# **APPENDIX M**

# INFRASTRUCTURE & EARTHWORKS ASSESSMENT REPORT



# Infrastructure Assessment Report



Prepared for

**Global Contracting Solutions** 

Project Paewira, 401 Racecourse Road

Te Awamutu

Prepared by

Terra Group NZ Ltd.

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AUTHOR	Gallagher Cai – Civil	Engineer
REVIEWED	Gary Clarke – Land I	Development Manager
OFFICE OF ORIGIN	Auckland	
TELEPHONE	09 357 3557	
EMAIL	terra@terragroup.co	nz
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# 1 Introduction

Terra Consultants have been engaged by the Global Contracting Solutions to carry out an Earthworks and 3 Waters Infrastructure Assessment Report (IAR) to support a proposed development at 401 Racecourse Road, Te Awamutu.

The subject site is located in the north of the urban area of Te Awamutu, adjacent to the urban area boundary. The subject site comprises the southern lots of title SA44C/676, that is Part 7, DP 20887; Lot 1 DPS 12327 and various part lots which make up the right of way access mouth at the intersection with Racecourse Road.

#### 401 Racecourse Road, Te Awamutu



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401 Racecourse Road, Te Awamutu

# **2** Scope of Assessment

#### 2.1 SCOPE OF WORK

As part of the assessment, the following were carried out:

- A review of the existing topography.
- Design of the proposed project, access, services and site works.
- Calculations of anticipated requirements of water, wastewater and stormwater.

#### 2.2 MATTERS TO BE ASSESSED

This report addresses the following items:

#### Earthworks

Assess the requirements for earthworks, erosion and sediment control.

#### Access

Ensure provision of suitable access to the development.

#### Stormwater

Ensure runoff from the proposed buildings and development can be suitably treated and disposed. Ensure that overland flow is adequately managed on site.

#### Wastewater

Ensure that wastewater generated from the development can be suitably disposed.

Water Supply

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Ensure a suitable supply of water for fire and domestic purposes is available to the development.

#### Utilities

Ensure power and phone services are available to the development.

### 3 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises for the most part a series of terraces which gently cascade down to the Mangapiko Stream which forms the site's southern boundary. The highest parts of the site are those furthest from the stream adjoining the north-eastern boundary; the lowest parts of the site are those adjoining the Stream and the western boundary. As the site is entered from Racecourse Road topography is level and maintains the same form as the properties to the north and south of the right of way. This quickly changes as the accessway opens out onto the site proper with landform splitting between an upper shelf and a lower terrace down to the stream. Further towards the centre of the site upper and lower terraces meld more smoothly to a fairly uniform slope before taking a more defined form to the rear of the site's northern dwelling

The predominant land use across the site is dairy support farming. Dwellings for the current owner and farm staff are located near the north-east boundary on the top terrace. Some minor quarrying for sand and deposition of clean fill has taken place in the east of the site at the base of the steeper terrace scarp. Fill was placed in this location during construction of the nearby wastewater plant

# **4 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL**

A resource consent for land use is being sought for a waste to energy plant within the property, which incorporates recycling and generation of power. The development site is approximately 11ha with the development area approximately 7ha including buildings, access, parking and landscaped areas.

The tasks related to the development consists of the following:

- Earthworks to form the building platforms, access, parking and open space areas.
- Construction of new vehicle crossings, accessways and parking.
- Provision of stormwater drainage for the 10-year stormwater control.
- Provision of wastewater drainage, water supply and utility services.

Consent drawings showing the proposed development civil engineering works are provided in Appendix 3.

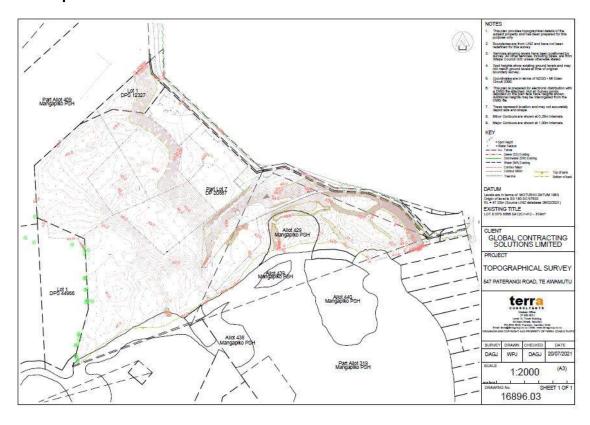
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# 5 EARTHWORKS

### 5.1 SITE FORM AND GEOTECHNICAL.

The existing site access enters from Racecourse Road along the northern boundary where site levels range from RL 48m to RL 49m. The mid site platform has level ground at approx. RL 47.5 and then drops to approx. RL 43 over 20m. The lower existing ground platform runs out approx. 60m/100m at RL 42.5m where it then slopes off to the stream at approx. RL 40m.

#### Site Topo Plan



Geological mapping of the area indicates the site is likely to be underlain by the younger soils of the Piako Subgroup to the south west of the site, and the older soils of the Hinuera Formation to the north east. The Piako Subgroup is described as alluvial and colluvial sand, silt, mud and clay with local gravel and peat beds. The Hinuera Formation is described as cross bedded pumice, sand, silt and gravel with interbedded peat.

A geotechnical investigation report has been prepared by HDGeo. The report details site investigation of the ground conditions, soils structure and comments on land stability in the area.

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The report indicates that the site is geotechnically suitable for the proposed development and engineering fill can be constructed onsite to cater for the proposed development. The existing ground or where modified shall cater for foundations, stabilised batters and mitigation for any anticipated settlement.

The proposed earthworks operation shall be monitored by a suitably qualified geotechnical engineer to confirm the expected ground conditions during excavation and to monitor the placement of fill.

#### 5.2 Proposed Earthworks

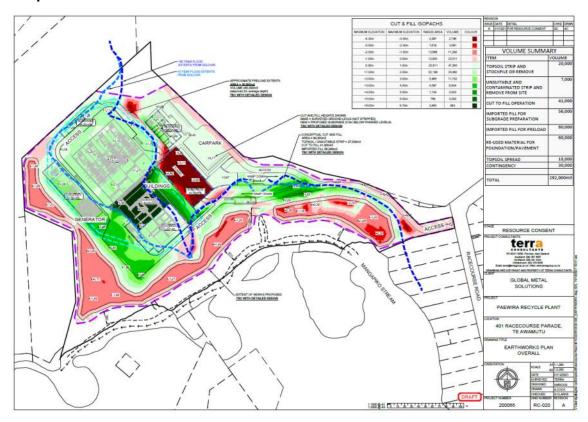
Earthworks are proposed to form the building platforms for the buildings, access and parking and to shape the surrounding grounds. The topsoil will be stripped across the site and stockpiled for reuse or removed from site where it is unsuitable or in excess to the amount required for re-spreading. The earthworks are generally proposed in zones not affected by overland flowpaths, rivers, creeks or wetlands, margins and no significant removal of vegetation is proposed. The geotechnical report investigates soil strength and underlying geotechnical conditions which indicates soils preloading will be required to mitigate settlement for any medium to large depths of fill or significant building loads.

Earthworks operations will commence with stripping and clearing the site. The cut/fill operations will most likely be staged to manage the open exposed areas and minimise risks of silt runoff during periodic rainfall events. The staging will operate around the 3 proposed sediment control ponds as detailed. Earthwork embankments shall be revegetated or mulch sprayed as soon as practical adjacent to the stream edges. Earthwork area shall be controlled with clean water diversion swales to direct adjacent area runoff from entering the site. Dirty water swales shall collect sediment laden stormwater discharge and direct to one of the 3 sediment control ponds for decanting. The proposed sediment control ponds shall cater for the 20-year event storm; the 100-yr event storm shall pass through the ponds and discharge via appropriately sized overflow channels. All discharge to the sediment control pond shall be monitored by a suitably qualified silt and sediment control engineer; a sediment dosing system will be installed to ensure suitable discharge is achieved to comply with the 100mm clarity and visibility sampling methodology.

The earthworks will consist of a cut to fill operation on the site covering approximately 7ha. The volumes are expected to consist of approximately 41,000m³ of cut to fill with onsite materials and 60,000m³ of fill materials required to be imported. Earthworks associated with preloading is approx. 60,000m³ which shall be imported and removed post settlement monitoring. The preload materials are expected to be completely removed from site 12-18 months post placement and upon certification. All materials imported to site shall be certified clean fill only.

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#### **Proposed Earthworks Plan RC-020**



# **Earthworks Summary**

TOTAL EARTHWORKS	292,000m <sup>3</sup>
Contingency	30,000m <sup>3</sup>
Remove unsuitable	9,000m <sup>3</sup>
Topsoil respread	18,000m <sup>3</sup>
Re-use materials(excavations)	60,000m <sup>3</sup>
Import preload materials and remove	e56,000m³
Import Fill to site	56,000m <sup>3</sup>
Cut/Fill on site	41,000m <sup>3</sup>
Strip Topsoil and unsuitable	27,000m <sup>3</sup>
Area of Earthworks	70,000m <sup>2</sup>

**Truck Movements**: The proposed earthworks identify approximately 56,000m³ clean fill will be required to be imported to the site. This is envisaged to be imported via truck and trailer units carrying approximately 15-20m³ per load, requiring approx. 3800 loads over 2.5m months. This equates to approximately 4 trucks loading 2 trips per hr, 10hrs per day over approx. 48 days.

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#### 5.3 EARTHWORKS MANAGEMENT PLANS

A Construction Management Plan and Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as described below will be provided to manage the construction process prior to the commencement of any physical work on the site for review and approval by the Waipa Council Compliance and Monitoring team.

#### 5.3.1 Construction Management Plan (CMP)

This Plan shall include specific details relating to the construction and management of all works and include but not be limited to:

- A construction methodology;
- Specific details relating to avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects, including the effects of vibration during demolition, excavation and other earthworks, construction and management of all works associated with the development;
- A plan of action to remedy any adverse effects which may occur to any adjacent property during construction;
- Confirmation that sufficient equipment, materials and personnel to be available on site to ensure that any necessary measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects will be implemented;
- Measures to be adopted to maintain the site in a tidy condition in terms of disposal/ storage of rubbish, storage and unloading of building materials and similar construction activities;
- Measures for waste management which include designated sites for refuse bins, and for recycling bins for glass, plastic and can storage and collection in accordance with the Council's waste reduction policy;
- Location of workers' conveniences ("Portaloos");
- Dust control measures;
- Location of site hoardings. No hoardings on the site shall contain any advertising materials (whether affixed permanently or otherwise);
- Measures to ensure ongoing access for the properties that use the right of way.
- Temporary traffic management.

#### 5.4 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

An erosion and sediment control plan has been prepared for the proposed earthworks and is shown in drawing RC-027 of the consent drawings in Appendix 3. The proposed controls consist of the following.

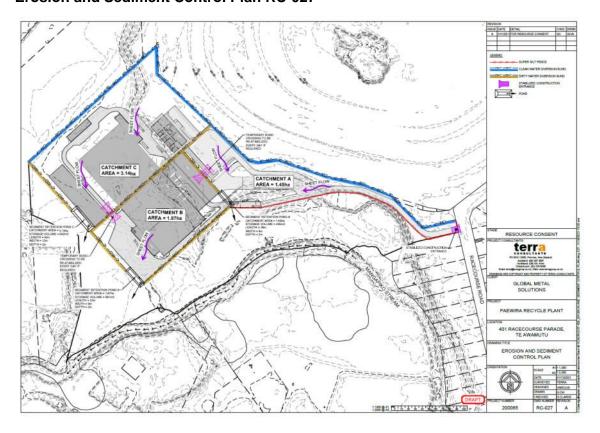
- A stabilised construction entrance will be constructed at the site entrance to minimise sediment being tracked onto the public road and the already completed private way.
- Super silt fences shall be installed along the boundary of the site or earthworks for capturing and filtering any sediment laden runoff.
- Three decanting earth bunds will treat runoff from the northern and eastern sides
  of the site. The decanting earth bund will be constructed with an emergency
  spillway to allow passage of runoff in larger storm events.

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 Dirty water diversion bund will be installed along the boundaries of catchment areas to convey sediment laden runoff to the decanting earth bunds.

The proposed controls are based on best practices and all silt and sediment control works are proposed to be in accordance with established guidelines. The exposed areas are to be either mulched, grassed or replanted upon the completion of works. Mulching of the exposed areas may be undertaken pending the establishment of the grass and plants.

#### **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan RC-027**



# 6 ROADING AND ACCESS

#### 6.1 EXISTING ACCESS AND PROPOSED

Access to the property is currently obtained from Racecourse Road which is categorised as Collector road within the Waipa District Plan.

Main access to the development site is via a proposed 7m wide carriageway to the operational areas of the site including for the recycling building, operations building, and parking. The internal access network consists of 6m-9m loop roads around the main recycling building and these pass out along the main access route. All vehicles will pass through weigh bridge and/or security controls. The facility will operate 24hrs a day, seven day a week, however heavy vehicle deliveries will only occur Monday to Saturday 7am to 5pm, and Sunday and Public Holidays 8am – 5pm. The loop road will cater for all

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heavy delivery trucks, services vehicles and operational/visitor access. The proposed carparking area will cater for operational carparking and also daily visitors. There are 28 staff carparks and 15 visitor carparks together with bus parking.

#### 6.2 Traffic assessment

A separate traffic assessment has been prepared by Commute Traffic Consultants. The report supports the proposed development and internal layout and operations.

### 7 STORMWATER

#### 1. Introduction

The Earthworks Management Plan (EMP) as prepared by Terra details how erosion and sediment controls will be put in place to manage stormwater runoff during construction.

A separate Floodplain Assessment report has been prepared by Golovin Consultants. This document should be referred to for details on flood levels and flows, recommended minimum floor levels, and flood displacement.

The strategy for the remaining stormwater runoff management is discussed in this section and the summary is as follows:

- rainfall runoff from the various roof areas will be stored in tanks/ponds
- retention volume will be used by the facility as the water demands of the activity are high
- detention volume will fluctuate and be located in the upper parts of the storage
- high contaminant internal building wash areas require treatment by a proprietary product and discharging to the wastewater system.
- general access and carpark areas will be treated by water sensitive design measures such as swales and raingardens.
- Swales and check dams will also provide stormwater detention.
- The site will discharge to the stream using existing outfalls to Mangapiko River.

#### 2. EXISTING

Discussion on the pre-development scenario follows:

#### 2.1. Outfalls

There are no public stormwater assets on site. There are two existing discharge points into the Mangapiko River. The outfalls are located along the sites south eastern boundary. These are referenced as location A and B as shown in Figure 1. Other areas of the site sheet flow into the river across the grass bank.

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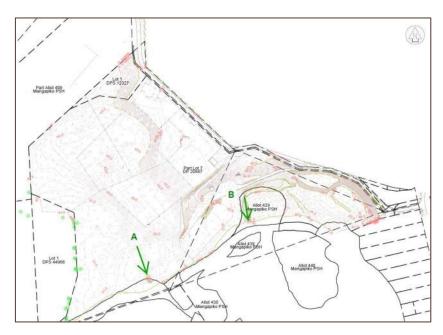


Figure 1: Existing outfall locations marked on topographical survey (Terra completed 20/07/2021 drawing reference 16896.03)

<u>Outfall</u>

This outfall is a 300mm diameter pipe with 39.33mRL invert level. The ground level at the top of the river bank is 40.80mRL. According to Figure 2, this outfall is a pipe extending to the river and the outfall level is likely above the permanent water level.

Outfall E

A swale shape overland flow path outfall with 38.73mRL bottom of bank level. This is assumed to discharge directly into the river at a slightly higher level than the permanent flow level as per Figure 2.

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Figure 2: Existing outfall locations marked on aerial view (2016-2019 Imagery from LINZ)

#### 2.2. Catchment

Main catchment for the river is discussed in the Flood Assessment. Localised catchment is as shown in Figure 3. The site boundary is shown in light blue and the nearby rivers and flow paths dark blue. Red arrows indicate the general stormwater flow direction via sheet flow or shallow surface drains. Outfall A and B are shown for context. The pink line represents a ridge line and separation between high and low lying land. It is assumed the Racecourse catchment is managed on site due to the sloping camber of the tracks and existing private drainage systems.

