

74 Hunter Street
Newcastle, NSW 2300, Australia
(PO Box 1346, Newcastle, NSW 2300, Australia)
T +61 2 4925 9600 F +61 2 4925 3888 E newcastle@smec.com
www.smec.com

15 October 2013

30011141-NGSF LTR 0001 ~ Rev 0

AGL Energy Ltd
Level 22, 101 Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Attn: Tim Knill

Dear Tim,

**Re: Newcastle Gas Storage Facility ISBL – Peer Review Services
Summary Report to Period Ending 8 October 2013**

SMEC Australia (SMEC) has been engaged by AGL Energy Ltd (AGL) to undertake stormwater peer review services for design documentation and construction of the above project. These services are to satisfy a development condition for the project that was required by Hunter Water Corporation to ensure compliance with an agreed stormwater management philosophy for the works.

SMEC has commenced work on these review services and an update of our inspection program is provided below.

Item	Outcome	Reference and/or Inspection Date
Review of Stormwater Modelling	Satisfactory	SMEC Letter dated 30 th January 2011
Review of Construction Documentation	Satisfactory	SMEC Letter dated 19 th April 2013
OSBL Construction Supervision Hold Points		
1. Erosion and Sediment Controls Installed	Satisfactory	28 th November 2012
2. Pond and wetland – Bulk earthworks and final surface preparation completed, prior to liner installation	Pending	
3. Pond and Wetland – Liner completed, including all pipe penetration seals – also supply any hydrostatic test results	Pending	
4. Pond and Wetland – GPT and oil/ grease separator installed and wetland plants established	Pending	
5. Pump Station Commissioning – wet well installed	Pending	
6. Pump Station Commissioning – Pumps installed	Pending	
7. Pump Station Commissioning – Pump Test	Pending	
8. Barometric chamber / discharge point	Pending	
9. Electrical Substation Bunding	Pending	
10. Final inspection of pond and wetland including review of WAE survey and calculations showing required volumes are met	Pending	

Item	Outcome	Reference and/or Inspection Date
ISBL Construction Supervision Hold Points		
1. Erosion and Sediment Controls, particularly for Lay-down areas outside of plant area	Satisfactory	28 th November 2012
2. Layout of Bunded area for plant area – Formwork in place, reinforcement in place, prior to 1 st concrete pour	Satisfactory	10 th April 2013 – First Pour 13 th May 2013 – Wall Inspection (Extra)
3. Layout of Collection Sump area for plant area – Formwork in place, reinforcement in place, prior to 1 st concrete pour	Satisfactory	1 st August 2013 – First Pour 15 th August 2013 – Wall Inspection (Extra)
4. Final inspection of bunded area and sump including review of WAE survey and calculations showing required volumes are met	Pending	

SMEC is unable to provide a program for inspections listed as “pending” as it relies on the construction progress of the storage facility.

Based on the inspections carried out to date, SMEC is satisfied that the standard of construction appears to be satisfactory to achieve the requirements of the Approved Stormwater Management Philosophy and the reviewed Construction Documentation.

Yours sincerely,



Brian Oberdorf
Senior Civil Engineer

Reviewed By



John Kniest
Manager Urban Development, Hunter Region

Encl

- Review of Stormwater Modelling Report*
- Review of Construction Documentation Report*
- Construction Supervision Inspection reports (5 off)*

Review of Stormwater Modelling Report



74 Hunter Street
Newcastle, NSW 2300, Australia
(PO Box 1346, Newcastle, NSW 2300, Australia)
Telephone +61 2 4925 9600
Facsimile +61 2 4925 3888
www.smeccom

30th January 2011

Level 22,
101 Miller Street
North Sydney, NSW 2060

Attn: Ms Arianna Henty/Alex Kennedy-Clark

Dear Arianna/Alex,

RE: AGL Energy Limited Newcastle Gas Storage Facility – Storm Water Management Peer Review Part 1: Design Modelling

1 Background

Hunter Water Corporation has requested that SMEC Australia Pty Ltd undertake a peer review of the Storm Water Management Philosophy and Detailed Design of the Newcastle Gas Storage Facility (NGSF) situated in Tomago and Hexham in the NSW Hunter Region. WorleyParsons have conducted the previous modelling and design work on behalf of AGL Energy Limited (AGL) as a result of considerable consultation with a number of parties due to constraints on the disposal of stormwater on the site.

The NGSF site is underlain by the Tomago Sandbeds Aquifer, which is a source of raw water for the potable water supply for the Newcastle region. As a result, numerous changes to the original Stormwater Management Philosophy have been necessary to ensure that the possibility of contamination of this resource is kept to a minimum.

This document provides an overview of the current proposed Stormwater Management Strategy and reviews the methods and assumptions for the water quality and water quantity modelling previously conducted by WorleyParsons.

This document should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- “Newcastle Gas Storage Facility Project – Surface Water Assessment” (WorleyParsons, 1 February 2011) (REF: 401010-00648-CI-SWMP_E)
- “Newcastle Gas Storage Facility – Revised Site Stormwater Management Philosophy” (WorleyParsons, 25 July 2011) (REF: 401020-03390-CI-REP-002_0)
- “Newcastle Gas Storage Facility – Stormwater Management Peer Review Part 1: Design Modelling” (WorleyParsons, 10 November 2011) (REF: 401020-03390-CW-CI-REP-004)

2 Overview of Current Philosophy

The stormwater management philosophy for the AGL site has undergone several significant changes since the original concept was developed. Initial strategies involved the use of bio-retention systems, constructed wetlands and infiltration ponds to process and discharge stormwater to the Tomago Sandbeds Aquifer. Concerns for the contamination of this potable water source have resulted in the current design philosophy

displayed in **Attachment A**. **Attachment A** provides an overview of the current stormwater management philosophy, essentially removing the use of treated stormwater infiltration basins and instead relying on discharge to surface receiving waters. The current stormwater management principles are summarised as follows:

- No stormwater is to be infiltrated to the Tomago Sandbeds Aquifer with the exception of the LNG Tank & Bund Catchments, which are considered to be low pollutant risks as the LNG essentially evaporates when exposed to the atmosphere, leaving no pollutant residue.
- Plant areas are to be bunded in order to contain the 20 year ARI 24, hour storm event and storm water from this area is to be collected in an inspection tank and manually tested prior to release for further treatment. Where water quality is satisfactory it will be pumped into the stormwater treatment system and in the event of unsatisfactory water quality the stormwater will be pumped out, to a liquid waste system for appropriate treatment and disposal offsite.
- The site is to be graded such that the majority of the site drains to the south western corner. Runoff from the pervious areas flow directly into the wetland/holding pond configuration while the impervious areas are to be directed via a piped drainage system to a wet sump GPT and then to the wetland/holding pond.

Further detail on the site stormwater management principles can be found in the document “Newcastle Gas Storage Facility – Revised Site Stormwater Management Philosophy” (WorleyParsons, 25 July 2011) (REF: 401020-03390-CI-REP-002_0).

3 Review of Modelling

This section provides a review of the modelling work previously conducted and outlines the guidelines and assumptions that in SMEC’s view should be applied to the water quality and water quantity modelling necessary for the AGL NGSF site.

