Veir Coefficient 1.57 (18.53)  2.16 (1.01) D (m) O (m3/s) wA (m2) V (m/s) V D (m2s)  2.16 (0.01) 1.231 2.27 0.54 0.06  2.26 (0.28 0.24 4.42 0.28 0.22  2.50 0.01 0.003 0.02 0.14 0.00  2.50 0.01 0.003 0.02 0.14 0.00		is RL(m)	2 19.259 18.64	4 62.721 18.35	6 100.851 18.54	118.612 18.66		11 18.9	12	15 188	1000	19 18.7		17.88	24				17.28 31	33	9.23 3.4			28.43 43 43 0
W.A. O. 11.8  14.9 11.8  21.6 18.53  21.6 18.53  6.83  WA (mc) V (mc) V D (m2c)  0.03 0.22  0.04 0.23  1.33 0.46 0.03  0.02 0.14 0.00  6.0 0.03  6.0 0.14 0.00  6.0 0.		Weir Coefficient P (m) D (m)										1	/	/	/									20
WA O 118 149 11.8 216 18.63 216 18.63 0.02 0.00 0.024 0.00 0.04 0.03 0.14 0.00 0.14 0.00 0.04 0.03		1.67 O (m3/s) wA (n													,	/	/	/						40
0 11.8 18.63 6.633 0 001			0.22	0.54	1.03	0.46	5												/	/	/	,		09
	0																		\	\	\	_	7	
													\	\	\	\	_							

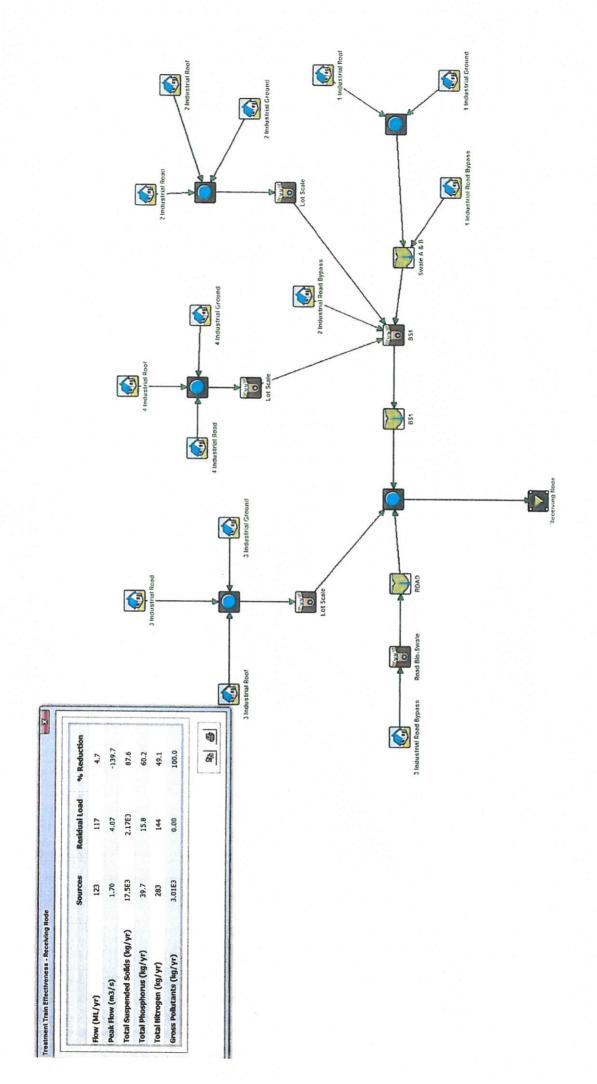


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### Appendix D:

MUSIC Model Layout

**MUSIC Summary** 



€

### Source Node Configuration

	MED.	T Industrial nood opposit	S OF STREET, S		0550	0.666	
Area (ha)	-		1 667	1.665	CCC'D		
Area (ha)	4.155	2.493	7.00.7	1000	0 202755	0.13532	
	4.155	1.491056	0.337691	COOT	2403610	0.53068	
Area Impervious (ha)	0	1.001944	1.324309	0	0.130243	900	
Area Pervious (ha)	0	100	100	100	100	100	
Field Capacity (mm)	100	2002	300	200	200	200	
Parylons Area Infiltration Capacity coefficient - a	200			1	1	-	
And inditination Canadity exponent - b	1	7	-	1	1	1	
Preferences Area Rainfall Threshold (mm/day)	1	P-4	750	250	250	250	
Pacificial Area Soil Storage Capacity (mm)	250	067	30	30	30	30	
Penylous Area Soil Initial Storage (% of Capacity)	30	25	01	10	40	10	
Groundwater Initial Deoth (mm)	10	40		4	4	4	
Anna Darbarde Rate (%)	4	4		2	2	2	
ROWALE DOIN THE COLOR OF THE PARTY	2	2	7		0.4	0.4	
Groundwater Daily Basellow hate (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4		2.42	1.92	
Groundwater Daily Deep Seepage Rate (%)		2.43	1.92	1.3	7.43		
Gramflow Total Suspended Solids Mean (log mg/L)	1.3		0.64	0.44	0.44	0.44	
Storming Control Collide Standard Deviation (log mg/L)	0.44	0.44			Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic
MINOW LOAd Supported Supported to the support of th	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic		0	
Stormflow Total Suspended Solids Estimation Method		0	0	0			
Stormflow Total Suspended Solids Serial Correlation	0	000	65.0-	68.0-	-0.3		
Starmflow Total Phosohorus Mean (log mg/L)	-0.89	£.0.	35.0	0.36	0.36	0.36	
George Apur Total Phosphorus Standard Deviation (log mg/L)	0.36	0.35		Charbactic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic
Stotimon Total Phoenkans Edimation Method	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	0		0	
Stormilow Lotal Friesdenia Correlation	0	0	0	35.0	0.25	0.25	
milow fold Filospirates Series and Pilospirates	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.23		0.32	
Stormflow Total Nitrogen Mean (108 11874)	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.52			

