

Project Design Engineer:

Checking/Certifying Engineer:

of

Traceý Michaels B.Eng (Hon), M.Eng (Hon) Zlatko Sagnovic - EC 23514 ZS. Consulting Pty Ltd

JOB NO: 20-026 Civil DATE: 26th Nov 2020

BOX GUTTER AND RAIN WATER HEAD DESIGN TO AS/NZS 3500.3:2018

BOX GUTTER #1- Self-Serve Wash Bays

1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW, 2749

Diagramaic shape of Given Data (Not to scale)

C		1	Ah Av	=	Area Horiz Area Vert'l	sq.m. sq.m.
		i	Ac	=	Area Cment	sq.m.
	9.0		LHS	=	Left hand	side
LHS	Av2 =10.6	RHS	RHS	=	Right hand	side
	Av2	9degs				
Design Storm In	tensity (A	ARI 100)	Ι	=	239	mm/hr
Catchment Area	s as show	n in the diagram.				
Calculate roof 1	rise areas	3.				
Roof Slope RHS	= 9 deg	Therefore	Av3	=	Ah2*tan(Slope)	sqm
			Av3	=	196*tan(9)	
				=	31	sqm
Calculate catch	ment are	ea for each wind direction				
Ac = Ah + 1/2(A	w facing	wind - Av causing rain shadow)	1			
wind from LHS			Ac(LHS	5) =	0+196+0.5*(31-	+0-0-10.6)
				=	206.2	sq.m
wind from RHS			Ac(RHS	S) =	0+196+0.5*(0+1	10.6-31-0)
				=	185.8	sq.m
Worst wind direct	ction is fr	om the left	Ac	=	206.2	sqm.
Design Flow			Q	=	I*Ac/3600	Litres/sec
				=	239*206.2/3600	Litres/sec
				=	13.7	Litres/sec

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Box Gutter Depth

From AS/NZS 3500.3 Fig I1 (Interpolating where necessary)				
Using :- Gutter Slope	1	in	200	
and Gutter Width	W	=	600	mm
from AS/NZS 3500.3 fig I1 Minimum Gutter Depth	d	=	122	mm
from fig I1 gutter depth at 1:200	d	=	121	mm
Rain Water Head Calculations				
Selected down pipe size		=	150	mm
From AS/NZS 3500.3 fig I3, Rain water head Depth (Interpol where necessary)	lating	=	140	mm
Rain water Head Depth increased to comply with Note 1 Fig	12			
(RWH depth to be ≥ 1.25 *DP dia.)		=	1.25*150	mm
		=	188	mm
From AS/NZS 3500.3 fig I3, Rain water head Length at slope 1:200	e	=	129	mm
Rain water Head Length increased to fit the DP 150 +20		=	170	mm
Rain water Head Width		=	600	mm
Summary				
Down Pipe Size		=	150	mm
Box Gutter Width		=	600	mm
Box gutter minimum Depth			122	mm
Rain Water Head Depth			188	mm
Rain Water Head Length			170	mm
Rain Water Head Width		=	600	mm

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BOX GUTTER AND SIDE OVERFLOW DESIGN TO AS/NZS 3500.3:2018

BOX GUTTER #2- Auto Bay 1 + 2 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW, 2749

Vert Face Area LHS = 3.8 sq.m	Vert Face Area RHS = 0 sq.m	
Roof Horiz Area LHS= 105 sqm Roof Slope = 2 deg.	Roof Horiz Area RHS= 0 sqm Roof Slope = 0 deg.	
Box gutter width = 450	\blacksquare Overflow width = 250	
Parapet Vert face Area LHS = 5 sq.m	Parapet Vert face Area RHS = 0 sq.m	

Catchment areas and sizes as per diagram above

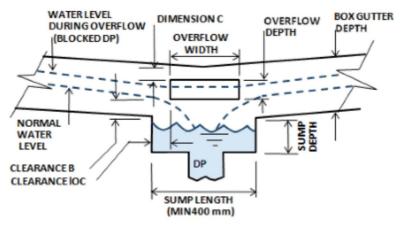
Design Storm Intensity (ARI 100)	Ι	=	239	mm/hr
Calculate Vertical areas.				
Roof Slope LHS = $2 \text{ deg Therefore Area Vertical rise}$		=	roof Area*tan(Slope)	
		=	105*tan(2)	
		=	4	sqm
Total vert area LHS = roof rise + vert face = $4+3.8$		=	7.8	sq.m
Calculate LHS catchment area for each wind direction				
Ac = Ah + 1/2(Av facing wind - Av causing rain shadow)				
wind from front	Acf	=	(105+0.5*(7	7.8-5)
		=	106.4	sq.m
wind from back	AcB	=	(105+0.5*(5	5-7.8)
		=	103.6	sq.m