3.1 Water Quality Modelling

3.1.1 Water Quality Objectives

For the water quality objectives the Port Stephens Council’s treatment targets have been adopted. **Table 1** presents the water quality objectives as outlined in the document “Urban Stormwater and Rural Water Quality Management Plan” (Port Stephens Council, 2003).

Table 1 – Port Stephens Council’s Water Quality Treatment Targets

Parameter	Target Pollutant Retention on Developed Site
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (kg/yr)	80%
Total Phosphorus (TP) (kg/yr)	45%
Total Nitrogen (TN) (kg/yr)	45%
Gross Pollutants (GP) (kg/yr)	70%

SMEC consider that due to the change in stormwater discharge philosophy (i.e. change to discharge of stormwater offsite) the above treatment targets are appropriate.

3.1.2 Water Quality Model Review

Water quality modelling for the site has been undertaken with the urban stormwater improvement conceptualisation software MUSIC. In SMEC's view, modelling conducted in MUSIC should be done in accordance with the DRAFT New South Wales MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (BMT WBM, August, 2010). This document provides a guide to water quality modelling methodology and outlines the assumptions that should be made when selecting input parameters.

Figure 1 displays the current model, which has been conceptualised as 10 sub catchments according to their properties (such as impervious percentage, rainfall runoff parameters and pollutant load concentrations).

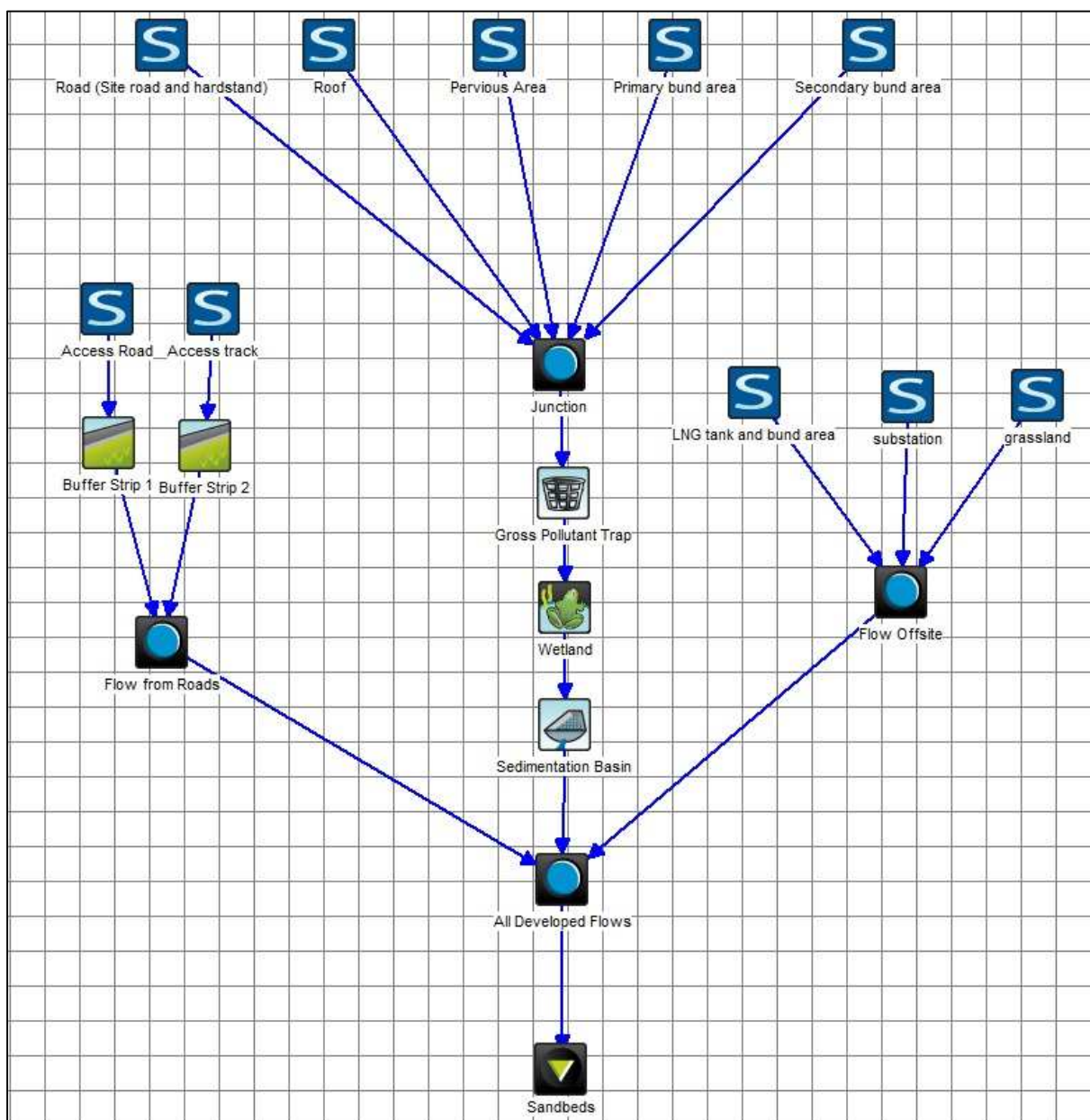


Figure 1 – MUSIC Schematic (WorleyParsons, 2010)



It may be noted in **Figure 1** that the receiving waters are labelled as “Sandbeds.” This node has no properties other than the purpose of outputting results. As such, this is simply a graphical error that has not been modified along with the design changes and does not affect the previous model results.

Basic data such as catchment areas and the ratios of impervious to pervious areas have been reviewed in the model and found to be consistent with the plans in **Attachment A**. The parameters for all nodes have been reviewed against the appropriate guidelines and notable differences are presented in **Table 1**. A detailed review of parameters and guidelines can be found in **Attachment B**.

Table 1 – Notable Water Quality Modelling Issues

Water Quality Modelling Issue	Current Procedures Adopted	Comments
Rainfall Data		
<p>MUSIC requires a historical rainfall series, with a suggested 5 year minimum period (Draft NSW MUSIC Modelling Guidelines, BTM WBM August 2010) which closely reflects the mean annual rainfall for the modelled site.</p>	<p>The current music model has been revised to include 11 years of 6 minute pluviograph rainfall data. Historical rainfall was taken from the Williamtown weather station as it is the nearest reliable gauge (10km) with a recent rainfall record. The historical rainfall records at Tomago weather station indicate that the site has a mean annual rainfall of approximately 1120mm. This was previously reflected in the 5 years of historical data, however the increase to 11 years has shown a reduction in mean annual rainfall of the sample to approximately 1020mm.</p>	<p>The decrease in the mean rainfall modelled for the site could cause a potential reduction in the total load of pollutants per year modelled for the receiving waters. This reduction is however within 9% of the mean annual rainfall for the Tomago historical data and can be considered negligible.</p>
Runoff Yield Factor of Pervious Areas		
<p>A check node was placed on the current MUSIC model to verify the level of runoff response the pervious areas of the catchment have in comparison with expected values outlined in the Constructed Wetlands Manual (Department of Land and Water Conservation, 1998). These guidelines suggest a runoff coefficient of 10–12.5% for shallow sand and loam soils where the mean annual rainfall lies between 900–1100mm.</p>	<p>The check node revealed a runoff coefficient of 28% for the pervious areas – more than double the expected runoff response outlined in the guidelines.</p>	<p>All parameters relating to the runoff response of pervious catchments were thoroughly checked and verified within the ranges suggested in the guidelines. The result of this check concludes the model is conservative in this respect as a higher runoff response would result in a higher total annual load of pollutants. SMEC suggest that the current runoff parameter be retained.</p>
Initial Storage (% of Capacity)		
<p>Guidelines suggest using the default parameter of 25% for initial storage.</p>	<p>Adopted parameter of 17% initial storage, slightly underestimating the total runoff.</p>	<p>As model is run over an 11 year period, to determine an average annual load of pollutants, an initial storage difference of this order can be considered negligible.</p>

Table 1 summarises the main issues with the water quality modelling. All other differences in model assumptions (refer **Attachment B**) are either conservative or considered negligible.

