

Cleanaway

600 Woodstock Avenue Rooty Hill



CIVIL ENGINEERING SSDA REPORT

PREPARED FOR

Charter Hall L20, No. 1 Martin Place Sydney NSW 2000 Ref: SY211274 Rev: 3

Date: 19 January 2022



Civil Engineering SSDA Report

Revision Schedule

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1. Introduction

Northrop Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd have been engaged by Charter Hall Pty to prepare Civil Engineering design documentation for a recycling facility at 600 Woodstock Avenue, Rooty Hill. This report has been prepared to accompany a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) submission for the proposed recycling facility.

The main civil engineering components that are explored in this report include:

- Sediment & Erosion Control;
- Stormwater Management and On-site Stormwater Detention;
- Stormwater Quality and;
- Water Conservation.

1.1 The Proposal

The proposed development consists of the construction and operation of a new recycling complex in Rooty Hill within the Blacktown Council LGA.

The scope of works of the proposed development is summarised below:

- Demolition of existing structures.
- Construction and operation of a purpose-built Materials Recycling Facility comprising a total of
- 7,572m² gross floor area, including:
 - o Maximum building height of RL 57.83m.
 - o Warehouse space: 6,732m²
 - Office space (across two levels) and amenities: 840m²
 - o Capacity to process up to 120,000 tonnes per annum (TPA)
- Car parking provided on-site: 40 car spaces
- Hard and soft landscaping
- Building identification signage

1.2 Site Description

The site is located at Woodstock Avenue, Rooty Hill, NSW 2766 and is formally described as Lot 67 DP804292 (refer to Figure 1 below). The site has an area of 1.97ha.

The site is located within the Blacktown City Council Local Government Area and is approximately 280m from the nearest Westlink M7 exit.

The site is bordered by Woodstock Avenue to the north, existing industrial developments to the east, and Kellogg Road to the west and south.

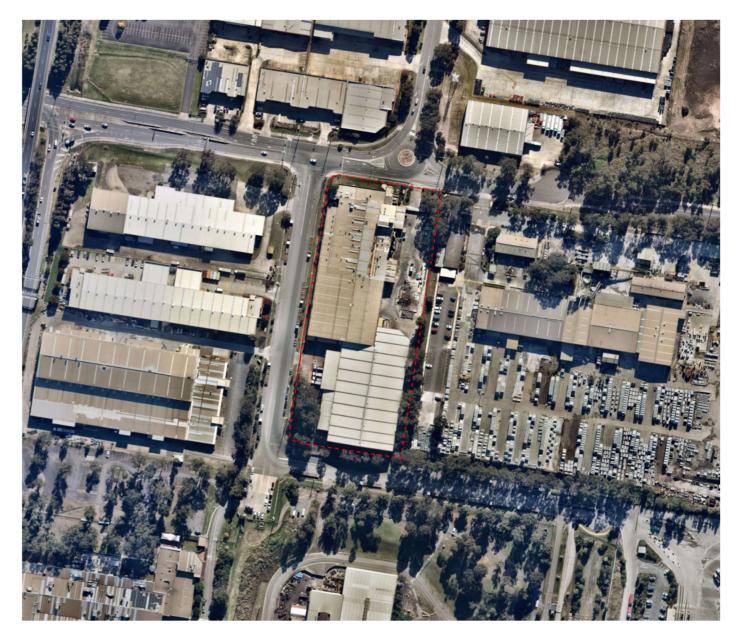


Figure 1 – Site Aerial Photograph (Source: Nearmap)



1.3 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

This report addresses the relevant Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), namely:

Table 1: SEARs Table

SEARS	Response
Key Issues:	
8. Soil and Water	
 A surface and groundwater assessment that includes: An assessment of potential surface and groundwater impacts associated with the proposed development, including potential impacts on watercourses, riparian areas, groundwater, and groundwater-dependent communities nearby A detailed site water balance including a description of the water demands and breakdown of water supplies, and any water licensing requirements Details of stormwater/wastewater management system including the capacity of onsite detention system(s), onsite sewage management and measures to treat, reuse or dispose of water Description of the measures to minimise water use Description of the proposed erosion and sediment controls during construction Characterisation of water quality at the point of discharge to surface and/or groundwater against the relevant water quality criteria (including details of the contaminants of concern that may leach from the waste into the wastewater and proposed mitigation measures to manage any impacts to receiving waters and monitoring activities and methodologies). 	 Refer to Section 7.6 of Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP. Refer to Section 2.4.2.4 of this report for rainwater tank demands and sizing. Refer to Section 2.4.1.3 of this report for on-site stormwater detention tank and 2.4.2 for stormwater quality management. Refer to Section 2.4.2.4 of this report for rainwater tank sizing to minimise the demand of non-potable water. Refer to Section 2.3 of this report. Refer to section 2.4.2 of this report for stormwater quality treatment. Refer to Section 7.6 of Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP for Groundwater Assessment Results.
10. Infrastructure Requirements	
 Identification of any infrastructure upgrades required off-site to facilitate the proposed development, and describe any arrangements to ensure that the upgrades will be implemented in a timely manner and maintained 	Refer to Section 3 of this report for existing infrastructure.
18. Development Contributions	
Including demonstration that satisfactory arrangements have been or would be made to provide, or contribute to the provision of, necessary local and regional infrastructure required to support the proposed development.	Refer to Section 2.4.2.1 for Voluntary Planning Contribution for Stormwater Quality.
BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL	
2. Planning Requirements	
e. A cut and fill plan, and details of any retaining walls are to be provided.	e. Refer to Civil Drawing DAC03.01 in Appendix A.
3. Engineering Requirements	<u></u>



a. The proposed development is to address compliance with Blacktown City Council Engineering Guide to Development - 2005	a. Refer to Section 2.1 of this report.
4. Drainage Requirements	
Details of the proposed On-site stormwater detention required for the proposed development are to be provided. The OSD design is to be as per Council's Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) Standard Drawings and the 'OSD Deemed to Comply Spreadsheet' available online). An OSD catchment plan and OSD spreadsheet with bypasses (if any).	 Refer to Civil Engineering Drawing DAC16.01-02 for On-site detention (OSD) tank details. Refer to Appendix B for Summary of this site "OSD Deemed to Comply Spreadsheet" Refer to Drawing DAC05.41 for Catchment plan. Refer to Section 2.4.1.3 for OSD design.
The applicant is to nominate their strategy either an on-lot treatment or Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) is required for the proposed development site. The on-lot treatment option is to be assessed using Blacktown Council's MUSIC Link. Refer to the WSUD Developer's Handbook for further design equirements.	 Refer to Section 2.4.2 for Stormwater Quality treatment design. The on-lot treatment option has been deemed unfeasible for this site Catherine Harris from Blacktown Council has been contacted for the application of the VPA. The VPA offer letter will be submitted once DA has been lodged, as it requires the DA number. Refer to Section 2.4.2.1 for discussion of the VPA.
	Refer to Section 2.4.2.4 of this report for the water conservation
Vater conservation is required for the proposed development. This water conservation strategy is to include:	strategy and rainwater tank design.
Details of the Rainwater tank required to meet the water conservation targets under Part J for the development. A minimum target of 80% reuse demand is to be achieved. Details of the Non-potable water demand is to include landscape watering and toilet/urinal flushing. The Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation (MUSIC) is generally used to assess the performance of the rainwater tank using the node water balance and an electronic copy of the MUSIC model needs to be provided to Council for assessment. Refer to WSUD developers Handbook for further design requirements and usage rates. The Model is to allow for a minimum usage rate of 0.1 kL/day/toilet or urinal and a minimum of 0.4 kL/m2/year for landscape watering (excluding turfed areas). The Model can take into account where the development is used only 5days/wk, the toilet/urinal usage can be discounted by 5 days out of 7 days, 5/7. Other internal usage may involve truck/bin washing or other industrial usage and specific data will need to be supplied to justify these reuse rates. All calculations in the model (number of toilets etc.)/graphs/catchments and models are to be provided.	
	The existing swale is located in the adjacent property and is
Investigate the swale to the southeast of the proposed development and the impact the proposed development has on it. Provide catchment plans and	indicatively shown on the Civil Engineering plan DAC04.02. No changes to the existing swale are proposed.



d. The submission of a Stormwater drainage concept plan	Refer to Drawing DAC04.01 and DAC04.02.
NSW EPA	
e. Water management	
• Including fire water management. Details of the premises storm water system, including the location of discharge points, stormwater drain, pits, outlets and shut off valve or similar device which prevents water pollution leaving the premises.	Refer to Fire and Incident Management Report prepared by Core Engineering Group. The location of discharge points, stormwater drains, pits and outlets and shut off valve are provided in the Civil Engineering Drawings in Appendix A.
c. Water Quality Impacts	
The assessment should demonstrate that all practical options to avoid discharge have been investigated and implemented measures have been taken to reduce the level of contaminants in the discharge, so that any impact is reduced where a discharge is necessary.	
Applicants must: • Identify and estimate the quality and quantity of all pollutants that may be introduced into the water cycle by source and discharge point; • Describe the nature and degree of impact that any discharge(s) will have on the receiving environment. This includes consideration of all pollutants that pose a risk of non-trivial harm to human health and the environment (this should also include intercepted saline groundwater or acidic runoff generated by acid sulphate soil where appropriate); • Demonstrate assessment against the ambient NSW Water Quality Objectives and environmental values for the receiving waters relevant to the infrastructure activity. This includes the indicators and associated trigger values or criteria for the identified environmental values (this information should be sourced from the ANZG (2018) criteria).	Refer to Section 2.4.2 for Stormwater Quality treatment design, in conjunction with Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP for Groundwater and Environmental assessment.
 Technical standards and requirements include: Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW (DECC 2008) Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (Australian and New Zealand Governments and Australian State and territory governments,). NSW Water Quality and River Flow Objectives Using the ANZECC Guidelines and Water Quality Objectives in NSW (DEC 2006) Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom 2004) and Volume 2 (A. Installation of Services; B Waste Landfills; C. Unsealed Roads; D. Main Roads; E. Mines and Quarries) (DEC, 2008), Stormwater Publications 	Refer to Section 2.3 of this report for Sediment and Erosion Control, in conjunction with Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP for Groundwater and Environmental assessment.
BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL	
2. Flooding	
 The EIS must map the following features relevant to flooding as described in the Floodplain Development Manual 2005 (NSW Government 2005) including: a. Flood prone land. b. Flood planning area, the area below the flood planning level. c. Hydraulic categorisation (floodways and flood storage areas). d. Flood Hazard. 	Refer to Section 2.5 of this report for flooding information.



• The EIS must describe flood assessment and modelling undertaken in determining the design flood levels for events, including a minimum of the 5% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), 1% AEP, flood levels and the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme event.	Refer to Section 2.5 of this report for flooding information.
• The EIS must model the effect of the proposed development (including fill) on the flood behaviour under current flood behaviour for a range of design events as identified above. This includes the 0.5% and 0.2% AEP year flood events as proxies for assessing sensitivity to an increase in rainfall intensity of flood producing rainfall events due to climate change.	Refer to Section 2.5 of this report for flooding information.
 Modelling in the EIS must consider and document: a. Existing council flood studies in the area and examine consistency to the flood behaviour documented in these studies. b. The impact on existing flood behaviour for a full range of flood events including up to the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme flood. c. Impacts of the proposed development on flood behaviour resulting in detrimental changes in potential flood affection of other developments or land. This may include redirection of flow, flow velocities, flood levels, hazard categories and hydraulic categories d. Relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual 2005. 	Refer to Section 2.5 of this report for flooding information.
The EIS must assess the impacts on the proposed development on flood behaviour, including: a. Whether there will be detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other properties, assets and infrastructure.0 b. Consistency with Council floodplain risk management plans. c. Consistency with any Rural Floodplain Management Plans. d. Compatibility with the flood hazard of the land. e. Compatibility with the hydraulic functions of flow conveyance in floodways and storage in flood storage areas of the land. f. Whether there will be adverse effect to beneficial inundation of the floodplain environment, on, adjacent to or downstream of the site. g. Whether there will be direct or indirect increase in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses. h. Any impacts the proposed development may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council. i. Whether the proposal incorporates specific measures to manage risk to life from flood. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council. j. Emergency management, evacuation and access, and contingency measures for the proposed development considering the full range or flood risk (based upon the probable maximum flood or an equivalent extreme flood event). These matters are to be discussed with and have the support of Council and the NSW SES. k. Any impacts the proposed development may have on the social and economic costs to the community as consequence of flooding.	Refer to Section 2.5 of this report for flooding information.
3. Soil and Water	
 The EIS must map the following features relevant to water and soils including: a. Acid sulfate soils (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the Acid Sulfate Soil Planning Map). b. Rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries (as described in s.4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method). c. Wetlands as described in s.4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method. d. Groundwater. e. Groundwater dependent ecosystems. f. Proposed intake and discharge locations. 	Refer to Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP for Groundwater and Environmental assessment. The proposed stormwater discharge location is shown on the Civil Drawing DAC04.01, in Appendix A.
 The EIS must describe background conditions for any water resource likely to be affected by the development, including: a. Existing surface and groundwater. b. Hydrology, including volume, frequency and quality of discharges at proposed intake and discharge locations. c. Water Quality Objectives (as endorsed by the NSW Government http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/ieo/index.htm) including groundwater as appropriate that represent the community's uses and values for the receiving waters. 	Refer to Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP for Groundwater and Environmental assessment.



d. Indicators and trigger values/criteria for the environmental values identified at (c) in accordance with the ANZECC (2000) Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality and/or local objectives, criteria or targets endorsed by the NSW Government. e. The Risk-based Framework for Considering Waterway Health Outcomes in Strategic Land-use Planning Decisions (OEH, 2017).	Refer to section 2.4 of this report for Stormwater Quantity and Quality Management.
• The EIS must assess the impacts of the development on water quality, including: a. The nature and degree of impact on receiving waters for both surface and groundwater, demonstrating how the development protects the Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contributes towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved. This should include an assessment of the mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction. b. Identification of proposed monitoring of water quality. c. Consistency with any relevant certified Coastal Management Program (or Coastal Zone Management Plan).	Refer to Section 2.4.2 of this report for Stormwater Quality. Management and the Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP for Groundwater.
 The EIS must assess the impact of the development on hydrology, including: a. Water balance including quantity, quality and source. b. Effects to downstream rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters and floodplain areas. c. Effects to downstream water-dependent fauna and flora including groundwater dependent ecosystems. d. Impacts to natural processes and functions within rivers, wetlands, estuaries and floodplains that affect river system and landscape health such as nutrient flow, aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge (e.g. river benches). e. Changes to environmental water availability, both regulated/licensed and unregulated/rules-based sources of such water. f. Mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction on hydrological attributes such as volumes, flow rates, management methods and re-use options. g. Identification of proposed monitoring of hydrological attributes 	Refer to section 2.4 of this report for Stormwater Quantity and Quality Management. Refer to Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP for Groundwater and Environmental assessment.
NSW Industry and Environment	
DPIE Water and NRAR	
The SEARS should include:	
• The identification of an adequate and secure water supply for the life of the project. This includes confirmation that water can be sourced from an appropriately authorised and reliable supply. This is also to include an assessment of the current market depth where water entitlement is required to be purchased.	The proposed site will connect to the existing water supply system as detailed by the Project Hydraulic Engineer.
A detailed and consolidated site water balance.	Refer to Section 2.4 of this report.
Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts.	Refer to Section 2.4.2 of this report for surface water quality treatment. Refer to Section 6.3 of Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP.
Proposed surface and groundwater monitoring activities and methodologies.	Refer to Section 2.4.2 of this report for surface water quality treatment. Refer to Section 6.3 of <i>Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II - 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW</i> (dated September 2021), prepared by WSP.



• Consideration of relevant legislation, policies and guidelines, including the NSW Aquifer Interference Policy (2012), the Guidelines for Controlled
Activities on Waterfront Land (2018) and the relevant Water Sharing Plans (available at https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water).

Refer to Environmental Due Diligence Assessment - Phase I and II 600 Woodstock Avenue, Glendenning NSW (dated September 2021),
prepared by WSP.



2. Proposed Civil Works

2.1 Design Criteria and Methodology

The objectives of this report are to ensure that the proposed civil engineering design of the site meets the requirements stipulated in the following documents:

- Blacktown Development Control Plan (2015)
- Blacktown City Council Engineering Guide for Development (2005)
- Blacktown City Council WSUD developer handbook (2020)
- Blacktown City Council WSUD Inspection and maintenance guidelines (2019)
- Managing Urban Stormwater Soil & Construction (2004) by Landcom (The Blue Book)
- AS 3500:2018 (Plumbing and Drainage)

2.2 Site Topography

The site has an elevation range of approximately 5m, ranging from RL46m AHD in the northeast to RL 41m AHD in the southwest. A crest dissects the site such that the northern portion of the site falls (approx. 5%) from east to the northwest. The southern portion of the site falls (approx. 3%) from the north to the southeast corner.

2.3 Sediment and Erosion Control Measures

2.3.1 Sediment and Erosion Control

The objectives of the sediment and erosion control for the development site will be to ensure:

- Adequate sediment and erosion control measures are applied prior to the commencement of construction and are maintained throughout construction; and
- Construction site runoff is appropriately treated in accordance with the requirements of Blacktown City Council, prior to discharge.

Prior to any earthworks commencing on site, the sediment and erosion control will need to be provided during the construction phase of the development in accordance with the requirements of Blacktown City Council and The Blue Book.

2.3.2 Sediment Basin

Due to the size of the proposed development, a temporary sediment basin will be required to capture site runoff during construction. The construction of the basin may be undertaken in stages to enable maximum runoff capture assisted by diversion swales and direct runoff to the basin. The design parameters of this temporary sediment basin are summarised in Table 2 (below).