Calculate RHS catchment area for each wind direction

Ac = Ah + 1/2(Av facing wind - Av causing rain shadow)				
wind from front	Acf	=	(0+0.5*(0-0)
		=	0	sq.m
wind from back	AcB	=	(0+0.5*(0-0)
		=	0	sq.m
Find worst case and design Box gutter for that condition				
Largest catchment area = LHS with wind from front	ca	=	106.4	sq.m
Design Flow = $239 \times 106.4/3600$ therefore	Q	=	7.06	L/s
from Fig I6(a)	loc	=	30	mm
From Fig I6(b) Overflow (spitter) depth	d _{oc}	=	88	mm
Box gutter depth from Fig I5 = $l_{oc} + (d_{oc} + 30)$	BGd	=	148	mm
Sump Design				
Total catchment area	Ca	=	106.4 + 0	sq.m
Therefore Flow in sump = $Ca \times 239 / 3600$	Qs	=	7.1	L/s
Downpipe Dia	Dia	=	150	mm
from Fig I4 Sump Depth	SD	=	42	mm
From Code sump length = overflow width + $2*l_{oc}$	SL	=	250+2*30	mm
		=	310	mm
Sump length is less than Code min of 400 therefore sump length		=	400	mm

Sump length is less than Code min of 400 therefore sump length

Clearances

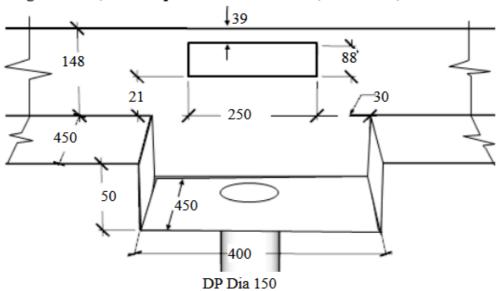


From Code clearance B,	(Height of spitter above base of box gutter)	$= 0.7 * l_{oc}$

_	0.7	100
=	21	mm

= 39 mm

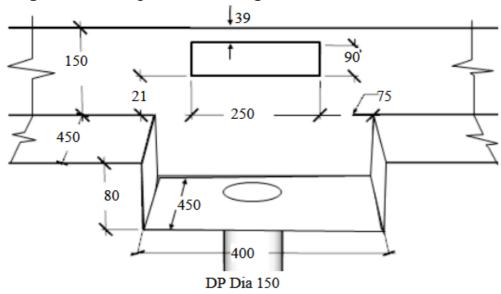
Dimension C (freeboard above spitter)=BG depth-B-O'flow depth



Diagrammatic, Code required minimum sizes. (Not to scale)

Summary (minimum required sizes)	Adopt th	e below sizing:		
Box Gutter width	=	450		mm
Box Gutter depth	=	148	150	mm
Overflow (spitter) width	=	250		mm
Overflow (spitter) depth	=	88	90	mm
Sump depth	=	50	80	mm
Sump width	=	450	450	mm
Sump length	=	400	400	mm
clearance l _{oc}	=	30	75	mm
clearance B	=	21	21	mm
Dimension C	=	39	39	mm
Downpipe Dia.	=	150		mm

Diagrammatic, Adopt the below sizing: (Not to scale)



JOB NO: 20-026 Civil DATE: 26th Nov 2020

BOX GUTTER AND SIDE OVERFLOW DESIGN TO AS/NZS 3500.3:2018

BOX GUTTER #3- Plant Room 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW, 2749

Vert Face Area LHS = 2.2 sq.m	Vert Face Area RHS = 0 sq.m	
Roof Horiz Area LHS= 60.8 sqm Roof Slope = 2 deg.	Roof Horiz Area RHS= 0 sqm Roof Slope = 0 deg.	
Box gutter width = 450	\blacksquare Overflow width = 250	
Parapet Vert face Area LHS = 2.7 sq.m	Parapet Vert face Area RHS = 0 sq.m	