Recommendations for the improvement of the water quality on site would include the diversion of stormwater flows from the substation to the treatment train. This would reduce the pollutants in the receiving waters further and be a safe design option in the event that future usage of this sub catchment provides higher pollutant storm water runoff. For example, recent pollution events in Lake Macquarie (in 2011) were attributed to a substation fire at the Vales Point power stations.

3.2 Water Quantity Modelling

Hydrologic modelling was undertaken using the software package DRAINS to analyse the water balance and assess storage capacities for the revised stormwater management plan. The DRAINS modelling has been reviewed and a water balance model has been additionally developed to verify the results found in the previous model.

3.2.1 Water Quantity Objectives

The main objectives of the management of water volumes on site are listed below:

- No overflows from the stormwater system are to occur in events up to the 72hr, 100yr ARI storm as these result in groundwater infiltration possibly leading to contamination.
- Bunded areas are sized to contain the 24hr, 20yr ARI storm
- The Holding Pond has no bypassing of flows up to the 72hr, 100yr ARI storm

3.2.2 Water Quantity Modelling Verification

Water balance modelling was undertaken by SMEC as a verification exercise using a scripted Visual Basic code with the following features:

- Input of Intensity Frequency Distribution (IFD) data for site specific design storm conditions
- Design Storms derived from “Australian Rainfall and Runoff” (IEAust, 1987)
- Modelled transfer between storages according to user set conditions
- Input of sub catchment areas with initial and continuing losses.

A range of design storms have been simulated using the water balance model for comparison to the Worley Parsons DRAINS model, in order to verify the sizing of the governing storage sizes required. A comparison of the assumptions made in the different modelling approaches is presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Assumptions of the Two Modelling Methods

Assumption	WorleyParsons DRAINS Model	SMEC Water Balance Model
IFD Data	Parameters in the DRAINS model's IFD data are slightly different to that used in the water balance model resulting in slightly higher shorter duration rainfall and slight lower longer duration rainfall.	The IFD data in the water balance model was derived from co-ordinates central to the NGSF site. It is possible that co-ordinates in the DRAINS model were assumed for Williamstown to be consistent with the MUSIC modelling.
Runoff Lag Times	All flow paths are modelled with travel times and times of concentration are included in the catchment areas.	Water balance model does not account for any lag times, causing minimum storage sizes to be conservative.
Bunded Areas	Both models assume that the bunded areas detain stormwater until the wetland/holding pond configuration has sufficient storage available. Continuous transfer is not accounted unless overflows occur. If this is policy is not adequate for the detailed design and final stormwater management philosophy, both models will under predict the storage required in downstream reservoirs.	
Roof Tank Water Reuse	Initial concept designs by WorleyParsons included the use of rainwater tanks for storage of roof runoff. Both models assume no rainwater tank storage and are conservative in this respect.	
Wetland/Holding Pond Configuration	Modelled as separate storages.	Modelled as a single storage for simplicity to assess the results of DRAINS model.
Runoff Losses	Depression storage of 1mm for Impervious and 5mm for Pervious areas are adopted. Continuing losses in the pervious areas are accounted for by the Horton equation using a decaying soil storage rate initially set to 40mm/hr.	Model uses initial (IL) and continuing losses (CL). To verify the DRAINS model these are set to 1mm (IL) and 0mm/hr (CL) for Impervious sub catchments and 5mm (IL) and 30mm/hr (CL) for pervious sub catchments. The pervious area CL parameter is taken as a lower value than used in the DRAINS model as it is fixed and does not have a decaying rate with time. These parameters are considered conservative for the on-site conditions.
Pump Offsite Condition	The pump offsite is set to turn on when storage in the pond reaches a volume of 1095m ³ .	The same volumetric condition of 1095m ³ is assumed in the water balance as a percentage of the combined reservoir storage.

Notable in **Table 2** is the difference in the assumptions made for design storm input data. The effect of this was assessed by running the water balance model with the same input data used in the DRAINS model and was found to cause a negligible difference in results.

Table 3 states the input data used for the water balance modelling as derived from the previous WorleyParsons reports and assumed for consistency with the DRAINS model.

Table 3 – Water Balance Input Data

Sub Catchment	Linked to Storage	Area (ha)	Initial Loss (mm)	Continuing Loss (mm/hr)
Pervious Areas (Grassland)	Wetland/Holding Pond	4.42	5	30
Roofs	Wetland/Holding Pond	0.16	1	0
Roads	Wetland/Holding Pond	1.13	1	0
Primary Bund	Bunded Area	0.29	1	0
Secondary Bund	Bunded Area	0.4	1	0
Substation	Substation Bund	0.21	1	0

3.2.3 Water Balance Results

The minimum storage required for bunded areas and the wetland/holding pond configuration is tabulated in **Attachment C. Figure 2** summarises the storage required in the wetland/holding pond configuration for the 100 year ARI event.