Generally speaking, the catchment is the entire site boundary shown. The area is 110,000m<sup>2</sup> or 11 hectares.

The ground cover is predominately rural grass cover. Some access roads and buildings exist on site with impervious coverage. These areas have been disregarded for stormwater runoff calculations to calculate the 'greenfield' pre-development scenario flow rates.

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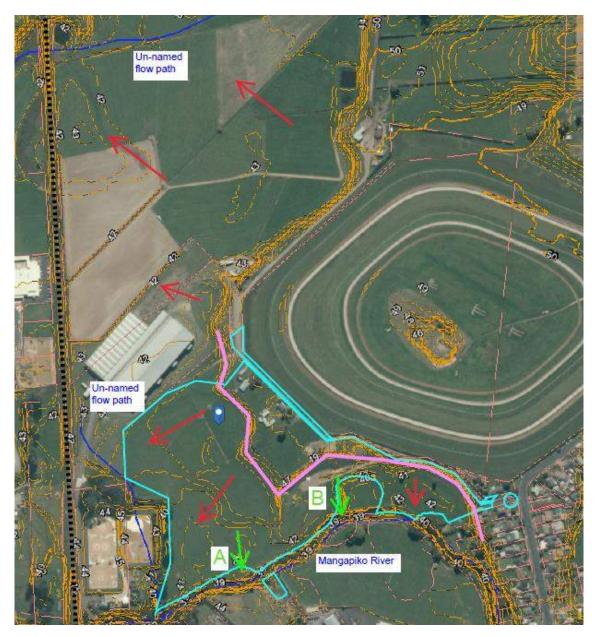


Figure 3: Existing stormwater catchment plan

#### 2.3. Rainfall

As per section 4.2.4.3 of RITS, design rainfall data is to be obtained from HIRDS.

Excerpts from HIRDS are shown in Figure 5. Excluding climate change, the 10 year ARI storm event rainfall depth is 99.7mm over a 24 hour period. For a 10 and 20 minute storm duration, the intensity is 91.8 and 63.1mm/hr respectively.

Rainfall depths (mm) :: Historical Data									
ARI	AEP	10m	20m	30m	1h	2h	6h	12h	24h
1.58	0.633	8.86	12.3	14.7	19.8	26.2	39.2	49.4	61.2
2	0.500	9.75	13.5	16.2	21.7	28.7	42.9	54.0	66.7
5	0.200	12.9	17.8	21.2	28.4	37.3	55.5	69.5	85.6
10	0.100	15.3	21.0	25.1	33.5	43.9	65.0	81.2	99.7

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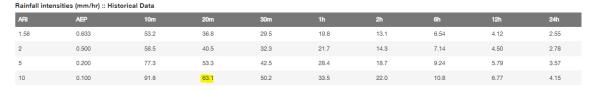


Figure 4: HIRDS rainfall data (no climate change)

As per section 4.2.4.4 of RITS, an increase in rainfall because of the climate change allowance for 2.1°C change is to be allowed for on the 24 hour storm.

HIRDS use various RCP scenarios to model climate change instead of temperature change. It is understood RCP 6.0 scenario most closely relates to the 2.1°C temperature change from the RITS standard.

Excerpts from HIRDS is shown in Figure 5. Including climate change, the 10 year ARI storm event rainfall depth is 113mm over a 24 hour period. For a 10 and 20 minute storm duration, the intensity is 100 and 68.7mm/hr respectively.

ARI	AEP	10m	20m	30m	1h	2h	6h	12h	24h
1.58	0.633	10.6	14.7	17.6	23.7	31.0	45.2	55.9	68.2
2	0.500	11.7	16.2	19.4	26.1	34.1	49.7	61.4	74.5
5	0.200	15.6	21.5	25.7	34.3	44.8	65.0	80.0	96.5
10	0.100	18.6	25.5	30.5	40.7	52.9	76.4	93.8	113
	/ /		04 0050						
	nsities (mm/hr) :: RCF			30m	1h	2h	6h	12h	24h
RI .58	nsities (mm/hr) :: RCF AEP 0.633	96.0 for the period 20 10m 57.5	20m 39.8	<b>30</b> m	<b>1h</b> 21.4	2h 14.1	<b>6h</b> 6.96	<b>12h</b> 4.34	<b>24h</b> 2.67
RI	AEP	10m	20m						
<b>RI</b> 58	<b>AEP</b> 0.633	10m 57.5	<b>20m</b> 39.8	31.8	21.4	14.1	6.96	4.34	2.67
<b>RI</b> .58	<b>AEP</b> 0.633 0.500	10m 57.5 63.4	20m 39.8 43.8	31.8 35.0	21.4 23.5	14.1 15.5	6.96 7.62	4.34 4.76	2.67 2.91

Figure 5: HIRDS rainfall data (with climate change)

#### **2.4. Flows**

As per Table 4-7 from RITS, a 10-year ARI storm event is to be used for industrial developments. Calculations are attached to this report. The pre-development flow leaving the site is 900L/s in a 10 year storm event. This value was obtained using the rational formula with a C value calibrated against the TP108 methodology.

#### 2.5. Volume

Runoff volume was calculated using TP108 methodology and in the pre-development scenario is 6,000m<sup>3</sup>.

#### 3. QUALITY

There are four distinct types of catchment on this project, namely the roof, roading, wash areas, and grass. The extent of each type is as shown in Figure 6. In terms of stormwater runoff quality, a combination of passive and active treatment methods is proposed to ensure the water quality leaving the Site meets the requirements of the Council.

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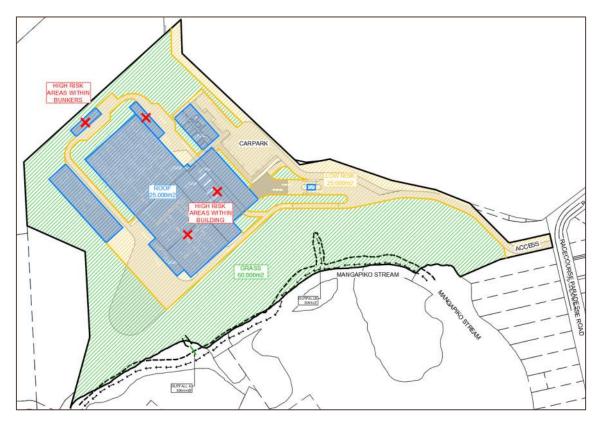


Figure 6: Stormwater treatment areas

Treatment of runoff is described below.

#### 3.1. Roof

The roof catchment occupies 25,000m<sup>2</sup> or 22.7% of the site. This catchment is considered low risk.

The roof catchment of the Site is considered clean. Inert, non-contaminant yielding materials will be used for roof, spouting, and cladding construction (such as tiles or colour steel). No more than  $25m^2$  of exposed unpainted roofing, guttering, or cladding made from galvanised steel (zinc) is allowed. Downpipes are to have leaf separators if trees are present. Therefore, stormwater contamination from roofs will be minimal and additional stormwater treatment will not be required for stormwater runoff from the roof. This clean water will be kept separate from other un-treated water by ensuring that duplicate stormwater pipe systems are proposed. Details are to be confirmed at the building consent stage.

#### 3.2. Roading

The roading catchment occupies 25,000m<sup>2</sup> or 22.7% of the site. This catchment is considered low risk. The general access and carpark areas will be predominately treated by water sensitive design measures such as swales and raingardens.

Due to site and level restrictions, some catchpits and manholes will be required instead of low impact design measures. Depending on the catchment size these are either proposed to have:

gross pollutant traps/sumps, filter bags, and siphon outlets in catchpits

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manholes with cartridge filter systems.

This proposal will prevent the 'first flush' gross pollutants from entering the pipes.

All stormwater management devices are to be installed under supervision of a qualified civil engineer and complying with any manufacturer's specifications.

Details of the proposed stormwater management system are shown on Terra engineering drawing RC-41.

#### 3.3. Wash areas

Areas with higher risk for generating contaminants are proposed within the buildings. The red cross shows these locations on Figure 6. Proprietary products will be selected at the building consent stage to ensure that the discharged water is of acceptable quality. The wash water (once treated) will discharge to the wastewater system and not the stormwater system.

#### 3.4. Grass areas

The balance of the site, some 60,000m<sup>2</sup> or 54.6% will be covered with grass or landscaping. No water quality treatment is required for this area.

#### 4. QUANTITY

The design proposed has considered the post development stormwater runoff flow and volume values for a 10 year rainfall event. The catchments for roof and roading have been considered separately. The proposed grass catchment has been disregarded as there is no increased runoff.

#### 4.1. Roof catchment to pond

Runoff from the generator, reception block, and bunker buildings will be captured in the downpipe and guttering system. This water will be directed to a stormwater pond near the reception block.

#### 4.1. Roof catchment to tank system

Runoff from the main building will be directed to an internal tank system on the lower level of the building and will be available for re-use. This can be considered retention volume. Shortfall in water supply in between periods of rain can be supplemented by town supply.

The daily water usage from the list of water consumption items provided by Lambion Energy is 170m3/day. This can be supplied by the Council system subject to capacity checks on their network.

For commercial viability, it is proposed to provide 5 days of water storage on site. Therefore, 850m<sup>3</sup> of water is proposed to act as retention volume.

#### 4.2. Roading catchment

It is not possible to provide underground stormwater storage for the carparking areas because this would be below the 10 year flood level. Therefore, it is proposed check dams be included in all swales to slow down the water flow. There is 820m of swales proposed.

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The following table describes the pre and post development flows and volumes:

Area	Existing			Proposed				
	Area (m2)	Flow (L/s)	Volume (m3)	Area (m2)	Not mitigated Flow (L/s)	Mitigated Flow (L/s)	Runoff Volume (m3)	Storage volume required (m3)
Grass	110,000	900	6,000	60,000	480	480	N/A	0
Road				25,000	400	300		1,000 [2]
Roof				5,000	100	30		1,000 [3]
(pond)	N/A							
Roof				20,000	420	90		1,000 [4]
(tank)								
Total	110,000	900	6,000	110,000	1,400	900	9,000 [1]	3,000

<sup>[1] –</sup> Runoff volume calculated with TP108 methodology. Difference is 3,000m3

Each catchment will have stormwater management devices that allow stormwater detention during a 10 year storm event. Held water will be released slowly over a 24 hour period by low flow or orifice control. Final details will be supplied as part of a future building consent.

#### 5. FLOOD

Refer to the separate Floodplain Assessment report that has been prepared by Golovin.

#### Summary is:

- Site is near the confluence of Mangapiko River and Mangaohoi River
- Catchment areas are 174km2, and 94km2 respectively
- Runoff co-efficient assumed 0.3 for predominately rural grass coverage
- 100 year storm runoff past site is 236m<sup>3</sup>/s
- 0.3m freeboard recommended
- Minimum FFL 44.60mRL (Moturiki datum 1953)
- 10 year storm extents checked.

The 10 year flood extents are the same as the 100 year flood extents and approximately 1m lower. Therefore, both existing outfalls will be submerged, as will the majority of the site. The detention storage volume proposed will be on the high side of the flooding due to the proposed building level being raised above existing ground.

The underground pipe and swale system will be flooded during this time. Scruffy dome manholes will be placed in strategic locations around the building as overflow points. In this way, when the system becomes overflowed in the 100 year storm a pre-determined overflow point has been established in a safe location with scour protection proposed when needed.

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<sup>[2] -</sup> Road storage provided in swales by including check dams

<sup>[3] -</sup> Pond storage provided near reception building

<sup>[4] -</sup> Roof storage provided in top of water tank storage system

#### 6. DISCHARGE

It is proposed to re-use discharge points A and B.

- 1. Location A will discharge the roof overflow catchment and the western part of the road catchment.
- 2. Location B will discharge the balance of the road catchment.

As described in the above quantity and quality sections, the stormwater runoff leaving the site in the post development scenario has been appropriately treated or attenuated. Runoff leaving the site in a 10 year storm event will not scour the outlet, increase downstream flooding concerns or create any contamination.

### 7. STANDARDS / COMPLIANCE

Design has been carried out with consideration of the following standards:

- Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications (RITS)
- Waipa District Council Development and Subdivision Manual (DSM)

Compliance with some of the relevant town planning / legislation is briefly discussed below. Refer to the Assessment of Environmental Effects for further discussion.

#### 7.1. Waipa District Council

Relevant assessment criteria relating to stormwater from Section 21 follows:

<u>21.1</u>	.1.9 Servicing
(a)	Stormwater disposal will be managed on site in terms of quantity and quality so downstream adverse effects are mitigated.
(d)	Stormwater proposal is fully self contained on site.
<u>21.1</u>	.15.16 Site suitability – general
(b)	No easements are required. Site managed as per comments above.
21.1	.15.17 Site suitability – general
(v)	Low Impact Design (LID) standards are proposed such as rainwater re-use tanks, vegetated swales, and raingardens.
(vi)	Stormwater calculations include climate change allowances.
21.1	.15.20 Infrastructure servicing: stormwater and land drainage
(a)	A private stormwater system is proposed to cater for the required quantity of stormwater over the life of the project. Rainwater re-use water will be treated when used as a potable water source. Contaminants from stormwater runoff will be separated using LID standards to avoid adverse effects on the water borides. Secondary stormwater system management is covered under the separate flood report.

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(b)	An operation and maintenance plan will provided to the property owner. This will be a
	condition of consent and enforced by consent notice. Details will be provided at the building consent stage.
(c)	LID methods used for treatment and transmission.

# 7.2. Waikato Regional Council

Relevant assessment criteria relating to stormwater from Section 8.1 follows:

2.5 Discharges
Consent is sought to discharge stormwater runoff from the site to the river
Maximum volume of stormwater in a 10 year storm event is 9,000m3. Flood waters excluded.
Maximum flow rate in a 10 year storm event is 1,400L/s
Roof water untreated. Driveway water treated with LID measures.
Volume discharged minimised by included stormwater detention tanks.
Contaminant loading will be minimised through the proposed stormwater treatment devices.
Sludge and solid waste generated will be disposed off site in a suitably licensed facility as per the operational and maintenance plan.
Pollutant loads before treatment are expected to be limited to Total Suspended Solids (TSS), organic sediment, and some minor oil/grease.
The treatment proposed will mitigate downstream adverse effects by filtering the stormwater so it is of an acceptable quality with TSS < 20mg/L, Cu < 10 $\mu$ g/L, Zn < 30 $\mu$ g. Water temperature will be < 25°C.
No effects anticipated on the receiving environment.
Point of discharge is outfall a and b on the design drawings.
Contaminant loading will be minimised through the proposed stormwater treatment devices.
Stormwater soakage is not possible and the site is below the road level so connection to the public stormwater system via a gravity pipe is not possible

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### 8 WASTEWATER

#### 8.1 Existing Wastewater Reticulation

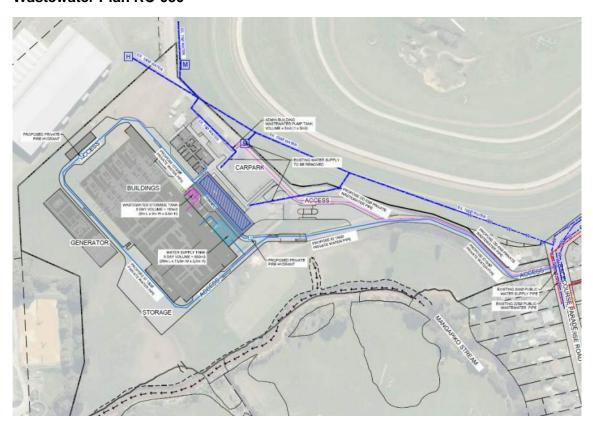
An existing public 225mm diameter public wastewater line runs along Racecourse Road and is considered in both a satisfactory location and of adequate capacity to supply a wastewater connection to service the site for general wastewater discharge.

#### 8.2 Proposed Wastewater Reticulation

The development is proposed to discharge wastewater via 2 separate systems.

1. The Waipa public wastewater pipeline located in Racecourse road will be utilised to cater for the office administration building, daily visitors and any service areas within the recycling building (toilets/handbasins/showers). The daily use by staff and visitors will cater for approx. 60 staff and 30-40 visitors twice daily. The site system to cater for administration/staff flows shall be discharged via a gravity system to a small private low pressure pump/s station. This will then pump daily waste via a low pressure rising main to the public connection point on Racecourse Road.