Catchment areas and sizes as per diagram above

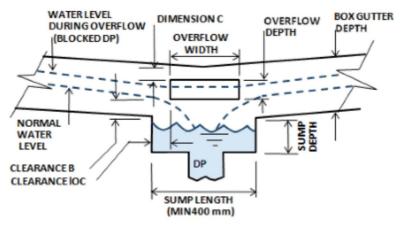
Design Storm Intensity (ARI 100)	Ι	=	239	mm/hr
Calculate Vertical areas.				
Roof Slope LHS = $2 \text{ deg Therefore Area Vertical rise}$		=	roof Area*ta	n(Slope)
		=	60.8*tan(2)	
		=	3	sqm
Total vert area LHS = roof rise + vert face = $3+2.2$		=	5.2	sq.m
Calculate LHS catchment area for each wind direction				
Ac = Ah + 1/2(Av facing wind - Av causing rain shadow)				
wind from front	Acf	=	(60.8+ 0.5*(5.2-2.7)
		=	62.05	sq.m
wind from back	AcB	=	(60.8+ 0.5*(2.7-5.2)
		=	59.55	sq.m

Calculate RHS catchment area for each wind direction

Ac = Ah + 1/2(Av facing wind - Av causing rain shadow)			
wind from front	Acf	= (0+0.5*(0-0))))
		= 0	sq.m
wind from back	AcB	= (0+0.5*(0-0))))
		= 0	sq.m
Find worst case and design Box gutter for that condition			
Largest catchment area = LHS with wind from front	ca	= 62.05	sq.m
Design Flow = $239 \times 62.05/3600$ therefore	Q	= 4.12	L/s
from Fig I6(a)	l _{oc}	= 21	mm
From Fig I6(b) Overflow (spitter) depth	d _{oc}	= 66	mm
Box gutter depth from Fig I5 = $l_{oc} + (d_{oc} + 30)$	BGd	= 117	mm
Sump Design			
Total catchment area	Ca	= 62.05 + 0	sq.m
Therefore Flow in sump = Ca x $239 / 3600$	Qs	= 4.1	L/s
Downpipe Dia	Dia	= 150	mm
from Fig I4 Sump Depth	SD	= 15	mm
From Code sump length = overflow width + $2*l_{oc}$	SL	= 250+2*21	mm
		= 292	mm
Sump length is less than Code min of 400 therefore sump length		= 400	mm

Sump length is less than Code min of 400 therefore sump length

Clearances



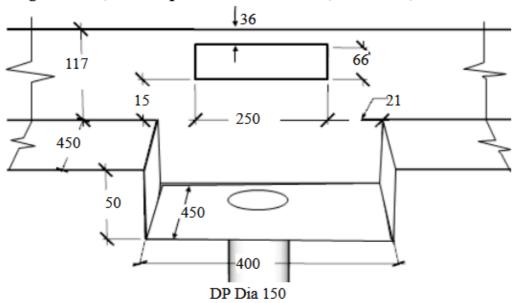
From Code clearance B,	(Height of spitter above base of box gutter)	$= 0.7 * l_{oc}$

=	$0.7 * I_{00}$	2
=	15 mm	

= 36 mm

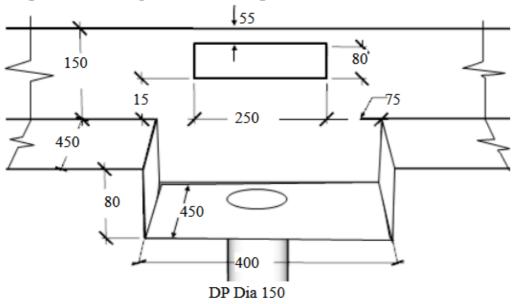
Dimension C (freeboard above spitter)=BG depth-B-O'flow depth

Diagrammatic, Code required minimum sizes. (Not to scale)



Summary (minimum required sizes)			Adopt th	e below
Box Gutter width	=	450		mm
Box Gutter depth	=	117	150	mm
Overflow (spitter) width	=	250		mm
Overflow (spitter) depth	=	66	80	mm
Sump depth	=	50	80	mm
Sump width	=	450	450	mm
Sump length	=	400	400	mm
clearance l _{oc}	=	21	75	mm
clearance B	=	15	15	mm
Dimension C	=	36	55	mm
Downpipe Dia.	=	150		mm

Diagrammatic, Adopt the below sizing: (Not to scale)



sizing:

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BOX GUTTER AND SIDE OVERFLOW DESIGN TO AS/NZS 3500.3:2018

BOX GUTTER #4- Auto Bay Entry Canopy 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW, 2749

