

Memorandum

To: Chris Dawson

Company: BBO on behalf of Hamilton City Council

From: James Armitage

Date 19 August 2025 Project No: 148023.33

Subject: Hamilton IAF Reservoir - INF - IAF Reservoir Infrastructure Report - Earthworks (Rev 3)

The purpose of this memo is to describe the impacts of the earthworks for the proposed development located at the IAF Hamilton Reservoir site in Hamilton.

1 EARTHWORKS

The earthworks for stage 1 and stage 2 are shown in the attached Appendix A – Civil Drawings. The cut and fill volumes for the earthworks as well as estimated truck movements are shown in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1: IAF Reservoir Earthworks

| Stage 1 Earthworks | m³ | Trucks |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Cut | 13652 | 1707 |
| Fill | 5680 | 710 |
| Stage 1 Pavements | 1349 | 169 |
| Total | 20681 | 2585 |
| | | |
| Stage 2 Earthworks | m³ | Trucks |
| Cut | 7039 | 880 |
| Fill | 6158 | 770 |
| Stage 2 Pavements | 910 | 114 |
| Total | 14107 | 1763 |

Note that all truck movements assume a maximum of 8 m³ per truck, and no bulking factor applied to the volumes, and pavement volumes are based on 200mm of buildup underneath hardstand areas.

Reuse of the soils on site will be confirmed with the final geotechnical design. It is anticipated that a very small portion will be suitable, therefore 100% of the soils as export/import is assessed here.

Stormwater and reticulation design for the site is outside the Holmes scope and provided by others. Assessment of those assets and their impact is by others.

A preliminary erosion and sediment control plan is provided in Appendix B.



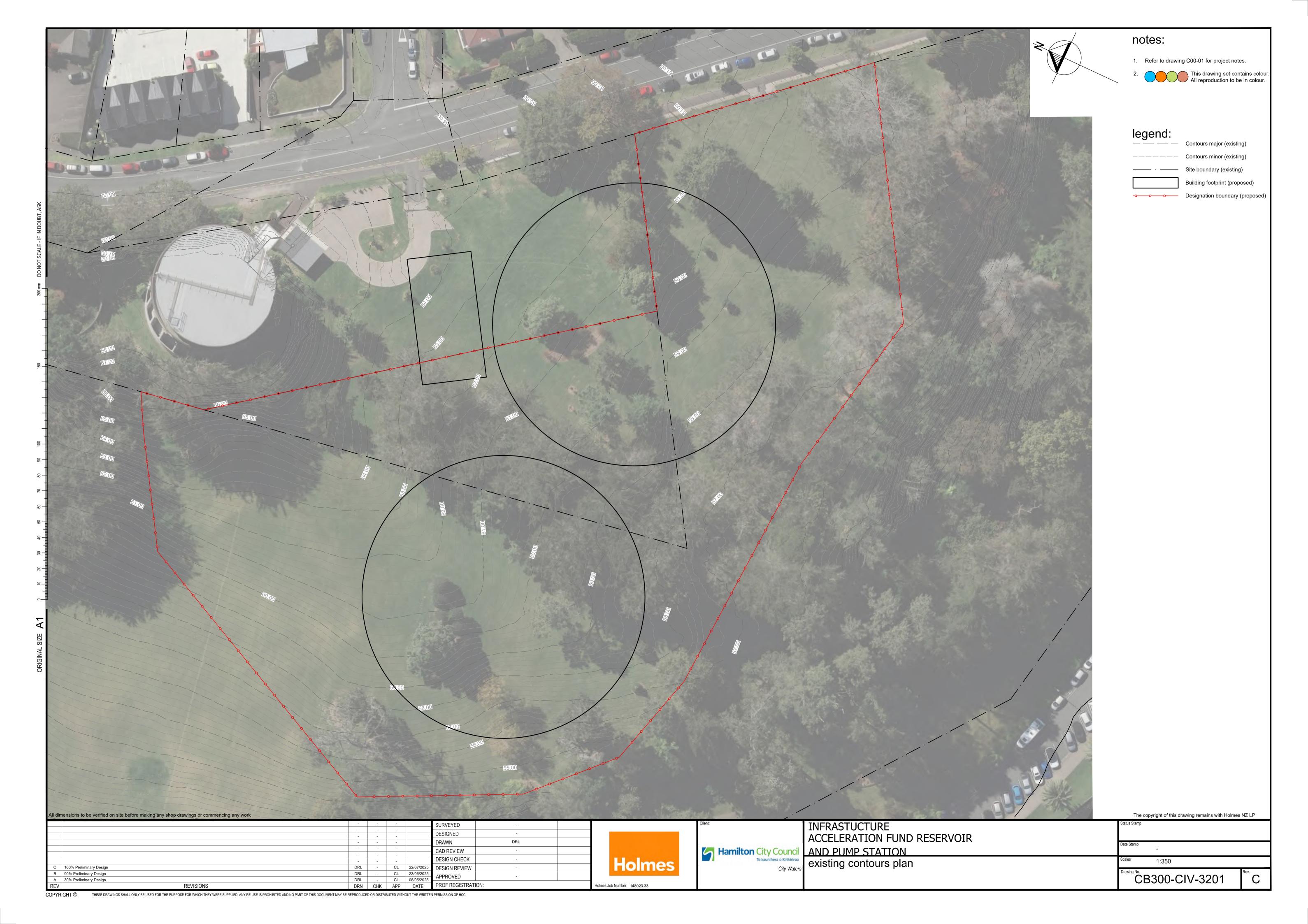
James Armitage TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