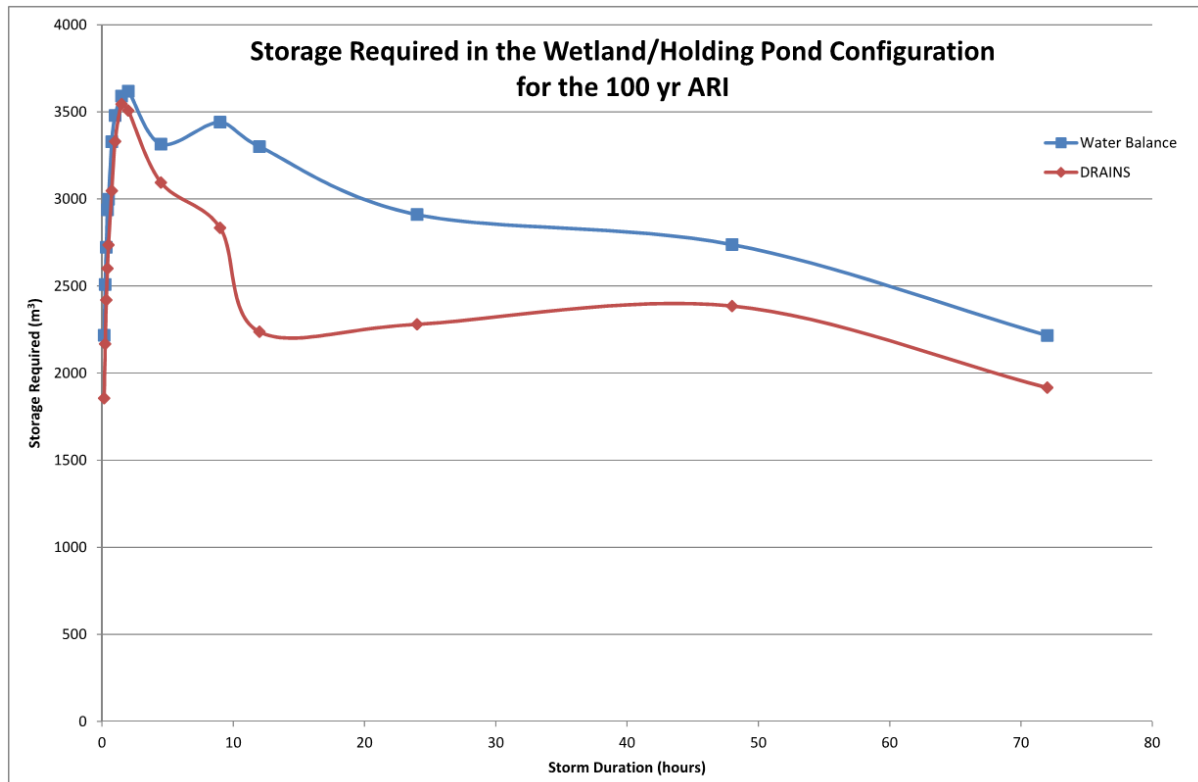

Figure 2 –Comparison of DRAINS and Water Balance Modelling Results

Figure 2 compares the results of the Water Balance and the DRAINS model for the 100 year ARI for a range of storm durations. The peak storage calculated in the model is 3544m³, which contains the 1.5 hour duration storm. Comparatively, the peak storage calculated in the Water Balance model is 3619m³, which contains the 2 hour storm duration.

Figure 2 displays a reduction in storage required with the increase of storm durations. This is due to the pump outflow of the storage system, which can withdraw larger volumes over a longer duration. The Water Balance results show a slower decay in storage required, as continuing losses in the model are fixed and are conservative. The DRAINS model assumes a non-linear rate of groundwater infiltration as it accounts for the rate of soil moisture uptake as a function of the soil moisture storage.

The difference in peak storage results between the models are considered negligible as they are in the order of 2-3%, verifying that the DRAINS modelling is sufficient for assessing the storage required for the storm water management plan.

A more conservative approach, such as the water balance model, may be beneficial as it may be noted in **Figure 2** the change in volume of the longer duration storms is significant between the two models. The models assume that pumping occurs at the full capacity of design. If this is not the case and some pump efficiency is lost, the maximum storage required could easily be governed by a longer duration storm such as the 12hr event in the water balance model. It is recommended that WorleyParsons adopt a conservative approach similar to SMEC and simulate some lower pump efficiency scenarios to account for this.

3.3 Limitations of Modelled Results

It is understood that the detailed design of the plant is subject to change. As such, significant changes to the catchment area boundaries, sizes and types have the potential to change the model results and subsequent remodelling will be necessary.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

The modelling previously completed by WorleyParsons has been reviewed and verified and is considered consistent with the modelling approaches taken by SMEC. All differences in assumptions are outlined in the above report, however most are considered negligible to the validity of the previous models.

The previous water quality modelling was found to have a generally consistent approach to that outlined in the DRAFT NSW MUSIC Modelling Guidelines. Some small discrepancies have been documented however are considered negligible as the larger number of conservative assumptions taken would discount these issues.

The water quantity verification undertaken with a water balance approach concludes that the DRAINS model is relatively consistent with the expected level of storages required in the stormwater system to detain runoff and prevent groundwater infiltration; however it is suggested that the model be re-run using the correct IFD data, and some conservatism be introduced to account for possible pump inefficiencies which could result in unplanned overflow of the storages.

It is recommended to divert the stormwater flow of the substation catchment to improve water quality of the receiving waters. Although this is not considered necessary by the WorleyParsons reports, it could prove to be a safer design option in the event that future use of the substation provides higher pollutant runoff.



Should you have any questions or wish to discuss this assessment further, please don't hesitate to contact Ben Patterson on 4925 9626 or mobile 0408 005 660.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ben Patterson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ben Patterson

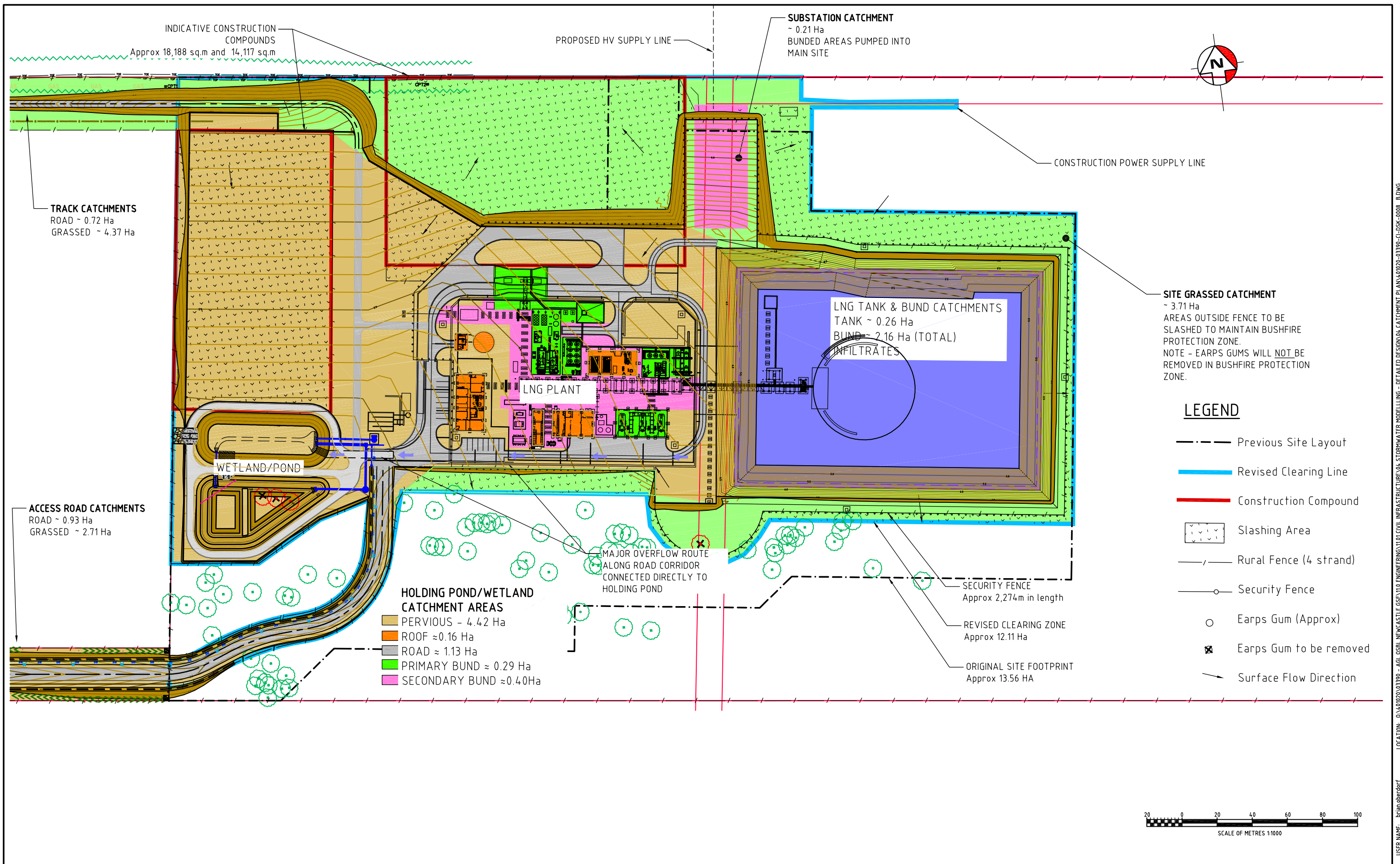
Manager, Water Resources and Environmental, NSW/ACT