Vert Face Area LHS = 3 sq.m	Vert Face Area RHS = 0 sq.m	
Roof Horiz Area LHS= 60 sqm Roof Slope = 5 deg.	Roof Horiz Area RHS= 0 sqm Roof Slope = 0 deg.	
Box gutter width = 450	\blacksquare Overflow width = 200	
Parapet Vert face Area LHS = 2 sq.m	Parapet Vert face Area RHS = 0 sq.m	

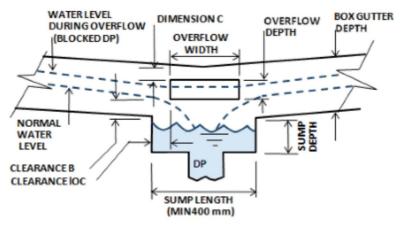
Catchment areas and sizes as per diagram above

Design Storm Intensity (ARI 100)	Ι	=	239	mm/hr
Calculate Vertical areas.				
Roof Slope LHS = 5 deg Therefore Area Vertical rise		=	roof Area*ta	n(Slope)
		=	60*tan(5)	
		=	6	sqm
Total vert area LHS = roof rise + vert face = $6+3$		=	9	sq.m
Calculate LHS catchment area for each wind direction				
Ac = Ah + 1/2(Av facing wind - Av causing rain shadow)				
wind from front	Acf	=	(60+0.5*(9-	2)
		=	63.5	sq.m
wind from back	AcB	=	(60+0.5*(2-	9)
		=	56.5	sq.m

Calculate RHS catchment area for each wind direction

Ac = Ah + 1/2(Av facing wind - Av causing rain shadow)			
wind from front	Acf	= (0+0.5*(0-0)))
		= 0	sq.m
wind from back	AcB	= (0+0.5*(0-0)))
		= 0	sq.m
Find worst case and design Box gutter for that condition			
Largest catchment area = LHS with wind from front	ca	= 63.5	sq.m
Design Flow = $239 \times 63.5/3600$ therefore	Q	= 4.22	L/s
from Fig I6(a)	l _{oc}	= 21	mm
From Fig I6(b) Overflow (spitter) depth	$d_{\rm oc}$	= 75	mm
Box gutter depth from Fig I5 = $l_{oc} + (d_{oc} + 30)$	BGd	= 126	mm
Sump Design			
Total catchment area	Ca	= 63.5 + 0	sq.m
Therefore Flow in sump = $Ca \times 239 / 3600$	Qs	= 4.2	L/s
Downpipe Dia	Dia	= 150	mm
from Fig I4 Sump Depth	SD	= 15	mm
From Code sump length = overflow width + $2*l_{oc}$	SL	= 200+2*21	mm
		= 242	mm
Sump length is less than Code min of 400 therefore sump length		= 400	mm

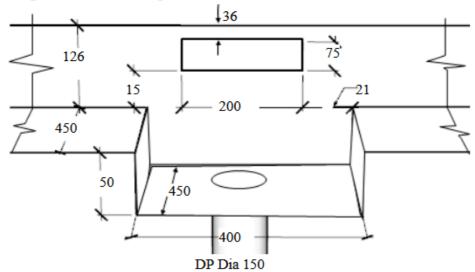
Clearances



From Code clearance B, (Height of spitter above base of box gutter)	$= 0.7 * l_{oc}$
	= 15 mm

Dimension C (freeboard above spitter)=BG depth-B-O'flow depth

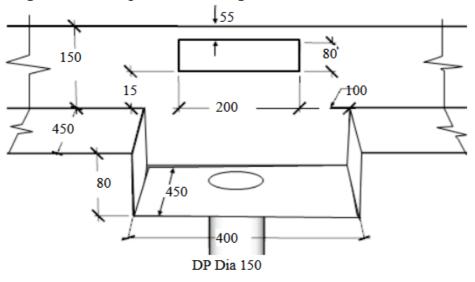
= 36 mm



Diagrammatic, Code required minimum sizes. (Not to scale)

Summary (minimum required sizes)	Adopt th	e below sizing:		
Box Gutter width	=	450		mm
Box Gutter depth	=	126	150	mm
Overflow (spitter) width	=	200		mm
Overflow (spitter) depth	=	75	80	mm
Sump depth	=	50	80	mm
Sump width	=	450	450	mm
Sump length	=	400	400	mm
clearance l _{oc}	=	21	100	mm
clearance B	=	15	15	mm
Dimension C	=	36	55	mm
Downpipe Dia.	=	150		mm