#### Wastewater Plan RC-050



All wastewater from the recycling process within the recycling building and washdown areas is proposed to be pumped from the building and stored onsite in waste storage tanks, located within a specified tank farm area. The wastewater

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from the recycling building is wastewater that is not considered suitable for the existing Waipa treatment facility. The waste discharge will be removed from the site in sealed trucks and disposed of at a managed waste facility. The daily liquid process waste volume is estimated at 36.7m³ per day plus approx. 120m³ of daily washdown water. This is based on operational flow information provided by plant suppliers Lambion and allowance of 5mm washdown over 50% of inside building area. Onsite storage tanks will cater for a 5 day period of backup storage, min 183m³ and 600m³ respectively.



Project : 01155 - RDF power plant

Customer : GMS Recycling

01155-List of water consumption\_R03a

Estimation of fresh water consumption/ waste water amount

status of: Oct. 11, 2021

	Steam production rate (= total of	f 4 UNITS)	108,7	t/h
	Ope	rating pressure	40	bar a
1. Fresh water demand for				
Feed Water to compensate deaerator vapo			4 704 balls	42.03/-
			1.781 kg/h	
Feed Water to compensate cont. BD losse Feed Water to compensate discont. BD los			1.781 kg/h 19 kg/h	42,8 m³/d 0.5 m³/d
			_	
Feed Water to compensat turbine condens	ate losses		1.247 kg/h	
Feed Water water for SH steam sampling			16 kg/h	
Feed Water for dilution water			31 kg/h	
Feed Water for dilution water			16 kg/h	-
Feed Water to compensate exhaust vapou			534 kg/h	
Demin water to regenerate water treatment	•		48 kg/h	
Demin water for Boiler Feed Water sampling	ng		2 kg/h	
Demin water for boiler water sampling			5 kg/h	
Demin water for saturated steam sampling			5 kg/h	
Demin water for spray water SNCR unit			48 kg/h	
Cooling water for BD tank			1.524 kg/h	
Wet de-asher			0 kg/h	
Total fresh water demand			7.057 kg/h	
Total fresh water demand per year (8280	h) 15 °C		[m³/a]	58435
2. Waste water available for internal usa	ge			
Off water from softening unit (contains natu	ıral Ca & Mg)		941 kg/h	23 m³/d
Off water from Deion unit (contains Na)			1.230 kg/h	29.5 m³/d
from BD tank (continous & intermitted BD 8	(fresh water)		2.592 kg/h	62 m³/d
,	,			
3. Wet de-asher water demand (for 4 boi	ler units)			
demand for flushing furnace wet deasher			322 kg/h	7.7 m³/d
demand for flushing discharge wet deasher			19 kg/h	
demand for continuous wet deasher losses (eva	appration & ash moisture ~30 %)		335 kg/h	
Internally recovered from off water of deion			-676 kg/h	
4. Waste water				per annum (8280h)
from softening unit (contains natural Ca	& Ma) 15 °C	941 ka/h	22,6 m³/d	7.789 m³/a
from Deion unit (contains Na)	15 °C	•	13.3 m³/d	
from BD tank (contains BD & fresh wate				21.464 m³/a
from wet deashers (contains ash)	~25 °C	341 kg/h		2.823 m³/a
non net deasners (contains asi)	25 0	J-1 Kg/II	0,2 11170	2.020 m /a

#### Administration/visitor wastewater discharge

In the scenario of development use, the total discharge is estimated as follows:

Administration staff: PWWF = 60x 65I/day/person x 5(peak) = 19,500 L/day 0.225I/s

Visitor allowance PWWF =  $40 \times 65 \times 0.5 \times 5 = 6{,}500 \text{ L/day}, 0.075 \text{l/s}$ 

Total peak daily flows

0.30 l/s

The post development discharges for the existing public system are considered reasonably within the capacity of the wastewater pipe. Therefore, the proposed development will not cause any adverse effects or overflows to the existing wastewater network.

# 9 WATER SUPPLY

### 9.1 EXISTING SUPPLY

An existing 300mm diameter public reticulated water supply pipe runs along Racecourse Road. The existing public water supply network is considered to have reasonable capacity to serve the proposed development.

#### 9.2 Proposed Supply

A proposed new 150mm dia connection and a bulk water meter will be constructed from the existing public 300mm diameter watermain to service the site as shown on the engineering drawing RC-050. The operational watersupply is based on daily use demand calculations for the plant as provided by the supplier Lambion( refer above). The daily operational demand volume is calculated at approximately 170m³ over 24hrs. Supply continuity provision will be catered for by the provision of onsite backup storage of a minimum of 5 days storage of 850m³. The supply of potable water is considered to be supported by rain water harvesting via the 25,000m² of building roof areas plus as necessary overnight refilling of storage tanks by the public system network. The provision of backup tanks, rain water harvesting and overnight filling is considered more than adequate to mitigate supply requirements. The new private supply pipeline shall be 150mm ID with fire hydrants appropriately spaced to give 90m coverage around the development site. The bulk supply meter is a bypass type to cater for uninterrupted fire flows.

#### 9.3 FIRE SUPPLY

It is expected that the proposed recycling building and administration building will be sprinkler fire structures. As such the buildings will be classified FW7 under SNZ PAS 4509:2008.

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Based on Table 2 - Method for determining firefighting water supply - A FW1 (all external building areas) requires a minimum firefighting water supply of 12.5L/s within a 135m distance of the development with an additional 12.5L/s from within 270m distance. The required flow must be achieved using a maximum of two hydrants operating simultaneously. A minimum of 100kPa residual pressure is required and a recommended maximum of 1050kPa. This classification shall apply to the administration building.

It is proposed to install a fire sprinkler system for the main recycling building plus a new fire hydrant system within the site to meet the firefighting requirements. It is anticipated that the firefighting requirements will be adequate. However, Fire hydrant flow testing will be undertaken at later stage to confirm FW1 and 7 standard has been met.

# 10 UTILITY SERVICES

Power and telecommunication services are available on Racecourse Road plus additionally the new plant will produce electricity to be fed into the local and national network. The power and telecommunication services will be extended into the site to serve all proposed buildings. All overhead power services will be redirected underground.

### 11 CONCLUSIONS

This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the local government and Waipa Plan requirements.

Earthworks management plans are to be in place prior to commencement of site work and these are subject to review and approval by Waipa Council Compliance and Monitoring Team. Relevant activities shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant design guidelines.

Wastewater assessment was carried out in accordance with the Waipa Code of Practice. The Waipa District Council GIS system was used to identify the sewer network in the locality. It was concluded through our assessment that the existing downstream infrastructure has adequate capacity to cater for the effects of the proposed development for operational staff and visitors. An application will be made for connection into the public sewer. All recycling wastewater shall be trucked in sealed tanks to a managed fill facility.

Stormwater management systems have been designed in accordance with general best design principles and the AC Technical Publication GD05 used as a guideline for silt and sediment controls. The onsite management for a 10yr storm event has been designed to attenuate flows to ensure the post development to not affect the river downstream or cause adverse effects.

The New Zealand Fire Service - Fire Fighting Water Supplies Code of Practice SNZ PAS 4509:2008 was used to assess the adequacy of water supply in the locality to service the proposed development. It was determined that there is sufficient flow and pressure in the existing network for potable supply and firefighting requirements supplemented with

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onsite potable water storage tanks, backup supply, rainwater harvesting and overnight refilling.

Other utilities will be connected with approval from the various service providers.

The proposed development is considered from this assessment to have a less than minor effect.

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# **Appendix 1 GIS PLAN**

Document Set ID: 10725645 Version: 1, Version Date: 02/12/2021



COPYRIGHT OF THIS DRAWING IS VESTED IN TERRA CONSULTANTS.

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE FABRICATION OF ANY COMPONENTS.

DO NOT SCALE. FIGURED DIMENSIONS MUST BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALE.

ALL ARCHITECTURAL PLANS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ENGINEERS DETAILS. PLEASE NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT OF ANY ANOMALIES BETWEEN ARCHITECT'S AND CONSULTANTS'

FOR INFO.

 $\textbf{NOTE} : \mathsf{ALL} \; \mathsf{FFL} \text{'S ARE INDICATIVE}.$ 

REV DESCRIPTION

79 GRAFTON ROAD, GRAFTON, AUCKLAND 1010 09 357 3557 WWW.TERRAGROUP.CO.NZ



PROJECT STATUS:

PROJECT PAEWIRA WASTE TO **ENERGY PLANT** 

PROJECT ADDRESS. PAEWIRA – 401 RACECOURCE ROAD, TE AWAMUTU

SHEET FITT E. SITE PLAN

PROJECT ISSUE NOVEMBER 2021

SCALES

1: 1000 at A1

DESIGNE DRAWN CHECKE

PROJECT SHEET 200065 A01-01

Version: 1, Version Date: 02/12/2021

# **Appendix 2 STORMWATER CALCULATION**

Document Set ID: 10725645 Version: 1, Version Date: 02/12/2021



JOB:							
401 Racecourse Road							
SUBJECT:							
Hydraulic Neutrality Calculations							
BY: DATE: JOB NO:							
A.Cook	16/11/21	200065					

# WORKSHEET 1: RUNOFF PARAMETERS AND TIME OF CONCENTRATION - EXISTING CATCHMENT

#### **RUNOFF CURVE NUMBER (CN) AND INITIAL ABSTRACTION (Ia):**

Soil Classification	Cover Description	Reticulated	CN	Area (ha)	CN x A
Waitemata Class C	Urban Grass	No	70	11.0000	770
	Impermeable Areas				0
					0
					0
					0

#### **CATCHMENT SLOPE**

Elevation	h	х	Δх	h	ΔΑ
(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m²)
39	0.0	0			
40	1.0	144	144	0.5	72
42.9	3.9	192	48	2.45	118
43	4.0	419	227	3.95	897
48.5	9.5	444	25	6.75	169
49	10.0	470	26	9.75	254
	0.0		0	0	0
	0.0		0	0	0
		Σ	470	Σ	1509

Slope:	S	1.37%	$(S = 2.A/L^2)$

#### **TIME OF CONCENTRATION**

	<u>Reticulated</u>	<u>Unreticulated</u>
CN (weighted)	0	70
I <sub>a</sub> (weighted)	0.0	5.0 mm
Channelination Footon	0.0	
Channelisation Factor	0.8	0.8
Catchment Length	0.470	<b>0.470</b> km
Catchment Slope	1.37%	1.37% %
Runoff Factor	0.00	0.54
Time of Concentration	10.0	20.8 min
SCS Lag for HEC-HMS	6.7	13.9 min



JOB:					
401 Racecourse Road					
SUBJECT:					
Hydraulic Neutrality Calc	ulations				
BY:	DATE:	JOB NO:			
A.Cook	16/11/21	200065			

#### **WORKSHEET 2: GRAPHICAL PEAK FLOW RATE - EXISTING CATCHMENT**

#### **SUB-BASIN DETAILS:**

		<u>F</u>	Reticulate	<u>d</u>	Unreticulate	ed
Catchment Area	Α		0.000	km²	0.11	$km^2$
Initial Abstraction	$I_a$		0.0	mm	5.0	mm
Runoff Curve Number	CN		0		70	
Time of Concentration	$t_c$		10.0	mins	20.8	mins
		=	0.17	hrs	0.35	hrs
Storage	S		0.0	mm	108.9	mm

#### **STORM DATA:**

Average Recurrence	ARI	10			
24hr Rainfall Depth	P <sub>24</sub>	100			1
Climate Change Adjusted	P <sub>24</sub>	113.2			1

#### **RETICULATED RUNOFF**

Compute	<b>c</b> *	1.000			
Specific Peak Flow Rate	q*	0.165			(Fig 5.1)
Peak Flow Rate	$q_p$	0.000			m³/s
Runoff Depth	$Q_{24}$	113.2			mm
Runoff Volume	$V_{24}$	0			m³

#### **UNRETICULATED RUNOFF**

Compute	<b>c</b> *	0.322			
Specific Peak Flow Rate	q*	0.069			(Fig 5.1)
Peak Flow Rate	$q_p$	0.858			m³/s
Runoff Depth	$Q_{24}$	53.9			mm
Runoff Volume	$V_{24}$	5933			m³

#### **TOTAL RUNOFF**

Peak Flow Rate	$q_p$	0.858			m³/s
Runoff Volume	$V_{24}$	5933			m³

Sheet: TP108 Existing Sheet 2 File: SW-AKCL-TP108 Graphical Method.xlsx

mm mm



JOB:					
401 Racecourse Road					
SUBJECT:					
Hydraulic Neutrality Calc	ulations				
BY:	DATE:	JOB NO:			
A.Cook	16/11/21	200065			

# WORKSHEET 1: RUNOFF PARAMETERS AND TIME OF CONCENTRATION - DEVELOPED CATCHMENT

#### **RUNOFF CURVE NUMBER (CN) AND INITIAL ABSTRACTION (Ia):**

Soil Classification	Cover Description	Reticulated	CN	Area (ha)	CN x A
Waitemata Class C	Urban Grass	No	74	6.0000	444
-	Impermeable Areas	Yes	98	5.0000	490
					0
					0
					0
				11.0000	934

#### **CATCHMENT SLOPE**

Elevation	h	х	Δx	h	ΔΑ
(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m²)
39	0.0	0			
40	1.0	144	144	0.5	72
42.9	3.9	192	48	2.45	118
43	4.0	419	227	3.95	897
48.5	9.5	444	25	6.75	169
49	10.0	470	26	9.75	254
	0.0		0	0	0
	0.0		0	0	0
		Σ	470	Σ	1509

Slope:	S	1.37%	$(S = 2.A / L^2)$

#### **TIME OF CONCENTRATION**

	<u>Reticulated</u>	<u>Unreticulated</u>
CN (weighted)	98	74
I <sub>a</sub> (weighted)	0.0	5.0 mm
Channelisation Factor	0.6	0.8
Catchment Length	0.470	<b>0.470</b> km
Catchment Slope	1.37%	1.37% %
Runoff Factor	0.96	0.59
Time of Concentration	11.3	19.8 min
SCS Lag for HEC-HMS	7.6	13.2 min



JOB:							
401 Racecourse Road							
SUBJECT:							
Hydraulic Neutrality Calo	culations						
BY:	DATE:	JOB NO:					
A.Cook	16/11/21	200065					

#### **WORKSHEET 2: GRAPHICAL PEAK FLOW RATE - DEVELOPED CATCHMENT**

#### **SUB-BASIN DETAILS:**

		<u> </u>	Reticulate	<u>d</u>	Unreticulat	<u>ed</u>
Catchment Area	Α		0.050	km²	0.06	$km^2$
Initial Abstraction	$I_a$		0.0	mm	5.0	mm
<b>Runoff Curve Number</b>	CN		98		74	
Time of Concentration	$t_c$		11.3	mins	19.8	mins
		=	0.19	hrs	0.33	hrs
Storage	S		5.2	mm	89.2	mm

#### **STORM DATA:**

Average Recurrence	ARI	10			
24hr Rainfall Depth	$P_{24}$	100			mm
Climate Change Adjusted	$P_{24}$	113.2			mm

#### **RETICULATED RUNOFF**

					_
Compute	<b>c</b> *	0.916			
Specific Peak Flow Rate	q*	0.153			(Fig 5.1)
Peak Flow Rate	$q_p$	0.865			m³/s
Runoff Depth	$Q_{24}$	108.2			mm
Runoff Volume	$V_{24}$	5412			m³

#### **UNRETICULATED RUNOFF**

Compute	<b>c</b> *	0.366			
Specific Peak Flow Rate	q*	0.079			(Fig 5.1)
Peak Flow Rate	$q_p$	0.533			m³/s
Runoff Depth	$Q_{24}$	59.3			mm
Runoff Volume	$V_{24}$	3558			m³

#### **TOTAL RUNOFF**

Peak Flow Rate	$q_p$	1.399			m³/s
Runoff Volume	$V_{24}$	8970			m³



JOB:							
401 Racecourse Road							
SUBJECT:							
Hydraulic Neutrality Cald	culations						
BY:	DATE:	JOB NO:					
A.Cook	16/11/21	200065					