Attachments

Attachment A – Current Stormwater Catchment Plan (WorleyParsons, October, 2011)

Attachment B – Detailed MUSIC Modelling Parameters and Guidelines

Attachment C – Comparison of Water Balance and DRAINS Results



LOCATION: 01-401020-03390 - AGL USBL NEWCASTLE GAS STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE 04 - STORMWATER MODELLING - DETAILED DESIGN/04 - CATCHMENT PLAN/401020-03390-CI-DSK-0008_B.DWG
 USER NAME: brian.oberdorfer
 PLOT DATE & TIME: 6/10/2011 3:45:15 PM
 SAVE DATE & TIME: 6/10/2011 3:44:43 PM

REV	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	DRAFT CHK	DESIGNED	ENG CHK	APPROVED	CUSTOMER	REF DRAWING No	REFERENCE DRAWING TITLE
B	10.10.11	UPDATED MODELLING FOLLOWING DESIGN	BO			BO			401020-03390-CI-DSK-0008	C UPDATED SITE LAYOUT (APPROVED BY AGL)
A	18.09.2011	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT FOR MODELLING	BO	CD	BO	GS	SH		10256C	SURVEY BY MONTEATH AND POWYS

A1 SHEET SCALE

ENGINEERING AND PERMIT STAMPS (As Required)

Oneway
to zero harm

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WORLEYPARSONS PROJECT No.
401020-03390

CUSTOMER

AGL

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WorleyParsons
resources & energy

**NEWCASTLE GAS STORAGE FACILITY
UPDATED STORMWATER CATCHMENT PLAN
ISBL SITE DETAILS**

DRG No
401020-03390-CI-DSK-0008A

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Attachment B – MUSIC Parameters Adopted

Table B1 – Hydrology Parameters.

Input Data	Value Adopted	Guidelines Value	Comments
Pervious Area Properties			
Soil Storage Capacity (mm)	175	175	Sandy Soil Root Zone 0.5m <u>(OK)</u> (Table 3-7)
Initial Storage (% of Capacity)	17	25	Default Parameter should be adopted (Section 3.6.4.3) -Slight underestimate in runoff would occur from this assumption; however model is run of 11 years so considered negligible.
Field Capacity (mm)	74	74	Sandy Soil Root Zone 0.5m <u>(OK)</u> (Table 3-7)
Infiltration Capacity Coefficient – a	360	360	Sand, Loamy Sand <u>(OK)</u> (Table 3-8)
Infiltration Capacity Coefficient – b	0.50	0.50	Sand, Loamy Sand <u>(OK)</u> (Table 3-8)
Groundwater Properties			
Initial Depth (mm)	10	10	Default Parameter should be adopted <u>(OK)</u> (Section 3.6.4.3)
Daily Recharge Rate (%)	100	100	Sand, Loamy Sand <u>(OK)</u> (Table 3-8)
Daily Baseflow Rate (%)	50	50	Sand, Loamy Sand <u>(OK)</u> (Table 3-8)
Daily Deep Seepage Rate (%)	0	0	Sand, Loamy Sand <u>(OK)</u> (Table 3-8)

Input Data	Value Adopted	Guidelines Value	Comments
Impervious Area Properties (Rainfall Threshold (mm/day))			
Site Road and Hardstand	1.5	1.5	Unsealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-6)
Roof	0.3	0.3	Roofs (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-6)
Primary Bund Area	1.0	1.5	Should adopt 1.5mm for sealed areas however conservative so <u>OK</u> (Table 3-6)
Secondary Bund Area	1.0	1.5	Should adopt 1.5mm for sealed areas however conservative so <u>OK</u> (Table 3-6)
Access Road	1.5	1.5	Sealed Road (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-6)
Access Track	1.5	1.5	Unsealed Road (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-6)
LNG Tank and Bund Area	1.0	1.5	Should adopt 1.5mm for sealed areas however conservative so <u>OK</u> (Table 3-6)
Substation	1.5	1.5	Sealed Area (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-6)

Table B2 – MUSIC Stormwater Pollutant Input Parameters Adopted

Input Data	Value Adopted	Guidelines Value	Comments
Site Road and Hardstand (Storm Flow Concentration Parameters)			
TSS (mean (log mg/L))	2.430	2.43	Sealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-10)
TP (mean (log mg/L))	-0.300	-0.30	Sealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-10)
TN (mean (log mg/L))	0.340	0.34	Sealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-10)
Roof (Storm Flow Concentration Parameters)			
TSS (mean (log mg/L))	1.300	1.30	Roofs (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-10)
TP (mean (log mg/L))	-0.890	-0.89	Roofs (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-10)
TN (mean (log mg/L))	0.300	0.30	Roofs (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-10)
Pervious Area (Base Flow Concentration Parameters)			
TSS (mean (log mg/L))	1.176	1.15	Assume as Rural Residential as open grassland (Table 3-9) Conservative value for TSS so <u>OK</u>
TP (mean (log mg/L))	-1.222	-1.22	Assume as Rural Residential as open grassland (Table 3-9) (<u>OK</u>)
TN (mean (log mg/L))	-0.027	-0.05	Assume as Rural Residential as open grassland (Table 3-9) Conservative value for TN so <u>OK</u>

Input Data	Value Adopted		Guidelines Value		Comments
Primary and Secondary Bund Areas and Substation Catchment (Storm Flow Concentration Parameters)					
TSS (mean (log mg/L))	2.150		2.15		Industrial (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-10)
TP (mean (log mg/L))	-0.600		-0.60		Industrial (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-10)
TN (mean (log mg/L))	0.300		0.30		Industrial (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-10)
Grassland (Base Flow Concentration Parameters)					
TSS (mean (log mg/L))	1.150		1.15		Rural Residential (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9)
TP (mean (log mg/L))	-1.220		-1.22		Rural Residential (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9)
TN (mean (log mg/L))	-0.050		-0.05		Rural Residential (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9)
LNG Tank and Bund (Base Flow and Storm Flow Concentration Parameters)					
	Pervious	Impervious	Pervious	Impervious	
TSS (mean (log mg/L))	1.200	2.150	1.200	2.150	Industrial (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9, 3-10)
TP (mean (log mg/L))	-0.850	-0.600	-0.850	-0.600	Industrial (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9, 3-10)
TN (mean (log mg/L))	0.110	0.300	0.110	0.300	Industrial (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9, 3-10)