Diagrammatic, Adopt the below sizing: (Not to scale)



EAVES GUTTER AND DOWN PIPE DESIGN TO AS/NZS 3500.3: 2018 EAVES GUTTER #1- Vacuum Bay Area 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW, 2749

Horizontal catchment area	Ah	= 135	sq.m
Roof Average slope	S	= 25	degrees
Intensity	I	= 178	mm/hr
Is Gutter slope steeper than 1:500 ?	1	Yes	
Down pipe size selected	dia	= 125	mm
Cross referencing From Table 3.5.2 and Fig 3.5.2	uia	- 125	111111
Theoretical number of DPs required	Tnum	= 1.98	
Selected Number of Down pipes	n	= 2	
from AS3500 Table 3.4.5.2, C'ment Area Multiplier	f	= 1.23	
Roof Area allowing for slope	Ac	= Ah*f	
		= 166.1	sq.m
Catabraant Area non DD	А	= Ac/n	
Catchment Area per DP	A		sq.m
		= 83	sq.m
Flow/DP	q	= I*A/3600	litres/sec
		= 4.11	litres/sec
from AS/NZS 3500 fig 3.5.2(B), Gutter Area		= 12699	sq.mm
Gutter Area rounded to nearest 100sq.mm		= 12700	sq.mm
From AS/NZS 3500 Table 3.5.2,, Down Pipe size		= 125	mm
(Interpolating between the sizes in the table. Info Only)		= 125	mm
Down Pipe size selected		= 125	mm
Summary			
This catchment requires :- number of DPs		= 2	
Downpipe size		= 125	mm
minimum eaves gutter cross sectional Area		= 12699	sq.mm
GUTTER SELECTED: Lysaght Half Round 200 NSW Uns Area = 14500 sq.mm	slotted;	200 	

Notes: Catchment area of each DP to be roughly similar size. Length of any gutter draining to a downpipe to be not longer than 12m. (NCC vol2).



EAVES GUTTER #1- Vacuum Bay Area 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW, 2749

POSSIBLE OPTIONS

	Number Req'd	Number Used	Gutter Area	Gutter Width	Gutter Depth
90 Dia:	4.52	5	6084	105	60
100 Dia:	3.42	4	7275	115	65
150 Dia:	1.27	2	12699	160	80
225 Dia:	0.46	1	22341	205	110
300 Dia:	0.22	1	22341	205	110

DOWNPIPE CAPACITY In terms of Plan area of roof.

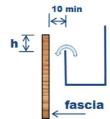
	90 Dia	100 Dia	150 Dia	225 Dia	300 Dia
Max Catchment Area (sq.m)	30	39	106	362	741
Gutter Area (sq.mm)	6600	8200	18400	42310	76563

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OVERFLOW DESIGN FOR EAVES GUTTERS to AS/NZS 3500.3:2018 EAVES GUTTER #1- Vacuum Bay Area 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW, 2749

Catchment area	А	=	70	sq.m
Intensity ARI 100	Ι	=	178	mm/hr
Coefficient of Runoff	Ι	=	1	
Roof Slope	S	=	25	deg.
Roof Slope Factor	Sf	=	1 + 0.5*tan	(Roof Slope)
		=	1.23	
Design Catchment Area		=	Sf * A	
		=	86.1	
Roof runoff = Overflow required	Q	=	C*I*A/360	0 L/s
		=	1 * 178 * 8	6.1/3600
Therefore total Overflow required		=	4.26	L/s
Length of eaves gutter		=	9.8	m
Therefore required Oflow/metre of gutter		=	0.43	L/s/m
Overflow Methods:				
Remaining Oveflow to be taken over the gutter top.		=	0.43	L/s/m



Determine the setdown "h" from AS/NZS 3500.3 Table G1 (Interpolating as required.)

Overflow over the back

Is the gutter sloping or level?		=	Sloping	
Therefore from table G1	h	=	14	mm
Is the roof sheeting turned down into the gutter?		=	no	
Therefore no change in set down	h	=	14	mm

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Summary

Setdown adopted	=	14	mm
Total required Overflow/m for Q100 storm	=	0.43	L/s/m
Overflow through Slots (from Manufacturer)	=	0	L/s/m
Overflow over the edge of the gutter	=	0.43	L/s/m
Total designed overflow	=	0.43	L/s/m

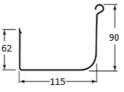
Therefore this system has equal or greater capacity than the Q100 overflow requirement.

(Note: The setdown "h" is at the upstream end of the gutter.)

