



## **REPORT CONTROL SHEET**

W.S.A. Ref:	P21-047			
<b>Project Name:</b>	201-209 Wilruna Street, Wacol			
Report Title:	Stormwater Management Report			
Report Author:	Kym Wilkinson			

Revision / Checking						
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This document has been approved by the following appropriately qualified and experienced professional civil engineer:

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Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland No. 7549

Downloadable Files:

MUSIC (Version 6.3):

WBNM Base File Folder:

StormInjector Results (WBNM):

Storm Injector Viewer:

P21047 V3.zip
WBNMbase.zip
P21047\_V3.esi
Version 1.2.8

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- Site layout is based on 8080-03G "Subdivision Proposal Plan" provided by Gateway Survey & Planning.
- Detailed Survey is based on 8080-01B "Contour Survey" dated 12/08/2021 provided by Gateway Survey & Planning

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The proposed development will ultimately see the construction of 12 residential dwellings and

associated services.

2.3 **Topography and Site Drainage** 

Contours shows that the subject property generally falls gently down the block towards the Wilruna

Street frontage. Levels on the site range between 27.5m and 25.75m (AHD) along the western

boundary and 22.2m and 22.0m (AHD) along the boundary fronting Wilruna Street. The site drains

in a easterly direction at a grade of approximately 4%.

The existing site was previously developed with a residential dwelling and numerous structures.

From undertaking a site inspection it appears roofwater from the existing structures are discharged

directly to the ground.

2.4 **Easement Acquisitions and Relinquishments** 

No easements for stormwater discharge are proposed.

3.0 Lawful Point of Discharge

With the release of the latest version of QUDM the determination of whether a property has a lawful

point of discharge at a particular location has been altered. The criteria for determining a lawful point

of discharge are:

(i) Will the proposed development alter the site's stormwater discharge characteristics in a

manner that may substantially damage a third-party property?

If not, then no further steps are required to obtain tenure for a lawful point of

discharge (assuming any pervious changes were lawful).

If there is a reasonable risk of such damage, then consider issue (ii) or (iii).

(ii) Is the location of the discharge from the development site under the lawful control of the

local government or other statutory authority from whom permission to discharge has

been received? This will include a park, watercourse, drainage or road reserve,

stormwater registered drainage easement, or land held by local government (including

freehold land).

If so, then no further steps are required to obtain tenure for a lawful point of

discharge.

If not, then consider issue (iii). A land owner or regulator may require that the

developer obtain an authority to discharge as described in (iii) in order for the

stormwater to ultimately flow to a location described in (ii).

An authority to discharge over affected properties will be necessary. In descending order (iii)

of certainty, an authority may be in the form of:

Dedication of a drainage reserve or park

A registered easement for stormwater discharge/works

Written discharge approval.

The lawful point of discharge has been identified for the site as being the existing stormwater

infrastructure in Wilruna and Wuriga Street.

4.0 Opportunities and Constraints

4.1 **Site Opportunities** 

The site opportunities regarding stormwater management are discussed briefly below.

There is considerable fall on the site thus allowing for adequate capture and cover for

stormwater;

Time of concentrations in the development can be minimised by using low gradients of the

constructed driveways.

4.2 **Site Constraints** 

Constraints identified for the site regarding stormwater management include:

The development may contribute to increase flows and may negatively impact downstream

catchments unless appropriately managed;

The existing stormwater infrastructure has limited cover; and

Currently there is no internal site drainage or connection to the stormwater network for the

site.

This stormwater management strategy has been developed to ensure that these site constraints can be

managed while taking advantage of the opportunities identified.

Table 13: Global Loss Parameters

Initial Loss (mm)	Continuing Loss (mm)	Initial Loss (mm)	Continuing Loss (mm)
Pervious	Pervious	Impervious	Impervious
18.0	1.4	1.0	0

Table 14: Median Preburst Depths

Duration	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)						
in min	1EY/0.5EY	50%	0.2EY/20%	10%	5%	2%	1%
60	1.9	1.9	3.6	4.8	5.9	8.5	10.6
90	0.6	0.6	3.2	4.9	6.5	10.6	13.7
120	2.0	2.0	7.4	10.9	14.3	16.9	18.8
180	1.0	1.0	7.5	11.9	16.0	22.9	28.0
360	2.6	2.6	9.7	14.4	19.0	26.6	32.3

### 6.2.3 Validation of the Hydrologic Model

As this is a site-specific investigation and there is no gauged local catchment, there is no site-based data to calibrate the runoff for the site. Accordingly, the WBNM hydrologic model has been validated against the Rational Method.