Calculations to determine the required basin size are to be based on available geotechnical information regarding soil types and using The Blue Book.

To ensure the sediment basin is working effectively it will need to be maintained throughout the construction works. Maintenance includes ensuring adequate settlement times or flocculation and pumping of clean water to reach the minimum storage volume at the lower level of the settling zone. The settling zone will be identified by pegs to clearly show the level at which design storage capacity is available.

The pumped water from the sediment basin can be reused for dust control during construction.

Overflow weirs are to be provided to control overflows for rainfall events more than the design criteria.

SEDIMENT BASIN CALCULATIONS SUMMARY		
PARAMETER	ADOPTED VALUE	
Total Disturbed Area (ha)	1.97	
Soil Texture Group	D	
Design Rainfall Depth (Days)	5	
Design Rainfall Depth (Percentile)	80%	
x-Day, y-Percentile Rainfall Event (mm)	24.6	
C _V	0.5	
Settling Zone Volume (m³)	242.3	
Sediment Storage Volume (m³)	121.15	
Total Basin Volume (m³)	363.46	

Table 2: Sediment Basin Design Summary

2.3.3 Sediment and Erosion Control Measures

Prior to any earthworks commencing on site, sediment and erosion control measure shall be implemented generally in accordance with the engineering drawings, Council requirements, and The Blue Book. The measures are intended to be a minimum treatment only as the contractor will be required to modify and stage the sediment and erosion control measures to suit the construction program, sequencing, and techniques. These measures may include:

- A temporary site security/safety fence is to be constructed around the site, the site office area, and the proposed sediment basin.
- Sediment fencing provided downstream of disturbed areas, including any topsoil stockpiles, shown in Figure 2 (below).
- Dust control measures including covering stockpiles, installing fence hessian, and watering exposed areas.



- Placement of hay bales or mesh and gravel inlet filters around and along proposed catch drains and around stormwater inlets pits
- The construction of a temporary sediment basin as noted above.
- Stabilised site access at the construction vehicle entry/exits.
- Any stockpiled material, including topsoil, shall be located as far away as possible from any associated natural watercourses or temporary overland flow paths. All stockpiles and embankment formations shall be stabilised by hydroseeding or hydro mulching on formation.



Figure 2: Sediment Fence

2.4 Stormwater Management Strategy

2.4.1 Stormwater Quantity Management

Northrop has performed a desktop investigation to determine a conceptual stormwater management strategy for the proposed development scenario, and the stormwater management requirements for the development. These requirements have been derived from Blacktown City Council's Engineering Guide for Development (2005).

2.4.1.1 Major / Minor Drainage System

The major/minor approach to stormwater drainage is the recognised drainage concept for urban catchments within the Blacktown City Council (BCC) Local Government Area.

The minor drainage system is comprised of below ground pit and pipe network and is designed to control nuisance flooding and enable effective stormwater management for the site. Council requires the minor drainage system to be designed for the critical 5% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) storm with overland flow safely catering for the 1% AEP storm.

The major drainage system incorporates suitably designed overland flow paths and drainage to direct flows into the On-site Stormwater Detention (OSD) system for all events up to the critical 1% AEP storm event.

Overland flow paths are to be provided over all pipelines that are not designed to cater for this flow. The design of these overland flow paths must consider the velocity-depth hazard of 0.4m/s.

Please refer to Appendix A for a proposed concept stormwater layout for the development.

2.4.1.2 Modelling of Stormwater Quantity

The piped system and overland flow paths were designed using 12d Design Software.

Hydrological data was obtained from the Australian Rainfall and Runoff Data Hub and Australian Bureau of Meteorology website.

The hydrological model used is ILSAX, the following parameters were adopted:



PARAMETER	ADOPTED VALUE
Paved (impervious) area depression storage	1 mm
Supplementary area depression storage	1mm
Grassed (pervious) area depression storage	5mm
Soil type	3
Pervious retardance coefficient n*	0.013
Impervious retardance coefficient	0.3

The 12d model layout is shown below, which can be supplied upon request.

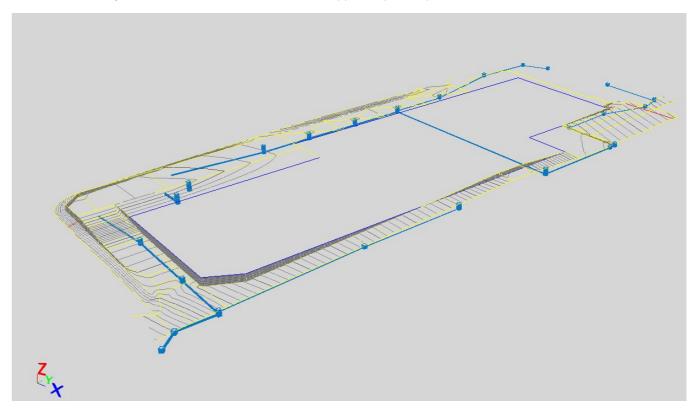


Figure 3: 12d model layout.

2.4.1.3 On-site Stormwater Detention

Part J of Blacktown City Council's Development Control Plan (2015) stipulates that On-site Stormwater Detention (OSD) must be provided in accordance with Blacktown City Council's Engineering Guide for Development (2005).

A map is provided in the Engineering Guide for Development and indicates that the development site is within a catchment area requiring OSD, as shown in Figure 4 below (Hawkesbury River Sub-Catchments Permanent OSD Required).



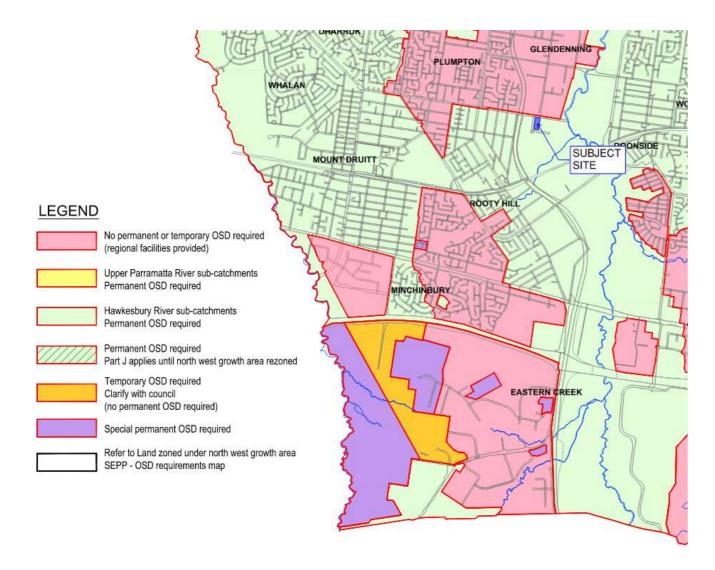


Figure 4: OSD Map (source: Blacktown City Council's Engineering Guide for Development (2005), appendix B)

Part J of the DCP specifies that the Deemed to Comply Tool must be used for the design of the OSD. Therefore, the Blacktown City Council – On-site Stormwater Detention Deemed to Comply Tool spreadsheet has been used to calculate the volume and discharge of the tank. A summary of the OSD tank's design parameters is provided in Table 4 (below). Refer to Appendix B for the On-site Stormwater Detention Deemed to comply spreadsheet.

Table 4: Summary of OSD Design Parameters

PARAMETER	ADOPTED VALUE
Total OSD Volume (m³) (Below Emergency Overflow Weir)	869.57
OSD Volume (m³) Below The 50% AEP Overflow Weir	591.15
Average RL of Base of Tank (m AHD)	40.28
RL of OSD Outlet Invert Level (m AHD)	39.82
RL of 100-Year ARI Overflow Weir (m AHD)	42.47
RL of 1.5-Year ARI Overflow Weir (m AHD)	41.72

Access grates have been provided such that the maximum reach from any point in the tank to the nearest grate is 6m. In the unlikely event that the outlet pipe blocks, these grates may allow water to surcharge.

Refer to Drawing DAC16.01 (Appendix A), which provides details of the proposed OSD tank.

Maintenance of the OSD is required in accordance with BCC's WSUD inspection and maintenance guidelines, part B, chapter 6.

2.4.1.4 Connection to Councils Drainage System

Typically, outflow pipes from stormwater drainage systems connect either directly to Council's stormwater infrastructure or utilise existing stormwater connections within the site.

Based on review of the survey provided by Boxall dated 16th of July of 2021 and site inspection, stormwater drainage pits are located at the kerb on the Woodstock and Kellogg frontages. The most feasible connection point for the proposed development would be the existing kerb inlet pit located east of the site on Kellogg Road. The proposed connection is shown in the stormwater management plan, as seen in drawing DAC04.01 (Appendix A).

2.4.2 Stormwater Quality Management

2.4.2.1 Voluntary Planning Agreement

Blacktown City Council has adopted a Voluntary Contributions Scheme. Part of this allows Developers to pay a contribution towards regional water quality treatment objectives in an effort to reduce the amount of on lot treatment, as part of a Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) between the two parties. The site is within the Voluntary Contributions Scheme Boundary, as seen in Figure 5. As such, a Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) may be negotiated with Council to offset water quality requirements off-site.

Section 3.2 of the Blacktown Council WSUD Developer Handbook (2020) stipulates that for businesses and industrial developments that meet the water quality obligations through a VPA or S7.11 contribution and which is larger than 2000 m², there is an obligation to have an on-site Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT) capable of trapping 90% of hydrocarbons and gross pollutants.



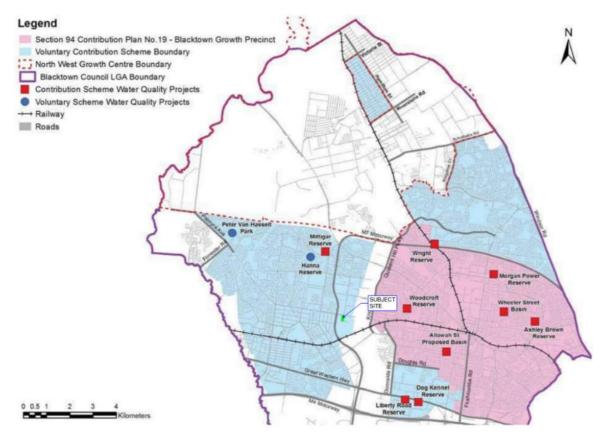


Figure 5: Voluntary Contributions Scheme Boundary Map (GHD, May 2020)

2.4.2.2 Gross Pollutant Trap

In addition to the VPA agreement with Blacktown Council, a Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT) has been designed. The GPT has been sized to treat 6-month flow, which has been considered as the 75% of 1 year flow as per BCC's advice.

- 1 year ARI flow = 105L/s
- 6-month ARI flow (75% of 1 year ARI flow) = 79L/s

A CDS Unit 1009 (Rocla) or approved equivalent is recommended for the proposed development, as it satisfies the requirement of Section 3.2 of the Blacktown Council WSUD Developer Handbook (2020). This GPT has been designed in accordance with the requirements of Blacktown City Council.

Maintenance of the GPT is required in accordance with BCC's WSUD inspection and maintenance guidelines, part B, chapter 7.

2.4.2.3 Water Quality modelling

The water quality modelling software MUSIC v6.3 was used to analyse the performance of the treatment train to ensure water conservation targets were being met.

Blacktown City Council's MUSIC link and BCC's source and treatment nodes were used in the model. Figure 6 shows the MUSIC model:

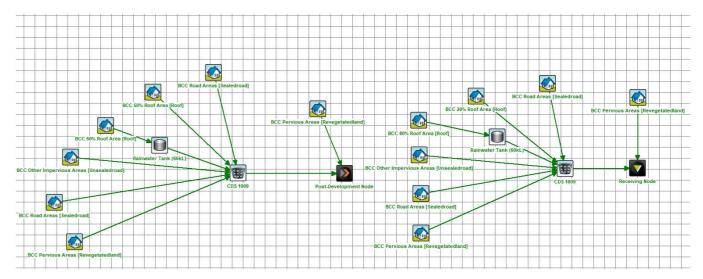


Figure 6: Post-development MUSIC model.

2.4.2.4 Rainwater Tank

Section 4.3 of Part J of the DCP specifies that industrial and business developments must supply 80% of their non-potable demand using non potable sources. Two options have been considered for the roof drainage connection to the rainwater tank.

- Option 1: the whole roof will be connected to the rainwater tank, sized to capture and convey the 1:100-year storm event.
- Option 2: 50% (eastern portion) of the roof will be connected to the rainwater tank, sized to capture and convey the 1:100-year storm event. In this scenario the western portion of the roof is to be connected to the OSD tank, the stormwater drainage lines will require to be upsized to accommodate additional flow.

The rainwater tank design parameters are summarised in Table 5 (below).

Table 5: Rainwater Tank Design Summary

DESIGN PARAMETER	ADOPTED VALUE	COMMENT
Re-use Demand (Annual)	720.86kL/yr	Irrigation includes 1802.14sqm of landscaped area, with an irrigation rate of 0.4kL/year/m².
Re-use Demand (Daily)	1.5kL/day	Includes a combined total of 21 toilets, urinals, and showers at a re-use rate of 0.1kL/day/toilet, which is then proportioned by 5/7 as the site is only occupied during the 5 weekdays of each week.



The rainwater tank results for both options are summarised in Table 6(below).

Table 6: Rainwater Tank results.

TANK SIZE	COMMENT	RE-USE DEMAND MET
60kL (Option 1)	Modelled as 54kL to account for 10% storage loss	80.87%
66kL (Option 2)	Modelled as 60kL to account for 10% storage loss	80.03%

Maintenance of the rainwater tank is required in accordance with BCC's WSUD Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines, Part B, Chapter 1.

2.5 Flooding

The proposed development does not require a detailed flood impact assessment as it is not located in a flood affected area, as shown in Council's Flood Map, which is shown in Figure 7 (below).

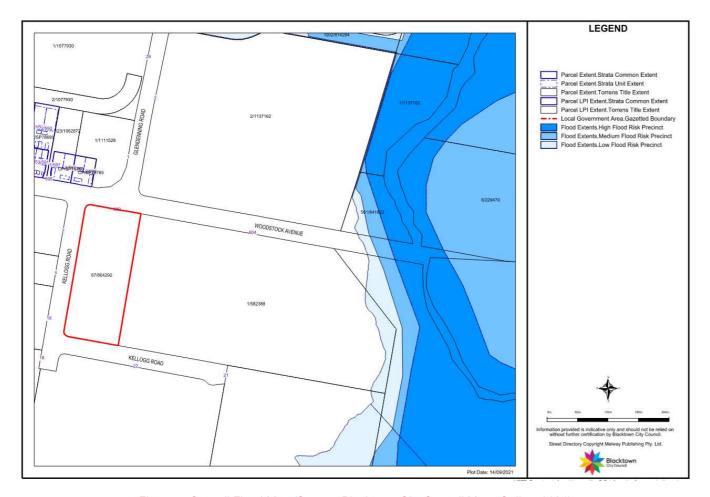


Figure 7: Council Flood Map (Source: Blacktown City Council Maps Online, 2021)



3. Existing Infrastructure

Based on limited survey information, publicly available information from Blacktown City Council, and Dial Before You Dig (DBYD), Northrop has undertaken a preliminary investigation of existing utility infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposed development site.

Water

- A Ø300mm cast iron cement lined (CICL) watermain is present within the verge on the western side of Kellogg Road and a Ø200 ductile iron cement lined (DICL) main is located on the southern side of Kellogg Road. A Ø150mm cast iron cement lined (CICL) is located on the northern side of Woodstock Ave. This is shown in Figure 8 (below).
- Experience indicates Sydney Water would prefer connection to the smaller watermain. Exact connection points will need to be established with Sydney Water.

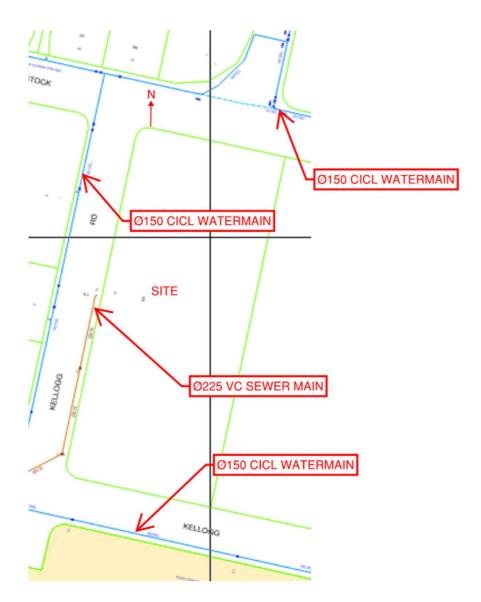


Figure 8: Water and Sewer Services (Source: Sydney Water DBYD,2021)

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Sewer

A Ø225 Vitrified Clay (VC) sewer main is located on the eastern side of Kellogg Rd with a stub end at a
depth of 1.9m. This main appears to be of adequate size but it should be noted the southeastern portion
of the site may not be able to drain to this existing connection point.

Gas

• A Ø10 1050 kPa gas main is located with the verge of the Woodstock Ave frontage and has and existing connection to the site. This is shown in Figure 9 (below).