# Source Node Configuration Cont.

Carlo len. 1 Shigh stall Rail	3 Styderstral Reads	1. Sindurpris Grayma	# Industrial Fool	4 Industrial Road	of Industrial Secure	2 deductorial Road Buyons	S. Stricker of Robert Springer
Total Area (ha)	0.819	1.386	1.63	876.0	0.652	0.66	1.26
Area Impervious (ha)	0.489841	0.281612	1.63	0.584939	0.132476	0.394744	0.753602
Area Pervious (ha)	0.329159	1.104388	0	0.393061	0.519524	0.265256	0.506398
Field Capacity (mm)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pervious Area Infiltration Capacity coefficient - a	200	300	200	300	200	200	200
Pervious Area Infiltration Capacity exponent - b	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Impervious Area Rainfall Threshold (mm/day)	-	1		1	-		1
Pervious Area Soil Storage Capacity (mm)	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Pervious Area Soil Initial Storage (% of Capacity)	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Groundwater Initial Depth (mm)	40	10	10	40	10	40	40
Groundwater Daily Recharge Rate (%)	4	4	4	7	7	4	4
Groundwater Daily Baseflow Rate (%)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Groundwater Daily Deep Seepage Rate (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Stormflow Total Suspended Solids Mean (log mg/L)	2.43	1.92	1.3	2.43	1.92	2.43	2.43
Stormflow Total Suspended Solids Standard Deviation (log mg/L)	0.44	0,44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
Stormflow Total Suspended Solids Estimation Method	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic
Stormflow Total Suspended Solids Serial Correlation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stormflow Total Phosphorus Mean (log mg/L)	.0.3	65'0-	.0.89	£.0-	-0.59	-0.3	.0.3
Stormflow Total Phosphorus Standard Deviation (log mg/L)	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Stormflow Total Phosphorus Estimation Method	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic	Stochastic
Stormflow Total Phosphorus Serial Correlation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stormflow Total Nitrogen Mean (log mg/L)	0,25	0.25	0.25	0.25	97.0	0.25	0.25
Stormflow Total Nitrogen Standard Deviation (log mg/L)	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
							And the contract of the contra

# **Treatment Node Configuration**

Cocation	BS1	851	LOT XBIE	のは、日本の	にはいるのか	THE PERSON NAMED IN	The state of the s		Swale	OR PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE
I o. Bow hypass rate (rum/sec)	0	0.087	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0
H-flow bypass rate (cum/sec)	100		100	100	100	100	100		1000	
Area (cam)	069		400	490	850	2035	130		200	
Frenched detention depth (m)	0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0	0.8
Overflow weir width (m)	156		80	86	170	203.5	13		4	
Mair Crafficiant	1.7		1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7		1.7	
	•	01		3	3	3	3	10	3	10
Number of CSTR Cells	,		0000	0008	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
Total Suspended Solids - k (m/yr)	8000	8000	8000	2008					95	20
Total Suspended Solids - C* (mg/L)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	02	07	0003
Total Phosphorus - k (m/yr)	0009	0009	0009	0009	0009	0009	0009	0009	0009	2000
10-140	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Total Phosphorus - C. (mg/L)						85	905	200	200	800
Total Nitrogen - k (m/yr)	200	200	200	200	8					14
Total Nitrogen - C* (mg/L)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4		
Eller area (cam)	069		400	490	850	2035	130		200	
Filter depth (m)	0.4		9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0		0.4	
Filter Median Particle Diameter (mm)										
mm/hr	200		200	200	200	200	200		700	