Input Data	Value Adopted		Guidelines Value		Comments
	Pervious	Impervious	Pervious	Impervious	
Access Road (Base Flow and Storm Flow Concentration Parameters)					
TSS (mean (log mg/L))	1.200	2.430	1.200	2.430	Sealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9, 3-10)
TP (mean (log mg/L))	-0.850	-0.300	-0.850	-0.300	Sealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9, 3-10)
TN (mean (log mg/L))	0.110	0.340	0.110	0.340	Sealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9, 3-10)
Access Road (Base Flow and Storm Flow Concentration Parameters)					
TSS (mean (log mg/L))	1.200	3.000	1.200	3.000	Unsealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9, 3-10)
TP (mean (log mg/L))	-0.850	-0.300	-0.850	-0.300	Unsealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9, 3-10)
TN (mean (log mg/L))	0.110	0.340	0.110	0.340	Unsealed Roads (<u>OK</u>) (Table 3-9, 3-10)

Table B3 – Treatment Node Parameters.

Input Data	Value Adopted	Guidelines Value	Comments
Buffer Strips			
Exfiltration Rate (mm/hr)	360.00	0.1 or 0.15	Guidelines suggest using a max of either 0.1 or the average PET rate = 0.15mm/hr. (Section 3.8.1.2) , however MUSIC suggests 360mm for sand areas. The Sites pervious areas would be subject to a greater infiltration than the guidelines parameters would provide and it is assumed that this maximum value is intended for pervious areas only <u>OK</u>
Gross Pollutant Trap			
Low Flow Bypass (m ³ /s)	0	0	<u>OK</u> (Table 3-13)
High Flow Bypass (m ³ /s)	0.110	50% of Peak 1 yr ARI Flow = 0.130	<u>OK</u> as adopted value is conservative (Table 3-13)
TSS, TP, TN	Values adopted from T3-13	Table 3-13	Adopted Values Consistent with Table 3-13 , <u>OK</u> .
Gross Pollutants	Values larger than T3-13	Table 3-13	Values different to Table 3-13 however adopted values are conservative so <u>OK</u>
Wetland			
High Flow Bypass (m ³ /s)	0.110	50% of Peak 1 yr ARI Flow = 0.130	<u>OK</u> as adopted value is conservative (Section 3.8.3.1)
All other Parameters	Default		<u>OK</u>

Input Data	Value Adopted	Guidelines Value	Comments
Sedimentation Basin			
Node Choice	Sedimentation Basin	-	Node would have Ideally been modelled as a pond to reflect site conditions. Sedimentation basin assumes previously deposited sediments from further up the treatment train. Parameter C* for TSS was however adjusted to reflect actual site conditions so <u>OK</u>

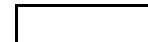


Attachment C - Comparison of Water Balance and DRAINS Results

Duration	Substation Catchment				Plant Bunds			
	10 yr ARI		100 yr ARI		10 yr ARI		100 yr ARI	
	WB	DRAINS	WB	DRAINS	WB	DRAINS	WB	DRAINS
10min	39	-	60	90	128	-	196	201
15min	50	51	75	77	163	167	247	254
20min	58	60	88	61	190	196	288	267
25min	66	67	100	101	218	220	330	332
30min	71	74	107	110	233	242	353	362
45min	86	89	129	133	282	293	425	438
1hr	97	101	147	151	320	331	483	497
1.5hr	115	-	174	177	377	-	571	583
2hr	129	130	195	196	423	428	640	643
3hr	151	-	228	-	495	-	750	-
4.5hr	176	-	267	259	578	-	878	850
6hr	196	-	299	-	646	-	982	-
9hr	230	221	350	329	754	726	1150	1080
12hr	256	245	392	363	843	805	1287	1194
18hr	307	-	472	-	1009	-	1551	-
24hr	349	336	538	-	1146	1103	1767	-
30hr	383	-	593	-	1260	-	1949	-
36hr	413	-	641	-	1357	-	2107	-
48hr	463	389	722	-	1520	1286	2371	-
72hr	533	-	837	-	1752	-	2750	-



Duration	Wetland		Holding Pond		Combined Wetland/Holding Pond Configuration			
	10 yr ARI	100 yr ARI	10 yr ARI	100 yr ARI	10 yr ARI		100 yr ARI	
	DRAINS	DRAINS	DRAINS	DRAINS	DRAINS	WB	DRAINS	WB
10min	-	220	-	1636	-	665	1856	1217
15min	182	266	400	1901	582	838	2167	1509
20min	219	320	497	2100	716	1055	2420	1723
25min	255	364	580	2237	835	1129	2601	1938
30min	286	394	656	2342	942	1155	2736	1998
45min	333	478	846	2569	1179	1243	3047	2328
1hr	367	556	976	2774	1343	1401	3330	2479
1.5hr	-	649	-	2895	-	1416	3544	2590
2hr	450	710	1105	2797	1555	1395	3507	2619
3hr	-	-	-	-	-	1216	-	2487
4.5hr	-	808	-	2286	-	1202	3094	2315
6hr	-	-	-	-	-	1112	-	2092
9hr	657	813	1106	2021	1763	1206	2834	2441
12hr	673	812	1104	1425	1777	1214	2237	2300
18hr	-	-	-	-	-	1096	-	1561
24hr	694	805	1104	1475	1798	1104	2280	1910
30hr	-	-	-	-	-	1109	-	1521
36hr	-	-	-	-	-	1100	-	1665
48hr	775	810	1105	1575	1880	1130	2385	1738
72hr	-	800	-	1116	-	1099	1916	1216



Review of Construction Documentation Report



File: AGL Gas Storage Facility Design Review 19 April 13_rev A.docx

Our ref:

Your ref:

19 April 2013

AGL Energy Limited
Level 22, 101 Miller Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

Attention Tim Knill

Dear Tim,

Newcastle Gas Storage Facility Site Design Review for Surface Water Management Systems

As requested SMEC Australia Pty Ltd undertook a peer review of the design documentation prepared by WorleyParsons Services Pty Ltd and the CBI for the above project in relation to surface water management measures.

In particular, the reviewed documentation including the following:

WorleyParsons Design Data:

- 1) Civil Works Specification and Drawings (Drawing Nos. 401020-03390-CW-CI-DAL-0001-01 to 09, 401020-03390-CW-CI-DAL-0002-01 to 06, 20-22, 401020-03390-CW-CI-DAL-0003-01 to 13 and 401020-03390-CW-CI-DAL-0004-01 to 08).
- 2) WorleyParsons response to SMEC's comments on the Packaged Pump Station Specification and Drawing No.s 03390-CW-CI-DAL-001 to 013.