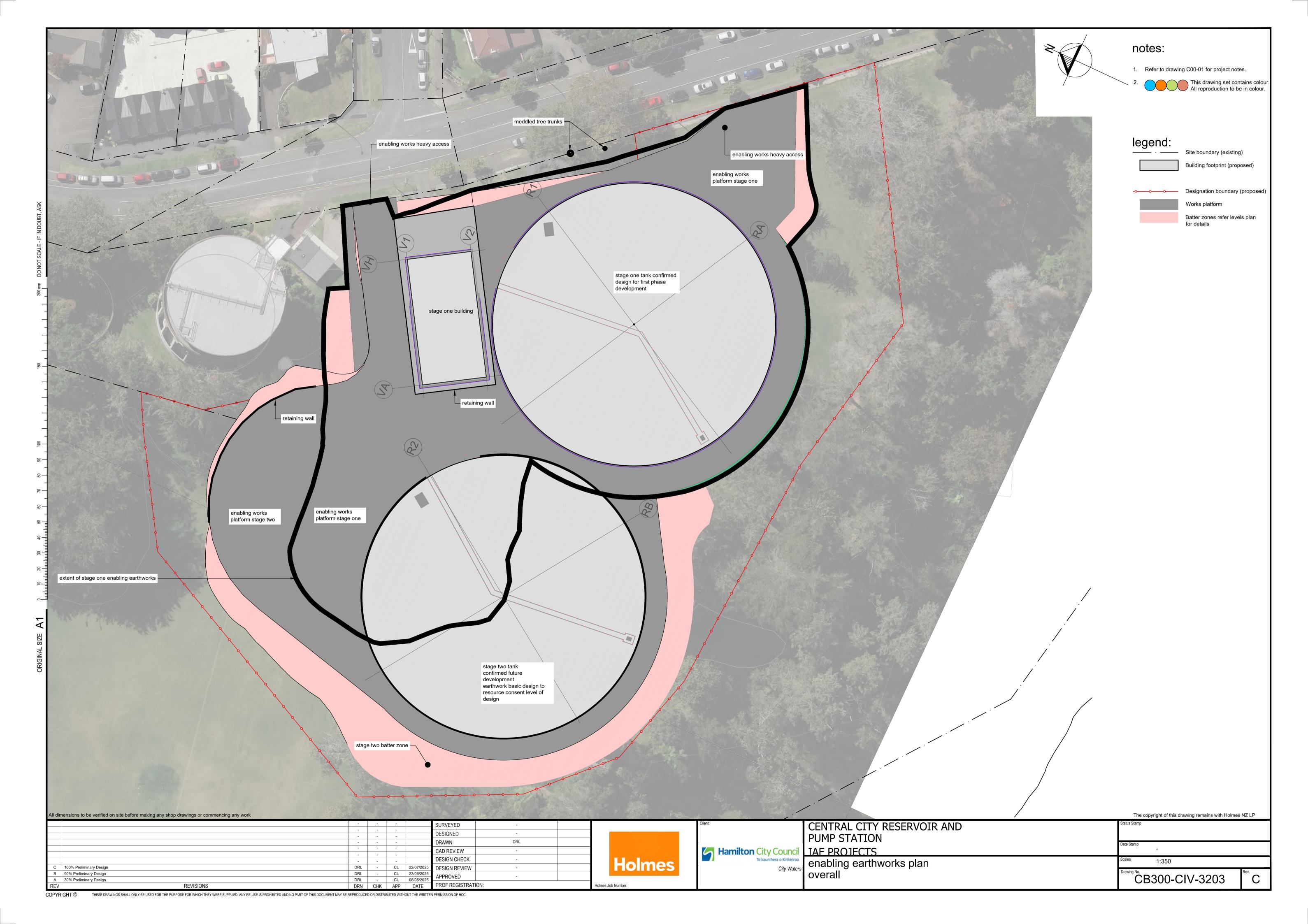
Holmes NZ LP

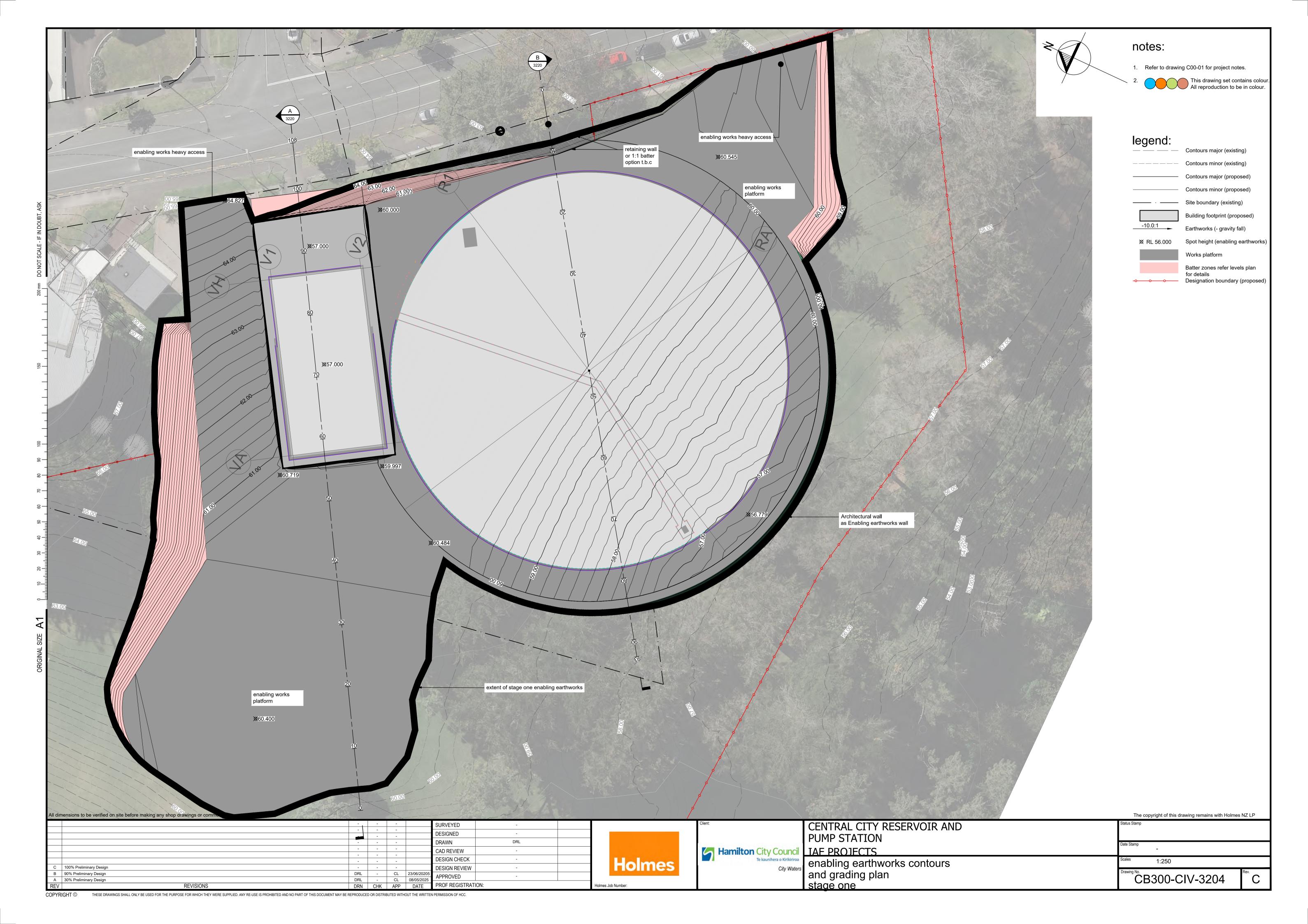
Appendix A