EAVES GUTTER AND DOWN PIPE DESIGN TO AS/NZS 3500.3: 2018 EAVES GUTTER #2- Smaller Roof Areas 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW, 2749

Horizontal catchment area	Ah	= 20	sq.m
Roof Average slope	S	= 5	degrees
Intensity	Ι	= 178	mm/hr
Is Gutter slope steeper than 1:500?		Yes	
Down pipe size selected	dia	= 90	mm
Cross referencing From Table 3.5.2 and Fig 3.5.2 Theoretical number of DPs required	Tnum	= 0.57	
Selected Number of Down pipes	n	= 0.37 = 1	
from AS3500 Table 3.4.5.2, C'ment Area Multiplier	f	= 1 = 1.04	
	Ac	= 1.04 $= Ah*f$	
Roof Area allowing for slope	AC		~ ~ ~~
		= 20.8	sq.m
Catchment Area per DP	А	= Ac/n	sq.m
		= 20.8	sq.m
Flow/DP	q	= I*A/3600	litres/sec
		= 1.03	litres/sec
from AS/NZS 3500 fig 3.5.2(B), Gutter Area		= 4286	sq.mm
Gutter Area rounded to nearest 100sq.mm		= 4300	sq.mm
From AS/NZS 3500 Table 3.5.2,, Down Pipe size		= 75	mm
(Interpolating between the sizes in the table. Info Only)		= 75	mm
Down Pipe size selected		= 90	mm
Summary			
This catchment requires :- number of DPs		= 1	
Downpipe size		= 90	mm
minimum eaves gutter cross sectional Area		= 4286	sq.mm
CUTTED SELECTED, Luca abt OLIAD 115 His front Lingle	ttad. A.	7 20	21

GUTTER SELECTED: Lysaght QUAD 115 Hi-front Unslotted; Area = 5809 sq.mm



Notes: Catchment area of each DP to be roughly similar size. Length of any gutter draining to a downpipe to be not longer than 12m. (NCC vol2).

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EAVES GUTTER #2- Smaller Roof Areas 1-21 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, NSW, 2749

POSSIBLE OPTIONS

	Number Req'd	Number Used	Gutter Area	Gutter Width	Gutter Depth
90 Dia:	0.57	1	4286	90	50
100 Dia:	0.43	1	4286	90	50
150 Dia:	0.16	1	4286	90	50
225 Dia:	0.06	1	4286	90	50
300 Dia:	0.03	1	4286	90	50

DOWNPIPE CAPACITY In terms of Plan area of roof.

	90 Dia	100 Dia	150 Dia	225 Dia	300 Dia
Max Catchment Area (sq.m)	35	47	126	362	741
Gutter Area (sq.mm)	6600	8200	18400	42310	76563

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тмс	Building Design Group

P. O. Box 3494, Mornington, Vic, 3931

TMC Building Design Group		Sh: C1	19
Job No.:	20-026 Civil	Date :	26-Nov-20
Client :	CARWASH W	ORLD	
Job address :	1-24 CRANEB	ROOK ROAD, CRANEBROOK, NSW	

DRAINAGE DISCHARGE

ARI	5min Intensity Storm	10min Intensity Storm
10	153	
20	178	
50	212	
100	239	

DRAINAGE RUI				ARI	10	t (min)=	5				
Overall Site with	new Car Wash			<u> </u>		_					
Pit #	SITE	$A(m^2)$	С	I (mm/hr)	Qi (l/s)	Q (1/s)					
URWT1 -	Roof Box	394.7	1	239.0	26.2	34.0	To be re-	used in the Car Wash			
UKWII -	Roof Eaves	157.9	1	178.0	7.8	54.0	Operations				
P1 -	Driveway	213	0.9	153.0	8.1	8.1					
FI -	Roof Eaves				0.0	0.1	150 dia UPVC @ 1:100				
P2 -	Driveway	340	0.9	153.0	13.0	13.0	7				
F2 -					0.0	13.0	150 dia UPVC @ 1:100				
P3 -	Driveway	4 1	0.9	153.0	1 .6	22.7					
F5 -					0.0	22.1	225 dia I	ЛРVC @ 1:100			
Ex. P4 -	Driveway	47	0.9	153.0	1.8	24.5					
LX, F4 -					0.0	24.3	Ex 375m	m pipe @ 1:55			
P5 -	Driveway	148	0.9	153.0	5.7	5.7					
						5.7	150 dia I	ЛVC @ 1:100			
P6 -	Driveway	219	0.9	153.0	8.4	14.0					
10 -						14.0	150 dia I	JPVC @ 1:100			
Ex. P7 -	Driveway		0.9	153.0	0.0	38.6					
						56.0	Ex 600mm pipe				