Table 15: Rational Method Comparison with Hydrologic Model

Annual Exceedance	Peak Discharge (m³/s)		Variation	
Probability	Rational	WBNM	m <sup>3</sup> /s	%
1EY	0.094	0.073	0.021	22.2
0.5EY	0.114	0.092	0.022	19.0
0.2EY	0.174	0.170	0.004	2.5
10%	0.217	0.241	-0.024	-11.3
5%	0.261	0.271	-0.010	-4.0
2%	0.333	0.331	0.002	0.6
1%	0.385	0.389	-0.004	-1.0

The WBNM results are generally within 15% of the Rational Method result across all of the design AEP Events considered and are therefore considered acceptable. It is acknowledged that on more frequent design storms that there is a larger variation between the Rational Method and WBNM. As the values predicted by WBNM are less than the Rational Method the amount of detention required is likely to be overestimated. Accordingly, the WBNM model has been adopted to inform design discharge estimates from the development.

#### 6.3 Results

It is proposed that an onsite detention tank be constructed to mitigate the increase in runoff generated by the development. As such, the detention system was sized by using WBNM and the details of the

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dam is shown in Tables 16 and 17. Please note that the storage volumes utilised by the bioretention component of the basin have not been incorporated into the model.

Table 16: Proposed Detention Dam Details

Location	In easement in favour of Body Corporate
Basin Type	Underground precast tanks
Storage Depth	1.4m (to weir)
Available Storage Volume	161 m <sup>3</sup> to weir
Lower Outlet	225mm pipe
Lower RL	Base of tank
Second Outlet	375mm pipe
Second Outlet RL	450mm above base of dam
Overflow Weir Length	2.4m
Overflow Weir RL	Surface level (grated inlet)

Table 17: Stage, Storage and Discharge Arrangement

Elevation (m)	Storage (m³)	Outlet 1 (I/s)	Outlet 2 (I/s)	Weir (l/s)	Total Discharge (I/s)
22	0	0	0	0	0
22.2	29	26	0	0	26
22.4	59	57	0	0	57
22.45	66	62	0	0	63
22.6	88	75	23	0	98
22.8	117	90	102	0	192
23.1	159	110	199	0	308
23.28	160	121	239	0	359
23.4	161	128	260	0	387
23.5	161	133	277	114	524

The analysis using WBNM shows that for a detention tank with peak storage volume of approximately 160 m<sup>3</sup> will ensure that total discharge off the site after the development is complete will be no worse than the existing situation. The maximum water level reached in the detention dam in the 1% AEP 25-minute storm is 1.155m with additional results shown in Table 18. Table 19 tabulates the maximum outflow for all storm events analysed. The discharges are tabulated for the existing situation and the developed situation with detention included.

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Table 18: Maximum Detention Depths and Outflow for Each Critical Storm Event for the Dam

AEP Event	Peak Inflow	Peak Discharge (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Peak Depth (m)
1EY	0.104	0.057	0.398
0.5EY	0.128	0.070	0.482
0.2EY	0.198	0.135	0.678
10%	0.251	0.176	0.766
5%	0.303	0.211	0.848
2%	0.369	0.266	0.991
1%	0.421	0.324	1.155

Table 19: Total Discharge Results (Maximum Flow Rate)

Annual	Peak Discharge (m <sup>3</sup> /s)		Variation	
Exceedance Probability	Undeveloped	Developed with Detention	m <sup>3</sup> /s	%
1EY	0.073	0.072	-0.001	-1.4
0.5EY	0.092	0.088	-0.004	-4.3
0.2EY	0.170	0.161	-0.009	-5.3
10%	0.241	0.210	-0.031	-12.9
5%	0.271	0.266	-0.005	-1.8
2%	0.331	0.322	-0.009	-2.7
1%	0.389	0.381	-0.008	-2.1

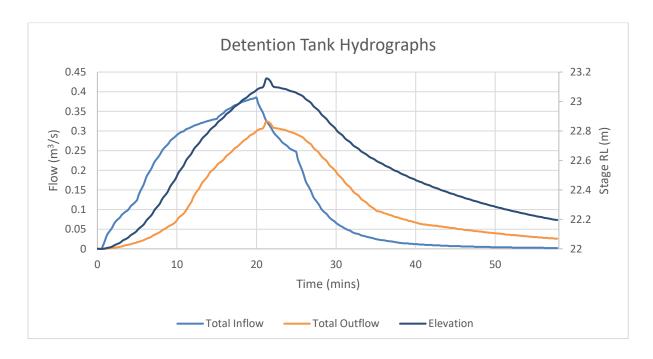


Figure 4: Hydrographs of inlet flow and outlet flow from the detention storage (1% AEP, 25-minute storm)