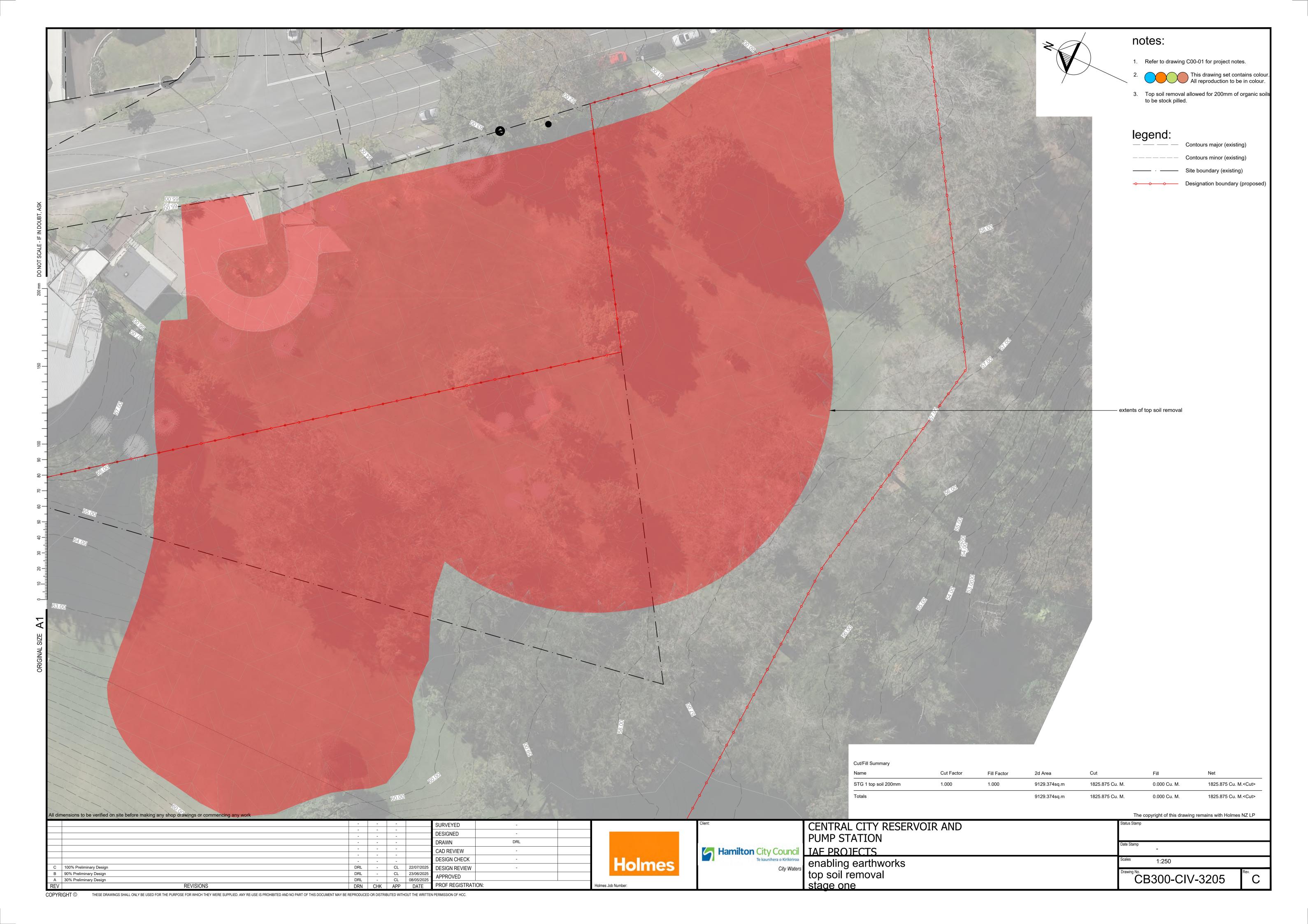
Civil Earthworks Design Drawings (100% Preliminary Design Stage)