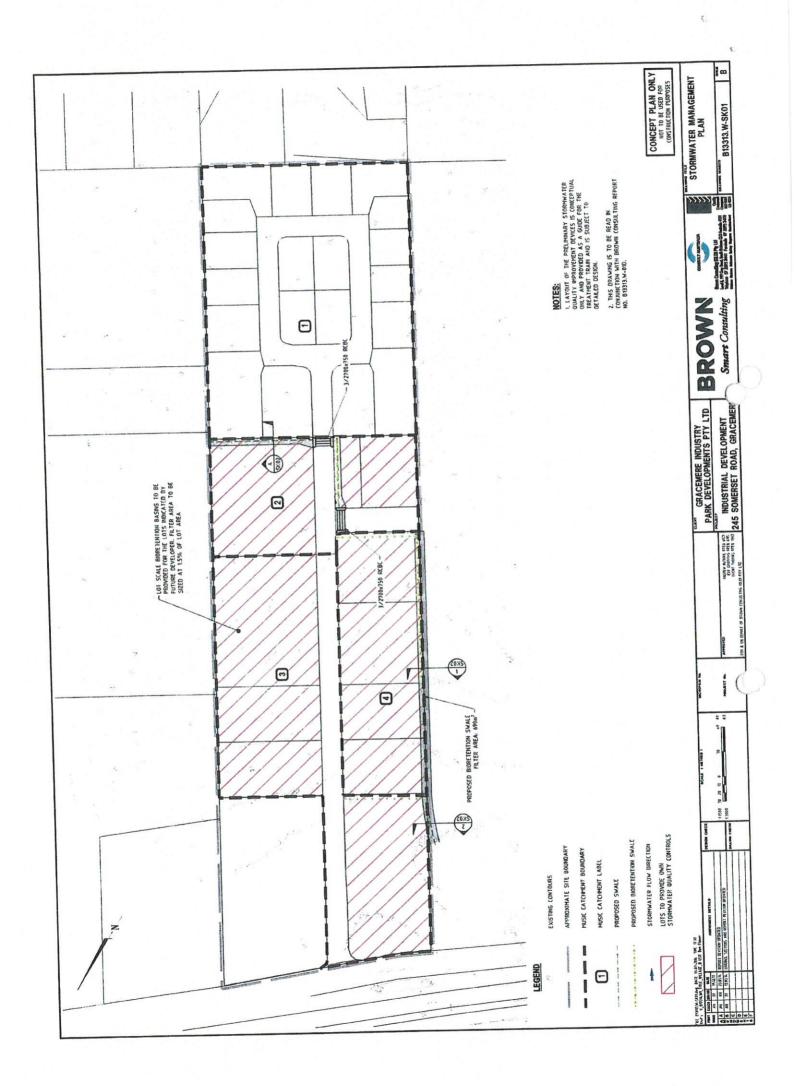


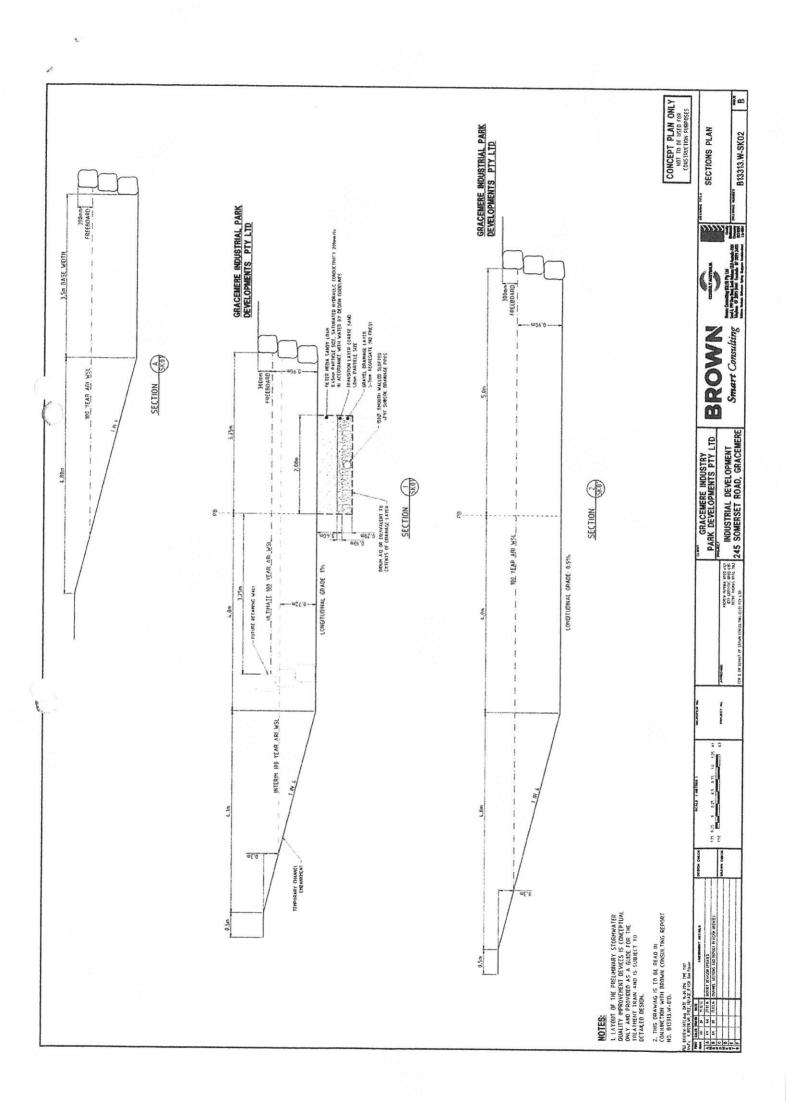
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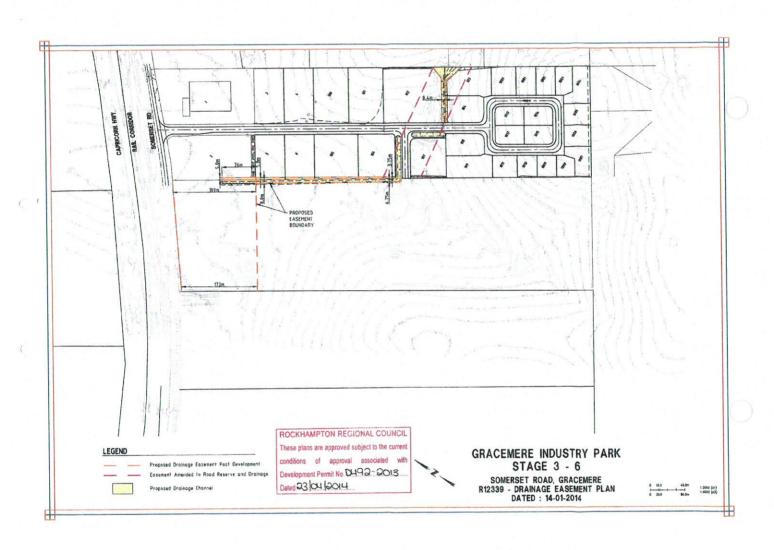
### Appendix E:

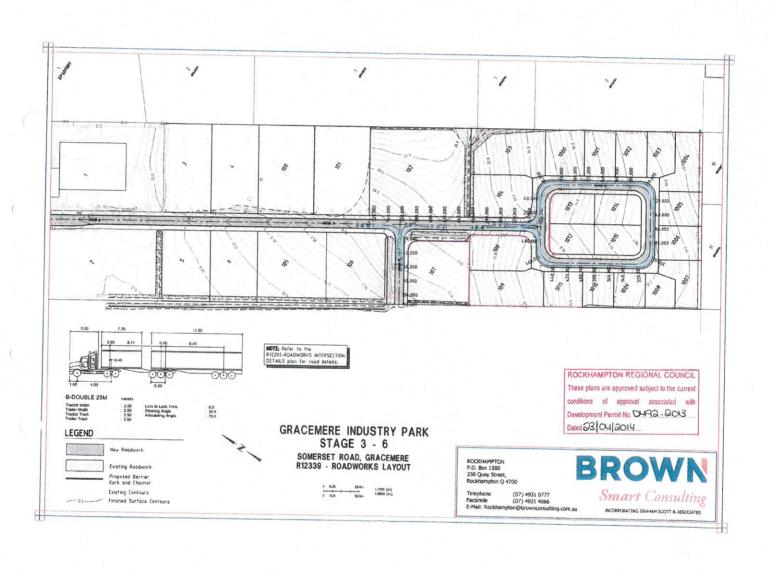
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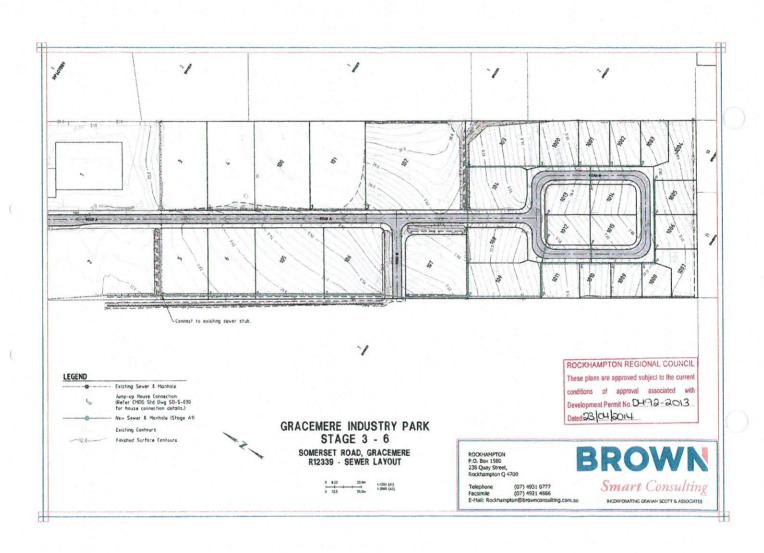
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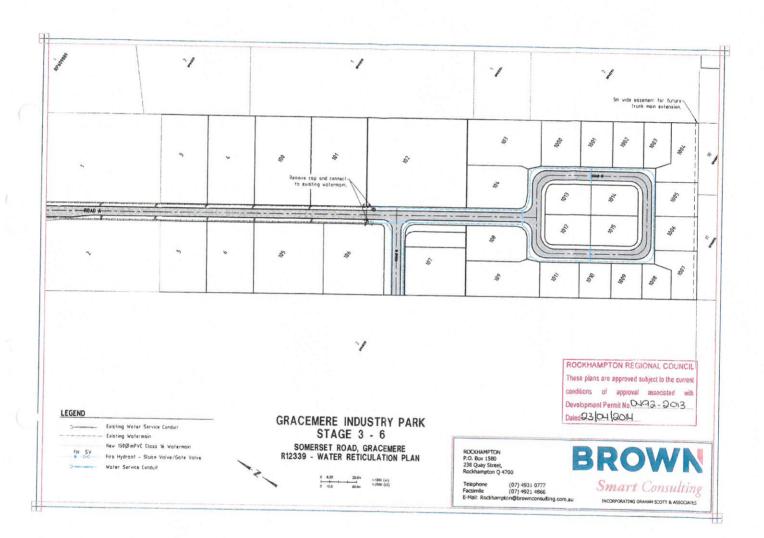












### APPENDIX P Q100 INUNDATION PLANS

### aurecon

Velocity Vector
- represents velocity at time
of peak water level 0.2m (AHD) Peak Water Surface Elevation Contour TUFLOW Model Extents Inundation Extents

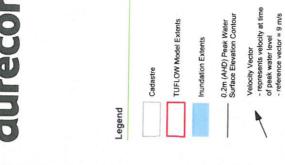
This mapping considers local catchine No consideration of Neerkol Creek or Booding has been made.