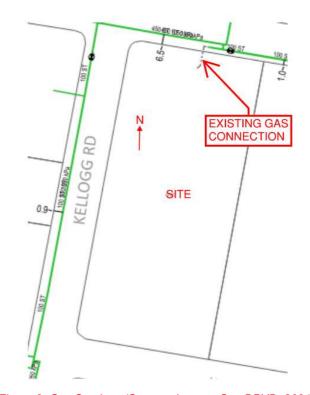


Figure 9: Gas Services (Source: Jemena Gas DBYD, 2021)



Power

• Three Pad Mount (PM) electrical sub-stations are located adjacent to the northern boundary. The size of the sub stations could not be ascertained at this stage. Easement for right of way and allocation of land will be associated with the substations, supported covenants restricting land usage in this area. Refer to the title documents for specific burdens to the site due top easements for power supply.

This is shown in Figure 10 (below).

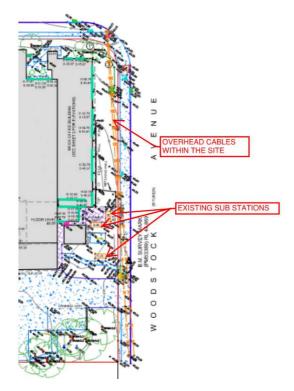


Figure 10: High Voltage Cabling Works Required (Source: Site survey, supplied by Boxall, 2021)

Communications

• NBN services are connected to the site via the northern boundary of Woodstock Avenue. This is shown in Figure 11 (below).



Figure 11: NBN Services (Source: NBN DBYD, 2021)



4. Fire Water Management

The Fire Incident Management Plan prepared by Core Engineering Group outlines the requirement of fire water to be stored on site in the event of a fire. To prevent contamination of downstream waters, Core Engineering Group have indicated that a total of 1,450m³ of fire water is to be bunded on site. The following measures are proposed to store water in the event of a fire:

- The stormwater pit and pipe network and OSD tank will be used as storage for fire water. The last pit prior to discharge to Council's network and the OSD tank are to be fitted with a penstock valve. The penstock valve should be connected to the Fire Control Panel automated to close when fire event occurs. Fire water should be pumped and disposed of after a fire event. The Penstock valve should be manually opened and reset to fire control panel.
- The Mechanical Conveyor Sump is also to be used for firewater bunding within the building, including a series of pipes connected to the mechanical conveyor sump for each fire compartment. A high-level overflow pipe to the OSD tank is to be provided to interconnect the two storage areas.
- All doors' thresholds to be provided with 50mm bunding / transition to FFL to allow fire water to be directed to Mechanical Conveyor Sump.

The volumes provided and required are delineated in Table 7Table 7: Fire Water Storage Volumes (below).

Refer to Appendix C for sketch identifying fire water bunding areas and catchments.

Table 7: Fire Water Storage Volumes

ITEM	VOLUME	COMMENTS
Onsite Stormwater Detention Tank	890m³	867m3 to top of weir in stormwater design calculations on cover sheet
Mechanical Conveyor Sump	567m ³	56.7m (L) x 5.0m (W) x 2.0m (D)
Total	1,457m ³	
Requirement	1,450m ³	Based on Fire Incident Management Plan



5. Conclusion

In summary, the civil engineering requirements for the proposed development are as follows:

- Sediment & Erosion Control A sediment basin is required to effectively capture sediment laden site runoff during siteworks. Sediment and erosion control measures should be installed and maintained for the duration of the construction works.
- Stormwater Infrastructure The stormwater design has considered the major/minor philosophy consistent
 with the requirements of Blacktown City Council for the below ground pit and pipe network inclusive of Onsite Stormwater Detention.
- Water Quality and Conservation Water Quality requirements will be achieved through the provision of a Gross Pollutant Trap, in accordance with the requirements of Blacktown City Council. A Rainwater Tank has been designed to achieve 80% of non-potable water reuse demands.



Appendix A – Civil Engineering Plans

600 WOODSTOCK AVENUE, GLENDENNING

CIVIL ENGINEERING PACKAGE DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION



GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN CONCEPT SEDIMENT AND SOIL EROSION CONTROL PLAN

CIVIL DRAWING SCHEDULE

DRAWING TITLE

SPECIFICATION NOTES

SEDIMENT AND SOIL EROSION CONTROL DETAILS BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN SITEWORKS AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN - SHEET 01

COVER SHEET, DRAWING SCHEDULE & LOCALITY PLAN

SITEWORKS AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN - SHEET 02

STORMWATER LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS - SHEET 01 STORMWATER LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS - SHEET 02 STORMWATER LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS - SHEET 03

STORMWATER LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS - SHEET 04 STORMWATER DETAILS - SHEET 01 STORMWATER DETAILS - SHEET 02 STORMWATER CATCHMENT PLAN

DETAILS - SHEET 01 DETAILS - SHEET 02

LOCALITY PLAN

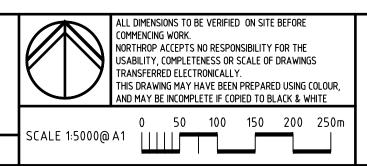
SOURCE: NEARMAP.COM.AU (@2021)

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	19.01.2022	AC		MM	ISSUED FOR SSDA	02
DRAWING						
DRAWING						

Charter Hall VERIFICATION SIGNATURE HAS BEEN ADDED







sydney@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100

600 WOODSTOCK AVENUE, **GLENDENNING**

CIVIL ENGINEERING PACKAGE

COVER SHEET, DRAWING SCHEDULE & LOCALITY PLAN

211274 DRAWING NUMBER

GENERAL NOTES

THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER CONSULTANTS' DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND WITH OTHER SUCH WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS AS MAY BE ISSUED DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTRACT. ANY DISCREPANCY SHALL BE REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES & ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES, UNO (UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE).

NO DIMENSION SHALL BE OBTAINED BY SCALING THE DRAWINGS.

ALL LEVELS AND SETTING OUT DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK.

DETAIL SURVEY DATA WAS SUPPLIED BY BOXALL SURVEYORS DRAWING DATED 16.07.2021.

EXISTING SERVICES WHERE SHOWN HAVE BEEN PLOTTED FROM SUPPLIED DATA AND SUCH THEIR ACCURACY CAN NOT BE GUARANTEED. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO ESTABLISH THE LEVEL OF ALL EXISTING SERVICES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.

ON COMPLETION OF STORMWATER INSTALLATION, ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE RESTORED TO ORIGINAL CONDITION, INCLUDING KERBS, FOOTPATHS, CONCRETE AREAS, GRAVEL AND GRASSED AREAS AND ROAD PAVEMENTS, UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE.

ALL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION PURPOSES TO DEMONSTRATE FEASIBILITY. ALL MEASURES WILL BE SUBJECT TO DETAIL DESIGN AT THE CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE STAGE AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO VARIATION PROVIDED THAT THE DESIGN INTENT IS MAINTAINED.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE

- 1. ALL DRAINAGE LINES SHALL BE UPVC (CLASS SN4) SEWER GRADE DRAINAGE PIPE, U.N.O.
- 2. ALL DRAINAGE LINES SHALL BE LAID AT 1% MIN. FALL, UNO.
- 3. ALL LEVELS ARE AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM (AHD).
- 4. ALL DOWNPIPES GUTTERS TO BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 3500.3.2 - 2003 'STORMWATER' DRAINAGE.
- 5. THE STORMWATER DRAINAGE DESIGN HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 3500.3.2-2003 'STORMWATER' DRAINAGE.
- 6. ANY VARIATIONS TO THE NOMINATED LEVELS SHALL BE REFERRED TO ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.
- SUBSOIL DRAINAGE SHALL BE PROVIDED TO ALL RETAINING WALLS & EMBANKMENTS, WITH THE LINES FEEDING INTO THE STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM.
- 8. ALL GRATES TO BE GALVANISED STEEL WITH HINGES AND CHILD PROOF LOCK.
- 9. ALL GRATES TO BE HEEL SAFE WITHIN AGED CARE DEVELOPMENTS.
- 10. THE STORMWATER DRAINAGE IS DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL DCP.

RAINWATER RE-USE

- PROVIDE RAINWATER RE-USE SYSTEM TO SUPPLY WATER FOR TOILET FLUSHING AND IRRIGATION.
- 2. GUTTER GUARD TO BE INSTALLED ON ALL EAVES GUTTERS.
- B. A PERMANENT SIGN IS TO BE LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF THE TANK STATING THE WATER IS "NON POTABLE WATER" WITH APPROPRIATE HAZARD IDENTIFICATION.
- PIPEWORK USED FOR RAINWATER SERVICES SHALL BE COLOURED LILAC IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1345.
- 5. ALL VALVES AND APERTURES SHALL BE CLEARLY AND PERMANENTLY LABELLED WITH SAFETY SIGNS TO COMPLY WITH AS1319.
- RAINWATER TANK RETICULATION SYSTEM AND MAINS WATER BYPASS ARRANGEMENT TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 3500.1.2-2003 AND THE NSW CODE OF PRACTICE: PLUMBING AND DRAINING.
- A FIRST FLUSH FILTRATION DEVICE IS TO BE PROVIDED AT RAINWATER TANK.

DESIGN SUMMARY

- ON-SITE DETENTION:
- **DESIGN BASIS:** PRESCRIBED RATE
- SITE STORAGE REQUIREMENT BELOW EMERGENCY OVERFLOW WEIR =
- 896.578m³
- SITE STORAGE REQUIREMENT BELOW 50% AEP OVERFLOW WEIR = 591.15m³
- BYPASS AREA/PERCENTAGE = 1973m²/10%
- MAXIMUM 1% AEP DISCHARGE = 230.045L/s MAXIMUM 50% AEP DISCHARGE = 63.354 L/s
- ON-SITE DETENTION SUMMARY: BELOW GROUND BLOCK WORK TANK

RAINWATER RE-USE:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS. TWO OPTIONS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED FOR THE ROOF DRAINAGE CONNECTION TO THE RAINWATER TANK.

OPTION 1: THE WHOLE ROOF WILL BE CONNECTED TO THE RAINWATER TANK SIZED TO CAPTURE AND CONVEY THE 1:100 YEAR STORM EVENT TANK SIZE = 60KL. (CURRENT DESIGN)

OPTION 2: 50% (EASTERN PORTION) OF THE ROOF WILL BE CONNECTED TO THE RAINWATER TANK SIZED TO CAPTURE AND CONVEY THE 1:100 YEAR STORM EVENT TANK SIZE = 66KL.

RAINWATER RE-USE TO BE USED FOR THE FOLLOWING:

- TOILET FLUSHING: LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION.
- STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL-DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2015: PART J WATER MANAGEMENT.

WATER QUALITY:

TO MEET BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL'S WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN REQUIREMENTS, THE DEVELOPER WILL ENTER A VOLUNTARY PLANNING AGREEMENT WITH COUNCIL AND A GROSS POLLUTANT TRAP (GPT) MODEL "CDS 1009" OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

CONCEPT SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT

- 1. ALL WORK IS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS; NOTE IN PARTICULAR THE REQUIREMENTS OF LANDCOMS MANAGING URBAN STORMWATER, SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION' (THE 'BLUE BOOK'). THIS SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN DETAILS THE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND DEWATERING OF STORMWATER DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING.
- INSTALL SEDIMENT PROTECTION FILTERS ON ALL NEW AND EXISTING STORMWATER INLET PITS IN ACCORDANCE WITH EITHER THE MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER DETAIL SD6-11 OR THE GEOTEXTILE INLET
- FILTER DETAIL SD6-12 OF THE 'BLUE BOOK'. 3. ESTABLISH ALL REQUIRED SEDIMENT FENCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH DETAIL SD6-8 OF THE 'BLUE BOOK'
- 4. INSTALL SEDIMENT FENCING AROUND INDIVIDUAL BUILDING ZONES/AREAS AS REQUIRED AND AS DIRECTED BY THE
- SUPERINTENDENT. 5. ALL TRENCHES INCLUDING ALL SERVICE TRENCHES AND SWALE EXCAVATION SHALL BE SIDE-CAST TO THE HIGH SIDE AND CLOSED AT
- THE END OF EACH DAYS WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL VEGETATION (TREE, SHRUB & GROUND COVER) WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED SHALL BE PROTECTED DURING THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION. REFER
- ARCHITECTS PLANS FOR TREES TO BE KEPT. 7. ALL VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE MULCHED ONSITE AND SPREAD/STOCKPILED AS DIRECTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.
- 8. STRIP TOPSOIL IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR STRIPPING AND STOCKPILE FOR RE-USE AS REQUIRED. ANY SURPLUS MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED FROM SITE AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE
- WITH EPA GUIDELINES. 9. CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN ALL MATERIAL STOCKPILES IN ACCORDANCE WITH DETAIL SD4-1 OF THE 'BLUE BOOK' (INCLUDING CUT-OFF SWALES TO THE HIGH SIDE AND SEDIMENT FENCES TO THE
- LOW SIDE). 10. ENSURE STOCKPILES DO NOT EXCEED 2.0m HIGH. PROVIDE WIND AND RAIN EROSION PROTECTION AS REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 'BLUE BOOK'.
- 11. PROVIDE WATER TRUCKS OR SPRINKLER DEVICES DURING
- CONSTRUCTION AS REQUIRED TO SUPPRESS DUST. 12. ONCE CUT/FILL OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN FINALIZED ALL DISTURBED
- AREAS THAT ARE NOT BEING WORKED ON SHALL BE RE-VEGETATED AS SOON AS IS PRACTICAL. 13. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING A DETAILED
- WRITTEN RECORD OF ALL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROLS ON-SITE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD. THIS RECORD SHALL BE UPDATED ON A DAILY BASIS & SHALL CONTAIN DETAILS ON THE CONDITION OF CONTROLS AND ANY/ ALL MAINTENANCE, CLEANING & BREACHES. THIS RECORD SHALL BE KEPT ON-SITE AT ALL TIMES AND SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION BY THE PRINCIPAL CERTIFYING AUTHORITY AND THE SUPERINTENDENT DURING NORMAL WORKING
- 14. GROUNDWATER SEEPAGE RATES AND QUALITY TO BE MONITORED AND TREATED IF REQUIRED DURING CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF SUPERVISING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.

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600 WOODSTOCK AVENUE, CIVIL ENGINEERING PACKAGE **GLENDENNING**

SPECIFICATION NOTES

211274

DRAWING NUMBER DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

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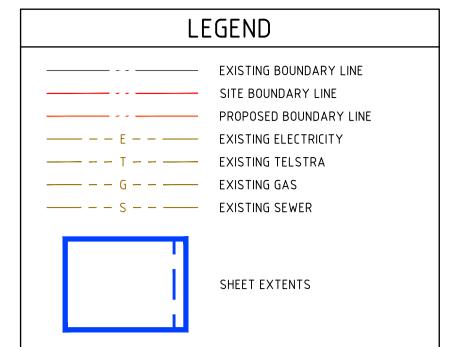
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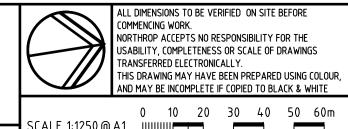
- 1. SURVEY SUPPLIED BY:
- 1.1. NAME: BOXALL SURVEYORS
 1.2. DATE: 16.07.2021
- 1.3. REVISION: A
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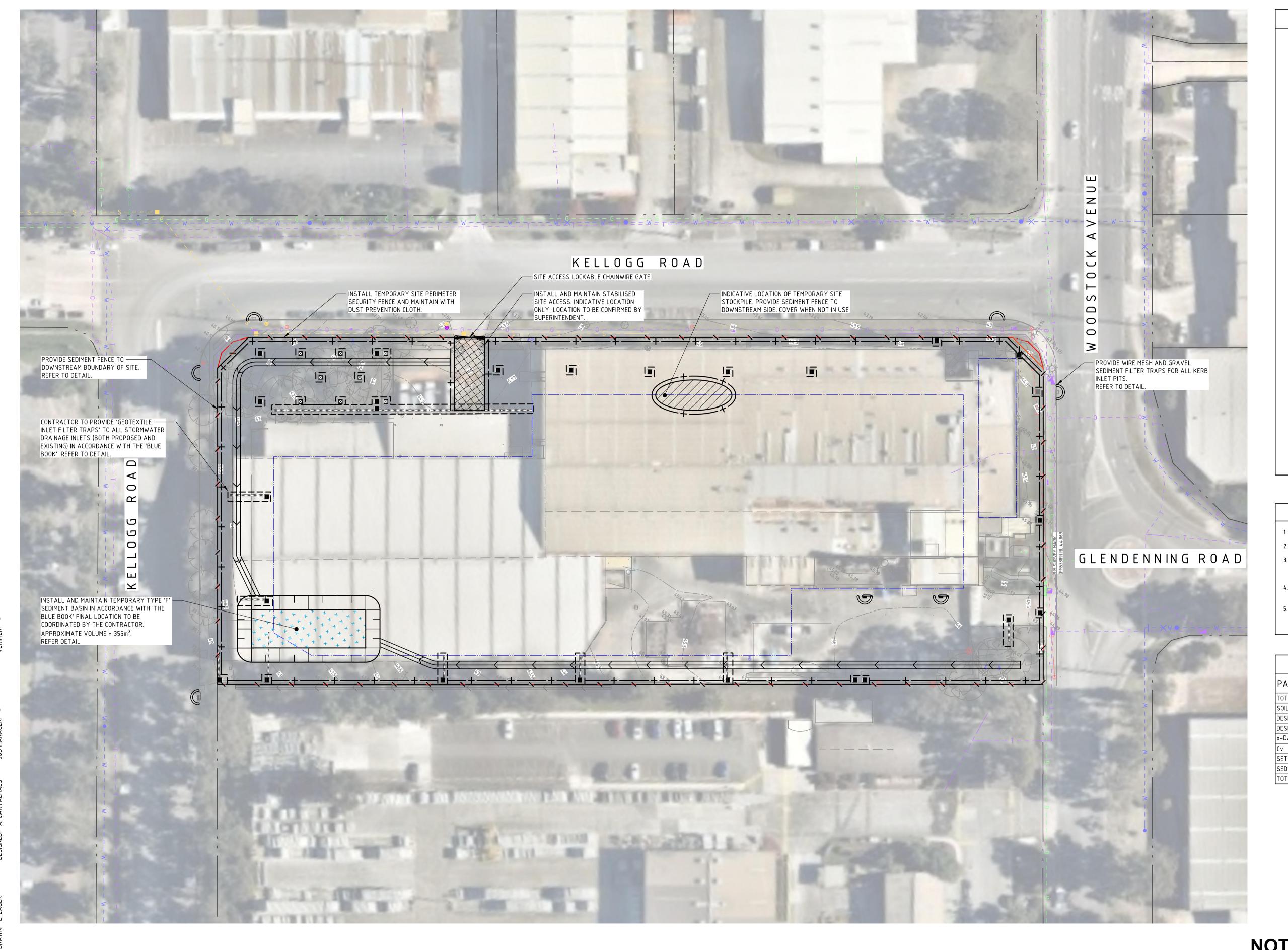
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GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN