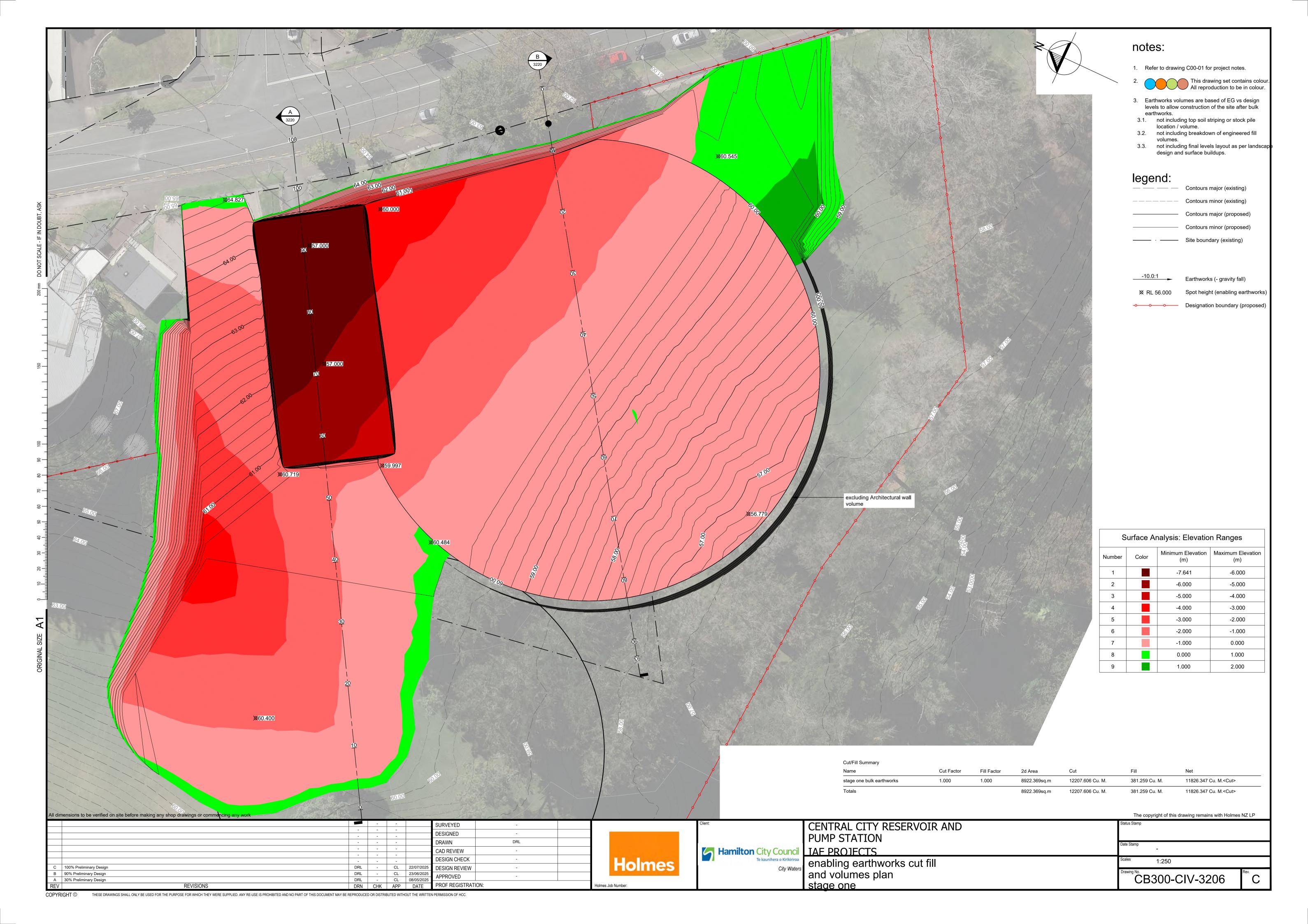