#### **SUMMARY:**

#### **STORM DATA**

Average Recurrence	ARI	10			
Climate Change Adjusted	P <sub>24</sub>	113.2			mm

#### **EXISTING STORMWATER RUNOFF**

Peak Flow Rate	0.858			m³/s
Storm Runoff Volume	5933			m³

#### **DEVELOPED STORMWATER RUNOFF**

Peak Flow Rate	1.399			m³/s
Storm Runoff Volume	8970			m³
Pond Storage Elevation				m
Pond Storage Volume				m³

#### **SUMMARY**

Peak Flow Rate Change	0.541	m	n³/s
% Difference	163.1%		
Runoff Volume Change q	3037	m	13
% Difference V <sub>2</sub>	151.2%		
Runoff Volume Change q	3037	m	1 <sup>3</sup>

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JOB:		
401 Racecourse		
SUBJECT:		
SWALE 5		
BY:	DATE:	JOB NO:
A.Cook	16/11/21	2000065

#### **SWALE DESIGN CALCULATIONS**

**Auckland Council** GD01; C6.0

#### **CATCHMENT AREA**

Total Catchment Area	A <sub>c</sub>	1700	m²	
Permeable Area		400	m²	
Impermeable Area		1300	m²	

**RUNOFF FLOW** Rational Method

<b>Total Water Quality Flow</b>	Q	0.004	m³/s	
Permeable Coefficient	$C_{perm}$	0.50		
Impermeable Coefficient	$C_{imp}$	0.95		
Water Quality Rainfall Intensity	i	10.0	mm/hr	

**SWALE DESIGN Auckland Council GD01** 

V < 0.8m/s			ОК			
Velocity	V		0.262	m/s		V = Q/A
WQV Design Flow Check	$\mathbf{Q}_{d}$		0.004	m³/s ≥ Q	ОК	Eqt 34
Width at Water Level	W		0.74	m	_	T = b + 2dZ
Hydraulic radius	R		0.022	m		
Cross-sectional area	Α		0.015	m²		$A = bd + Zd^{2}$
Mannings 'n'	n		0.030			
Side Slope	Z	1:	3			
Base width	b		0.600	m		0.6m < b < 2m
Channel Slope	S		1.00%			Subsoil Drain Required
Planting Type			Grass			
Water Quality Flow Depth	d		0.023	m		

#### **10 YEAR STORM RUNOFF**

10yr Rainfall Intensity		111	mm/hr
Total 10 Year Flow	Q <sub>10</sub>	0.044	m³/s

16/11/2021 3:32 pm Document Set ID: 10725645

Sheet: Swale5 File: SW-AKCL-GD01 Swale.xlsm

### **10 YEAR SWALE FLOW**

10 Year Flow Depth	$d_{10}$	0.085	m	
Mannings 'n'	n	0.030	_	
Cross-sectional area	Α	0.073	m²	
Hydraulic radius	R	0.078	m	
Width at Water Level	$W_{10}$	1.11	m	
Design Flow Check	$Q_d$	0.044	$m^3/s \ge Q_{10}$ OK	Eqt 34
Velocity	٧	0.606	m/s	V = Q/A
V < 1.5m/s		ОК		

### **CHECK DAM DESIGN**

Check Dams Used	No		Check Dams Not Required
Swale Longitudinal Grade	1.00%	<del></del>	
Check Dam Height	0.00	m	
Check Dam Spacing	N/A	m	Eqt 38
Check Dam Volume	-	m³	<u></u>
Residence Time at WQF	0.0	min	 Eqt 36

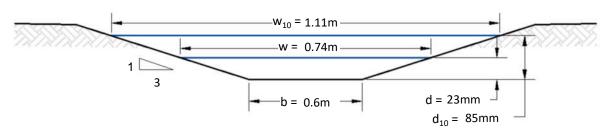
### **CHECK 10 YEAR FLOW OVER CHECK DAMS**

Depth of Flow Over Check Dam	0.123	m	Eqt 41
Depth of Water at Check Dam	N/A	m	

### **CHECK RESIDENCE TIME**

Minimum travel time	t	9	min	Minimum 9mins
Minimum swale length	L	141.4	m	Eat 35 & 36

### **SWALE DIMENSIONS:**



Planting = Grass

Longitudinal Slope = 1 %

Check Dams = N/A

Length Required = 141.4 m

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# Basic Sizing Filterra (if catchment is all impervious)

	Other Design Treatable Impervious Area (m2) Assume 100% impervious Hardstand using Flow-Based Staing model Version 1.1 September 2013 (Rational Method C-0.85 for imp. C-0.25 Per & i=10mm/hr)	430 m2	645 m2	645 m2	861 m2	861 m2	968 m2	1,291 m2	1,291 m2	1,291 m2	1,291 m2	1,614 m2	1,614 m2	1,936 m2	1,936 m2	2,510 m2	2,510 m2
	Christchurch City Council Design Treatable Impervious Area (mz) Assume 100% Impervous Hardstand using Flow-Based Ass Sizing model Version 1.1 September 2013 (Rational Metrod C-0.85 for Imp. C-0.25 Fer & i=5rm/hr)	861 m2	1,291 m2	1,291 m2	1,721 m2	1,721 m2	1,936 m2	2,582 m2	2,582 m2	2,582 m2	2,582 m2	3,227 m2	3,227 m2	3,873 m2	3,873 m2	5,020 m2	5,020 m2
STANDARD MODELS	Auckland Council Design Treatable Impervious Area (m2) Assume 100% Impervious Hardstand using Stormwater300 Thow-Based Storing Model version 1.1 September 2013 (Rational Method C=1.0 for Imp. C=0.3 for Per & i=10mm/hr)	366 m2	549 m2	549 m2	732 m2	732 m2	823 m2	1,097 m2	1,097 m2	1,097 m2	1,097 m2	1,372 m2	1,372 m2	1,646 m2	1,646 m2	2,134 m2	2,134 m2
	Design Treatment Flow Rate (L/s)	1.02 L/s	1.52 L/s	1.52 L/s	2.03 L/s	2.03 L/s	2.29 L/s	3.05 L/s	3.05 L/s	3.05 L/s	3.05 L/s	3.81 L/s	3.81 L/s	4.57 L/s	4.57 L/s	5.93 L/s	5.93 L/s
	Deisgn Media Rate (mm/hr)	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00	2540.00
	Footprint [m²]	1.44	2.16	2.16	2.88	2.88	3.24	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	5.40	5.40	6.48	6.48	8.40	8.40
	V=Vault MH=Manhole BC=Box Culvert	۸	^	>	Λ	۸	^	>	^	^	Λ	۸	^	>	^	^	Λ
645	Model	FT1212	FT1218	FT1812	FT1224	FT2412	FT1818	FT1236	FT1824	FT2418	FT3612	FT1830	FT3018	FT1836	FT3618	FT2140	FT4021

				Shallow MODELS		
V=Vault MH=Manhole BC=Box Culvert	Footprint [m²]	Deisgn Media Rate (mm/hr)	Design Treatment Flow Rate (L/s)	Auckland Council Design Treatable Impervious Area (m2) Assume 100% impervious Hardstand using Stormwater360 Flow-Based Staing Model version 2.0 June 2016 (Rational Method C=1.0 for Imp., C=0.3 for Per	Christchurch City Council Design Treatable Impervious Area (m2) Assume 100% Impervous Handsland using Flow-Based Sizing model Version 1.1 September 2013 (Rational Method C-0.85 for Imp., C-0.25 Per & Fermith)	Other  Design Treatable Impervious Area (m2) Assume 100% Impervious Hardstand using Flow-Based Sizing model Version 1.1 September 2013 (Rational Method C=0.85 for Imp. C=0.25 Per & i=10mm/hr)
	1.44	1814.83	0.73 L/s	261 m2	615 m2	307 m2
	2.16	1814.83	1.09 L/s	392 m2	922 m2	461 m2
	2.16	1814.83	1.09 L/s	392 m2	922 m2	461 m2
	2.88	1814.83	1.45 L/s	523 m2	1,230 m2	615 m2
	2.88	1814.83	1.45 L/s	523 m2	1,230 m2	615 m2
	3.24	1814.83	1.63 L/s	588 m2	1,384 m2	692 m2
	4.32	1814.83	2.18 L/s	784 m2	1,845 m2	922 m2
	4.32	1814.83	2.18 L/s	784 m2	1,845 m2	922 m2
	4.32	1814.83	2.18 L/s	784 m2	1,845 m2	922 m2
	4.32	1814.83	2.18 L/s	784 m2	1,845 m2	922 m2
	5.40	1814.83	2.72 L/s	980 m2	2,306 m2	1,153 m2
^	5.40	1814.83	2.72 L/s	980 m2	2,306 m2	1,153 m2
	6.48	1814.83	3.27 L/s	1,176 m2	2,767 m2	1,384 m2
	6.48	1814.83	3.27 L/s	1,176 m2	2,767 m2	1,384 m2
	8.40	1814.83	4.23 L/s	1,524 m2	3,587 m2	1,793 m2
	8.40	1814.83	4.23 L/s	1,524 m2	3,587 m2	1,793 m2





# The experts you need to solve your stormwater challenges

Contech is the leader in stormwater solutions, helping engineers, contractors and owners with infrastructure and land development projects throughout North America.

With our responsive team of stormwater experts, local regulatory expertise and flexible solutions, Contech is the trusted partner you can count on for stormwater management solutions.

### Your Contech Team



### STORMWATER CONSULTANT

It's my job to recommend the best solution to meet permitting requirements.



### STORMWATER DESIGN ENGINEER

I work with consultants to design the best approved solution to meet your project's needs.



### **REGULATORY MANAGER**

I understand the local stormwater regulations and what solutions will be approved.



### **SALES ENGINEER**

I make sure our solutions meet the needs of the contractor during construction.



# Low Impact Development in a Small Footprint – Filterra®

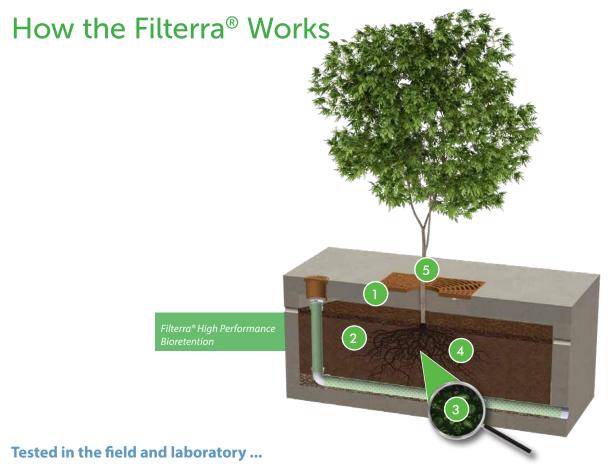
Filterra is an engineered high-performance bioretention system. While it operates similar to traditional bioretention, its high flow media allows for a reduction in footprint of up to 95% versus traditional bioretention practices. Filterra provides a Low Impact Development (LID) solution for tight, highly developed sites such as urban development projects, commercial parking lots, residential streets, and streetscapes. Its small footprint also reduces installation and life cycle costs versus traditional bioretention. Filterra can be configured in many different ways to enhance site aesthetics, integrate with other LID practices, or increase runoff reduction through infiltration below or downstream of the system.

At the Manchester Stormwater
Park seen above, the Filterra
systems surrounding the central
courtyard allowed for the creation
of a community space with parking,
sidewalks, and benches in a quaint
downtown area. A traditional
bioretention system treating the
same drainage area would have
occupied the entire park area leaving
no room for these amenities.



Ofilterra Bioscape.





- 1 Stormwater enters the Filterra through a pipe, curb inlet, or sheet flow and ponds over the pretreatment mulch layer, capturing heavy sediment and debris. Organics and microorganisms within the mulch trap and degrade metals and hydrocarbons. The mulch also provides water retention for the system's vegetation.
- 2 Stormwater flows through engineered Filterra media which filters fine pollutants and nutrients. Organic material in the media removes dissolved metals and acts as a food source for root-zone microorganisms. Treated water exits through an underdrain pipe or infiltrates (if designed accordingly).
- Rootzone microorganisms digest and transform pollutants into forms easily absorbed by plants.
- 4 Plant roots absorb stormwater and pollutants that were transformed by microorganisms, regenerating the media's pollutant removal capacity. The roots grow, provide a hospitable environment for the rootzone microorganisms and penetrate the media, maintaining hydraulic conductivity.
- 5 The plant trunk and foliage utilize nutrients such as Nitrogen and Phosphorus for plant health, sequester heavy metals into the biomass, and provide evapotranspiration of residual water within the system.



Plants and organic material are vital to the long term performance of bioretention systems

### Filterra® Features and Benefits

FEATURE	BENEFITS
High biofiltration media flow rate (up to 140"/hr+)	Greatly reduced footprint versus traditional bioretention and LID solutions
Filterra system is packaged, including all components necessary for system performance	Quality control for easy, fast and successful installation
Quick and easy maintenance	Low lifecycle costs
Variety of configurations and aesthetic options	Integrates easily into any site or landscape plan
Natural stormwater management processes featuring organics and vegetation	Meets Low Impact Development requirements and ensures long-term performance



The Filterra system can be configured with many different aesthetic options

## Select Filterra® Approvals

Filterra is approved through numerous local, state and federal verification programs, including:

- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJ DEP)
- Washington Department of Ecology (GULD) Basic, Enhanced, Phosphorus, and Oil
- Maryland Department of the Environment Environmental Site Design (ESD)
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VA DEQ)
- Maine Department of Environmental Protection (ME DEP)
- Atlanta, GA Regional Commission
- Los Angeles County, CA Alternate to Attachment H
- City of Portland, Oregon Bureau of Environmental Services
- North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ)





# Filterra® Performance Testing Results



### **APPLICATION TIPS**

- The Filterra system has been tested under industry standard protocols and has proven its pollutant removal performance and system longevity.
- Contech invests significant resources in media blending calibration and product testing to ensure our media meets our strict performance specifications every time.
- Keep regulators and owners happy by selecting a product with predictable and proven maintenance longevity.



POLLUTANT OF CONCERN	MEDIAN REMOVAL EFFICIENCY	MEDIAN EFFLUENT CONCENTRATION (MG/L)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	86%	3.3
Total Phosphorus - TAPE (TP)	70%	0.05
Total Nitrogen (TN)	34%	0.54
Total Copper (TCu)	55%	0.004
Total Dissolved Copper	43%	0.003
Total Zinc (TZn)	56%	0.04
Total Dissolved Zinc	54%	0.1
Total Zinc (TZn)	56%	0.04
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	87%	0.71

Each batch of Filterra® media has been extensively tested to ensure consistent performance every time.

> UVA (TARP) Field Study - 2006 Herrera (TAPE) Study - 2009 Herrera (TAPE) Study - 2014 NC State Study - 2015

Sources:

Note: Some jurisdictions recognize higher removal rates. Contact your Contech Stormwater Consultant for performance expectations.

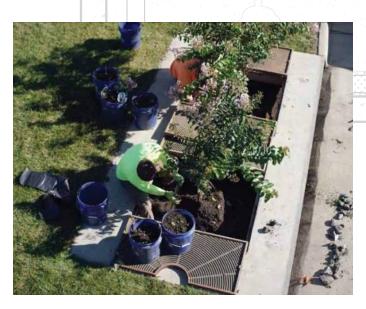
### Filterra® Maintenance

# Activation and first year of maintenance is included with every system.\*

With proper routine maintenance, the engineered media within the Filterra system should last as long as traditional bioretention media. Routine maintenance is included by the manufacturer on all Filterra systems for the first year after activation.\* This includes a maximum of 2 visits to remove debris, replace pretreatment mulch, and prune the vegetation.

### Maintenance is low-cost, low-tech and simple:

- Remove trash, sediment, and mulch
- Replace with a fresh 3" layer of mulch
- No confined space entry or special tools
- Easily performed by landscape contractor or facilities maintenance provider



Filterra offers high performance bioretention for advanced pollutant removal with easy maintenance.



Plant health evaluation and pruning is important to encourage growth.

All stormwater treatment systems require maintenance for effective operation.