Date: 31/03/2012

1000 (m)

Scale 1:20 000 (m) (@ A3 size)

Gracemere Catchments Flood Study

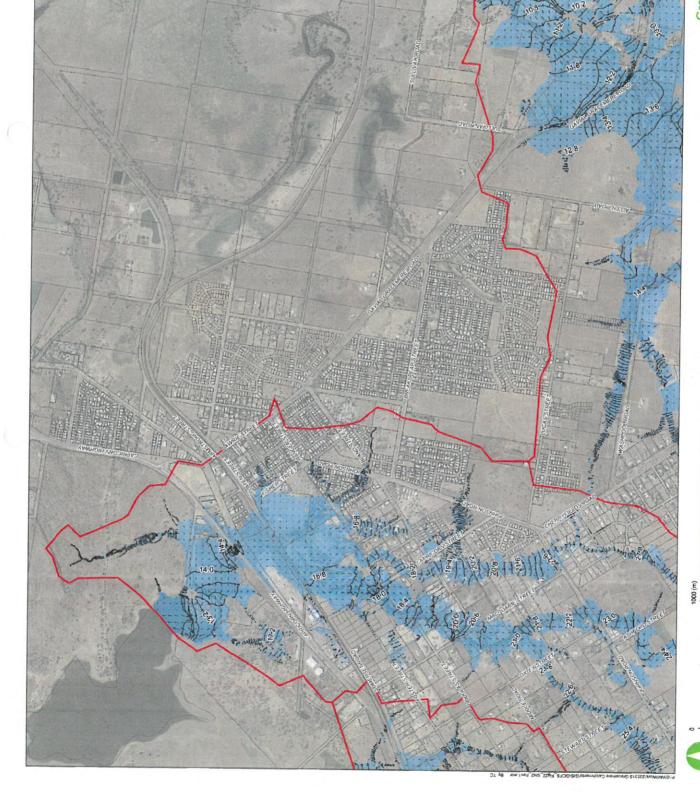


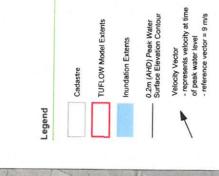
Date: 31/03/2012

Gracemere Catchments Flood Study

Figure 22: Sheet 2 - 100 Year ARI Inundation Extents, Peak Water Surface Elevations and Velocities

Scale 1:20 000 (m) (@ A3 size)





vibrates;

1. This map must not be used without consideration of or reference to, the Explanatory Notice and Eschains which are provided on the Gracemere Calchinents Study Figure 25s one to understand the important infinitions and conditions on such use.

This mapping considers local catchment flooring or No consideration of Neering Creek or Padge e Lay flooding lass been made.

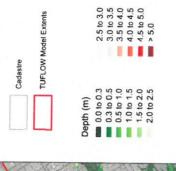
 This mapping shows inundation within the Gacenie Cardiments Flood Study TUELOW model eletents or Flood invitation continues beyond the downstream catents of his mapping.

Date: 31/03/2012

Gracemere Catchments Flood Study

Figure 22: Sheet 3 - 100 Year ARI Inundation Extents, Peak Water Surface Elevations and Velocities

Scale 1:20 000 (m) (@ A3 size)



Scale 1:20 000 (m) (@ A3 size)

Date: 31/03/2012

2.5 to 3.0 3.0 to 3.5 3.5 to 4.0 4.0 to 4.5 1.5 to 5.0 0.0 to 0.3 0.3 to 0.5 0.5 to 1.0 1.0 to 1.5 1.5 to 2.0 2.0 to 2.5

This mapping considers local catchment flooding on No consideration of Neerkol Creek or Padgo e Lag-flooding has been made.

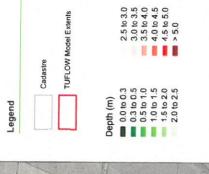
This mapping shows inundation within the Gracem Catchinents Flood Study TUFLOW model extents. Flood inundation confinities beyond the down stream extents of this mapping.

Date: 31/03/2012

Figure 23: Sheet 2 - 100 Year ARI Peak Depths Gracemere Catchments Flood Study

Scale 1:20 000 (m) (@ A3 size)

1000 (m)



This mapping considers local catchment flood No consideration of Neerkol Creek or Padgor flooding has been made.

Date: 31/03/2012

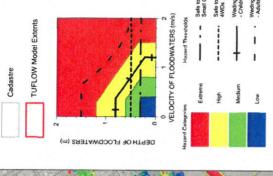
Gracemere Catchments Flood Study

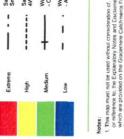
Figure 23: Sheet 3 - 100 Year ARI Peak Depths

Scale 1:20 000 (m) (@ A3 size)

1000 (m)

Legend



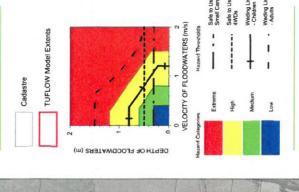


Scale 1:20 000 (m) (@ A3 size)

Gracemere Catchments Flood Study Figure 24: Sheet 1 - 100 Year ARI Peak Hazards

Date: 31/03/2012

Pegend



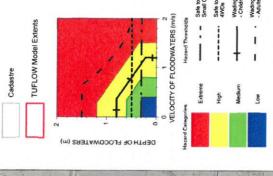


Date: 31/03/2012

Gracemere Catchments Flood Study

Scale 1:20 000 (m) (@ A3 size)

Figure 24: Sheet 2 - 100 Year ARI Peak Hazards





Scale 1:20 000 (m) (@ A3 size)

Legend

Date: 31/03/2012

# APPENDIX R WATER NETWORK ANALYSIS

# **ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL**

#### **APPROVED PLANS**

These plans are approved subject to the current conditions of approval associated with

**Development Permit No.: D/55-2015** 

Dated: 12 November 2018



Rockhampton Office 232 Bolsover St, Rockhampton

Gracemere Office 1 Ranger St. Gracemere Mount Morgan Office 32 Hall St, Mount Morgan

DATE	13/07/15
INITIALS	SU
JOB NO.	R14205
FILED	

13 July 2015

Our Ref: Enquiries:

1335

Peter Wheelhouse Telephone: 1300 22 55 77

Fax:

1300 22 55 79

Email:

peter.wheelhouse@rrc.qld.gov.au

Ron and Tracey Bowes C/- Calibre Consulting PO Box 1580 **ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700** 

ATTENTION: Ken Laughton

Dear Ken

## WATER NETWORK ANALYSIS **ZEBRA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE STAGES 1 to 10**

I refer to your request for the above work; please find enclosed the water network analysis.