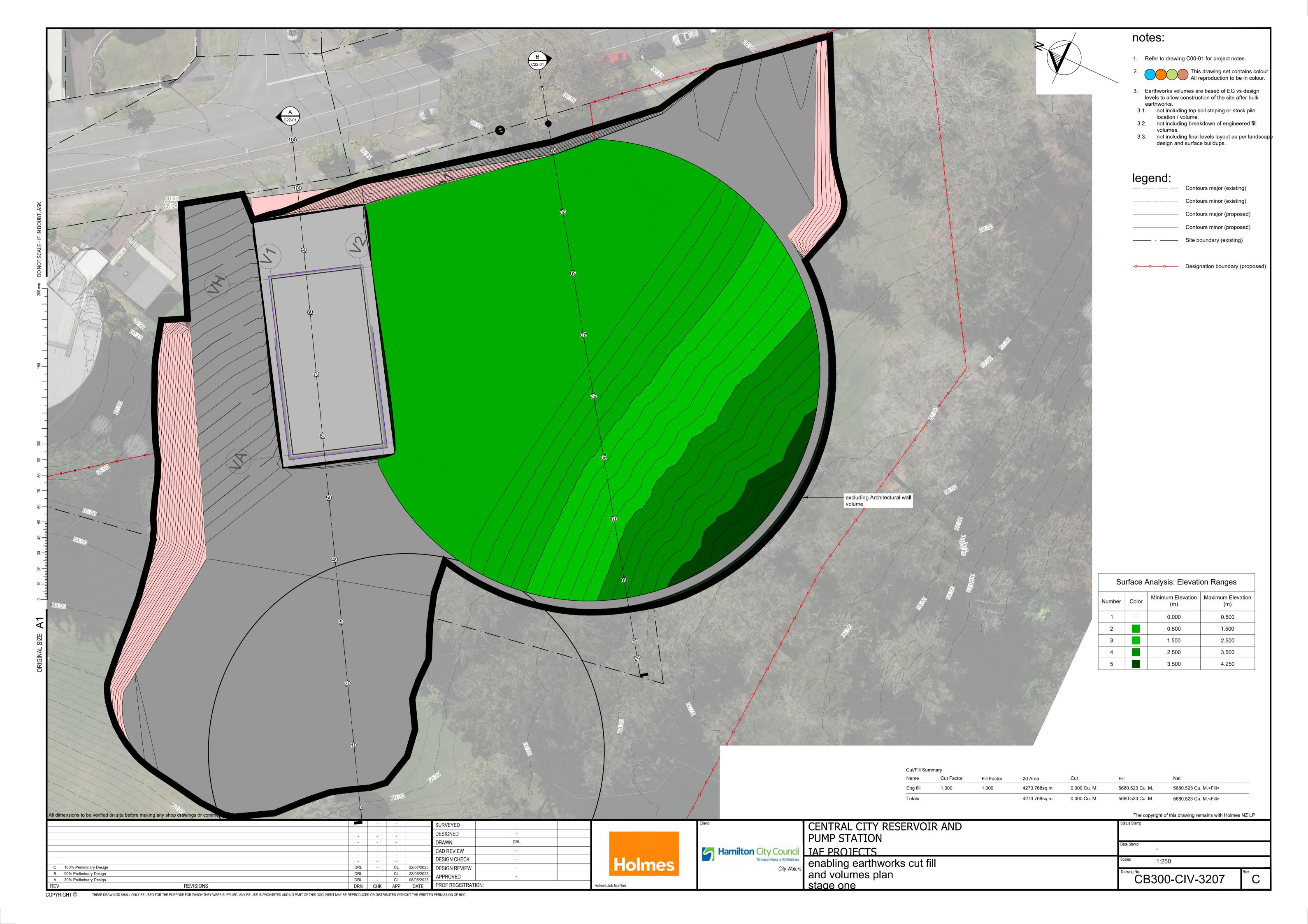