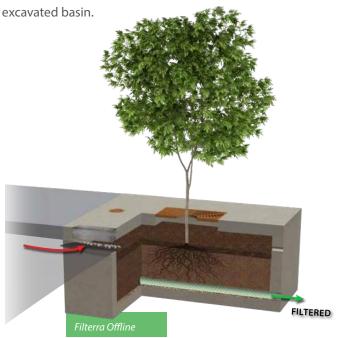


<sup>\*</sup> Some exclusions may apply.

# Filterra® Configurations

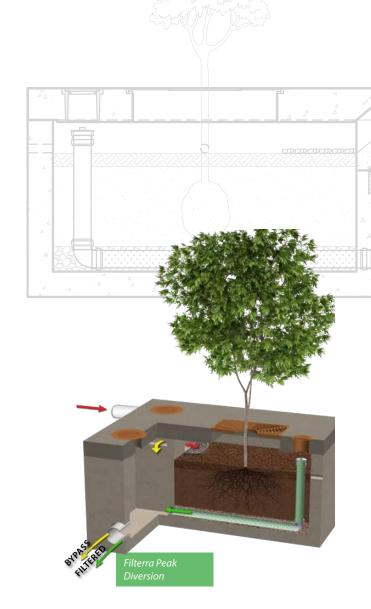
# Multiple system configurations integrate with site hydraulic design and layout ...

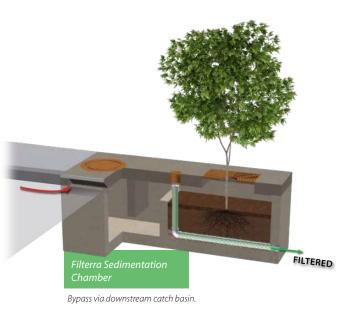
The Filterra is available in a variety of precast configurations as well as Filterra Bioscape, which can be installed directly into an



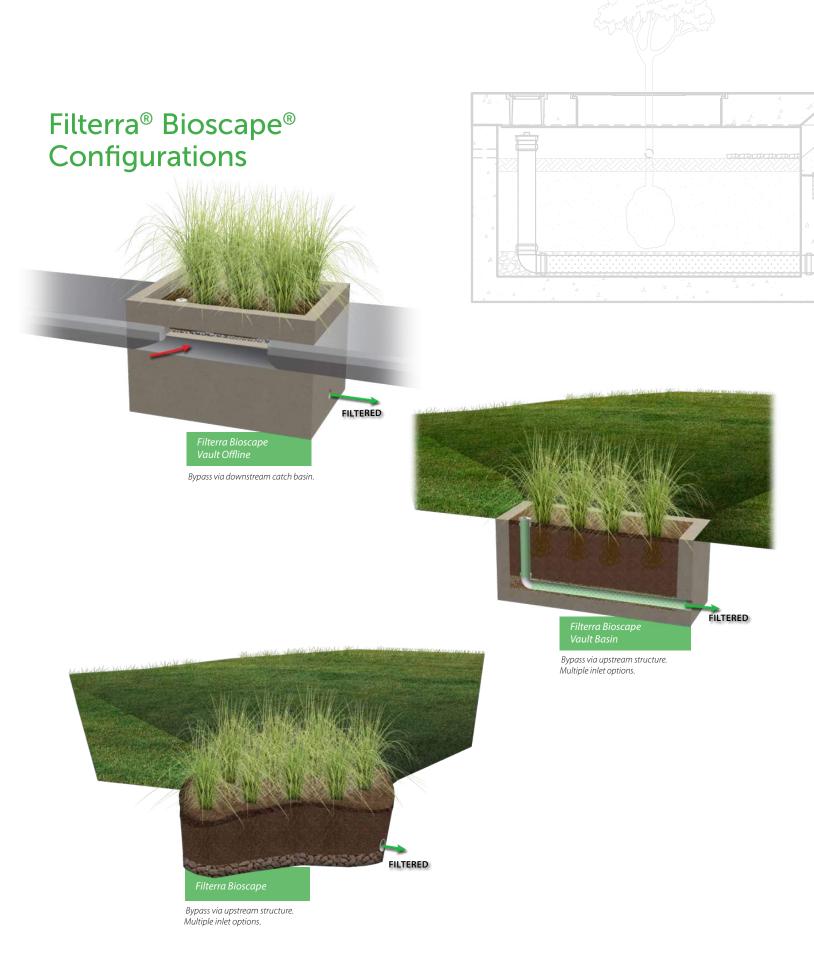
Bypass via downstream catch basin.







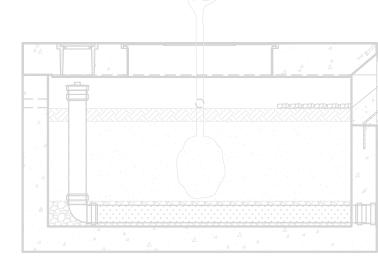
<sup>\*</sup>Additional configurations available, including offline - pipe, peak diversion - grate, and internal bypass curb-chamber.



\*Additional configurations available, including bioscape vault offline pipe.

# Filterra® Aesthetic Options

Multiple aesthetic options to enhance the appearance and integrate with landscaping ...









Standard Tree Grate









Open Top Planter - Filterra Bioscap



Street Tre

# Filterra® Bioscape®







### Large-scale Filterra that can be customized to your site ...

- Ideal for Filterra systems greater than 300 square feet
- Design with or without containment structure
- Incorporate infiltration directly below the system, where required
- Combine with upstream storage or downstream infiltration
- Use as an alternative to larger regional traditional bioretention systems
- Easily add pretreatment Hydrodynamic Separator for large-scale or heavy pollutant loading applications





# A partner









Few companies offer the wide range of highquality stormwater resources you can find with us — state-of-the-art products, decades of expertise, and all the maintenance support you need to operate your system cost-effectively.

### THE CONTECH WAY

Contech® Engineered Solutions provides innovative, cost-effective site solutions to engineers, contractors, and developers on projects across North America. Our portfolio includes bridges, drainage, erosion control, retaining wall, sanitary sewer and stormwater management products.

### TAKE THE NEXT STEP

For more information: www.ContechES.com

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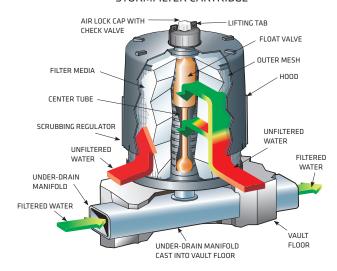
**SIPHON-ACTUATED FILTRATION** The Stormwater Management StormFilter® cleans stormwater through a patented passive filtration system, effectively removing pollutants to meet the most stringent regulatory requirements. Highly reliable, easy to install and maintain, and proven performance over time, StormFilter products are recognised as a versatile BMP for removing a variety of pollutants, such as sediments, oil and grease, metals, organics, and nutrients. These systems come in variable configurations to match local conditions and come with prolonged maintenance periods to ensure long-term performance and reduce operating costs.

### **HOW DOES IT WORK?**

During a storm, runoff passes through the filtration media and starts filling the cartridge center tube. Air below the hood is purged through a one-way check valve as the water rises. When water reaches the top of the float, buoyant forces pull the float free and allow filtered water to drain.

After the storm, the water level in the structure starts falling. A hanging water column remains under the cartridge hood until the water level reaches the scrubbing regulators. Air then rushes through the regulators releasing water and creating air bubbles that agitate the surface of the filter media, causing accumulated sediment to drop to the vault floor. This patented surface-cleaning mechanism helps restore the filter's permeability between storm events.

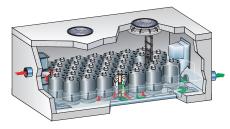
### STORMFILTER CARTRIDGE



### **PROVEN PERFORMANCE**

- New Zealand's only independently verified filter by Washington Department of Ecology, New Jersey
  Department of Environmental Protection and USEPA's Environmental Technology Verification program).
- Approved Auckland Council >75% TSS removal and approved on high trafficked roads (>20,000 V.P.D)
- Over 550 x StormFilter's installed throughout New Zealand-treating over 3.7 million m<sup>2</sup> of catchment area
- 8th generation of the product. Design refined and perfected over two decades of research and experience

### STORMFILTER VAULT



### **STORMFILTER BENEFITS**

# UNDERGROUND SYSTEMS MAXIMISE PROFITABILITY

- Save land space allowing denser developments reducing sprawl
- Add parking spaces and increase building size, increasing profitability
- Compact design reduces construction and installation costs by limiting excavation

# RELIABLE LONGEVITY & LOWER MAINTENANCE COSTS

- Self cleaning hood prevents surface blinding, ensures use of all media and prolongs cartridge life
- 1-3 year maintenance cycles
- 8 years maintenance experience –
   1-5 year contracts with cost guarantees
- Minimal or no standing water. Lower disposal costs

### **CONTACT DETAILS**

### Stormwater360

FREEPHONE: 0800 STORMWATER (0800 786769)

www.stormwater360.co.nz

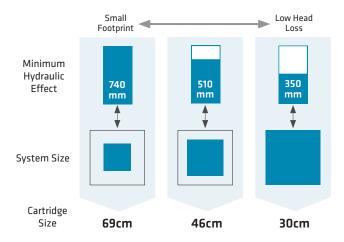


# www.stormwater360.co.nz



### **SUPERIOR HYDRAULICS**

Multiple cartridge heights gives design solutions for site restraints.



### Other hydraulic benefits

- Low hydraulic effect as low as 350 mm head loss
- Zero surcharge of inlet pipe unlike upward flowing filters
- · Can be operated with tail water e.g tidal conditions
- Online and offline configurations can limit hydraulic effects

### **MEDIA CHOICES**

Our filtration products can be customised using different filter media to target site-specific pollutants. A combination of media is often recommended to maximise pollutant removal effectiveness.



Perlite is naturally occurring puffed volcanic ash. Effective for removing TSS, oil and grease.



ZPG™ is a multi-purpose media option approved for highly trafficked sites or sites with high metal loadings. ZPG is a mixture of Zeolite, Perlite and GAC (granular activated carbon). ZPG is ideal for removing soluble metals, TSS, oils and grease, organics and ammonium.



Zeolite is a naturally occurring mineral used to remove soluble metals, ammonium and some organics.



GAC (Granular Activated Carbon) has a micro-porous structure with an extensive surface area to provide high levels of adsorption. It is primarily used to remove oil and grease and organics such as PAHs and phthalates.

### **CONFIGURATION**

Stormfilter's can be configured in any drainage structure. Please contact SW360 for a customised design.



### **PRECAST VAULT**

- Treats medium sized sites
- Simple installation arrives on-site fully assembled

### DRYWELL/SOAKAGE

- Provides treatment and infiltration in one structure
- Available for new construction and retrofit applications
- Easy installation
- · Shallow and Rock soakage models available



### **HIGH FLOW**

- Treats flows from large sites
- Consists of large, precast components designed for easy assembly on-site
- Several configurations available, including: Panel Vault, Box Culvert, or Cast-In-Place

### **DETENTION**

- Meets volume-based stormwater treatment regulations
- Captures and treats site specific Water Quality and Quantity Volume
- StormFilter cartridges provide treatment and control the discharge rate
- Can be designed to capture all, or a portion, of the WQv
- Detention vault configured to provide pre-treatment





### **CATCHPIT/ CURB-INLET**

- Provides a low cost, low drop, point-ofentry configuration
- Treats sheet flow from small sites
- Accommodates curb inlet openings from 1 to 3 metres long

### **PRECAST MANHOLE**

- · Provides a low drop, point-of-entry configuration
- Uses drop from the curb inlet to the conveyance pipe to drive the passive filtration cartridges
- · No crane required (Hi-AB lifting for most sizes)
- 1050-2400mm diameter sizes available



Stormwater pollution is a leading cause of environmental degradation in New Zealand. Urban existence produces contaminants, which are discharged on to impervious surfaces. When it rains contaminants such as lead, copper, zinc and PCBs are washed from these impervious surfaces into the stormwater system and eventually discharged into harbours, streams, rivers and aquifers.

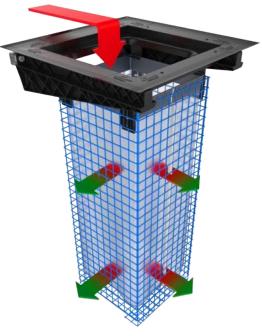
The EnviroPod® is a proven catchpit insert designed to be easily retrofitted into new and existing stormwater catchpits, requiring no construction or land take. It removes a significant portion of sediment, trash, debris and other pollutants from water entering the stormwater system, and can be installed in either curb inlet, standard pre-cast catchpits or manhole catchpits. Using low-cost passive screening and optional oil-adsorbent media, the EnviroPod® can be customised to meet site-specific requirements with interchangeable polyester mesh screens ranging from 100 to 1000+ micron pore size.

The EnviroPod® is also effective as a pre-treatment device for use in a treatment train with hydrodynamic separators, filtration devices, ponds and wetlands. In many cases, it is often the most practical solution for retrofits.

Independently trialled and tested by City Councils throughout New Zealand and Australia and with installation of over 20,000 units including in North America, the EnviroPod® Filter is the premiere pit insert.



As stormwater enters a storm grate or catchpit/gullypit, it passes over the oil adsorbent pads (optional) and into the screening bag. Litter, debris, and other pollutants larger than the screening bag aperture are captured and retained, while oil and grease are reduced by the oil adsorbent pads. If the screening bag is full or during high flows, overflow is released through the overflow apertures in the frame assembly.



### **DESIGN AND OPERATION**

The Drop-In EnviroPod® is designed to simply insert into the catchpit below the grate and rest on the base of the pit. It consists of a screening bag supported by a filterbox and structural cage. Modular plastic deflector panels attach to the filterbox and guide the flow of water to the screening bag. The screening bag captures pollutants and allows the water to pass through to the outlet pipe.

Optional absorbent material inside the screening bag captures oil and grease. Openings in the filterbox allow water to bypass the screening bag during high flow conditions to prevent surface flooding.

There are two standard sizes to fit most pre-cast regular and curb entry catchpits. Custom designs are able to be fabricated for non-standard pits.

### **CAPABILITIES**

- Captures sediment, litter, debris and other pollutants before they enter the drainage system
- Fits a range of catchpit sizes ideal for retrofits
- Easy access maintenance friendly design, generally no confined space entry required
- Bypasses high flows with no moveable parts
- Adjustable panels allow fine-tuning during installation for a perfect fit
- Independently tested by Auckland University, NZTA, Auckland Council, Tauranga City Council, University of South Australia

### Lab test results:

(200 Micron)

= 95%+ Removal of 100> up to 20 l/sec

(Gross Pollutant bag )

= 95%+ Gross pollutant capture up to 100 l/sec

### **BENEFITS**

- No construction resulting in low costs i.e. lowest capital cost of any stormwater treatment device
- A range of filter sizes to target gross pollutants to fine sediment
- Hand maintainable options no need for expensive equipment
- Can be used to easily target heavily polluted areas
- Ideal pre-treatment device for filters, ponds and wetlands or overflow of swales and raingardens
- · No confined space entry



### **MAINTENANCE**

The system must be monitored and maintained in accordance with relevant local authority guidelines. Enviropod® installations vary due to the vast number of catchpit configurations and site conditions. Typically Enviropod® filters will require maintenance between 3 & 12 months, depending on local site conditions, pit depth and the number of vehicle movements. The frequency of maintenance services should be reviewed at the completion of each service and modified if pollutant loadings deem this necessary. At the required maintenance interval the contaminants need to be removed from the filterbags and disposed of appropriately.

The maintenance crew is responsible for the disposal of debris in accordance with all applicable regulations and is responsible for following all applicable regulations, and Health and Safety requirements.

Contact the Stormwater360 maintenance department at maintenance@Stormwater360.co.nz for more information or to order EnviroPod® bags and oil absorbent pouches.



Maintenance utilising an Inductor truck is the preferred option for cleaning EnviroPod® filters. Hand maintenance is discouraged as it can lead to damage of the filters and has Health and Safety implications with sediments often being highly contaminated. Filters are also capable of storing a large weight of material.