An invoice in the amount \$1,476.00 will be forwarded in the near future.

Should you have any queries or require any further information please contact Peter Wheelhouse on telephone number 4936 8403.

Yours sincerely

Martin Crow Manager Engineering

Regional Services

Enc Water Network Analysis Report

## Water Network Analysis

Client:

Ron and Tracey Bowes

Address:

C/- Calibre Consulting

PO Box 1580

**ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700** 

Site Address: Lot2 SP259555

265 Somerset Road GRACEMERE, 4702

### **Description of Analysis:**

Investigate the capacity of the water reticulation network to accommodate the proposed 10 Stages of the Zebra Industrial Estate subdivision. The proposed stages are comprised of 53 industrial allotments of various sizes ranging from 0.14ha to 1.29ha located off Somerset Road, Gracemere, as detailed in the attached staging plan and preliminary water reticulation layout prepared by Calibre Consulting.

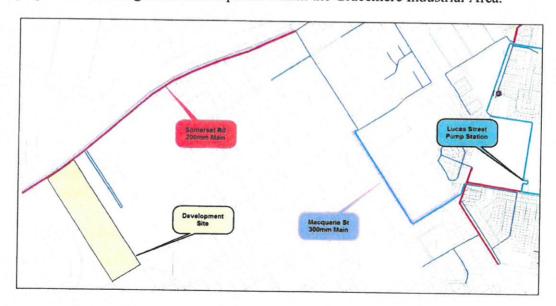
Refer Attachment A

Staging Plan

#### **Network Analysis**

#### Existing Reticulation

The subject site is located at the western extremity of the Lucas Street pump station supply zone. The site is serviced via a 200mm main in Somerset Road. This main is supplemented via a 300mm main in Macquarie St linking Middle road and Cherryfield Road. These two mains were constructed in 2013 with the primary purpose of servicing initial development within the Gracemere Industrial Area.



It is proposed to service the proposed development via 2 x 150mm connections to the 200mm main in Somerset Road. 150mm mains are to be located on either side of the proposed roadways as shown in the attached preliminary water reticulation layout prepared by Calibre Consulting.

#### Refer Attachment B

#### Preliminary Water Reticulation Layout Plan

The Lucas Street pump station is currently in the process of receiving a substantial upgrade that will include new pumps, switchboard and the provision of pipework to accommodate the future duplication of the Lucas St reservoir and delivery main.

These upgrades are scheduled for completion in 2015 and will ensure the Lucas St pump station has sufficient capacity to maintain service over the next fifteen years.

#### Estimated Demands

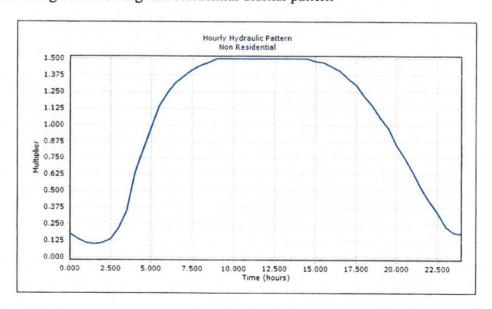
The demands for the proposed development have been calculated based on the following assumptions.

- Industrial Area Design EP 56 EP per ha
- Maximum Day Base Demand per EP = 0.01 L/s

#### Refer Attachment C

#### Base Loading Calculations

Using these assumptions, the base demand has been calculated for the ten proposed development stages and apportioned amongst the respective nodes within the network model using the following non-residential diurnal pattern



#### Fire Fighting

For an industrial development the following fire-fighting requirement is applicable as per the Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines (CMDG).

• Design criteria of 30L/s @ 120kPa residual pressure

#### Scenarios

The following scenarios have been analysed to demonstrate the capacity of the existing and future network to service the proposed development.

Scenario 1 Stages 1 to 5
Scenario 2 Stages 1 to 6
Scenario 3 Stages 1 to 7
Scenario 4 Stages 1 to 10

Scenarios 1 to 3 analyse the existing network and scenario 4 analyses the future network augmentation.

#### Results:

These results are theoretical and based on the use of the water model (WaterGEMs V8i), which has been developed by Council based on the best information available. Errors in the model may occur due to a range of factors. The results should not be taken to represent measured values in the pipe network, as the condition at the time of measuring may be different to those modeled.

#### Refer Attachment D

## Residual Pressure and Fire-Fighting Capacity Results

The maximum pressure to the development site is the same for all scenarios as this occurs during periods of low demand with the Lucas Street pump station hold a constant set point of 550kPa.

Scenario	Residual Pressure (kPa)			
	Residential Demand		Fire Flow	
	Min	Max	@ 30 L/s	
1	570	730	180	
2	564	730	120	
3	558	730	60	
4	480	730	280	

**Summary of Residual Pressure Results** 

#### Discussion:

The analysis shows the existing network only has capacity to service up to the sixth stage. The existing network is unable to provide the minimum fire-fighting capacity of 30L/s at 120kPa for stages 7 to 10.