P. O. Box 3494, Mornington, Vic, 3931 Mob:

Sh: C20

Date : 26th Nov 2020

Job No.:	20-026	Civil
Client :	CARW.	ASH WORLD
Job address :	1-24 CH	RANEBROOK ROAD, CRANEBROOK, NSW

D (min)	POST
5	239.0
6	230.0
7	221.0
8	212.0
9	204.0
10	196.0
11	189.0
12	182.0
13	176.0
14	170.0
15	164.0
20	140.0
25	123.0
30	109.0

DRAINAGE DISCHARGE- DRAINAGE RUN 1

PRE-DEVELOPEMENT			POST-DEVELOPEMENT					t _e (min)	I _{MAX}
ARI	100		ARI		100			25	123.0
t _c (min)=	10			t _e (min)=	15	20	25	30	30
SITE Width (m)			Roof Box	Gutter Area (m2)	394.7	394.7	394.7	394.7	394.7
SITE Length (m)			Discl	harge Coefficient	1	1	1	1	1
SITE Area (m2)	1593.6]	Roof Eaves	Gutter Area (m2)	157.9	157.9	157.9	157.9	157.9
Discharge Coefficient	0.30		Discl	harge Coefficient	1	1	1	1	1
Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)	140.0			Drive Area (m2)	1040.5	1040.5	1040.5	1040.5	1040.5
Allowable Discharge Qpsd(l/s/ha)	N/A		Disc	harge Coefficient	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
				Intensity (mm/hr)		140	123	109	109
Allowable Discharge Qpsd(l/s)	18.6		Actual Dis	scharge Qasd(1/s)	57.91	57.91	50.88	45.09	45.09
Volume total (m3)	11.16		Storage Vol req'd (m3)		35.38	47.18	48.43	47.69	47.69
Storage Location	Area	Length	th Pit Depth Storage Vol		(M3)	Remaining Vol (M3)			
22,500L Underground Water Tank			22.50		25.93				
Existing Underground Detention System				26.00	-0.07		-0.07		

In this scenario; all roofed water will pass into an underground 22,500L water tank and be used in the Car Washing process. Therefore this water never contributes to the Stormwater Runoff volume.



Location

Label:Cranebroiok, NSWLatitude:33° 41 " 22 "
[Nearest grid cell: 33.6875 (S)]

Longitude:150° 43 ' 27 " [Nearest grid cell: 150.7125 (<u>E</u>)]

IFD Design Rainfall Intensity (mm/h)

Issued: 21 October 2020

Rainfall intensity for Durations, Exceedance per Year (EY), and Annual Exceedance Probabilities (AEP). FAQ for New ARR probability terminology

		Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)											
Duration	63.2%	50%#	20%*	10%	5%	2%	1%						
1 <u>min</u>	119	136	191	229	267	319	360						
2 <u>min</u>	97.1	110	150	178	206	245	276						
3 <u>min</u>	89.9	102	140	167	193	230	259						
4 <u>min</u>	84.8	96.4	134	160	185	221	249						
5 <u>min</u>	80.4	91.7	128	153	178	212	239						
6 <u>min</u>	76.5	87.4	122	147	171	204	230						
7 <u>min</u>	72.9	83.4	117	141	164	196	221						
8 <u>min</u>	69.6	79.8	112	135	158	188	212						
9 <u>min</u>	66.6	76.5	108	130	152	181	204						
10 <u>min</u>	63.9	73.4	104	125	146	174	196						
11 <u>min</u>	61.4	70.5	99.7	120	140	168	189						
12 <u>min</u>	59.1	67.9	96.1	116	135	162	182						
13 <u>min</u>	57.0	65.5	92.6	112	131	156	176						
14 <u>min</u>	55.0	63.2	89.5	108	126	151	170						
15 <u>min</u>	53.2	61.1	86.5	104	122	146	164						
20 <u>min</u>	45.7	52.5	74.1	89.2	104	125	140						
25 <u>min</u>	40.2	46.1	65.0	78.1	91.3	109	123						
30 <u>min</u>	36.0	41.2	57.9	69.6	81.2	96.9	109						
45 <u>min</u>	27.8	31.6	44.1	52.8	61.5	73.4	82.7						
1 hour	22.9	26.0	36.0	43.0	50.0	59.7	67.3						
1.5 hour	17.4	19.6	26.9	32.0	37.2	44.4	50.2						
2 hour	14.3	16.1	21.9	26.1	30.3	36.2	40.9						
3 hour	10.9	12.2	16.5	19.7	22.9	27.4	31.0						
4.5 hour	8.36	9.36	12.7	15.1	17.6	21.1	23.9						
6 hour	6.98	7.82	10.6	12.7	14.8	17.8	20.2						