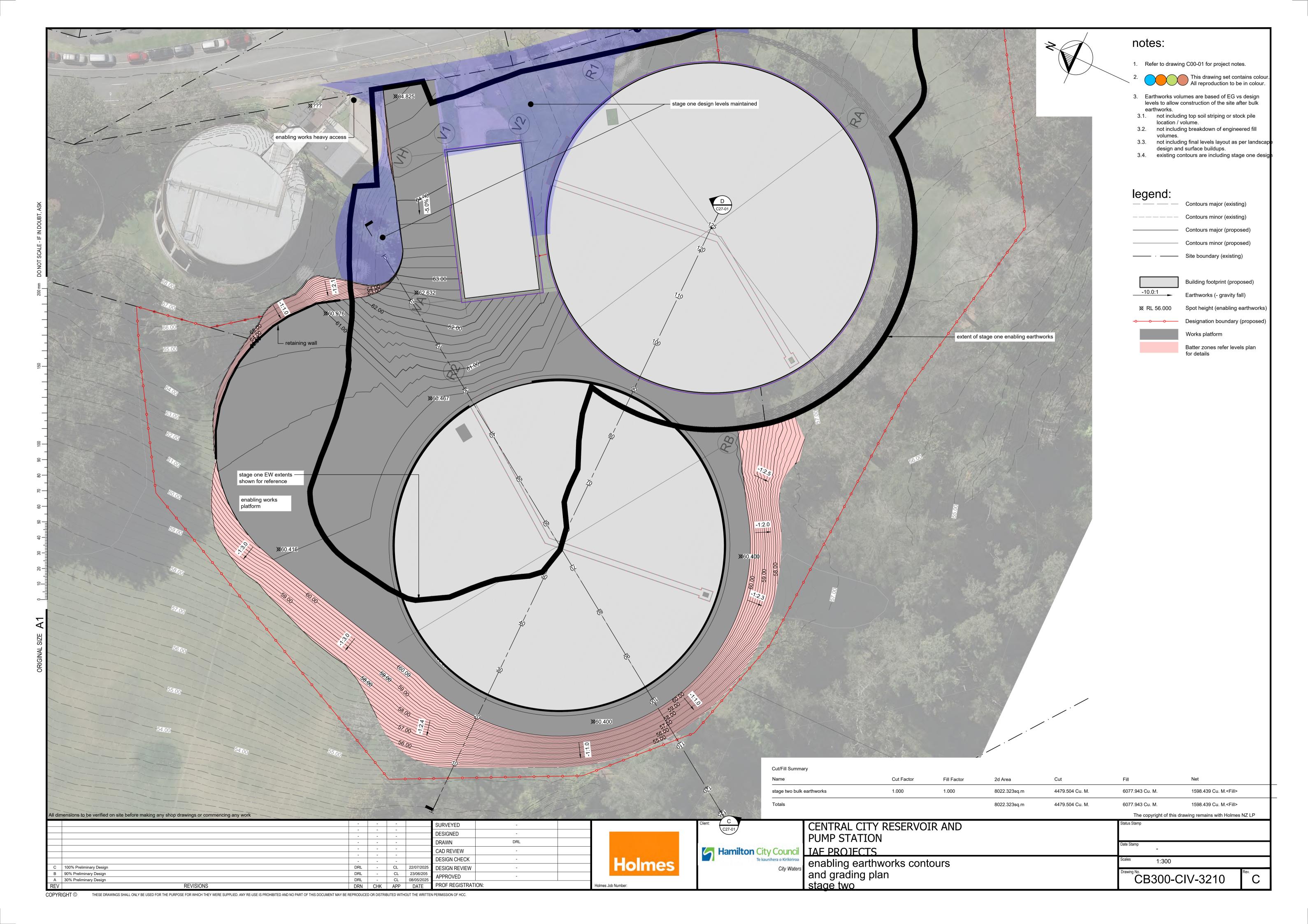


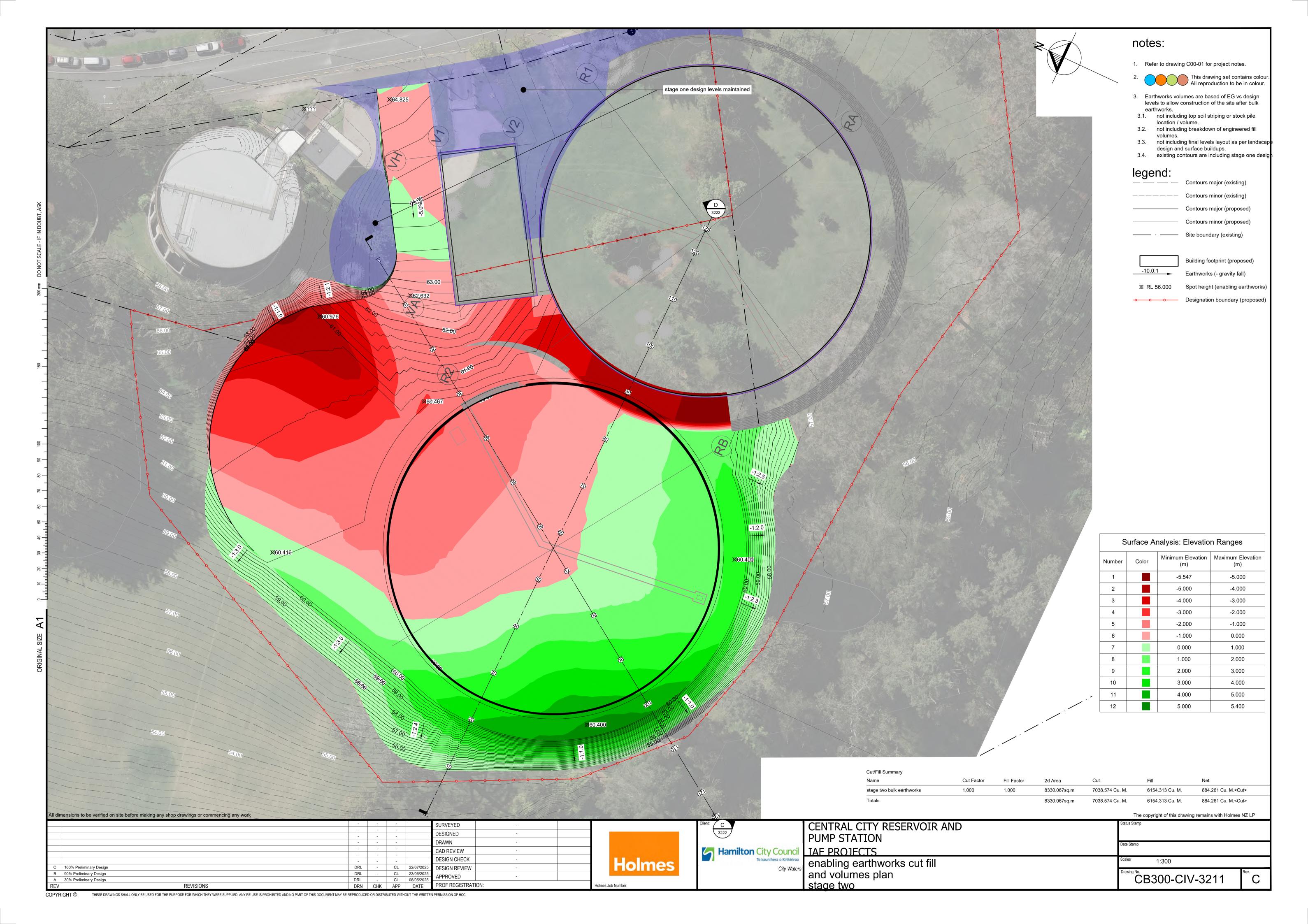