The 200mm Somerset Road main would need to be at least partially duplicated in order to provide the minimum required fire-fighting capacity.

Priority future trunk infrastructure projects (PFTI's) have been identified in Middle Road (WAT-60) and Stewart St (WAT61).



The Scenario 4 analysis shows the augmentation of these two PFTI projects provides a significant boost to the available fire-fighting capacity of the Somerset road main enabling stages 7 to 10 to be well serviced.

These PFTI projects are currently scheduled for construction in 2021.

#### Recommendations:

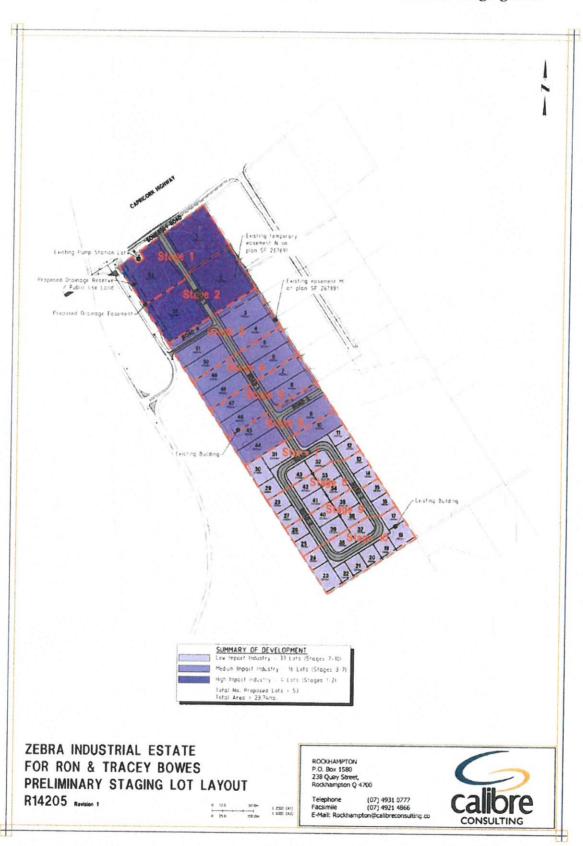
It is recommended that the development be serviced by the proposed two 150mm connections to the 200mm Somerset Road main.

The existing network has capacity to service the first six stages of the proposed development. Stages 7 to 10 would require the augmentation of PFTI projects WAT-60 and WAT-61 in order to receive adequate service.

The two 150mm mains to be located on either side of the proposed roadways are to be interconnected at various locations as indicated in the "Stages 1-10" analysis provided in Attachment D.