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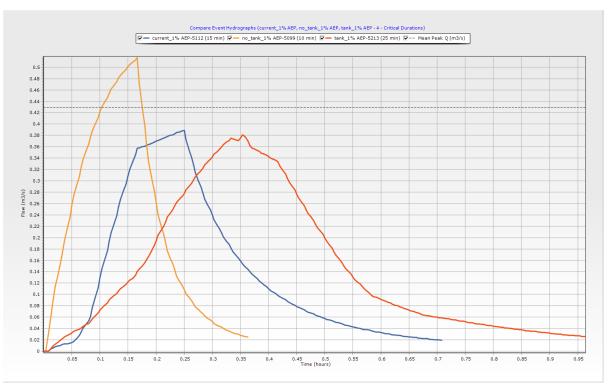


Figure 5: Combination of all Hydrographs for 1% AEP

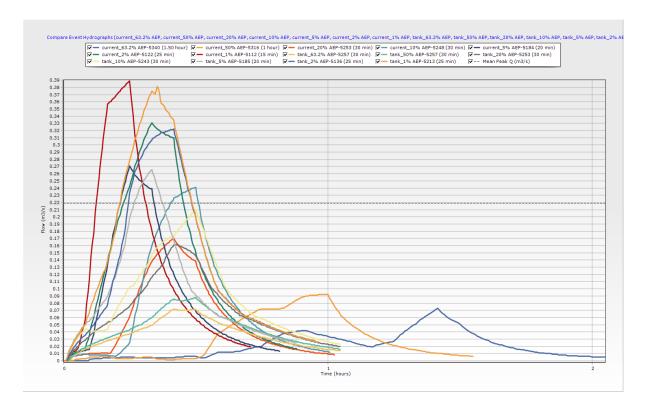


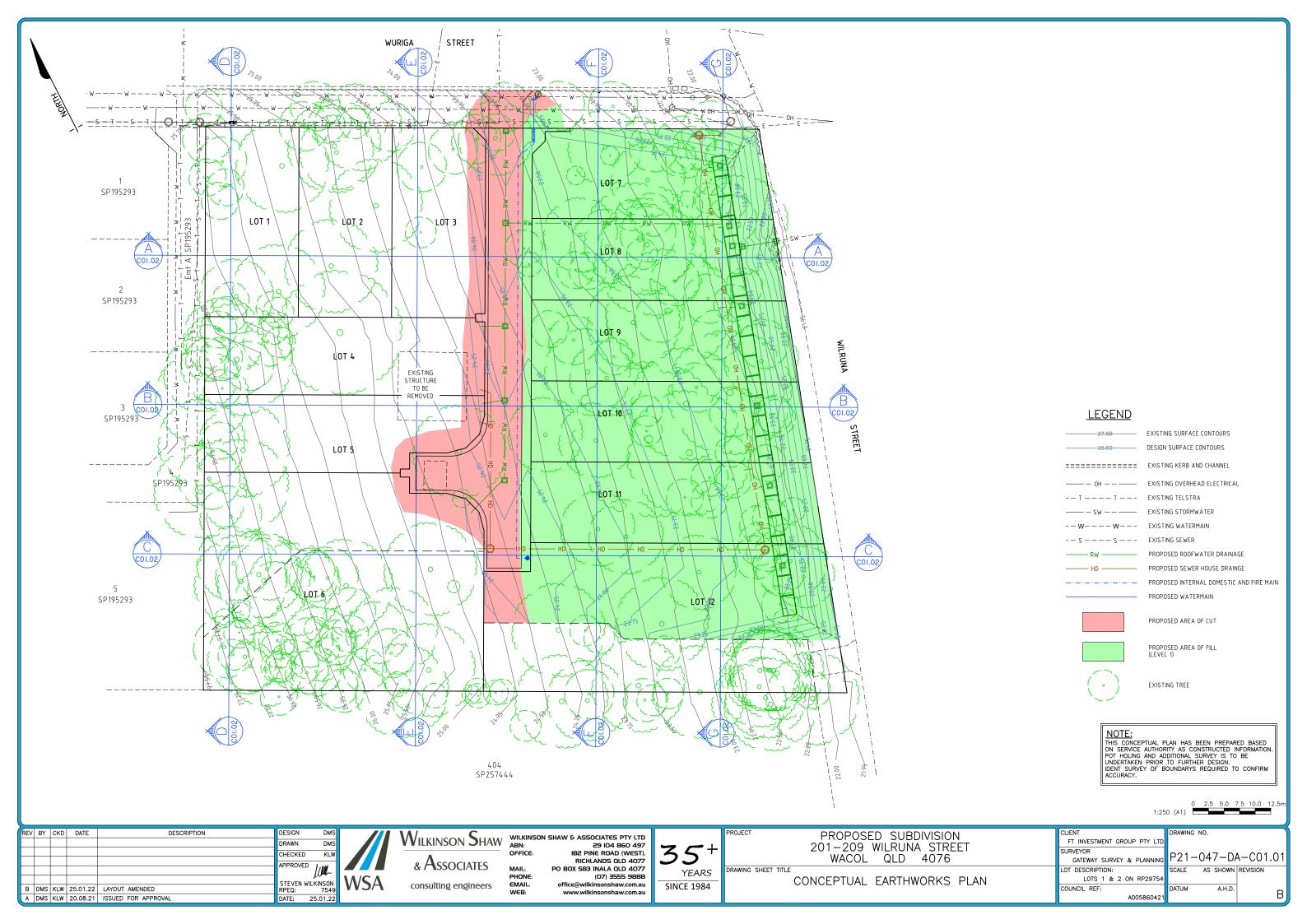
Figure 6: Combination of all Hydrographs for Current and Developed Situation (with and without mitigation)