CBI Contractor Design Data including Wards / M & G Consulting Design Data:

- 1) M+G Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd response to comments (email of 16/11/2012).
- 2) M+G Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd calculations.
- 3) Xylem pump data and drawing.
- 4) Xylem water hammer report.
- 5) Stormwater pumping station and rising main design calculations and Drawings No. C00 to C10 prepared by M+G Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd.
- 6) ITT – Cox Consulting Engineers - Ballast Requirements for Pump Station
- 7) Stormwater Containment & Disposal Philosophy – Doc No. 170596-000-CV-PH-00001 – Rev) – 16 January 2013.
- 8) Civil Drawings (Drawing Nos. 170596-000-CV-04-000001, 170596-000-CV-07-150001, 170596-000-CV-07-350001, 170596-000-CV-07-400001, 170596-000-CV-07-550001, 170596-000-CV-07-900001, 170596-000-CV-08-150101, 02, 10, 170596-000-CV-08-300103, 350001, 02, 4000001, 4000002, 500001, 500101, 102, 110, 111, 112, 170596-000-CV-08- 750201, 202, 170596-000-CV-08-90001, 002, 170596-000-CV-09-050001, 050002, 170596-000-CV-11-000101, 170596-000-PI-01-000001, 002, 020).

A range of issues were raised by SMEC at varies times through written correspondence and email throughout the design progress, whereby SMEC compared the design documentation with the original approved stormwater design philosophy, and through meetings and discussions with HWC, including a briefing held with HWC on 06 March 2013, which was also attended by CBI Contractors.

The majority of these queries were to seek additional information to clarify the design intent, and in some instances, minor design changes were made, to the satisfaction of SMEC.

There remains one concern to SMEC being the adopted design groundwater level in relation to buoyancy forces affecting the proposed in-ground concrete structures, and possible uplift forces on proposed pond liners. In light of recent high groundwater levels experienced on the site, this is an issue that CBI / WorleyParsons should address to satisfy themselves that their designs will withstand the possible uplift forces imposed by elevated groundwater levels.

Generally, SMEC are satisfied that the design of the stormwater management measures by Worley Parsons, and CBI Contractors satisfy the requirements of the original stormwater design philosophy.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact Ben Patterson on 4925 9626.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ben Patterson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ben Patterson

Manager, Water Resources NSW

- CC: - Glenn Swan – WorleyParsons
Les Cohen – WorleyParsons
- Vito DeLorenzo – CBI
- Brian Adams - WorleyParsons

***Construction Supervision Inspection reports (5
off)***



SITE INSPECTION REPORT

ISBL and OSBL Sediment and Erosion Controls

Project Title:	AGL NGSF	Date:	28-11-2012 ~ 1PM to 2PM
Ref No:	30011141	By:	Brian Oberdorf / Ben Morris
Client:	AGL	Issued To:	Tim Knill
Contact:	Luke Cheyne (CBI)	Page:	1 of 3

1. SMEC inspected the site Sediment and Erosion Controls and found it to generally be in accordance with the approved Storm Water Management Philosophy for the site. This inspection combines the following two items:
 - a. OSBL Inspection 1 - Erosion and Sediment Controls Installed
 - b. ISBL Inspection 1 - Erosion and Sediment Controls, particularly for Lay-down areas outside of plant area
2. Works appeared to be of a standard that would allow the works to comply with the Approved Storm Water Management Philosophy.
3. SMEC is satisfied with the standard of the works subject to the following:
 - a. Controls are regularly inspected and maintained;
 - b. Controls are modified to suit site works.

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Generators bundled and sheltered from Rainfall and upslope runoff



Sediment fence to perimeter of Site



Access Track with sediment fence and barrier fencing. Mulch used to stabilise access tracks.



Sediment fence and barrier fencing



SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Process Area LNG Impoundment Sump –
Foundation base pour.....

Project Title:	AGL NGSF	Date:	10-4-2013 3PM to4PM
Ref No:	30011141	By:	Brian Oberdorf / Brendan Drake
Client:	AGL	Issued To:	Tim Knill
Contact:	Vito DiRenzo (CBI)	Page:	1 of 2

1. SMEC inspected the Process Area LNG Impoundment Sump Foundation and found it to generally be in accordance with the approved Storm Water Management Philosophy for the site. This corresponds to ISBL Inspection 2. Layout of Bunded area for plant area.
2. Construction appeared to be of a standard that would allow the works to comply with the Approved Storm Water Management Philosophy. In particular SMEC noted water stops placed in position in accordance with the design drawings (refer to photos attached).
3. SMEC notes that we did not undertake a pre-pour inspection from a structural perspective and have assumed that the structural design was carried out in accordance with the appropriate standards, and in particular AS3600 “Concrete Structures” and AS3750 “Concrete Structures Retaining Liquids”
4. SMEC is satisfied with the standard of the works subject to the following:
 - a. Approval shall first be obtained from a qualified Structural Engineer prior to placement of concrete;
 - b. Subsequent pours shall be carried out in a “hit & miss” pattern to minimise shrinkage impacts;
 - c. Attention is paid to saw cuts to ensure they do not cut reinforcement.

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Waterstop in Wall – Note significant blinding layer in background and generally clean work area.



Waterstop at base of slab below future sawcut



SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Process Area LNG Sump – Process Area,
Sump Wall, 1st Pour

Project Title:	AGL NGSF	Date:	13-05-2013 10AM to12PM
Ref No:	30011141	By:	Mathew Westley / Brendan Drake
Client:	AGL	Issued To:	Ben Marmont
Contact:	Vito DiRenzo (CBI)	Page:	1 of 3

1. SMEC inspected the Process Area LNG Impoundment Sump Wall reinforcement and found it to generally be in accordance with the approved Storm Water Management Philosophy for the site.
2. Construction appeared to be of a standard that would allow the works to comply with the Approved Storm Water Management Philosophy. In particular SMEC noted water stops placed in position in accordance with the design drawings (refer to photos attached).
3. SMEC notes that we did not undertake a pre-pour inspection from a structural perspective and have assumed that the structural design was carried out in accordance with the appropriate standards, and in particular AS3600 “Concrete Structures” and AS3735 “Concrete Structures for Retaining Liquids”
4. SMEC is satisfied with the standard of the works subject to the following:
 - a. Approval shall first be obtained from a qualified Structural Engineer prior to placement of concrete;
 - b. Subsequent pours shall be carried out in a “hit & miss” pattern to minimise shrinkage impacts;

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Waterstop at base and side of wall.