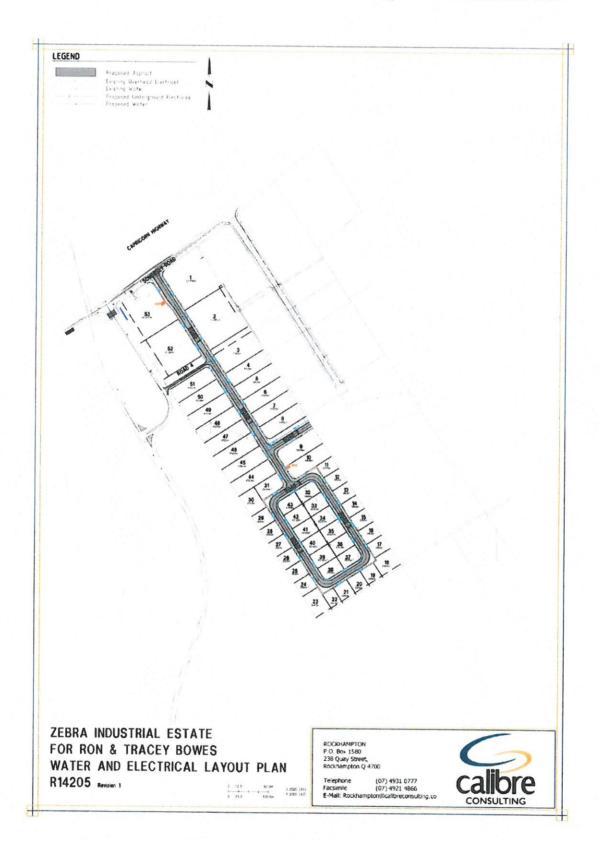
End of Report

# Attachment A Ultimate Staging Plan



#### Attachment B

# **Preliminary Water Reticulation Plan**



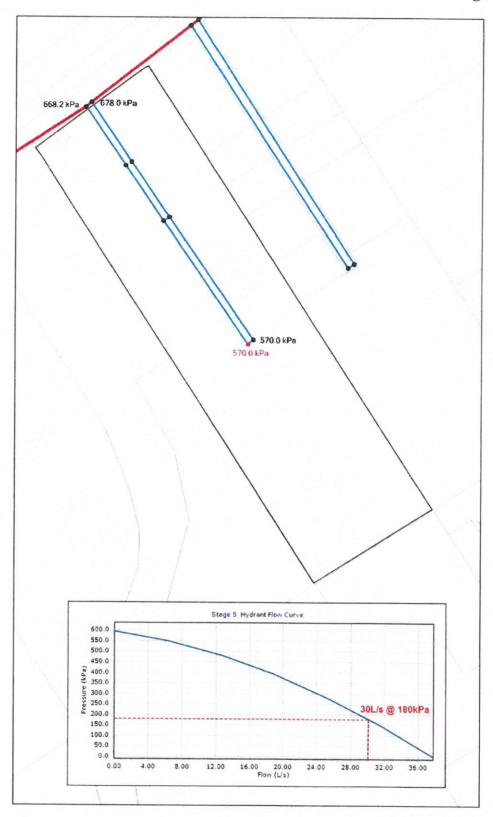
Attachment C

# **Base Loading Calculations**

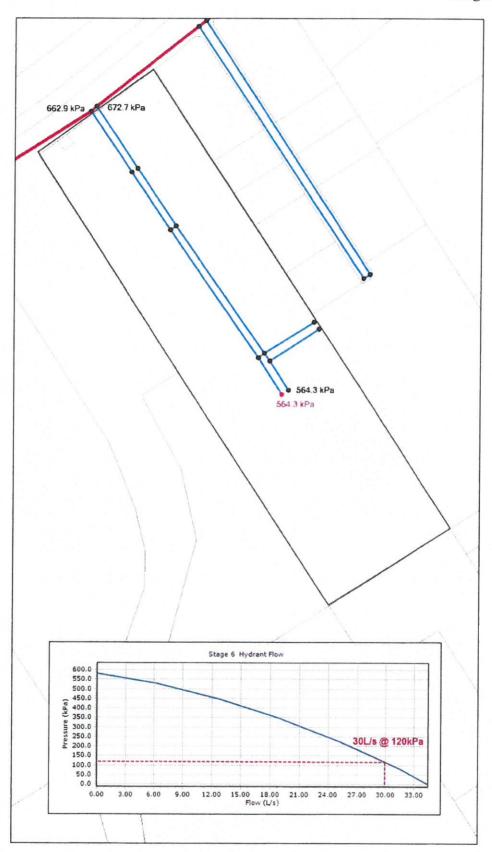
Stage	Lot	(ha)	EP	Base Load
			(56/ha)	(0.01L/s/ep)
1	1	1.30	72.80	0.73
	53	1.20	67.20	0.67
	1 -	1.20	72.00	1.41
2 2 52 52 3 4 50 51		1.30	72.80	0.73
	32	1.20	67.20	0.67
	3	0.79	44.24	0.44
	100	0.45	25.20	0.25
		0.45	25.20	0.25
	51	0.49	27.44	0.27
				1.22
4	5	0.54	30.24	0.30
	6	0.45	25.20	0.25
	48	0.45	25.20	0.25
	49	0.45	25.20	0.25
		-	-	1.06
5	7	0.45	25.20	0.25
	8	0.45	25.20	0.25
	46	0.45	25.20	0.25
	47	0.45	25.20	0.25
6	9	0.51	30.56	1.01
0	44	0.51	28.56 25.20	0.29
	45	0.45	25.20	0.25 0.25
	43	0.43	25.20	0.79
7	10	0.44	24.64	0.25
	11	0.16	8.96	0.09
	12	0.18	10.08	0.10
	29	0.18	10.08	0.10
	31	0.27	15.12	0.15
32 43	32	0.19	10.64	0.11
	43	0.20	11.20	0.11
				0.91
8	13	0.18	10.08	0.10
	14	0.18	10.08	0.10
	27	0.18	10.08	0.10
	33	0.18	10.08 12.32	0.10
	34	0.22	12.32	0.12
	41	0.22	12.32	0.12
	42	0.22	12.32	0.12
			1	0.90
16 25	15	0.18	10.08	0.10
	16	0.18	10.08	0.10
	25	0.18	10.08	0.10
	26	0.18	10.08	0.10
		0.22	12.32	0.12
	77000	0.22	12.32	0.12
	100	0.22	12.32	0.12
	40	0.22	12.32	0.12
10	17	0.18	10.08	0.90
10	18	0.18	15.68	0.16
	19	0.18	10.08	0.10
	20	0.18	10.08	0.10
	21	0.18	10.08	0.10
	22	0.14	7.84	0.08
	23	0.30	16.80	0.17
	24	0.18	10.08	0.10

# Attachment D

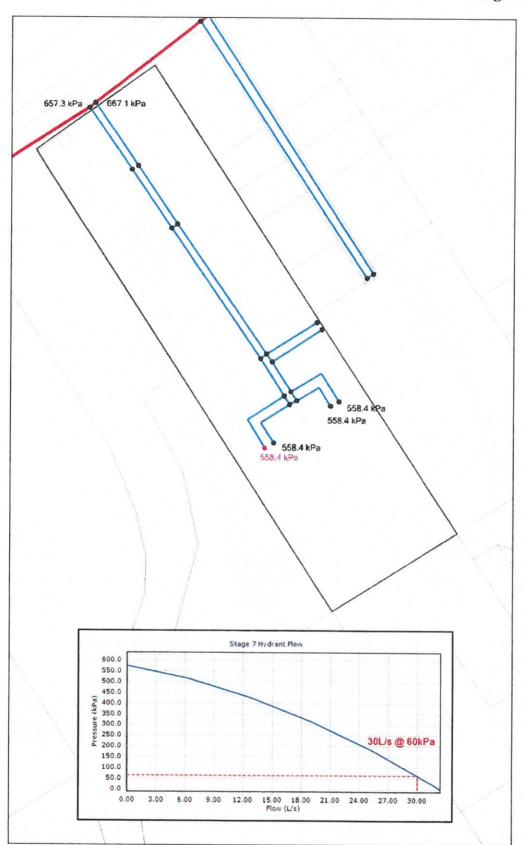
# Stages 1-5



Stages 1-6



Stage 1-7



Stage 1-10