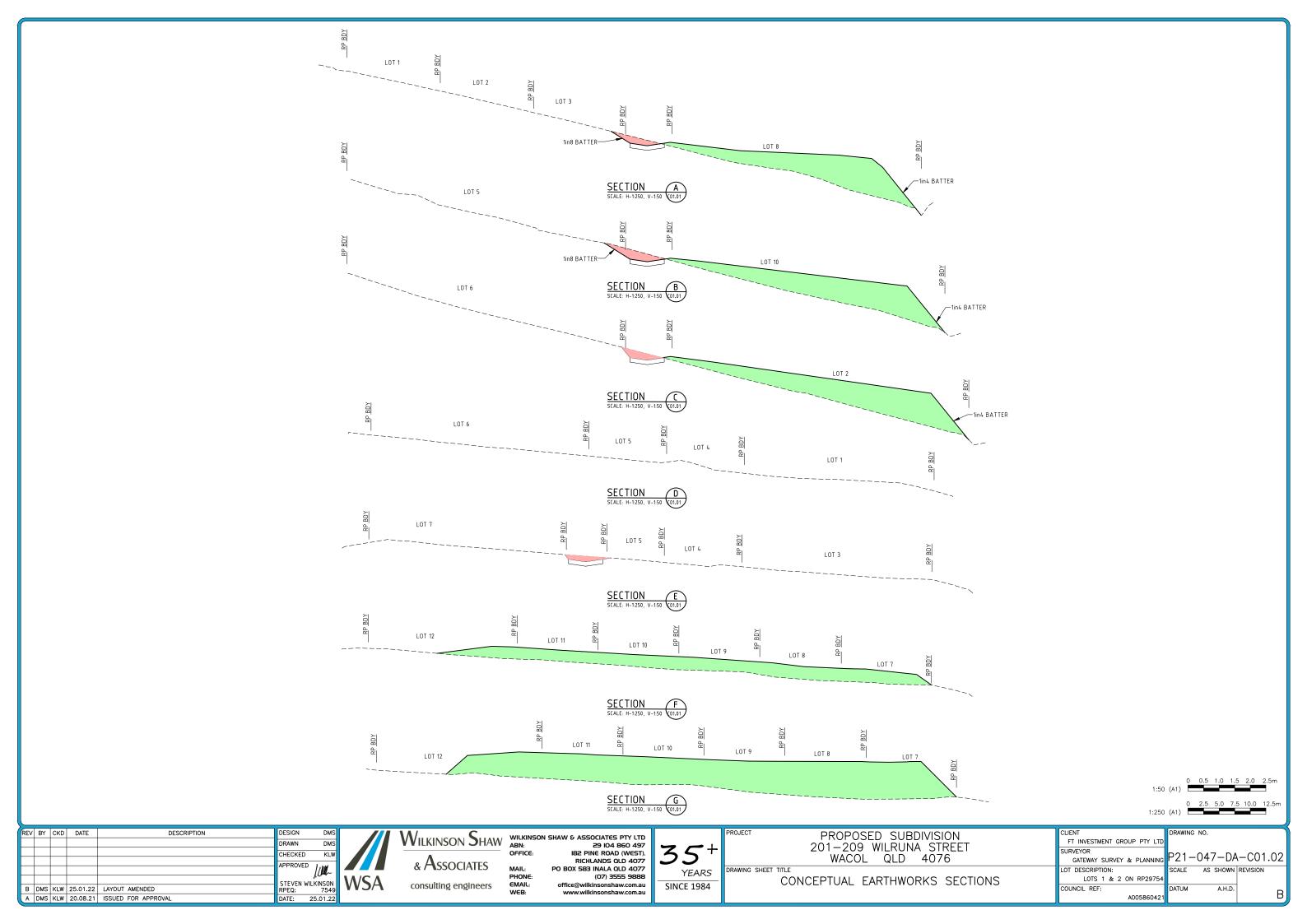
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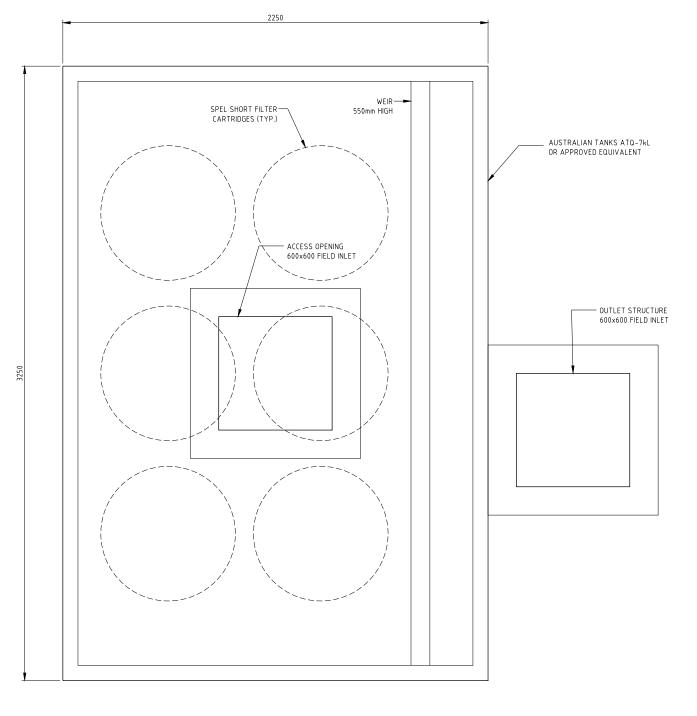