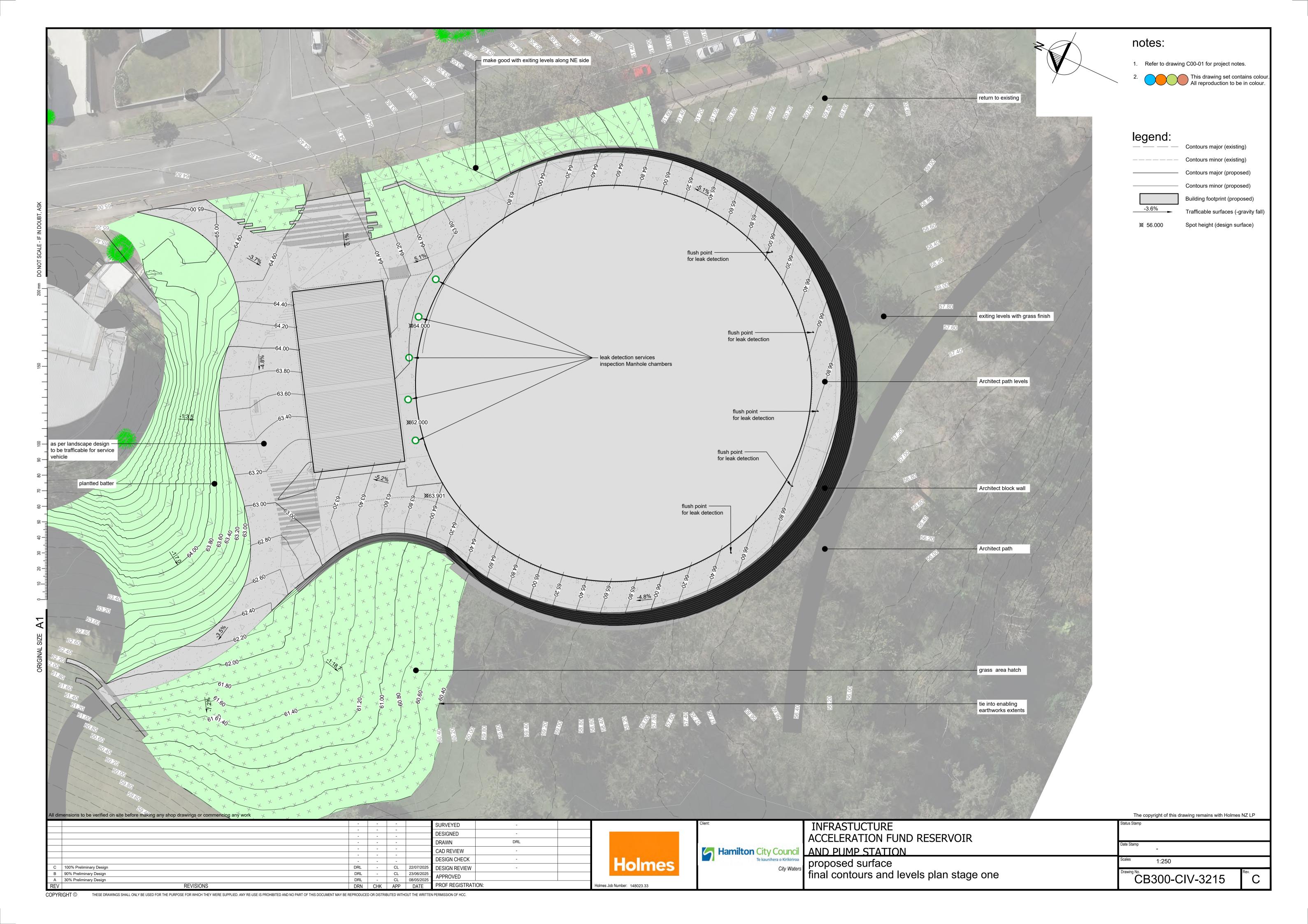