211274

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LE	EGEND
	EXISTING BOUNDARY LINE
	PROPOSED BOUNDARY LINE
	PROPOSED BUILDING FOOTPRINT
**************************************	EXISTING CONTOURS
+	SEDIMENT FENCE
	SECURITY FENCE
E	EXISTING ELECTRICITY
	EXISTING GAS
	EXISTING TELSTRA
	EXISTING OPTUS
	EXISTING WATER
	EXISTING SEWER
	WIRE MESH AND GRAVEL SEDIMENT FILTER
[]	GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER TRAP
$\qquad \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \qquad$	DRAINAGE SWALE
	STABILISED SITE ACCESS
	STOCKPILE
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	SEDIMENT BASIN

GENERAL NOTES:

- REFER SPECIFICATIONS NOTES FOR SEDIMENT AND SOIL EROSION CONTROL GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- / RELEVANT AUTHORITY SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS. ALL SEDIMENT AND SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 'BLUE BOOK'.
- CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THESE MEASURES ARE IN PLACE AND MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION WORKS.
- CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE 'WIRE MESH AND GRAVEL SEDIMENT
- FILTER' TO ALL PAVED / ROAD AREAS (BOTH PROPOSED AND EXISTING) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 'BLUE BOOK'.
- CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE 'GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER TRAPS'
- TO ALL STORMWATER DRAINAGE INLETS (BOTH PROPOSED AND EXISTING) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 'BLUE BOOK'

SEDIMENT BASIN C	ALCULATIONS
PARAMETER	ADOPTED VALUE
TOTAL DISTURBED AREA (ha)	1.91
SOIL TEXTURE GROUP	F
DESIGN RAINFALL DEPTH (DAYS)	5
DESIGN RAINFALL DEPTH (PERCENTILE)	80
x-DAY, y-PERCENTILE RAINFALL EVENT	24.6
Cv	0.5
SETTLING ZONE VOLUME (m³)	242.310
SEDIMENT STORAGE VOLUME (m³)	121.155
TOTAL BASIN VOLUME (m³)	363.465

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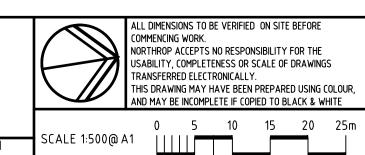
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600 WOODSTOCK AVENUE, **GLENDENNING**

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CONCEPT SEDIMENT AND SOIL EROSION CONTROL PLAN

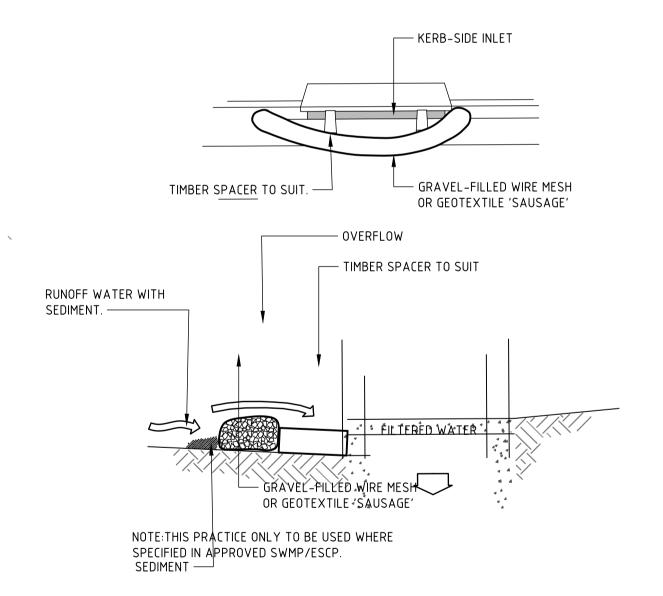
211274

DRAWING NUMBER DAC02.01



- PLACE STOCKPILES MORE THAN 2m (PREFERABLY 5m) FROM EXISTING VEGETATION, CONCENTRATED WATER FLOW, ROADS AND HAZARD AREAS.
- 2. CONSTRUCT ON THE CONTOUR AS LOW, FLAT, ELONGATED MOUNDS.
- 3. WHERE THERE IS SUFFICIENT AREA, TOPSOIL STOCKPILES SHALL BE LESS THAN 2m IN HEIGHT.
- 4. WHERE THEY ARE TO BE IN PLACE FOR MORE THAN 10 DAYS, STABILISE FOLLOWING THE APPROVED ESCP OR SWMP TO REDUCE THE C-FACTOR TO LESS THAN 0.10.
- 5. CONSTRUCT EARTH BANKS (STANDARD DRAWING 5-5) ON THE UPSLOPE SIDE TO DIVERT WATER AROUND STOCKPILES AND SEDIMENT FENCES (STANDARD DRAWING 6-8) 1 TO 2m DOWNSLOPE.

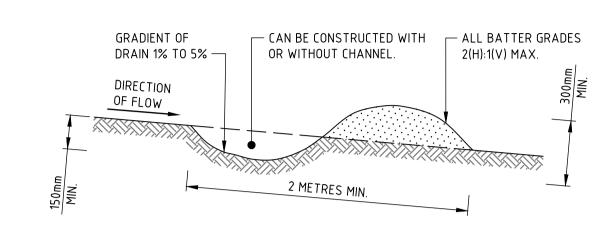
STOCKPILE



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. INSTALL FILTERS TO KERB INLETS ONLY AT SAG POINTS.
- 2. FABRICATE A SLEEVE MADE FROM GEOTEXTILE OR WIRE MESH LONGER THAN THE LENGTH OF THE INLET PIT AND FILL IT WITH 25mm TO 50mm GRAVEL.
- 3. FORM AN ELLIPTICAL CROSS-SECTION ABOUT 150mm HIGH x 400mm WIDE.
- 4. PLACE THE FILTER AT THE OPENING LEAVING AT LEAST A 100mm SPACE BETWEEN IT AND THE KERB INLET. MAINTAIN THE OPENING WITH SPACER BLOCKS.
- FORM A SEAL WITH THE KERB TO PREVENT SEDIMENT BYPASSING THE FILTER.
- SANDBAGS FILLED WITH GRAVEL CAN SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MESH OR GEOTEXTILE PROVIDING THEY ARE PLACED SO THAT THEY FIRMLY ABUT EACH OTHER AND SEDIMENT-LADEN WATERS CANNOT PASS BETWEEN.

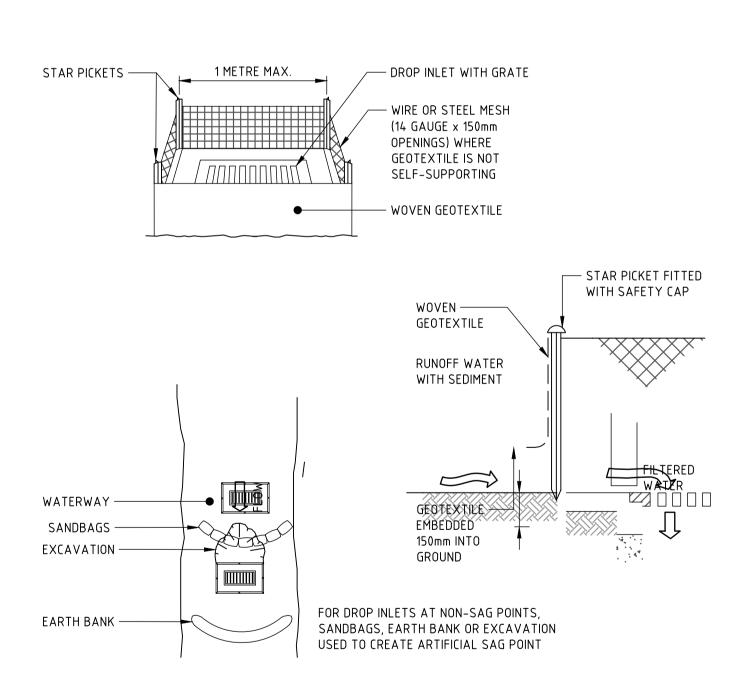
WIRE MESH AND GRAVEL SEDIMENT FILTER



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

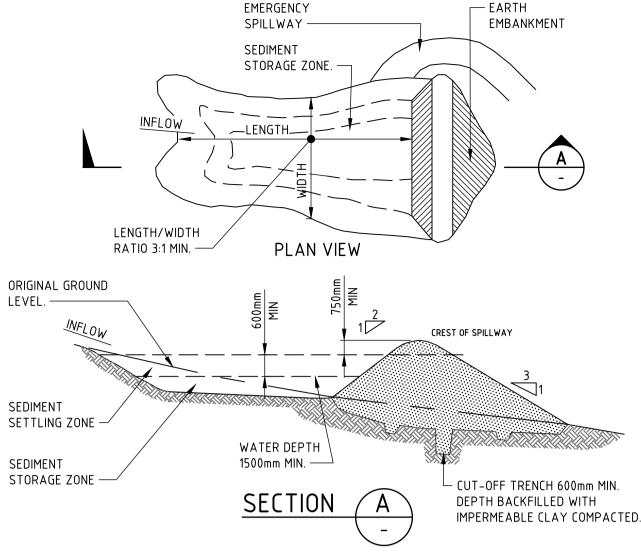
- 1. BUILD WITH GRADIENTS BETWEEN 1 AND 5 PERCENT.
- 2. AVOID REMOVING TREES AND SHRUBS IF POSSIBLE WORK AROUND THEM.
- 3. ENSURE THE STRUCTURES ARE FREE OF PROJECTIONS OR OTHER IRREGULARITIES THAT COULD IMPEDE WATER FLOW.
- 4. BUILD THE DRAINS WITH CIRCULAR, PARABOLIC OR TRAPEZOIDAL CROSS SECTIONS, NOT V SHAPED.
- 5. ENSURE THE BANKS ARE PROPERLY COMPACTED TO PREVENT FAILURE.
- 6. COMPLETE PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILISATION WITHIN 10 DAYS OF CONSTRUCTION.

NOTE: ONLY TO BE USED AS TEMPORARY BANK WHERE MAXIMUM UPSLOPE LENGTH IS 80 METRES. DRAINAGE SWALE



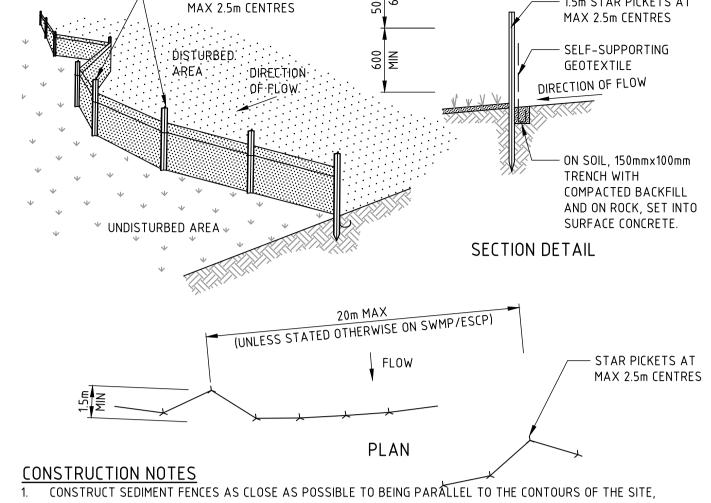
- 1. FABRICATE A SEDIMENT BARRIER MADE FROM GEOTEXTILE OR STRAW BALES.
- 2. FOLLOW STANDARD DRAWING 6-7 AND STANDARD DRAWING 6-8 FOR INSTALLATION PROCEDURES FOR THE STRAW BALES OR GEOFABRIC. REDUCE THE PICKET SPACING TO 1 METRE CENTRES.
- 3. IN WATERWAYS, ARTIFICIAL SAG POINTS CAN BE CREATED WITH SANDBAGS OR EARTH BANKS AS SHOWN IN
- 4. DO NOT COVER THE INLET WITH GEOTEXTILE UNLESS THE DESIGN IS ADEQUATE TO ALLOW FOR ALL WATERS

GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER TRAPS



- REMOVE ALL VEGETATION AND TOPSOIL FROM UNDER THE DAM WALL AND FROM WITHIN THE STORAGE AREA.
- CONSTRUCT A CUT-OFF TRENCH 500mm DEEP AND 1200mm WIDE ALONG THE CENTRELINE OF THE EMBANKMENT EXTENDING TO A POINT ON THE GULLY WALL LEVEL WITH THE RISER CREST.
- 3. MAINTAIN THE TRENCH FREE OF WATER AND RECOMPACT THE MATERIALS WITH EQUIPMENT AS SPECIFIED IN THE SWMP TO 95 PER CENT STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY.
- 4. SELECT FILL FOLLOWING THE SWMP THAT IS FREE OF ROOTS, WOOD, ROCK, LARGE STONE OR FOREIGN MATERIAL PREPARE THE SITE UNDER THE EMBANKMENT BY RIPPING TO AT LEAST 100mm TO HELP BOND COMPACTED FILL TO THE EXISTING SUBSTRATE.
- 6. SPREAD THE FILL IN 100mm TO 150mm LAYERS AND COMPACT IT AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT FOLLOWING THE
- CONSTRUCT THE EMERGENCY SPILLWAY.
- 8. REHABILITATE THE STRUCTURE FOLLOWING THE SWMP.

(APPLIES TO 'TYPE D' AND 'TYPE F' SOILS ONLY) SEDIMENT BASIN

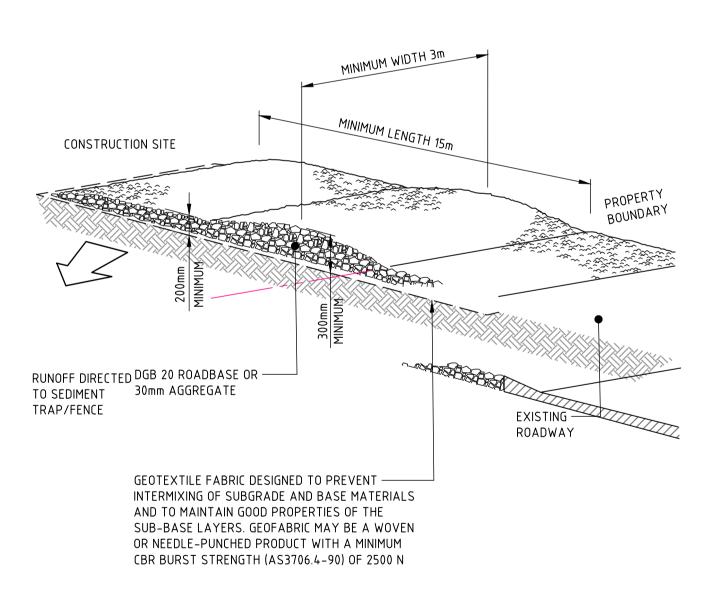


- 1.5m STAR PICKETS AT

- 1.5m STAR PICKETS AT

- BUT WITH SMALL RETURNS AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING TO LIMIT THE CATCHMENT AREA OF ANY ONE SECTION. THE CATCHMENT AREA SHOULD BE SMALL ENOUGH TO LIMIT WATER FLOW IF CONCENTRATED AT ONE POINT TO 50 LITRES PER SECOND IN THE DESIGN STORM EVENT, USUALLY THE 10-YEAR EVENT.
- 2. CUT A 150mm DEEP TRENCH ALONG THE UPSLOPE LINE OF THE FENCE FOR THE BOTTOM OF THE FABRIC TO BE ENTRENCHED.
- 3. DRIVE 1.5 METRE LONG STAR PICKETS INTO GROUND AT 2.5 METRE INTERVALS (MAX) AT THE DOWNSLOPE EDGE OF THE TRENCH. ENSURE ANY STAR PICKETS ARE FITTED WITH SAFETY CAPS.
- 4. FIX SELF-SUPPORTING GEOTEXTILE TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS ENSURING IT GOES TO THE BASE OF THE TRENCH. FIX THE GEOTEXTILE WITH WIRE TIES OR AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER. ONLY USE GEOTEXTILE SPECIFICALLY PRODUCED FOR SEDIMENT FENCING. THE USE OF SHADE CLOTH FOR THIS PURPOSE IS
- 5. JOIN SECTIONS OF FABRIC AT A SUPPORT POST WITH A 150mm OVERLAP.
- BACKFILL THE TRENCH OVER THE BASE OF THE FABRIC AND COMPACT IT THOROUGHLY OVER THE GEOTEXTILE.