- **1.** Establish a safe working area per typical catchpit service activity
- 2. Remove grate / access cover
- **3.** Vacuum accumulated debris from the upper portion of the catchpit or by hand maintenance

  Remove the bag from the EnviroPod® with two lifting hooks through the loops on the top of the bag. Excess debris should be scooped out first if the bag is over half full
- **4.** Remove and inspect the oil absorbent pouches (if applicable) clipped to the inside of the EnviroPod® bag. Replace with new pouches in step 8 if the pouches are dark with oil
- **5.** Vacuum contents from bag. Once most of the material is removed, remove the bag from the EnviroPod® with two lifting hooks through the loops at the top of the bag. Inspect filterbag and repair or replace if damaged or by hand maintenance

  Pour contents of the bag into a disposal container. Inspect filterbag and
  - Pour contents of the bag into a disposal container. Inspect filterbag and repair or replace if damaged
- **6.** Remove stainless steel ring from top of bag and rejuvenate bag by washing using a double cold wash, or waterblast at an approved cleaning site
- **7.** Place rejuvenated bag in EnviroPod®. CRITICAL Make sure the loose ends of the stainless steel ring are joined together in the connector tube
- **8.** Re-install oil absorbent pouches (if applicable)
- 9. Replace grate













### **CONTACT DETAILS**

### Stormwater360

FREEPHONE: 0800 STORMWATER (0800 786769)

www.stormwater360.co.nz



# **Appendix 3 ENGINEERING PLAN**

# 401 RACECOURSE ROAD, TE AWAMUTU

CLIENT: GLOBAL METAL SOLUTIONS PROJECT No. 200065

ENGINEERING PLANS FOR RESOURCE CONSENT REVISION A

DECEMBER 2021



 $\underset{\mathsf{N.T.S}}{\underline{\mathsf{LOCALITY}\;\mathsf{PLAN}}}$ 



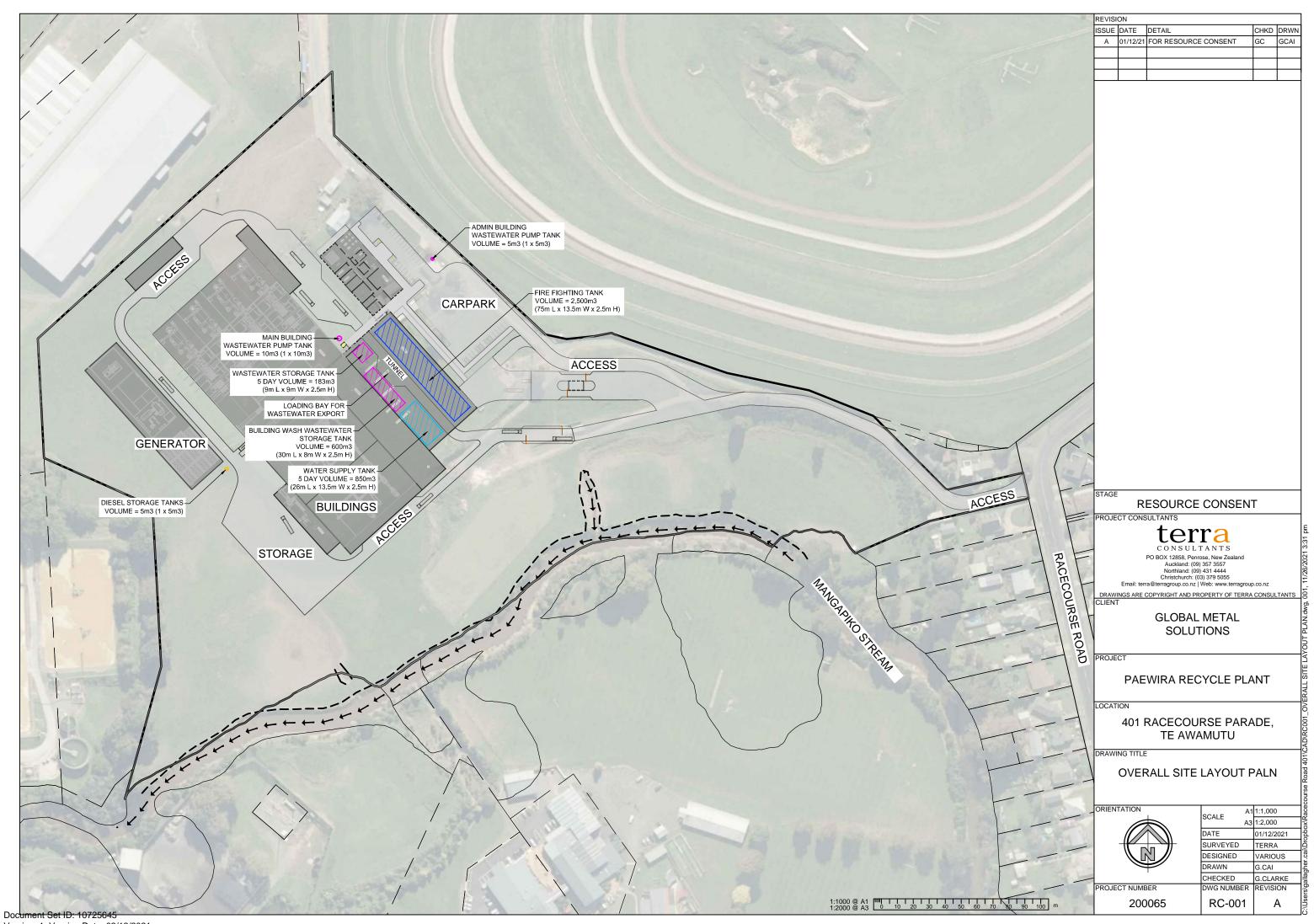
### 401 RACECOURSE ROAD, TE AWAMUTU

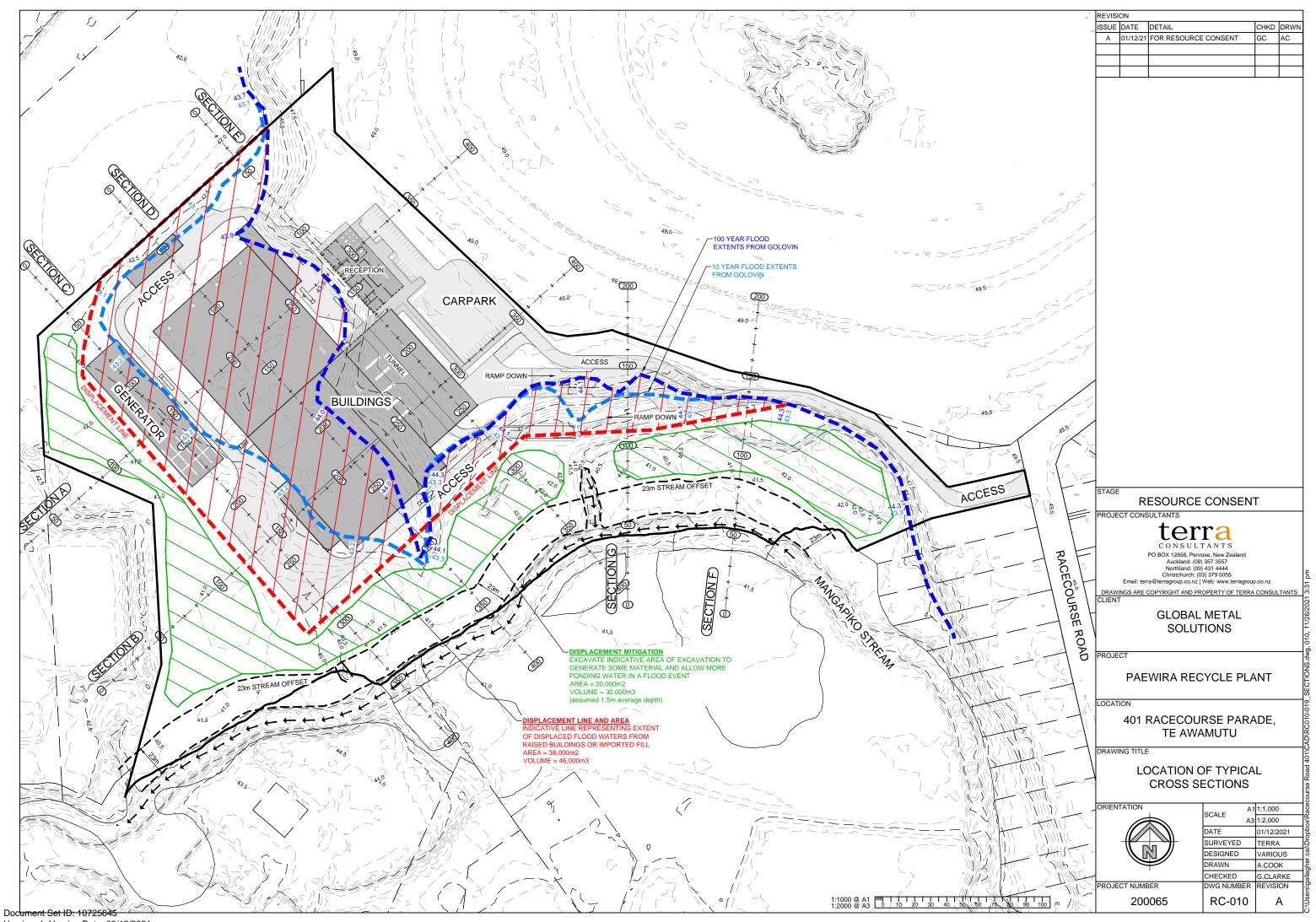
CLIENT: GLOBAL METAL SOLUTIONS PROJECT No. 200065

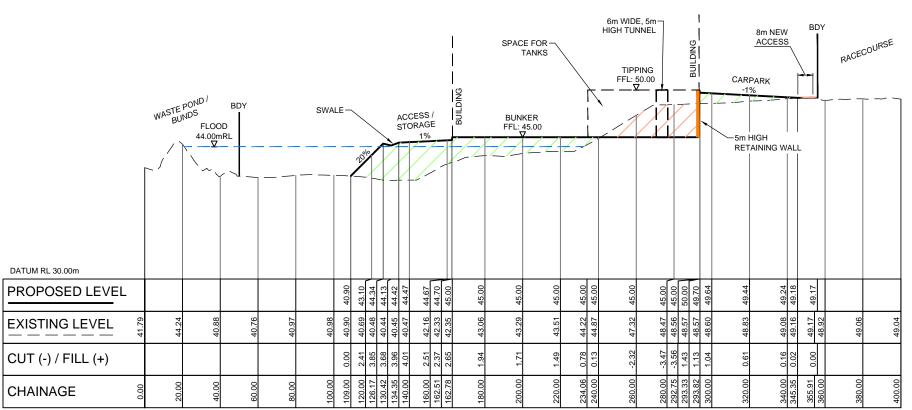
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DRAWING NUMBER		12	
DRAWING NOWBER		21	_
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SITE MODIFIC	ATIONS		
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200065-RC-010	LOCATION OF TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS	A	
200065-RC-011	TYPICAL SECTION A & B	A	
200065-RC-012	TYPICAL SECTION C & D	A	
200065-RC-013	TYPICAL SECTION E & F	A	
200065-RC-014	TYPICAL SECTION G	A	
200065-RC-020	EARTHWORKS PLAN	A	
200065-RC-027	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN	A	
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200065-RC-041	STORMWATER PROPOSED SYSTEM	A	
200065-RC-050	WASTEWATER AND WATER SUPPLY LAYOUT PLAN	A	

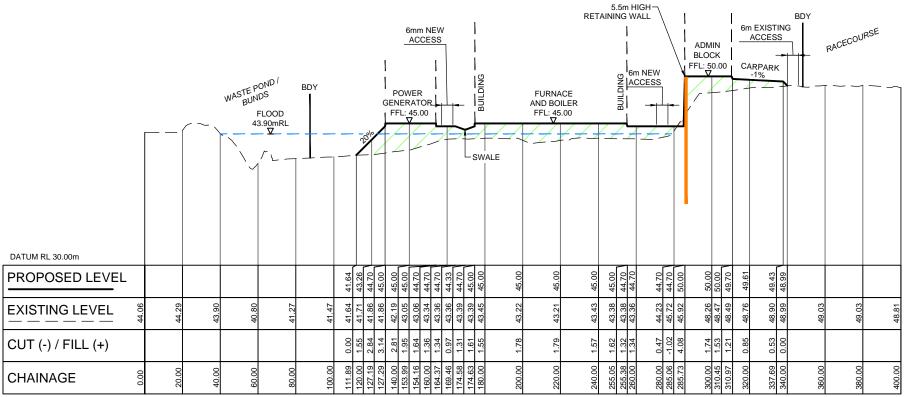








SECTION B (5x VERTICAL EXAGGERATION) 1:1000H 1:200V @ A1 (DOUBLE FOR A3)



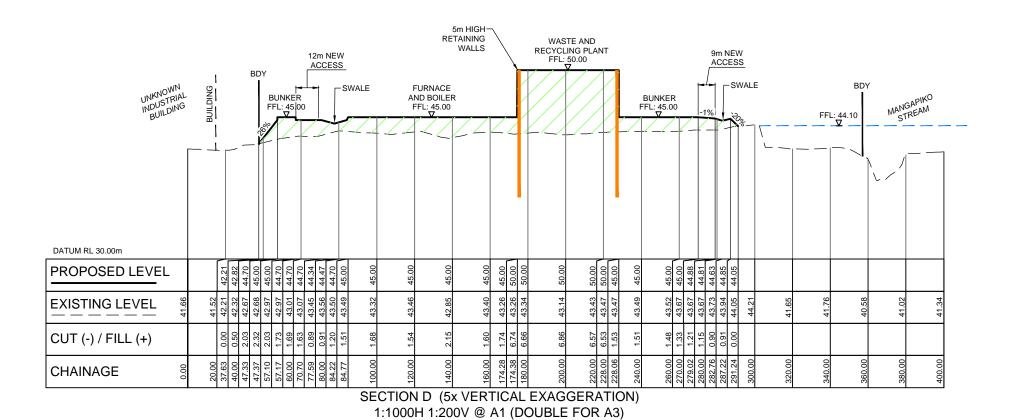
SECTION A (5x VERTICAL EXAGGERATION) 1:1000H 1:200V @ A1 (DOUBLE FOR A3)

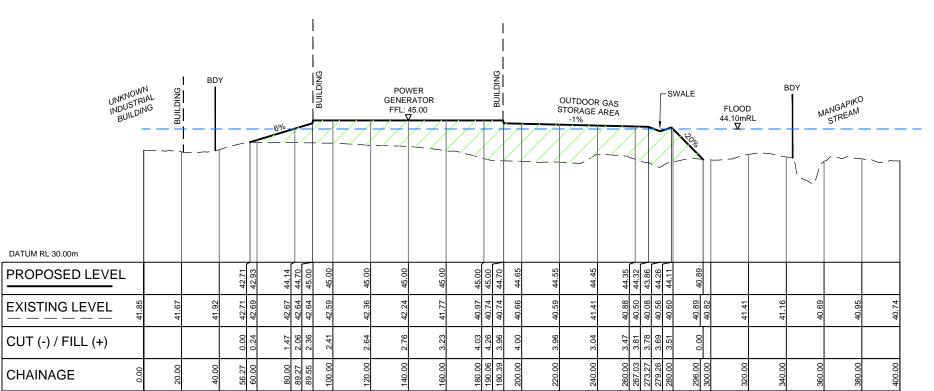
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Auckland: ( Northland: ( Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.n DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 : (03) 379 5055 <sub>12</sub>   Web: www.terragroup	CONSULTANTS
Auckland: ( Northland: I Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.n DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND CLIENT	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 : (03) 379 5055 12   Web: www.terragroup PROPERTY OF TERRA	.co.nz CONSULTANTS
Auckland: ( Northland: Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.n  DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND CLIENT  GLOBA	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 : (03) 379 5055 <sub>12</sub>   Web: www.terragroup	
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Auckland: Auckland: Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.n  DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND CLIENT  GLOBA SOLU  PROJECT  PAEWIRA RE  LOCATION  401 RACECO	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 : (03) 379 5055 12   Web: www.terragroup PROPERTY OF TERRA  JTIONS  ECYCLE PLA	
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Auckland: Northland: Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.r  DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND CLIENT  GLOBA SOLU  PROJECT  PAEWIRA RE  LOCATION  401 RACECO TE AW  DRAWING TITLE  TYPICAL	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 : (03) 379 5055 zz   Web: www.terragroup PROPERTY OF TERRA  L METAL JTIONS  ECYCLE PLA  URSE PARA VAMUTU  SECTION	
Auckland: Northland: Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.r  DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND CLIENT  GLOBA SOLU  PROJECT  PAEWIRA RE  LOCATION  401 RACECO TE AW  DRAWING TITLE  TYPICAL	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 : (03) 379 5055 nz   Web: www.terragroup PROPERTY OF TERRA  JTIONS  ECYCLE PLA  URSE PARA VAMUTU	
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Auckland: Northland: Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.r  DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND CLIENT  GLOBA SOLU  PROJECT  PAEWIRA RE  LOCATION  401 RACECO TE AW  DRAWING TITLE  TYPICAL A A	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 : (03) 379 5055 12   Web: www.terragroup PROPERTY OF TERRA  LL METAL JTIONS  ECYCLE PLA  URSE PARA VAMUTU  SECTION IND B	
Auckland: Northland: Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.r  DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND CLIENT  GLOBA SOLU  PROJECT  PAEWIRA RE  LOCATION  401 RACECO TE AW  DRAWING TITLE  TYPICAL A A	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 : (03) 379 5055 zz   Web: www.terragroup PROPERTY OF TERRA  L METAL  JTIONS  ECYCLE PLA  URSE PARA VAMUTU  SECTION IND B  SCALE A1 DATE SURVEYED DESIGNED	
Auckland: Northland: Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.r  DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND CLIENT  GLOBA SOLU  PROJECT  PAEWIRA RE  LOCATION  401 RACECO TE AW  DRAWING TITLE  TYPICAL A A	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 (109) 437 3557 (20) 4414 (103) 379 5055 (20) Web: www.terragroup PROPERTY OF TERRAL JTIONS  ECYCLE PLACE PLA	
Auckland: Northland: Christchurch Email: terra@terragroup.co.r  DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND CLIENT  GLOBA SOLU  PROJECT  PAEWIRA RE  LOCATION  401 RACECO TE AW  DRAWING TITLE  TYPICAL A A	enrose, New Zealand (09) 357 3557 (09) 431 4444 : (03) 379 5055 zz   Web: www.terragroup PROPERTY OF TERRA  L METAL  JTIONS  ECYCLE PLA  URSE PARA VAMUTU  SECTION IND B  SCALE A1 DATE SURVEYED DESIGNED	1:1,000 1:2,000 01/12/2021 TERRA VARIOUS