Correct detailing of reinforcement at corners



Note clean and tidy work area



Water stop and adequate splicing of reinforcement



SITE INSPECTION REPORT
Tank Area LNG Impoundment
Sump –Base Pour

Project Title:	AGL NGSF	Date:	01/08/2013 3PM
Ref No:	30011141	By:	Brendan Drake
Client:	AGL	Issued To:	Tim Knill
Contact:	Vito DiRenzo (CBI)	Page:	1 of 2

1. SMEC inspected the Tank Area LNG Impoundment Sump Base pour and found it to generally be in accordance with the approved Storm Water Management Philosophy for the site. This corresponds to ISBL Inspection 2. Layout of Bunded area for plant area.
2. Construction appeared to be of a standard that would allow the works to comply with the Approved Storm Water Management Philosophy. In particular SMEC noted water stops placed in position in accordance with the design drawings (refer to photos attached).
3. SMEC notes that we did not undertake a pre-pour inspection from a structural perspective and have assumed that the structural design was carried out in accordance with the appropriate standards, and in particular AS3600 “Concrete Structures” and AS3735 “Concrete Structures Retaining Liquids”
4. SMEC is satisfied with the standard of the works subject to the following:
 - a. Approval shall first be obtained from a qualified Structural Engineer prior to placement of concrete;
 - b. Attention is paid to saw cuts to ensure they do not cut reinforcement and are sealed correctly

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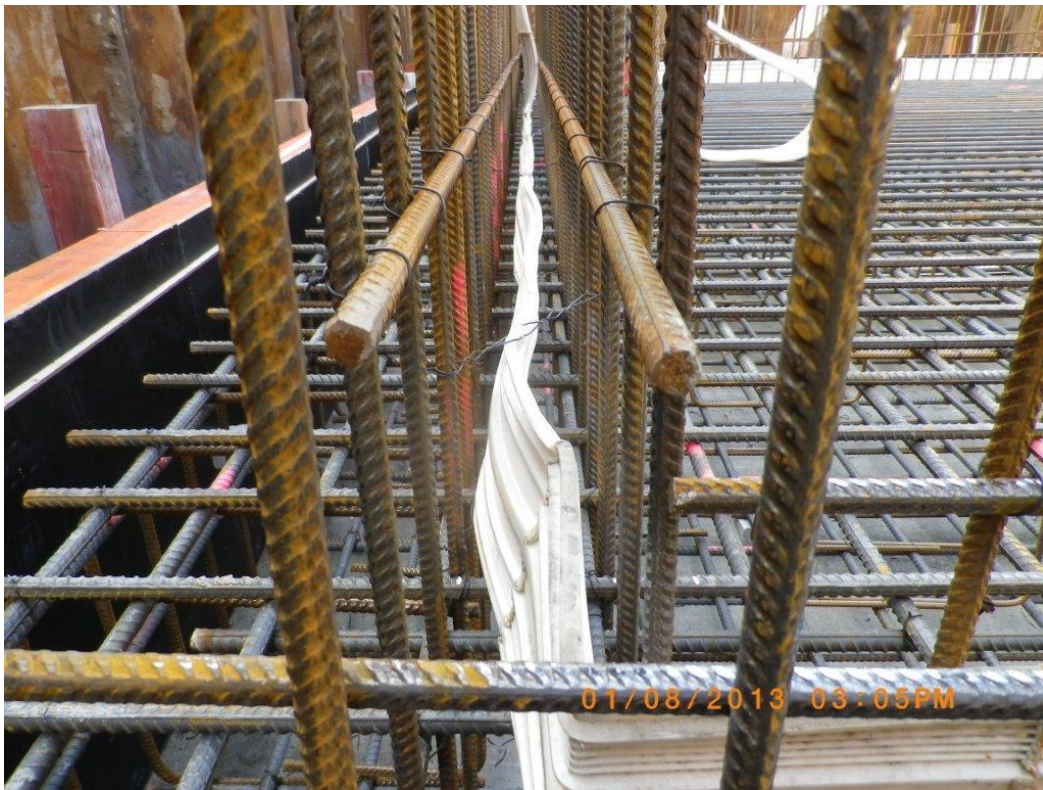
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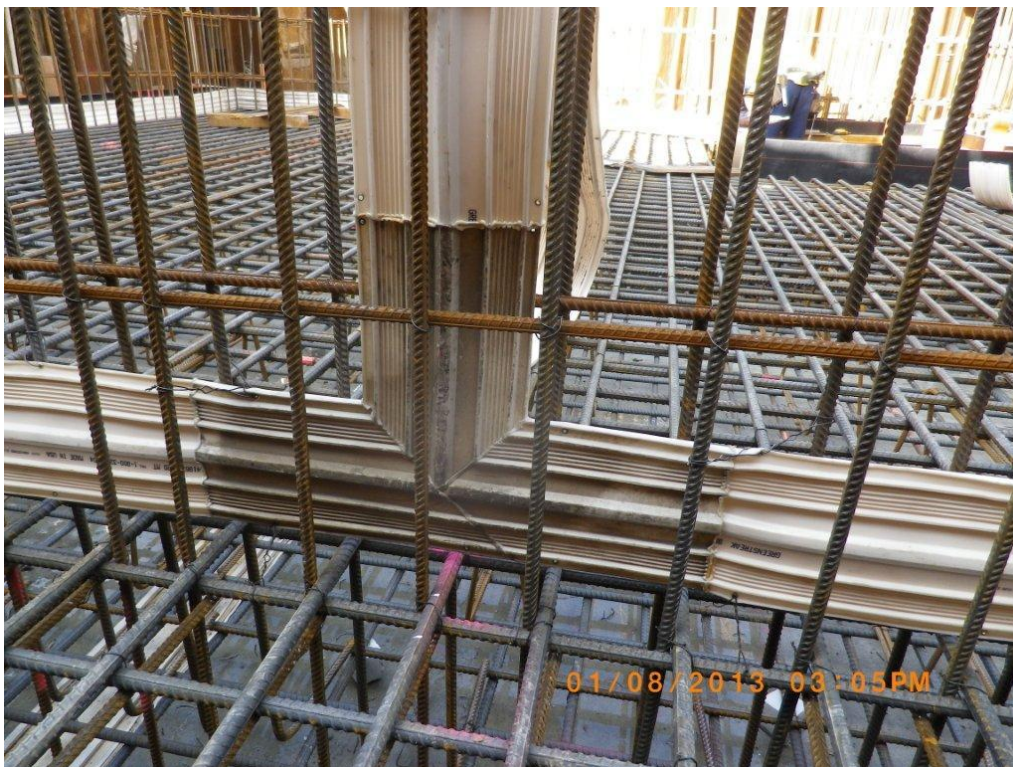
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General photo showing installed slab reinforcement and waterstop



General photo showing installed slab reinforcement and waterstop



SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Process Area LNG Sump – Process Area,
Sump Wall, 1st Pour

Project Title:	AGL NGSF	Date:	15-08-2013 3:45 PM to 5:00 PM
Ref No:	30011141	By:	Mathew Westley
Client:	AGL	Issued To:	Ben Marmont
Contact:	Vito DiRenzo (CBI)	Page:	1 of 3

1. SMEC inspected the Tank Area LNG Impoundment Sump Wall reinforcement and found it to generally be in accordance with the approved Storm Water Management Philosophy for the site.
2. Construction appeared to be of a standard that would allow the works to comply with the Approved Storm Water Management Philosophy. In particular SMEC noted water stops placed in position in accordance with the design drawings (refer to photos attached).
3. SMEC notes that we did not undertake a pre-pour inspection from a structural perspective and have assumed that the structural design was carried out in accordance with the appropriate standards, and in particular AS3600 “Concrete Structures” and AS3735 “Concrete Structures for Retaining Liquids”
4. SMEC is satisfied with the standard of the works subject to the following:
 - a. Approval shall first be obtained from a qualified Structural Engineer prior to placement of concrete;

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Photo showing installation of reinforcement.



Waterstop located in side wall



Corner reinforcement