SEDIMENT FENCE



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- STRIP THE TOPSOIL, LEVEL THE SITE AND COMPACT THE SUBGRADE.
- 2. COVER THE AREA WITH NEEDLE-PUNCHED GEOTEXTILE.
- 3. CONSTRUCT A 200mm THICK PAD OVER THE GEOTEXTILE USING ROAD BASE OR 30mm AGGREGATE 4. ENSURE THE STRUCTURE IS AT LEAST 15 METRES LONG OR TO BUILDING ALIGNMENT AND AT LEAST 3 METRES

WHERE A SEDIMENT FENCE JOINS ONTO THE STABILISED ACCESS, CONSTRUCT A HUMP IN THE STABILISED ACCESS TO DIVERT WATER TO THE SEDIMENT FENCE.

STABILISED SITE ACCESS

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DESCRIPTION |ISSUED| VER'D | APP'D | DATE 01 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION EE AC 17.12.202 MM 02 ISSUED FOR SSDA AC 19.01.202

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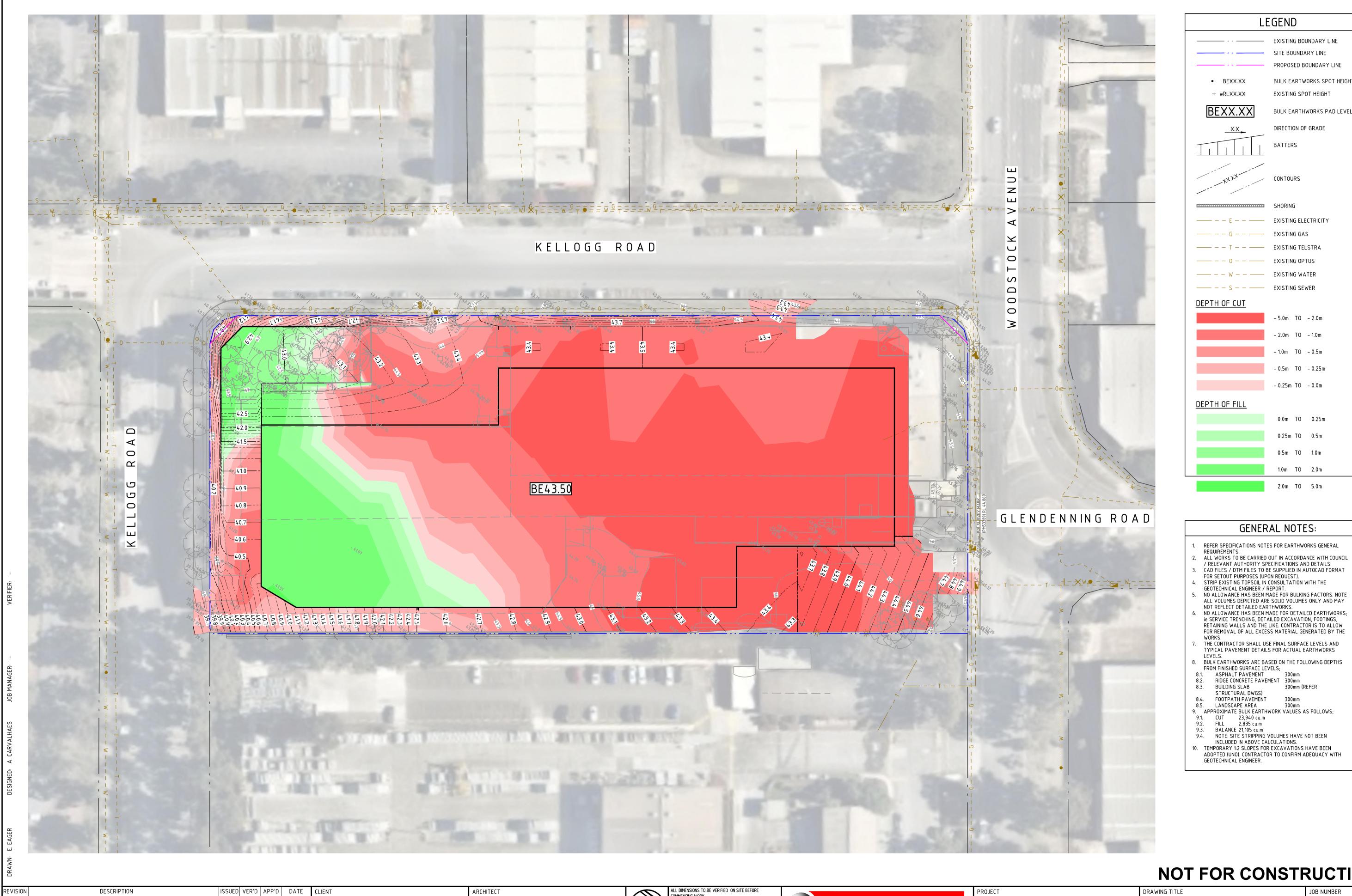
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SEDIMENT AND SOIL EROSION **CONTROL DETAILS**

211274

DRAWING NUMBER



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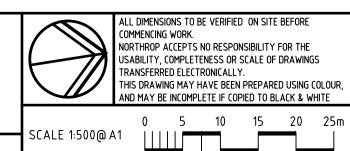
ASPHALT PAVEMENT

STRUCTURAL DWGS) FOOTPATH PAVEMENT

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01	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	EE	AC	17.12.2021	
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211274 DRAWING NUMBER **BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN**

LEGEND

+ eRLXX.XX

——— EXISTING BOUNDARY LINE SITE BOUNDARY LINE

PROPOSED BOUNDARY LINE

EXISTING SPOT HEIGHT

DIRECTION OF GRADE

- 5.0m TO - 2.0m

– 2.0m TO – 1.0m

– 1.0m TO – 0.5m

- 0.5m TO - 0.25m

- 0.25m TO - 0.0m

0.0m TO 0.25m

0.25m TO 0.5m

0.5m TO 1.0m

1.0m TO 2.0m

2.0m TO 5.0m

300mm (REFER

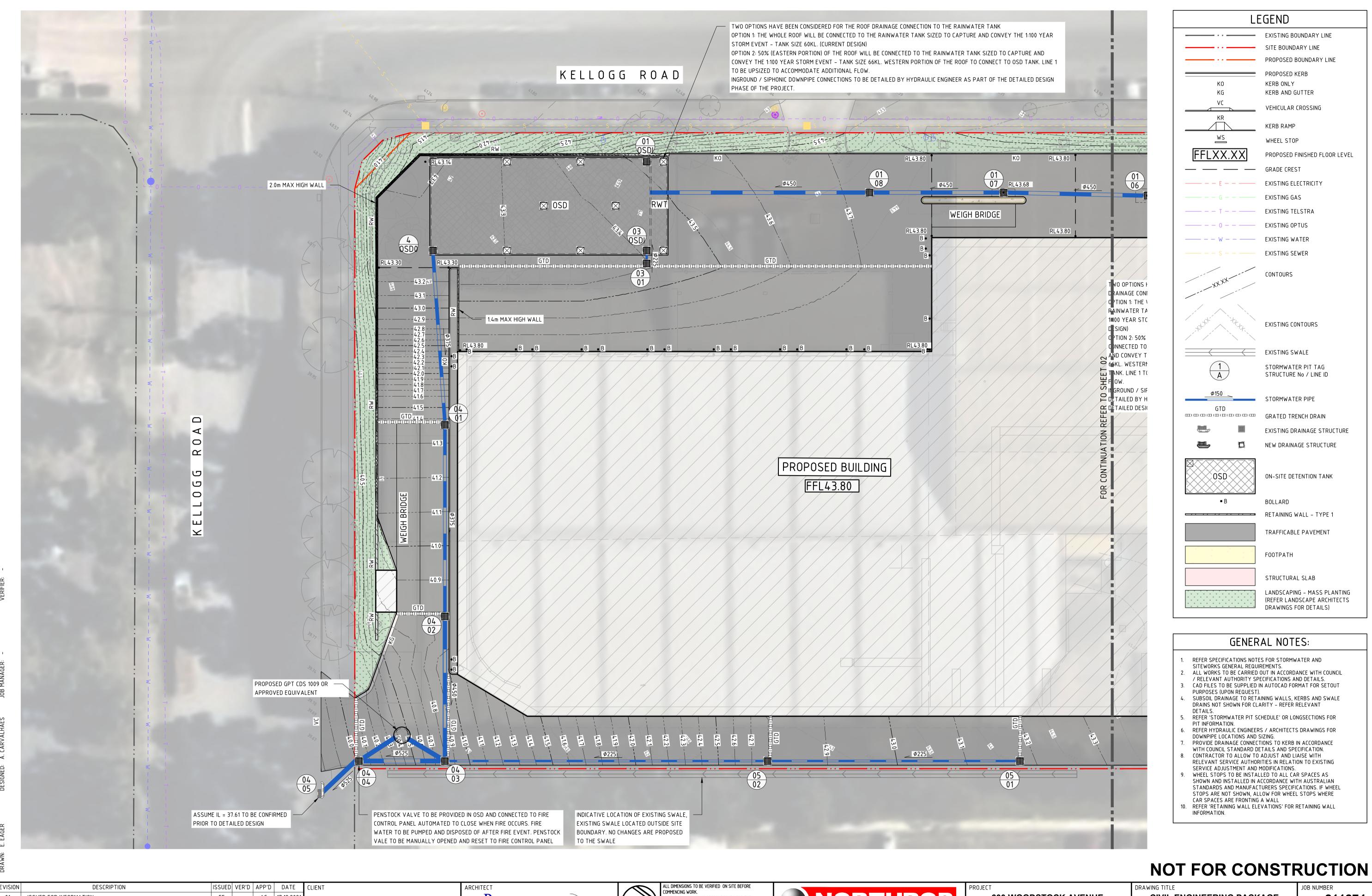
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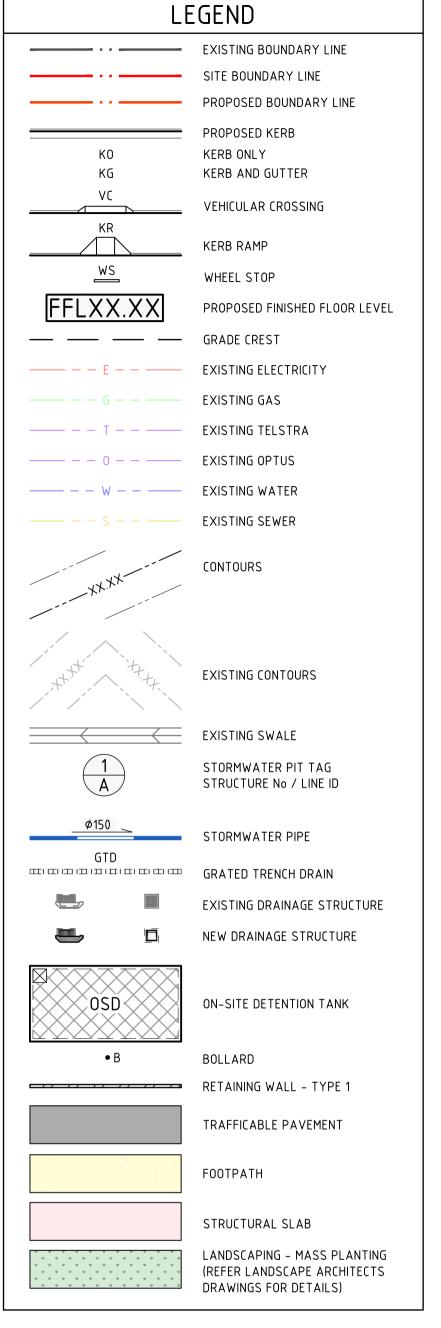
BATTERS

BULK EARTWORKS SPOT HEIGHT

BULK EARTHWORKS PAD LEVEL

DAC03.01 DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1





GENERAL NOTES:

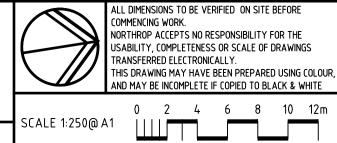
- REFER SPECIFICATIONS NOTES FOR STORMWATER AND SITEWORKS GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- ALL WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL
- / RELEVANT AUTHORITY SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS. CAD FILES TO BE SUPPLIED IN AUTOCAD FORMAT FOR SETOUT
- PURPOSES (UPON REQUEST). SUBSOIL DRAINAGE TO RETAINING WALLS, KERBS AND SWALE DRAINS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY – REFER RELEVANT
- REFER 'STORMWATER PIT SCHEDULE' OR LONGSECTIONS FOR
- PIT INFORMATION.
- REFER HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS / ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS FOR
- DOWNPIPE LOCATIONS AND SIZING. PROVIDE DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS TO KERB IN ACCORDANCE
- WITH COUNCIL STANDARD DETAILS AND SPECIFICATION.
- CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW TO ADJUST AND LIAISE WITH RELEVANT SERVICE AUTHORITIES IN RELATION TO EXISTING
- SERVICE ADJUSTMENT AND MODIFICATIONS. WHEEL STOPS TO BE INSTALLED TO ALL CAR SPACES AS
- STANDARDS AND MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS. IF WHEEL STOPS ARE NOT SHOWN, ALLOW FOR WHEEL STOPS WHERE CAR SPACES ARE FRONTING A WALL REFER 'RETAINING WALL ELEVATIONS' FOR RETAINING WALL

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01	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	EE		AC	17.12.2021	1
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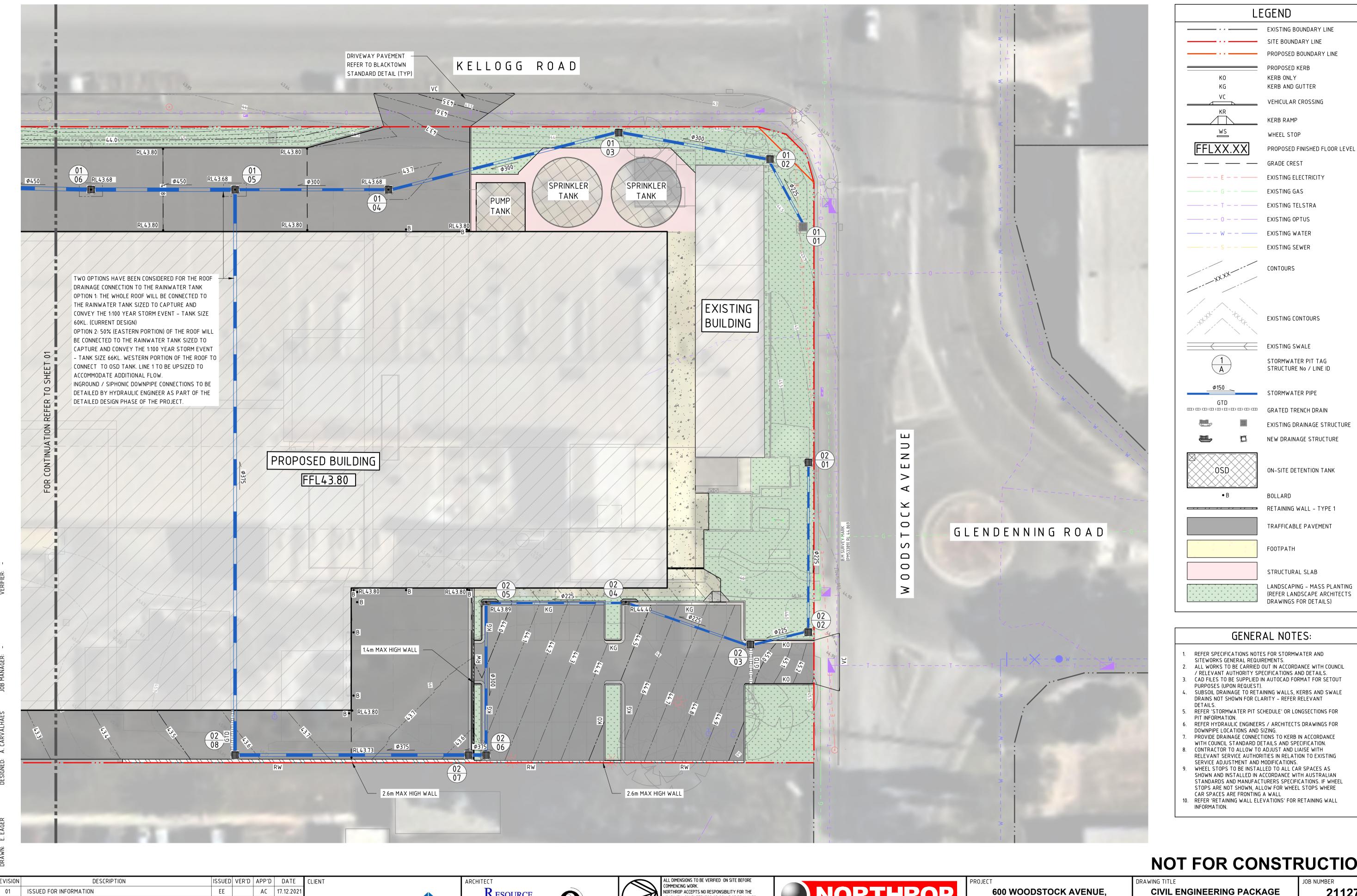
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SITEWORKS AND STORMWATER