ISSUE DATE DETAIL

A 01/12/21 FOR RESOURCE CONSENT

CHKD DRWN





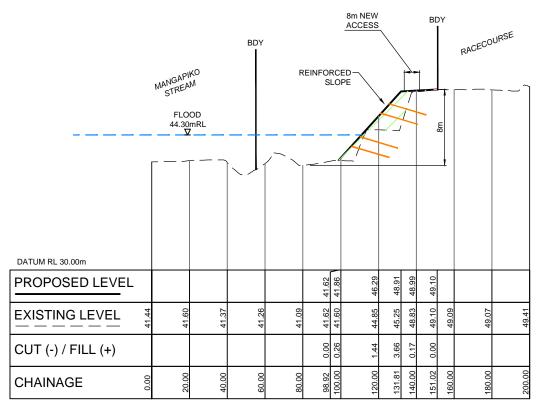
SECTION C (5x VERTICAL EXAGGERATION) 1:1000H 1:200V @ A1 (DOUBLE FOR A3)

STAGE RESOURCE	CONSEN	г
PROJECT CONSULTANTS  ter	ra	
C O N S U L 7 PO BOX 12858, Penro	Γ A N T S ose, New Zealand	
Auckland: (09) Northland: (09) Christchurch: (0 Email: terra@terragroup.co.nz	) 431 4444 3) 379 5055 Web: www.terragroup	l.
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PROJECT		
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LOCATION  401 RACECOU  TE AWA		ADE,
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$\rightarrow$	DRAWN	A.COOK
PROJECT NUMBER	CHECKED DWG NUMBER	
200065	RC-012	REVISION A

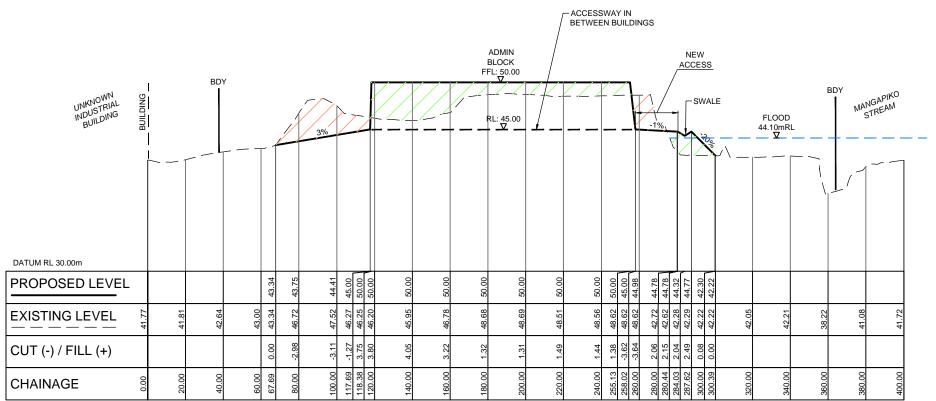
ISSUE DATE DETAIL

A 01/12/21 FOR RESOURCE CONSENT

CHKD DRWN



SECTION F (5x VERTICAL EXAGGERATION) 1:1000H 1:200V @ A1 (DOUBLE FOR A3)



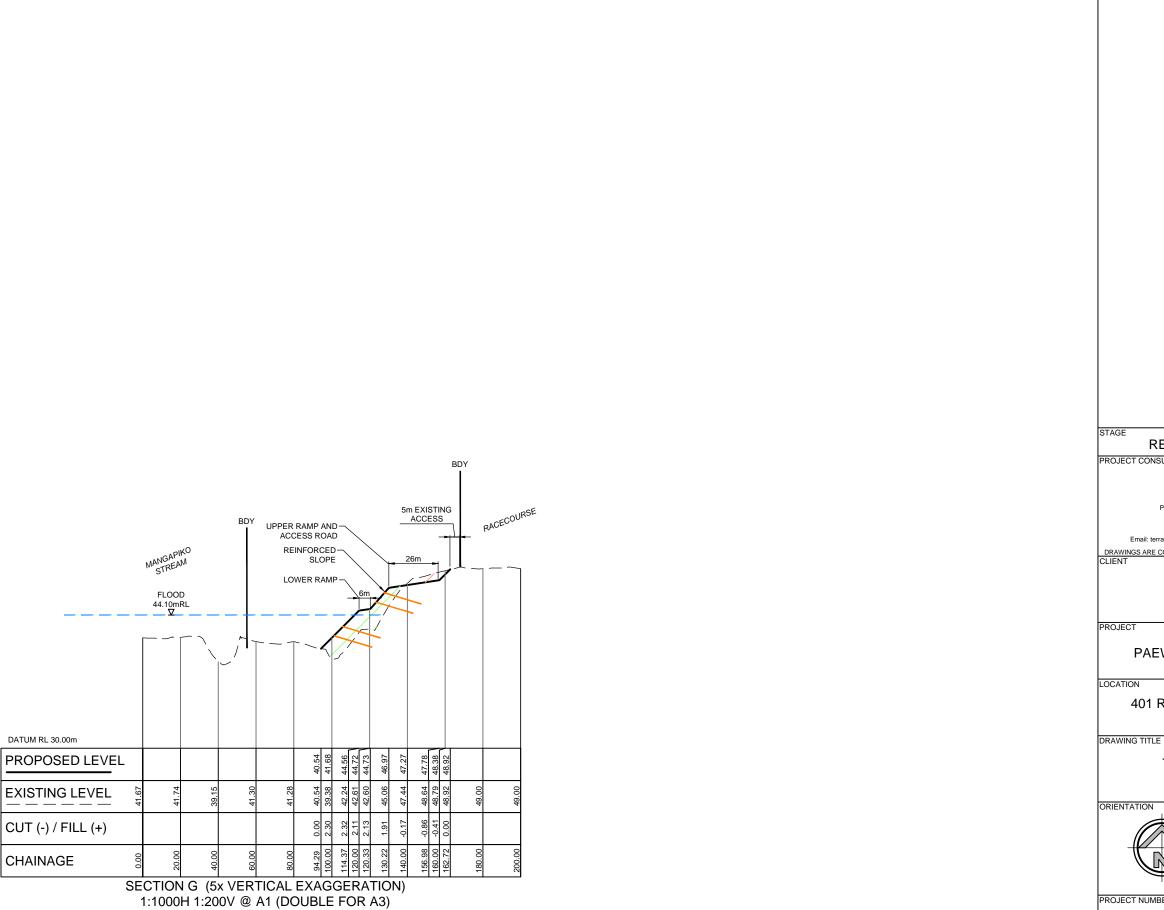
SECTION E (5x VERTICAL EXAGGERATION) 1:1000H 1:200V @ A1 (DOUBLE FOR A3)

STAGE PESOLIDA	E CONSEN	 ІТ
PROJECT CONSULTANTS	DE CONSEIN	11
te	rra	
PO BOX 12858, F	LTANTS Penrose, New Zealand	
Northland:	(09) 357 3557 : (09) 431 4444 h: (03) 379 5055	
Email: terra@terragroup.co.	.nz   Web: www.terragro	JP.CO.NZ
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GLOBA SOLI PROJECT PAEWIRA RI LOCATION 401 RACECO	AL METAL UTIONS  ECYCLE PL	ANT
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PROJECT PAEWIRA RELOCATION 401 RACECO TE AV	AL METAL UTIONS  ECYCLE PL	ANT
CLIENT  GLOBA SOLI  PROJECT  PAEWIRA RE  OCCATION  401 RACECC  TE AV  DRAWING TITLE  TYPICA	AL METAL UTIONS  ECYCLE PL	ANT
PROJECT PAEWIRA RESOLUTION 401 RACECO TE AV DRAWING TITLE TYPICA E A	AL METAL UTIONS  ECYCLE PL.  DURSE PAR. VAMUTU  L SECTION AND F	ANT ADE,
PROJECT PAEWIRA RELOCATION 401 RACECC TE AV	AL METAL UTIONS  ECYCLE PL.  DURSE PAR. VAMUTU  L SECTION AND F	ANT
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ISSUE DATE DETAIL

A 01/12/21 FOR RESOURCE CONSENT

CHKD DRWN



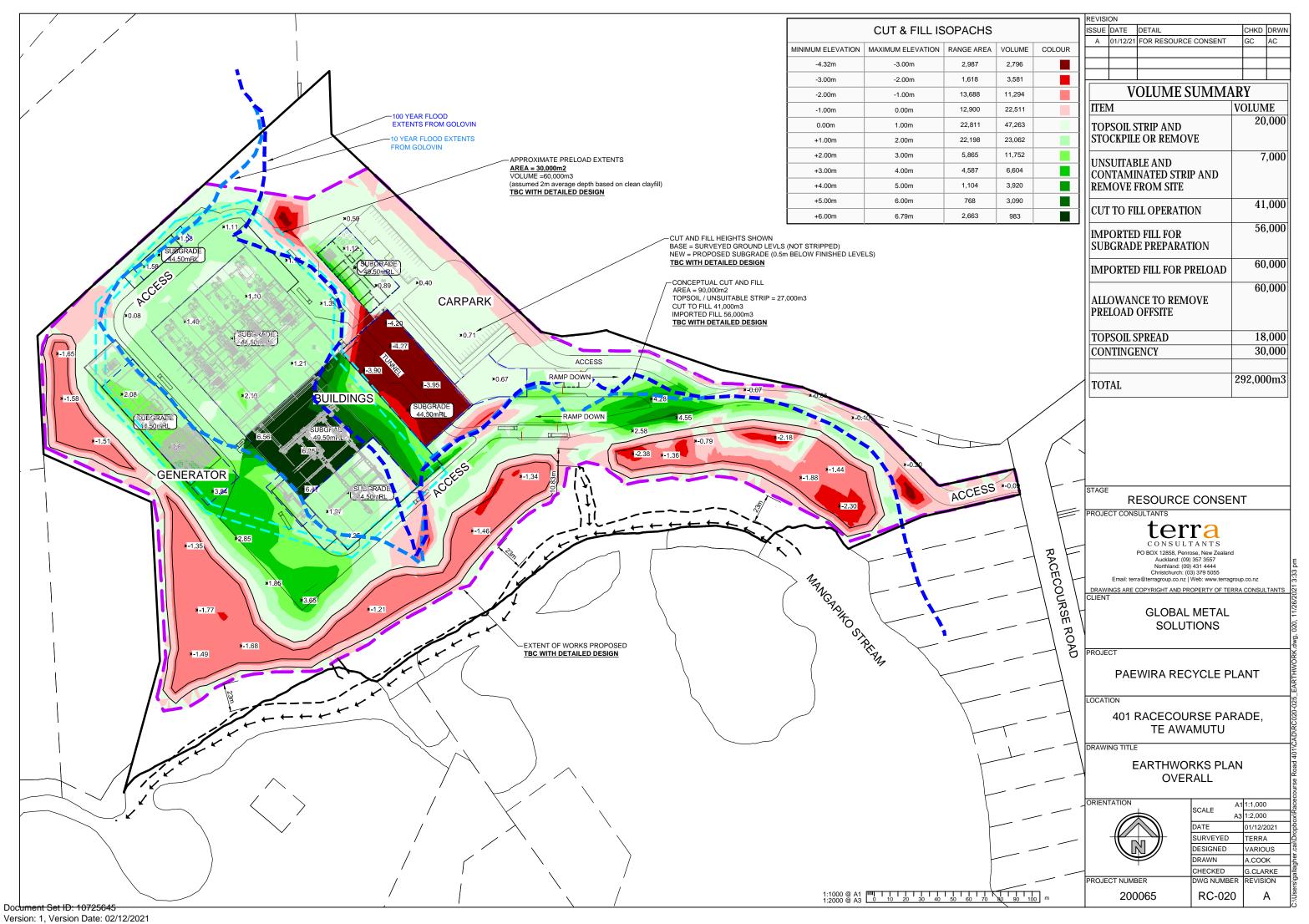
RESOURCE CONSENT terra CONSULTANTS PO BOX 12858, Penrose, New Zealand
Auckland: (09) 357 3557
Northland: (09) 431 4444
Christchurch: (03) 379 5055
Email: terra@terragroup.co.nz | Web: www.terragroup.co.nz DRAWINGS ARE COPYRIGHT AND PROPERTY OF TERRA CONSULTANTS