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Bureau Home > Climate > Climate Data Online > Monthly Statistics

Climate statistics for Australian locations

Monthly climate statistics

All years of record

() About Climate statistics | I Data file of statistics for this site (csv) | Site selection menu

Temperature | Rainfall | Other daily elements | 9am conditions | 3pm conditions

PENRITH LAKES AWS

An extended list of climate statistics recorded is provided below. There is also a summary table for printing with the commonly requested statistics and a map showing the location of this site. Monthly statistics are only included if there are more than 10 years of suitable data.

Note: Many statistics are updated quarterly and recent weather events may not be represented in the statistics below. For more current information on recent extreme values, please refer to the corresponding <u>Daily rainfall</u>, <u>Maximum temperature</u> and <u>Minimum temperature</u> data tables for this site, and our <u>Australian Climate and Weather Extremes Monitoring</u> <u>System</u>. Missing observations associated with the observer being unavailable (where observations are undertaken manually), a failure in the observing equipment, or when an event has produced suspect data may result in an extreme event not being recorded.

Site details

- 1						
	Site name: PENRITH LAP	KES AWS	Site number: 067113	Commenced: 1995	Мар	
	Latitude: 33.72° S	Longitude: 150.68° E	Elevation: 25 m	Operational status: Open	indp	

Statistics		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Y	'ears	Plot	Ma
Rainfall																		
Mean rainfall (mm)	0	93.6	122.6	79.0	46.9	35.9	48.8	30.6	29.8	32.4	56.0	80.4	60.8	705.4	23	1995 2020	ılıt	
Highest rainfall (mm)	0	307.8	356.8	230.2	258.8	150.2	226.0	101.0	161.2	93.6	256.2	206.2	164.2	1013.4	25	1995 2020	<u>ihi</u>	
Date		2016	2020	2017	2015	1996	2007	2020	1998	2006	2004	2007	2014	2007				
Lowest rainfall (mm)	0	19.2	1.8	16.8	1.8	3.2	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	4.6	13.0	0.0	450.0	25	1995 2020	<u>da</u>	
Date		2009	2016	2016	1997	2018	2001	2017	1997	2017	1998	2002	2019	2019				
Decile 1 rainfall (mm)	0	22.6	20.1	23.1	8.4	5.4	15.2	4.8	2.7	9.1	7.1	15.0	28.6	529.4	25	1995 2020	th	-
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	0	82.0	87.4	67.4	34.2	24.8	33.6	19.2	18.8	26.5	45.8	65.6	58.8	693.6	25	1995 2020	<u>da</u>	
Decile 9 rainfall (mm)	0	154.2	257.0	148.6	90.2	86.8	92.2	65.8	71.4	71.8	86.0	150.5	95.2	898.2	25	1995 2020	ılıt	-
Highest daily rainfall (mm)	0	101.8	139.0	55.0	85.6	63.0	81.6	70.0	60.6	57.2	75.2	89.0	49.6	139.0	25	1995 2020	<u>dı</u> t	1
Date	0	29 Jan 2013	12 Feb 1997	15 Mar 2017	21 Apr 2015	07 May 1996	05 Jun 2016	27 Jul 2020	20 Aug 2007	07 Sep 2006	18 Oct 2018	29 Nov 2018	07 Dec 2014	12 Feb 1997				
Mean number of days of rain	0	11.6	11.5	12.1	10.0	10.2	14.6	11.4	8.1	7.8	9.3	11.8	10.6	129.0	25	1995 2020	<u>dı</u> t	4
Mean number of days of rain \ge 1 mm	0	7.5	7.7	8.1	5.4	4.1	5.7	4.0	3.3	4.6	5.5	8.0	7.0	70.9	25	1995 2020	Шı	-
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 10 mm	0	2.6	3.4	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	3.0	2.0	21.7	25	1995 2020	ılıt	-
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 25 mm	0	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	7.1	25	1995 2020	ılıt	
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