MANAGEMENT PLAN - SHEET 01

211274 DRAWING NUMBER

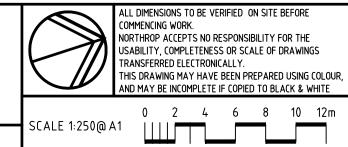


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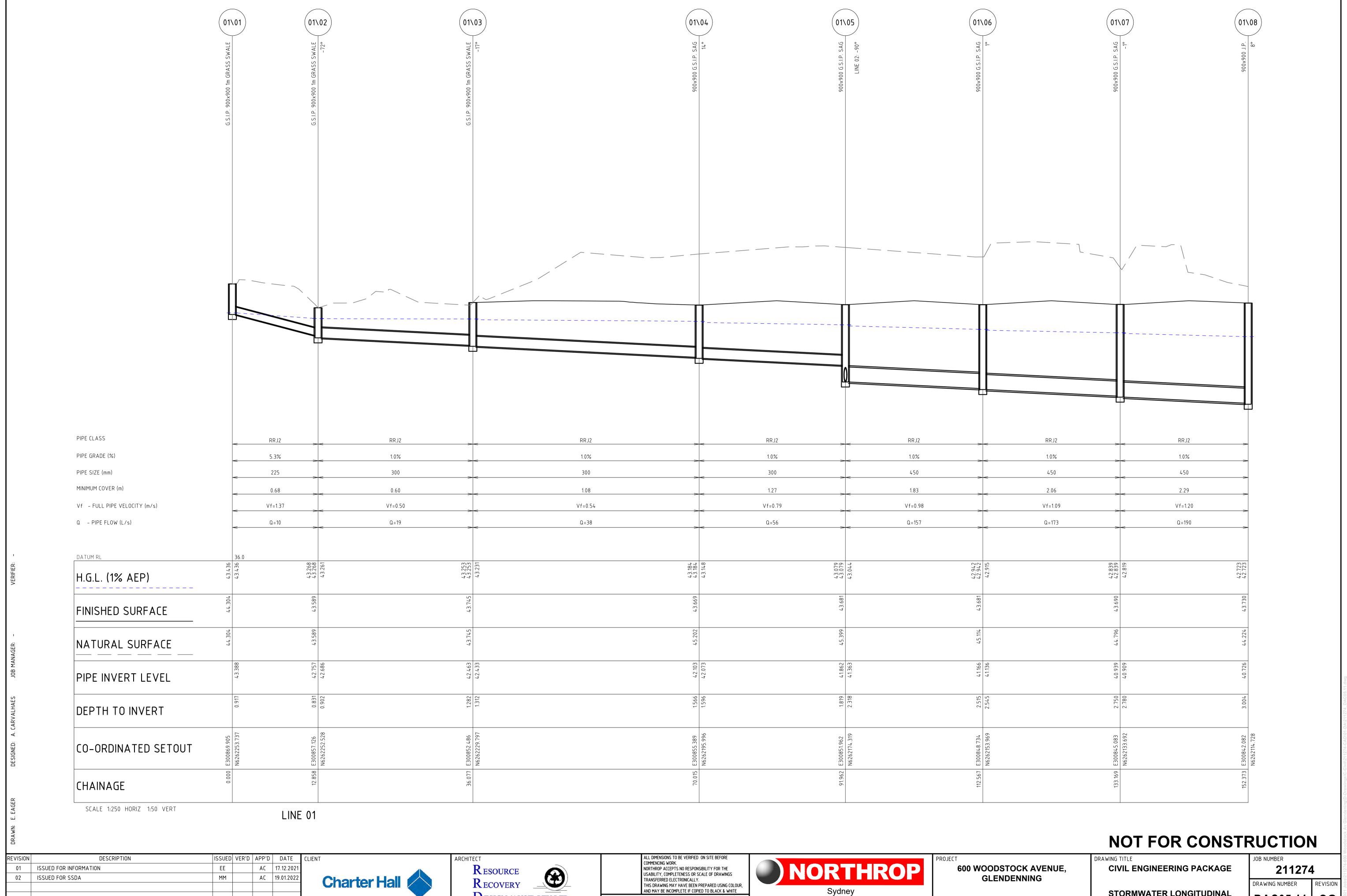


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SITEWORKS AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN - SHEET 02 211274

DRAWING NUMBER DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1



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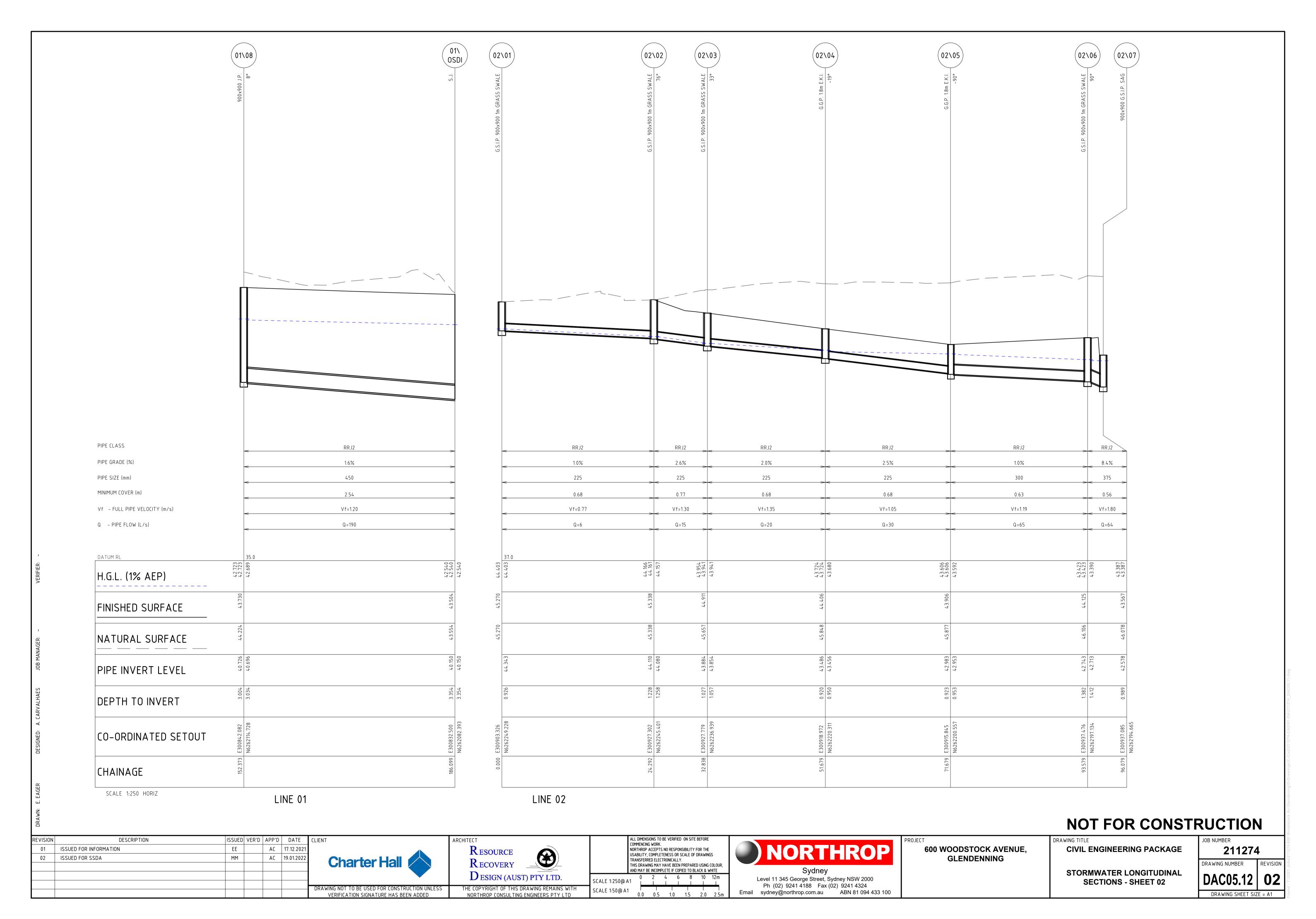
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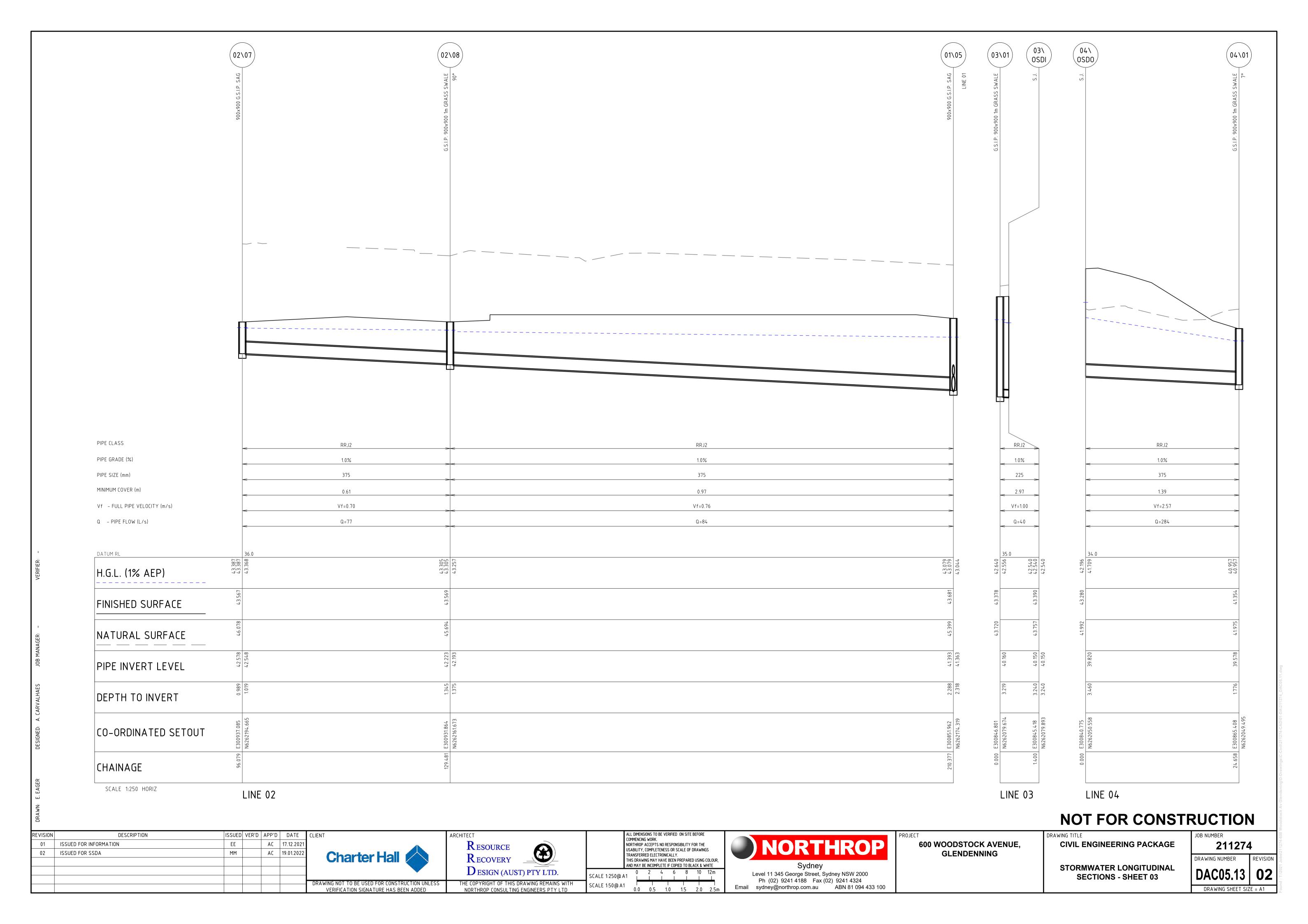
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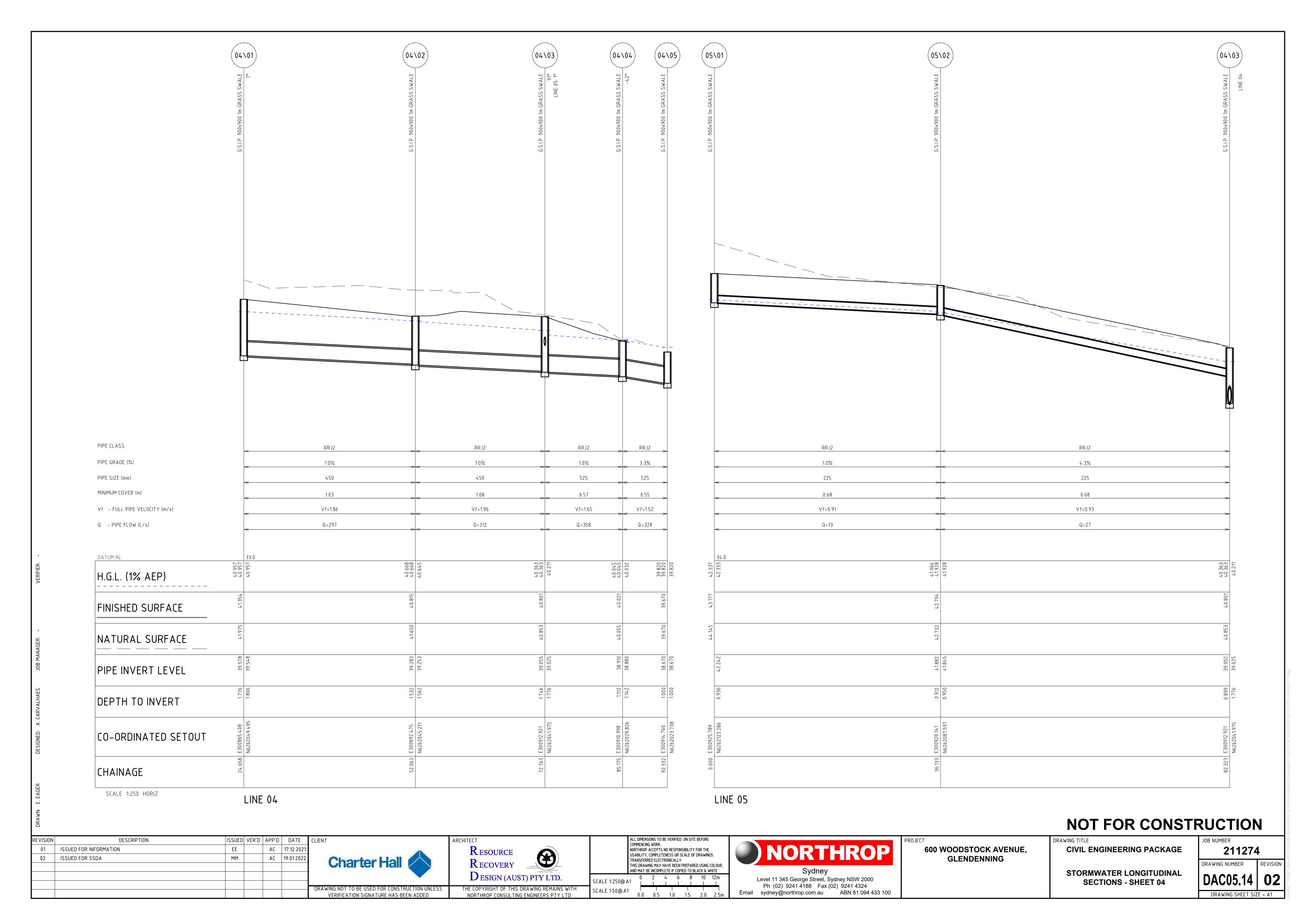
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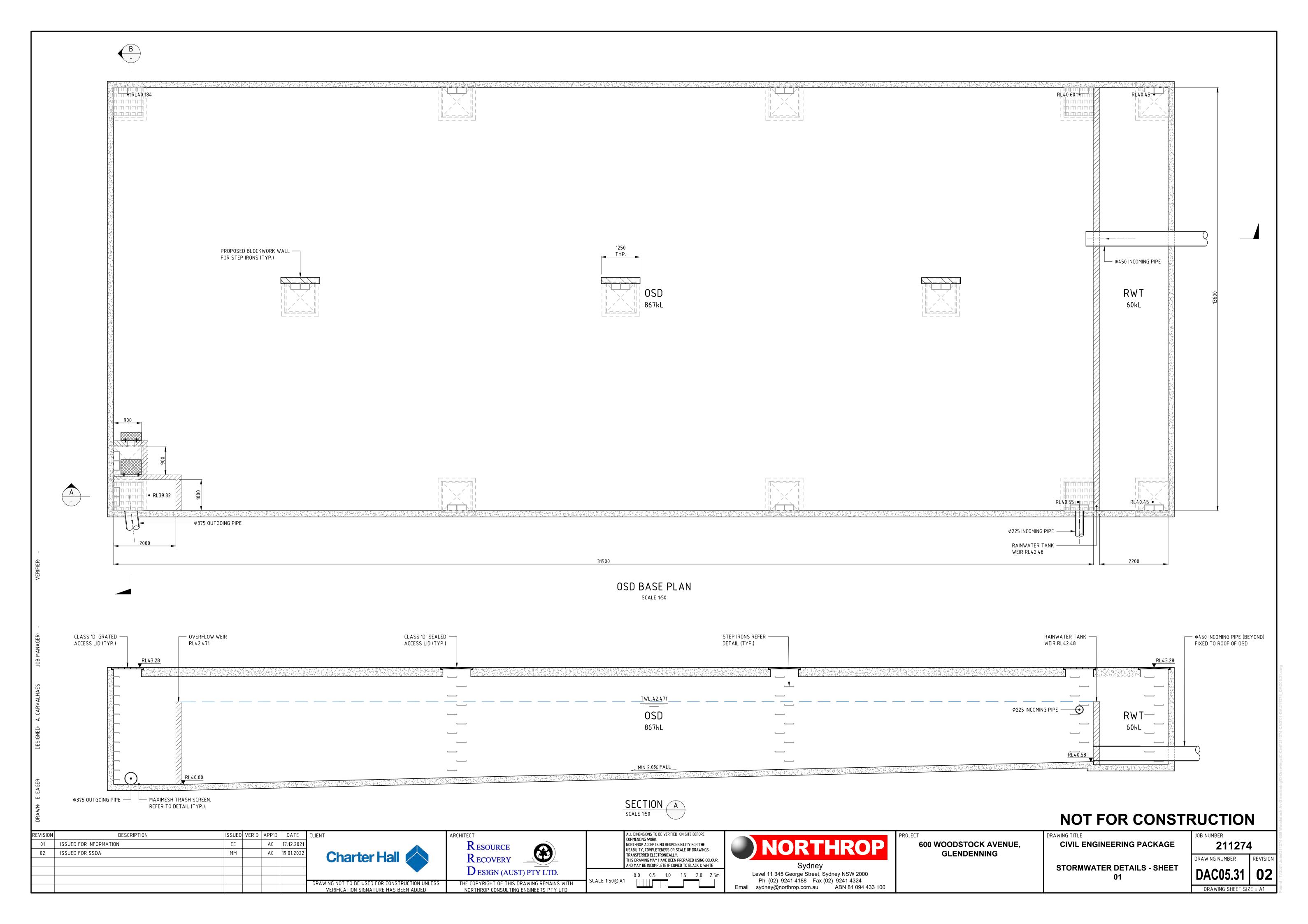
STORMWATER LONGITUDINAL **SECTIONS - SHEET 01**