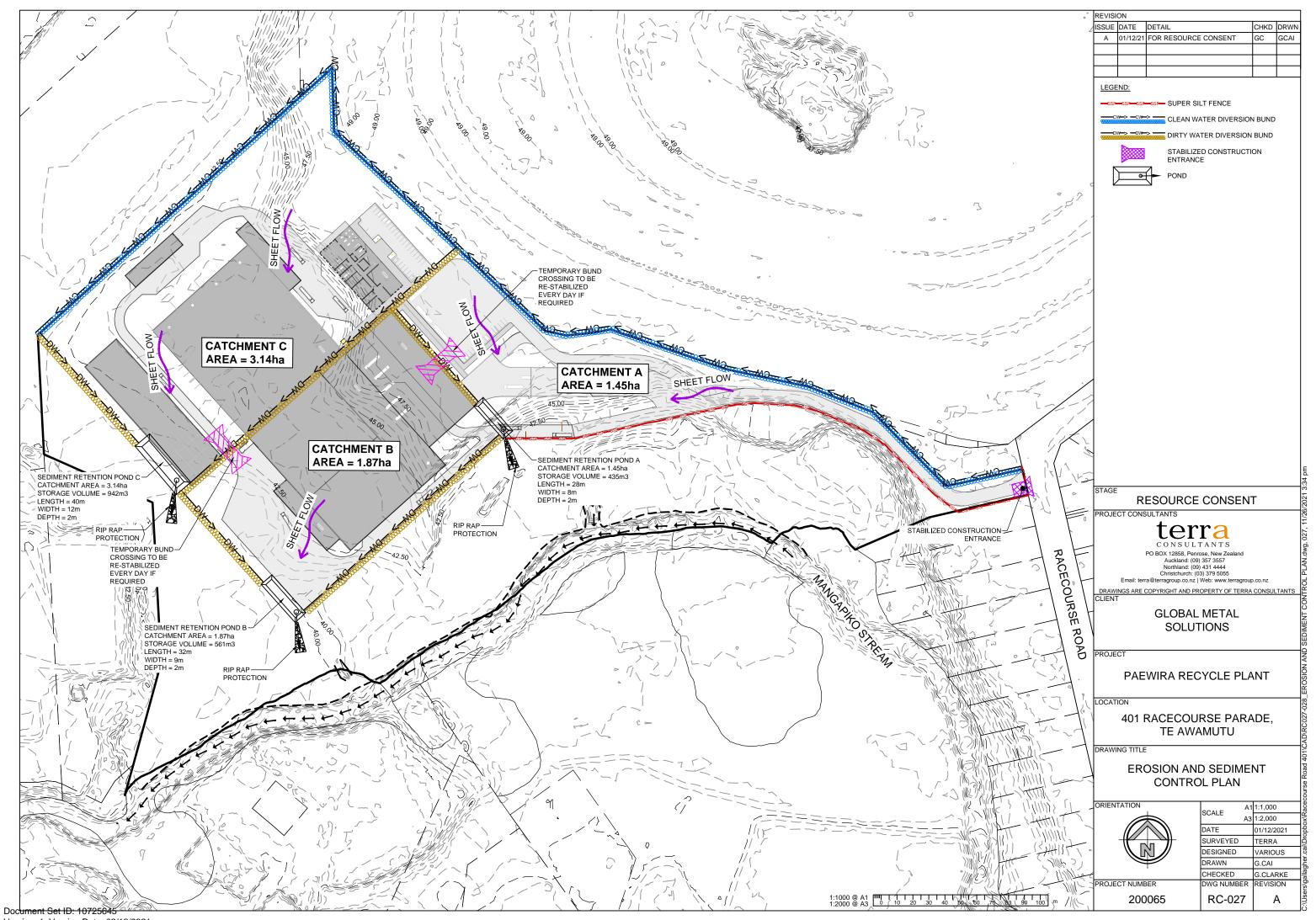
CLIENT **GLOBAL METAL** SOLUTIONS PAEWIRA RECYCLE PLANT 401 RACECOURSE PARADE, TE AWAMUTU TYPICAL SECTION A1 1:1,000 SCALE A3 1:2,000 DATE 01/12/2021 SURVEYED TERRA DESIGNED VARIOUS DRAWN A.COOK CHECKED G.CLARKE PROJECT NUMBER DWG NUMBER REVISION 200065 RC-014 Α

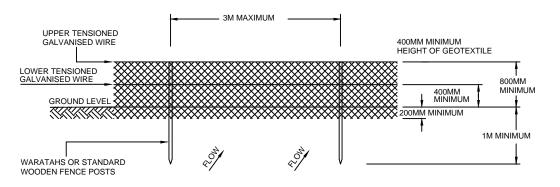
ISSUE DATE DETAIL

A 01/12/21 FOR RESOURCE CONSENT

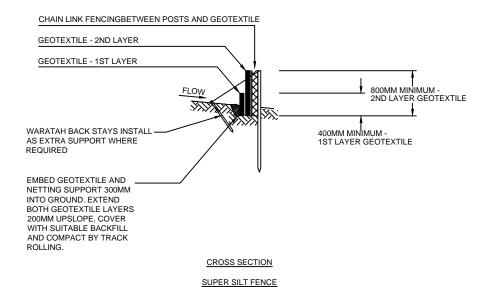
CHKD DRWN







### **ELEVATION**

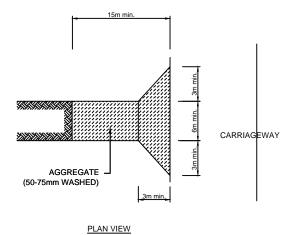


COMPACTED EARTH BOUNDARY EXISTING GROUND

EARTH BUND CROSS SECTION

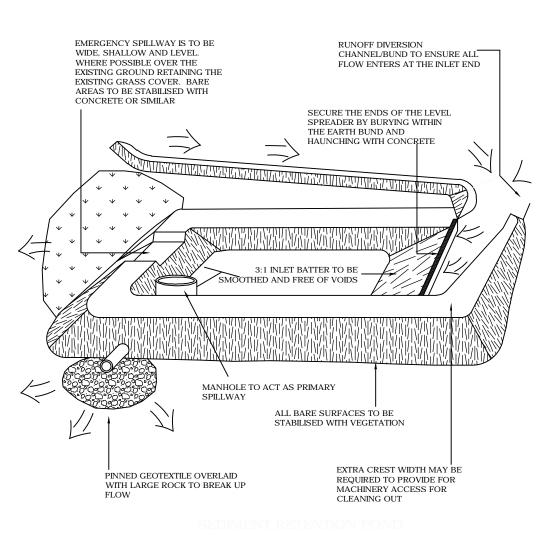


SIDE ELEVATION



### STABILISED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

N.T.S.



### RESOURCE CONSENT

PROJECT CONSULTANTS

ISSUE DATE DETAIL

A 01/12/21 FOR RESOURCE CONSENT

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GCAI

GC



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CLIENT

**GLOBAL METAL** SOLUTIONS

PROJECT

PAEWIRA RECYCLE PLANT

LOCATION

401 RACECOURSE PARADE, TE AWAMUTU

DRAWING TITLE

### **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL** STANDARD DETAILS

ORIENTATION

200065

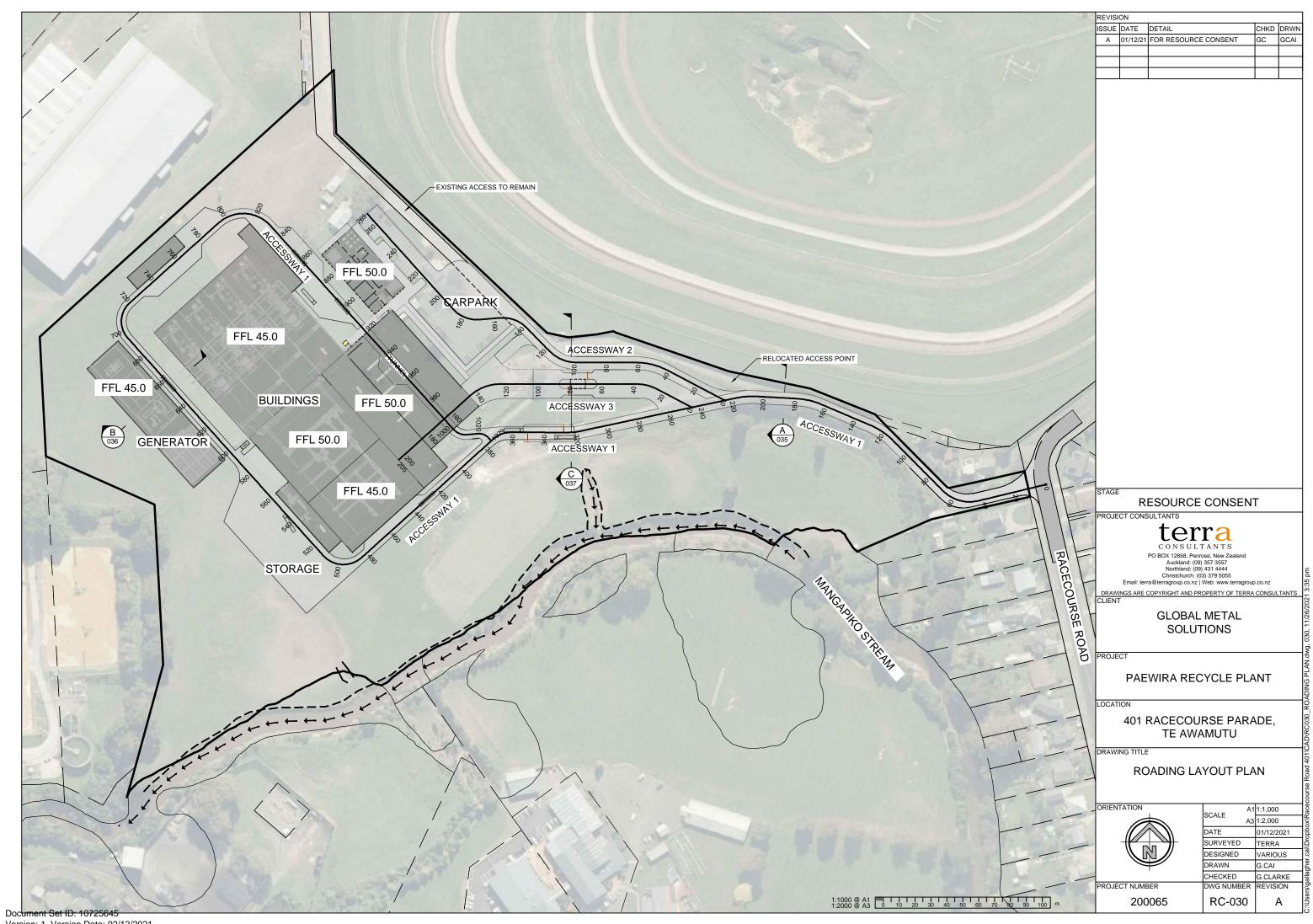
PROJECT NUMBER

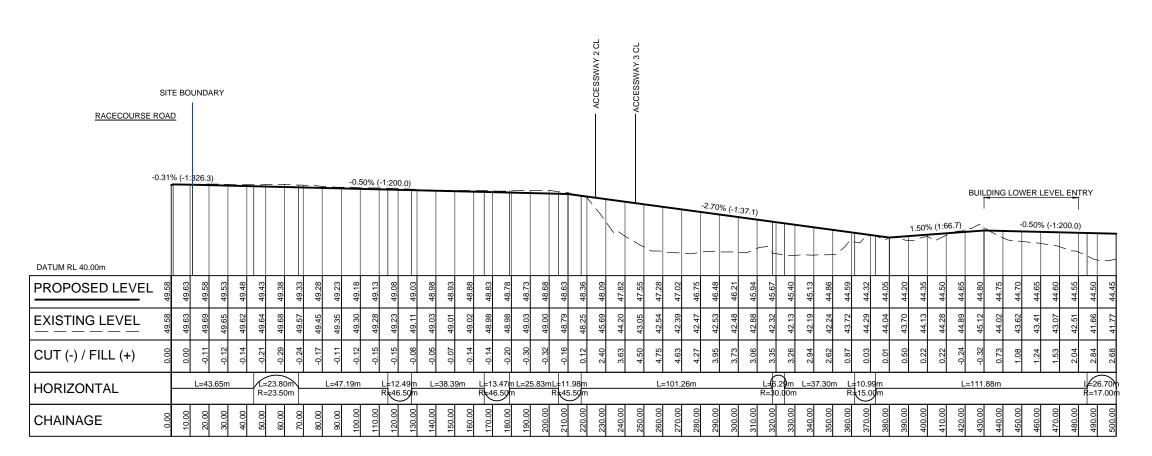
A1 1:1,000 SCALE 1:2,000 DATE 01/12/2021 SURVEYED TERRA DESIGNED VARIOUS DRAWN CHECKED G CLARKE DWG NUMBER REVISION

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RC-28

Document Set ID: 10725645





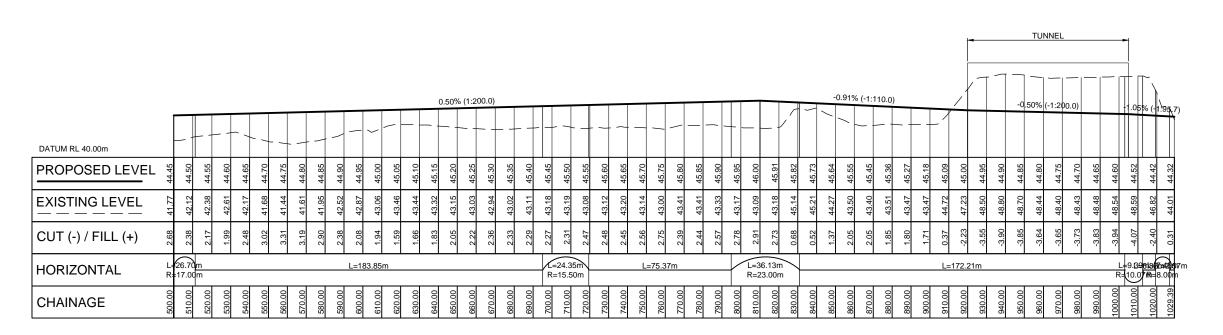
ACCESSWAY 1 LONGSECTION CH: 0.00m TO CH: 500.00m 1:1000H 1:200V @ A1 (DOUBLE FOR A3)

SCALE

REVISION

A3 1:2000

NAME DATE CONSULTANT DRAWING TITLE FOR RESOURCE CONSENT ISSUE DATE REVISION CHKD DRWN terra 01/12/21 FOR RESOURCE CONSENT GCAI SURVEYED TERRA 01/03/2 GLOBAL METAL SOLUTIONS C O N S U L T A N T S
PO BOX 12858, Penrose, New Zealar
Auckland: (09) 357 3557
Northland: (09) 431 4444
Christchurch: (03) 479 5055 DESIGNED ACCESSWAY 1 LONGSECTION 200065 DRAWN 401 RACECOURSE PARADE, SHEET 1 OF 2 TRACED RC-031 CHECKED TE AWAMUTU Document Set ID: 10725645



ACCESSWAY 1 LONGSECTION CH: 500.00m TO CH: 1029.39m 1:1000H 1:200V @ A1 (DOUBLE FOR A3)

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POBOX 12858, Penrose, lew Zealand
Auckland: (99) 357 3557
Northland: (99) 431 4444
Christchurch: (93) 379 5055
Email: terra@terragroup.co.nz | Web: www.terragroup.co.nz

GLOBAL METAL SOLUTIONS

PROJECT/LOCATION
401 RACECOURSE PARADE,

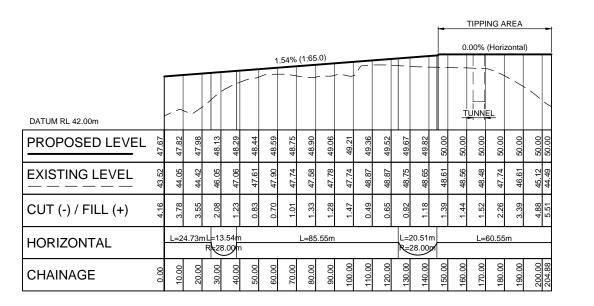
TE AWAMUTU

ACCESSWAY 1 LONGSECTION SHEET 2 OF 2

DRAWING TITLE

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	47.13	46.46	46.69	46.75	47.75	48.40	48.43	48.37	48.38	48.51	48.76	48.80	49.11	49.28	49.24	49.17	49.07	48.94	48.96	48.98	48.97	48.92	48.84	48.89	48.88	48.83	48.78	48.86
CUT (-) / FILL (+)	-	1.84	1.67	1.67	0.73	0.14	0.17	0.29	0.34	0.27	0.08	0.10	-0.15	-0.26	-0.16	-0.03	0.12	0.32	0.35	0.40	0.46	0.58	0.72	0.72	0.80	0.91	1.02	0.99
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CHAINAGE §	0.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	00.09	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00	210.00	220.00	230.00	240.00	250.00	260.00	268.63

ACCESSWAY 2 LONGSECTION CH: 0.00m TO CH: 268.63m 1:1000H 1:200V @ A1 (DOUBLE FOR A3)



ACCESSWAY 3 LONGSECTION CH: 0.00m TO CH: 204.88m 1:1000H 1:200V @ A1 (DOUBLE FOR A3)

NAME DATE CONSULTANT FOR RESOURCE CONSENT ISSUE DATE REVISION CHKD DRWN terra GLOBAL METAL SOLUTIONS 01/12/21 FOR RESOURCE CONSENT GCAI SURVEYED TERRA 01/03/2 C O N S U L T A N T S
PO BOX 12858, Penrose, New Zealar
Auckland: (09) 357 3557
Northland: (09) 431 4444
Christchurch: (03) 479 5055 DESIGNED ACCESSWAY 2 & 3 LONGSECTION SCALE A3 1:2000 200065 DRAWN REVISION 401 RACECOURSE PARADE, TRACED RC-033 TE AWAMUTU CHECKED Document Set ID: 10725645