# **Appendix 1 ~ Engineering Drawings**

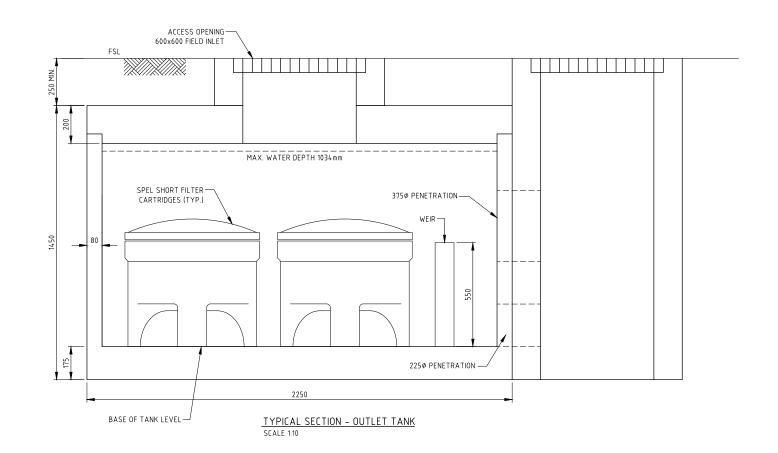
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NOTE: ALL TANKS INTER-CONNECTED AS DETERMINED AT OPW STAGE



PLAN SCALE 1:10

REV	BY	CKD	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DESIGN	DMS
					DRAWN	DMS
					CHECKED	KLW
					APPROVED	) , yad
						LUM-
					STEVEN WILKINSON RPEQ: 7549	
Α	DMS	KIW	25.01.22	LAYOUT AMENDED		25.01.22

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YEARS SINCE 1984

JECT	PROPOSED SUBDIVISION 201—209 WILRUNA STREET WACOL OLD 4076
MINIC	SHEET TITLE
WING	
	CONCEPTUAL DETENTION TANK DETAILS

1:10	0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5m
JENT	DRAWING NO.
FT INVESTMENT GROUP PTY LTD	
JRVEYOR GATEWAY SURVEY & PLANNING	P21-047-DA-C03.01
T DESCRIPTION:	SCALE AS SHOWN REVISION
LOTS 1 & 2 ON RP29754	
DUNCIL REF:	DATUM A.H.D.
A005860421	A