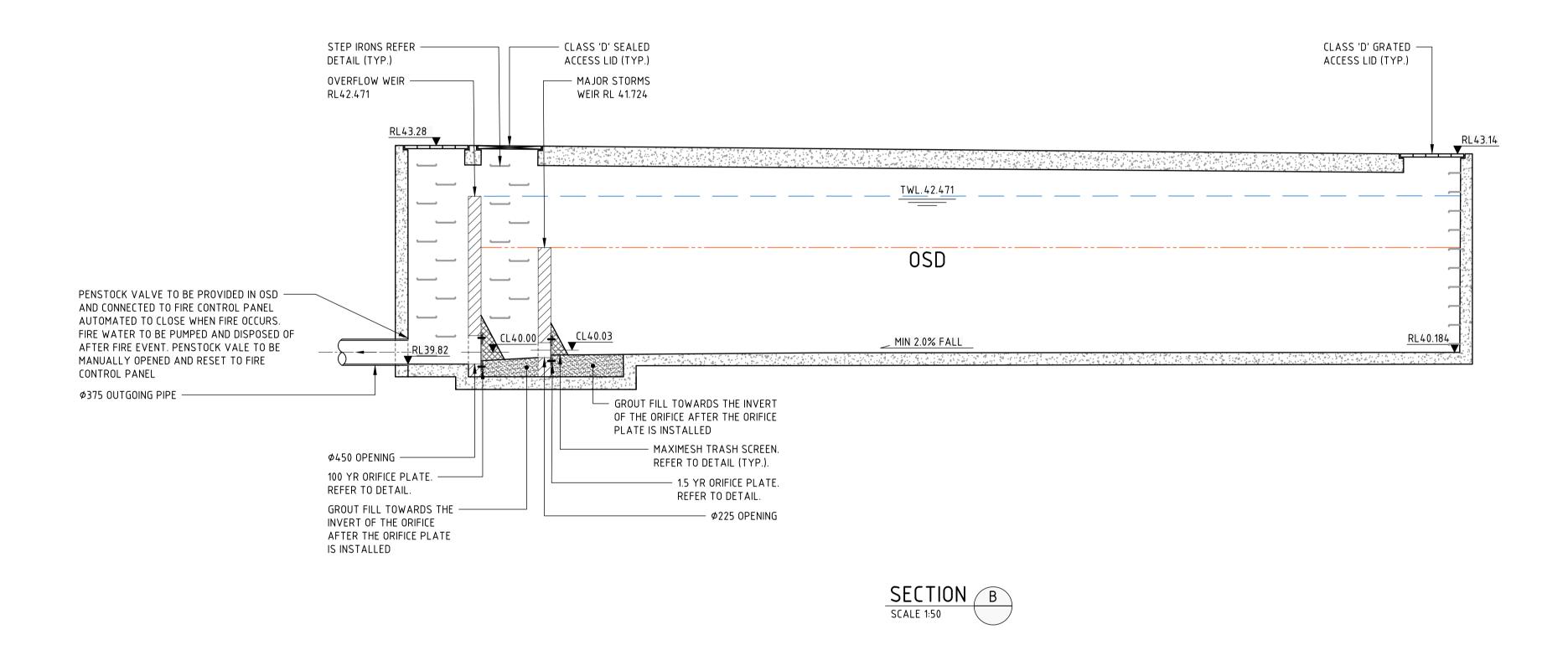
DAC05.11 | **02** DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

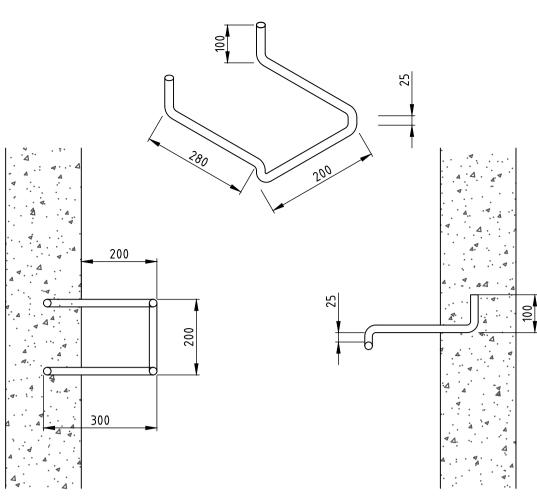








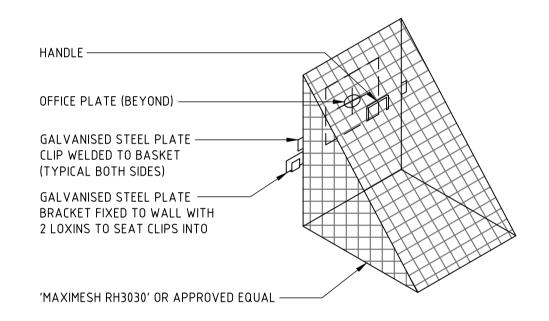




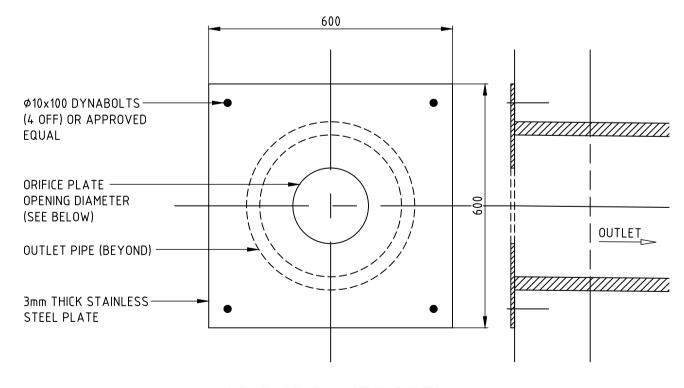
STEP IRON DETAIL

STEP IRON OF 20mm GALVANISED STEEL MADE TO SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS AS SHOWN, PLACED AT 300 CENTRES AND STAGGERED HORIZONTALLY FOR ALL PITS DEEPER THAN 1.2m. THE USE OF PROPRIETARY STEP IRONS ARE ACCEPTABLE PROVIDED THE PRODUCT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

SCALE 1:10



TRASH SCREEN DETAIL
SCALE 1:10



ORIFICE PLATE DETAIL

1.5 YR ARI ORIFICE PLATE - Ø 151.5mm

100 YR ARI ORIFICE PLATE - Ø 263mm

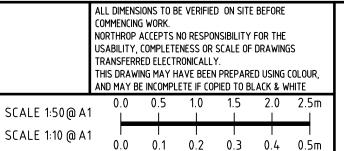
SCALE 1:10

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STORMWATER DETAILS - SHEET

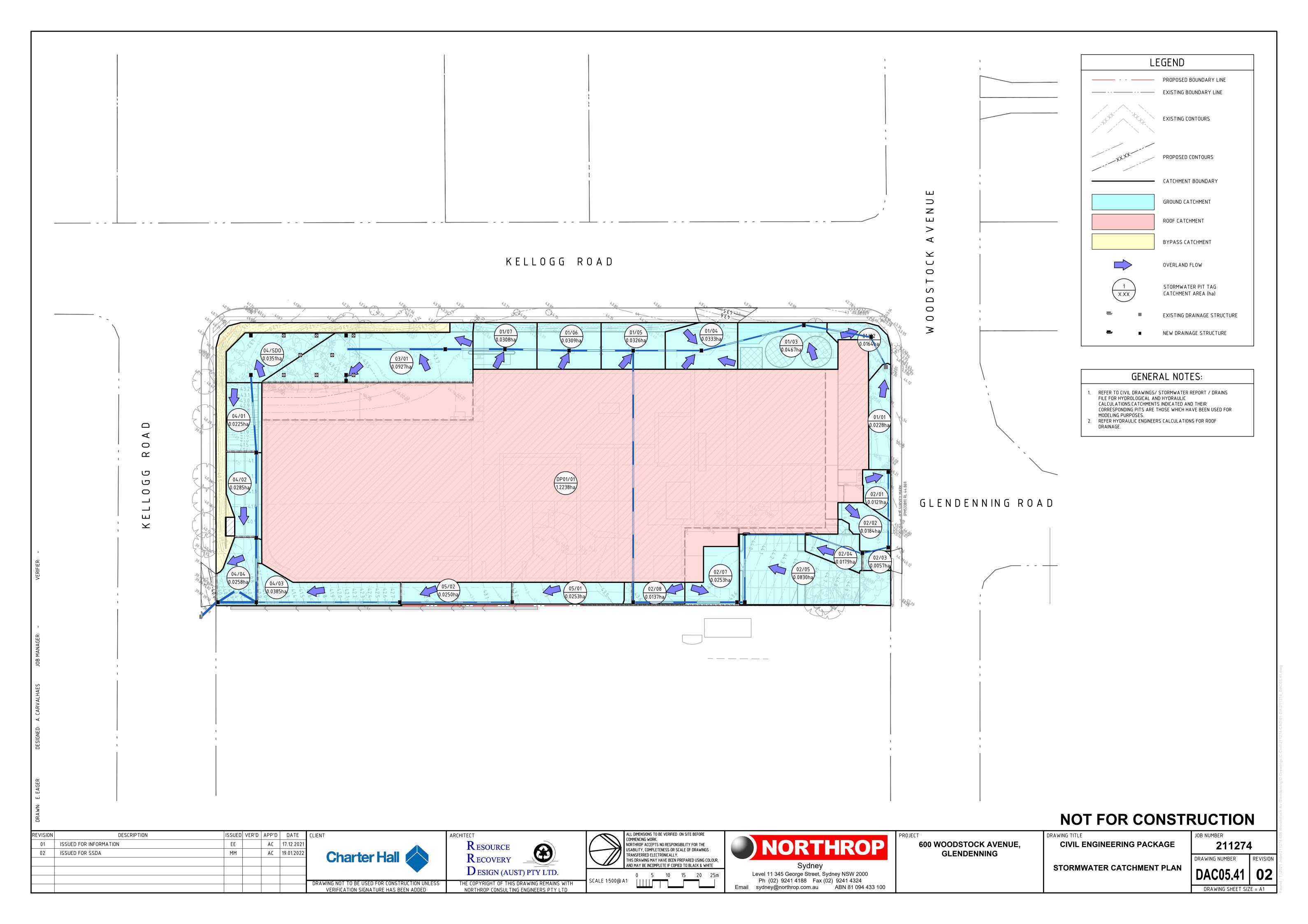
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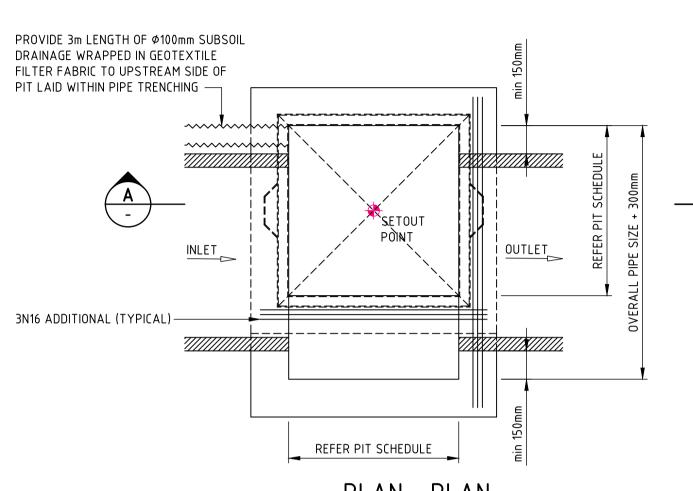
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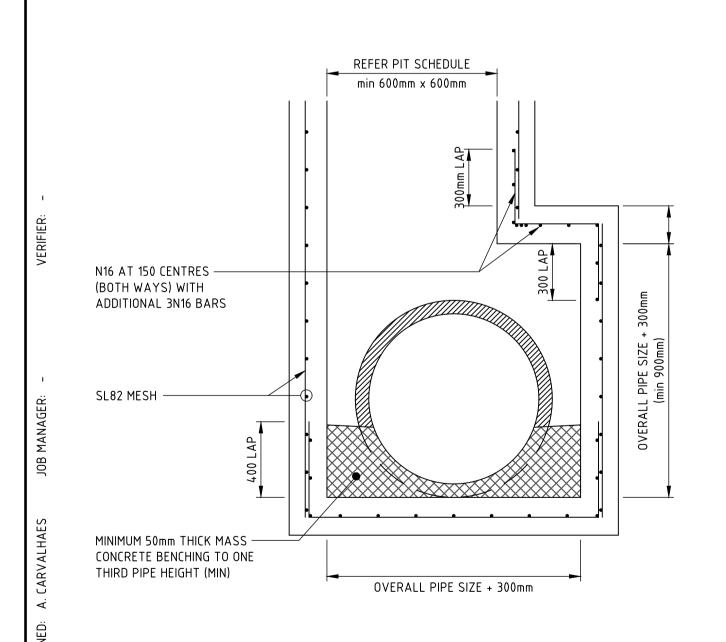
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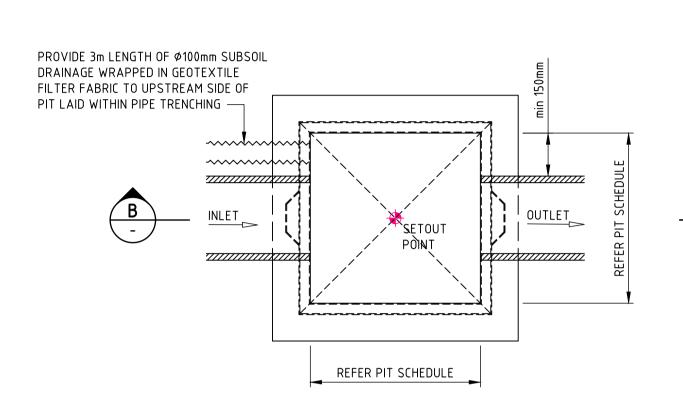


PLAN PLAN DRAINAGE PIT – EXTENDED CHAMBER

PIT STRUCTURE TO BE 200mm THICK UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE. DRILL AND EPOXY
PLASTIC PROPRIETARY STEP IRONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS AND
MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS (PITS > 1000mm DEPTH).
REFER PIT INTERFACE DETAIL 'F' FOR CORNER REINFORCEMENT
SCALE 1:20

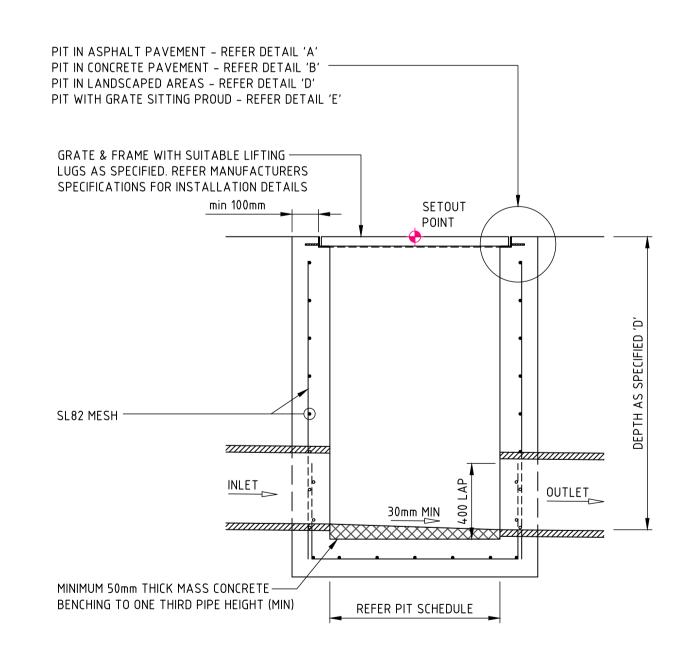


SECTION A
SCALE 1:20

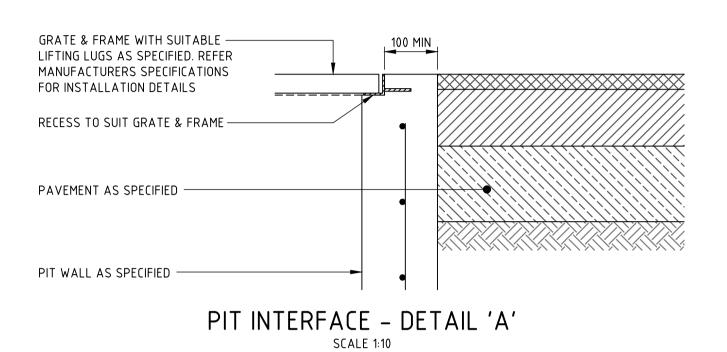


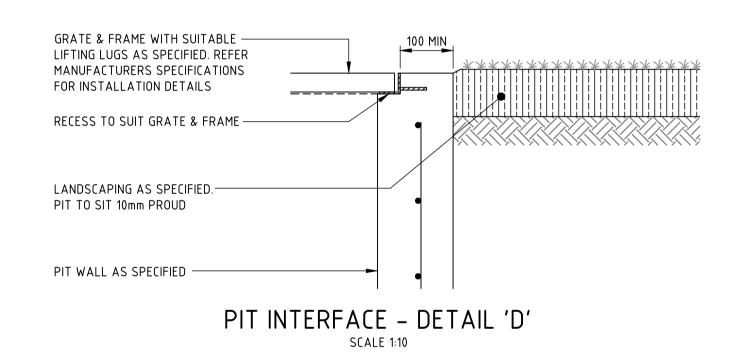
SURFACE INLET 'SIP' / JUNCTION PIT 'JP'

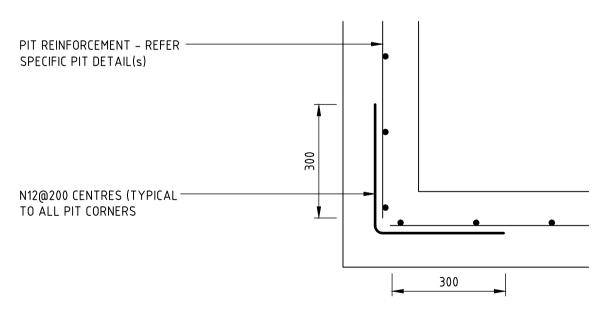
PIT STRUCTURE TO BE 200mm THICK UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE. DRILL AND EPOXY
PLASTIC PROPRIETARY STEP IRONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS AND
MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS (PITS > 1000mm DEPTH).
REFER PIT INTERFACE DETAIL 'F' FOR CORNER REINFORCEMENT
SCALE 1:20



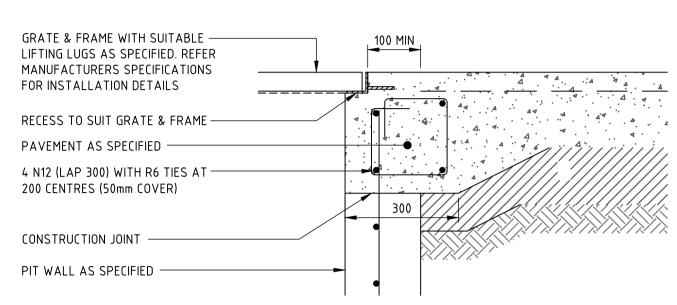




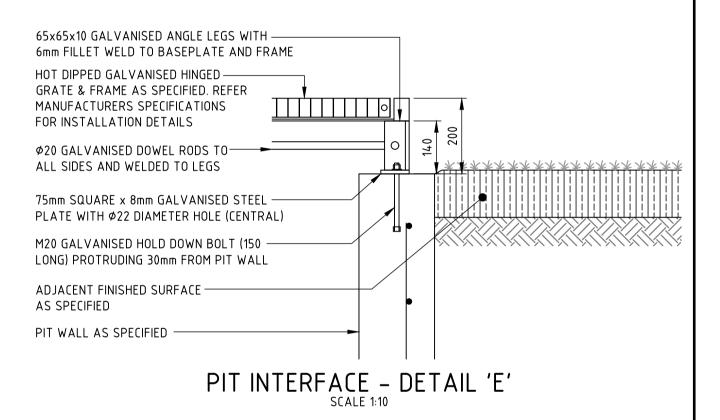


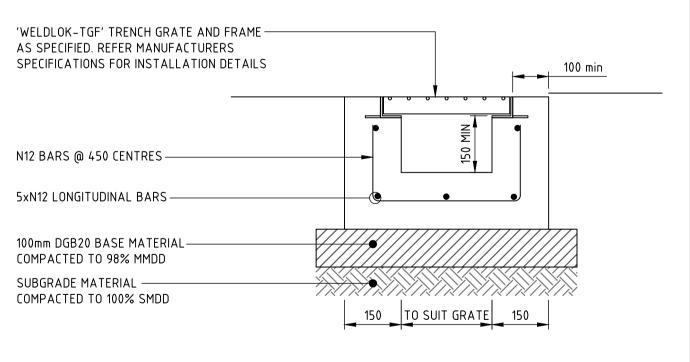


PIT INTERFACE (PLAN VIEW) – DETAIL 'F'
APPLICABLE TO ALL STORMWATER DRAINAGE STRUCTURES
SCALE 1:10



PIT INTERFACE - DETAIL 'B'





GRATED TRENCH DRAIN 'GTD'

GRATED TRENCH DRAIN TO HAVE MINIMUM 150mm CLEARANCE AND 1% LONGITUDINAL FALL.
GRATE CLASS TO BE CLASS 'B' HEELSAFE IN PEDESTRIAN AREAS AND CLASS 'D' IN
TRAFFICKED AREAS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON PLAN
SCALE 1:10

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SCALE 1:20 @ A1
SCALE 1:10 @ A1

0.0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0m



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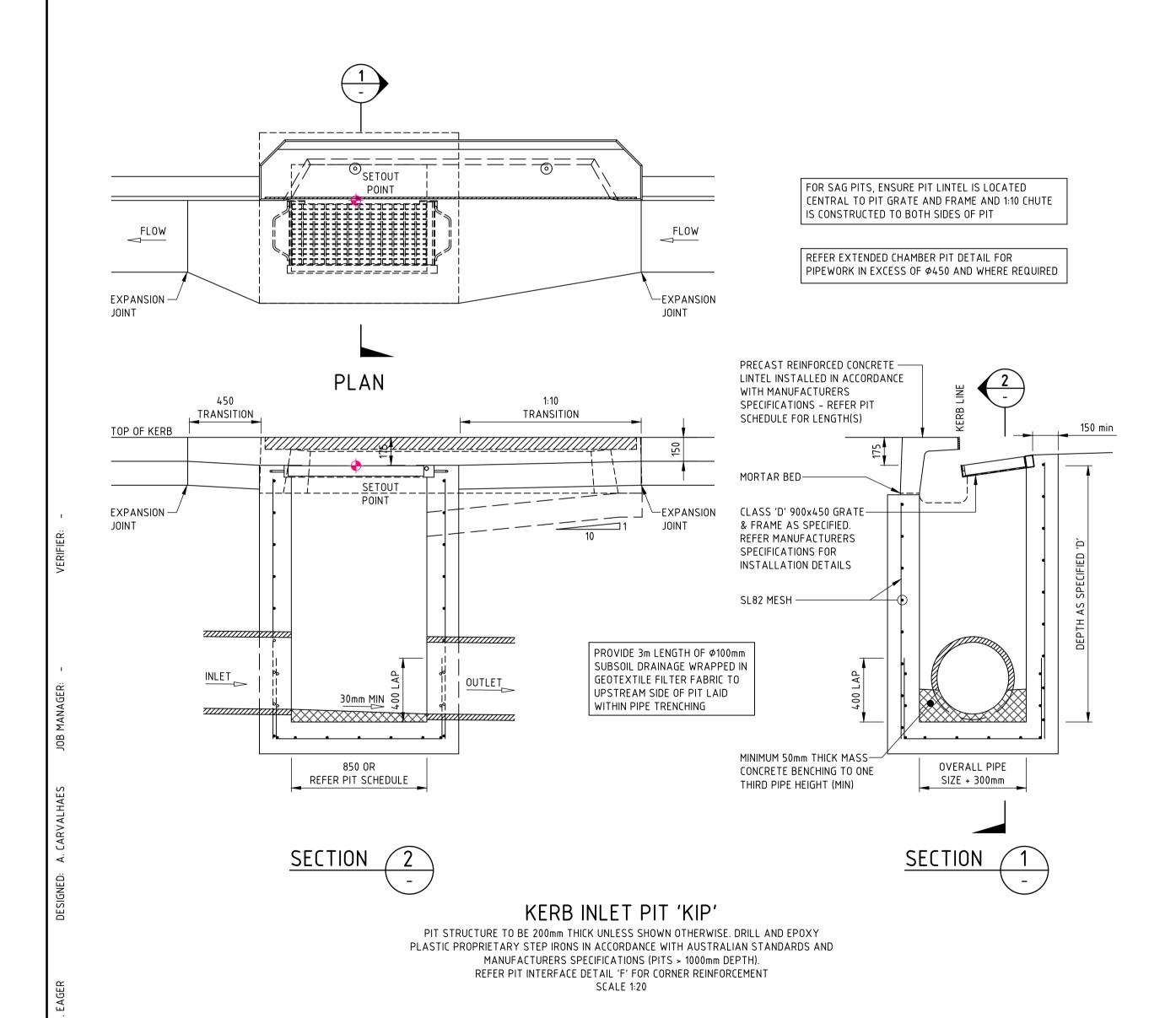
JOB NUMBER
211274

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DAC16.01 03

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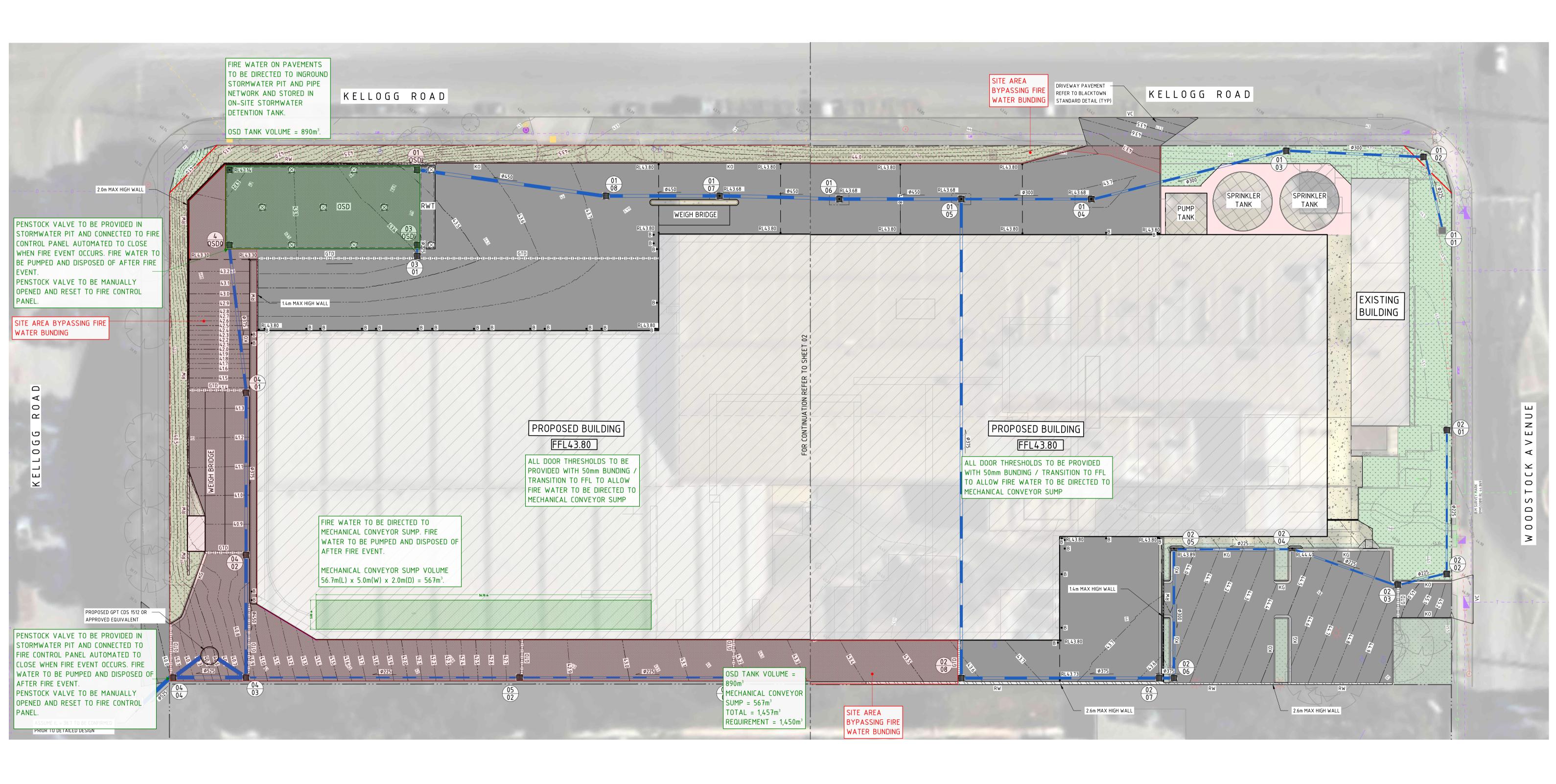


Appendix B – OSD Deemed to Comply Tool

Ite: Address 600 Woodstock Avenue Rooty Hill Site Area Site Area NOT Draining to OSD Bypass educed Levels (AHD): ② RL of soffit (top) of tank ③ Average RL of the base of the OSD Tank ③ RL of Emergency Overflow Weir RL of 50% AEP Overflow Weir ③ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑥ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑦ RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit ⑧ RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimer of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices So% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)	f:	21127
Site Area Site Area NOT Draining to OSD Bypass educed Levels (AHD): ② RL of soffit (top) of tank ③ Average RL of the base of the OSD Tank ③ RL of Emergency Overflow Weir RL of 50% AEP Overflow Weir ⑤ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑥ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑦ RL of lnvert of Discharge to Downstream Pit ⑧ RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices S0% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		
Site Area NOT Draining to OSD Bypass educed Levels (AHD): ② RL of soffit (top) of tank ① Average RL of the base of the OSD Tank ③ RL of Emergency Overflow Weir RL of 50% AEP Overflow Weir ⑤ RL of 50% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑥ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑦ RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit ⑧ RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		
Bypass educed Levels (AHD): ② RL of soffit (top) of tank ① Average RL of the base of the OSD Tank ③ RL of Emergency Overflow Weir RL of 50% AEP Overflow Weir ⑤ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑥ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑦ RL of lovert of Discharge to Downstream Pit ⑧ RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		19705 r
educed Levels (AHD): ② RL of soffit (top) of tank ① Average RL of the base of the OSD Tank ③ RL of Emergency Overflow Weir RL of 50% AEP Overflow Weir RL of 50% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑥ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑦ RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit ⑧ RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		2578 r
② RL of soffit (top) of tank ① Average RL of the base of the OSD Tank ③ RL of Emergency Overflow Weir RL of 50% AEP Overflow Weir ③ RL of 50% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑥ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑦ RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit ⑧ RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		13
① Average RL of the base of the OSD Tank ③ RL of Emergency Overflow Weir RL of 50% AEP Overflow Weir ⑤ RL of 50% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑥ RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line ⑦ RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit ⑧ RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices So% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		
3 RL of Emergency Overflow Weir RL of 50% AEP Overflow Weir S RL of 50% AEP Overfloe Center Line RL of 11% AEP Overfloe Center Line RL of 11% AEP Overfloe Center Line RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices S0% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		42.8
RL of 50% AEP Overflow Weir S RL of 50% AEP Orifice Center Line RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		40.2
(S) RL of 50% AEP Orifice Center Line (6) RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line (7) RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit (8) RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir scharge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		42.4
6 RL of 1% AEP Orifice Center Line 7 RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit 8 RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		41.7
7 RL of Invert of Discharge to Downstream Pit 8 RL of Obvert of pit outlet pipe Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		40.0
Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Scharge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		40.0
Minimum RL of Garage Floor Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Ischarge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		38.6
Minimum RL of Habitable Floor SD Volume: Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Scharge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		39.0
Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir Scharge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		42.9
Required Storage BELOW the 50% AEP Overflow Weir Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir scharge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		43.0
Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir scharge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		
Required Storage BELOW Emergency Overflow Weir scharge Details: Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Number of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		591.1
Using Filter Cartridges to manage Water Quality Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		896.5
Discharge Location Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Minimum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge		
Length of Emergency Overflow Weir Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge rifice Details: Number of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		1
Maximum 50% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge rifice Details: Number of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)	D	rainage I
Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge rifice Details: Number of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		3.0
Maximum 50% AEP Orifice Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge rifice Details: Number of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		63.3
Maximum 1% AEP Site Discharge Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge rifice Details: Number of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		63.3
Maximum 1% AEP Orifice Discharge rifice Details: Number of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		230.0
Number of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		230.0
Number of 50% AEP Orifices Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		
Number of 1% AEP Orifices 50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		4.5
50% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		1.0
· · ·		1.0
		151.5
1% AEP Orifice Diameter (mm)		263.0
otifications: Access grates to be provided such that the maximum reach from any point in t		



Appendix C – Fire Water Storage Sketch



PROJECT: 600 WOODSTOCK AVE, ROOTY HILL
JOB NUMBER: 211274
TITLE: FIRE WATER STORAGE SKETCH
PAGE No: 1/1
DATE: 18.01.22
DRAWN: AC

NORTHROP