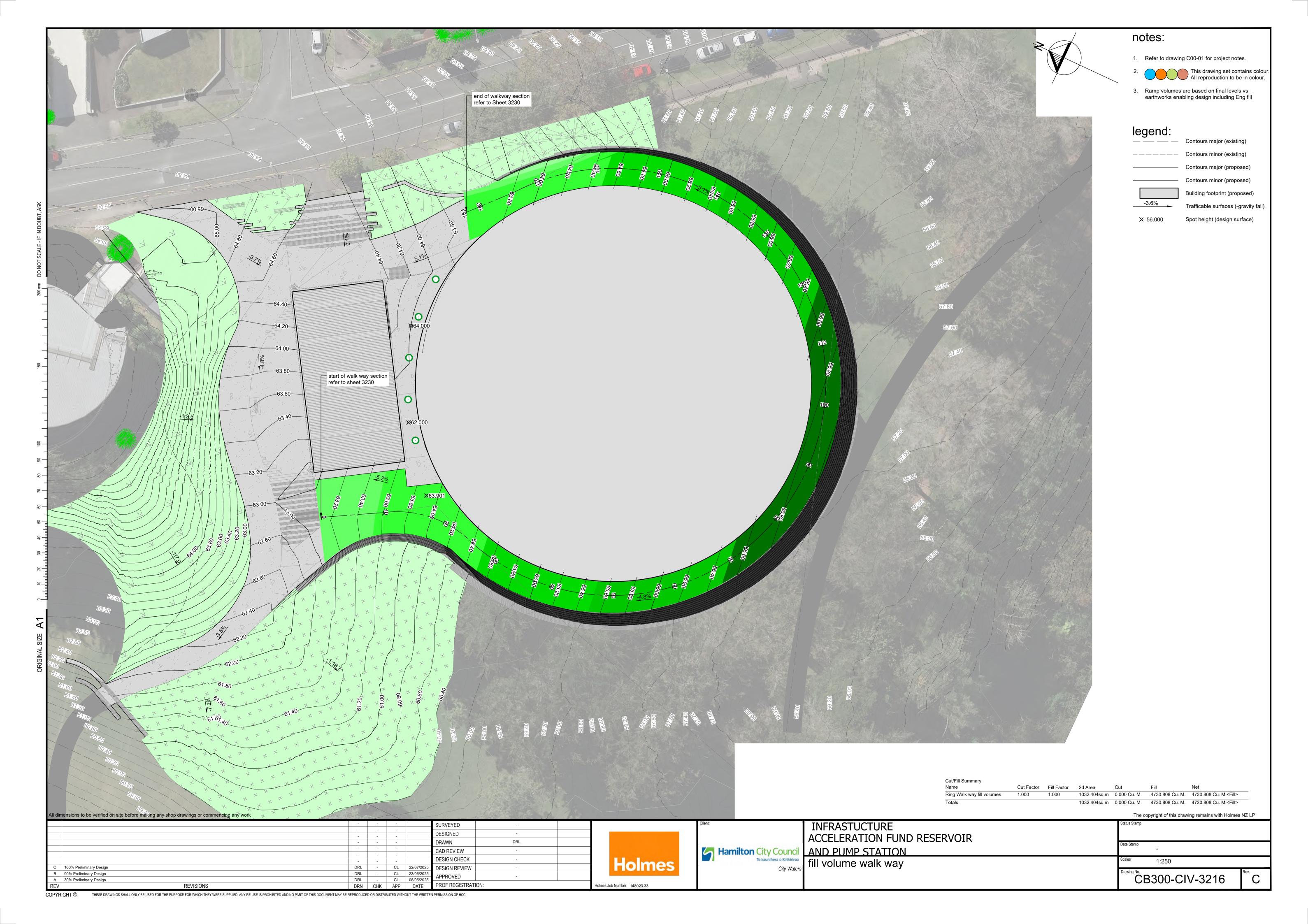


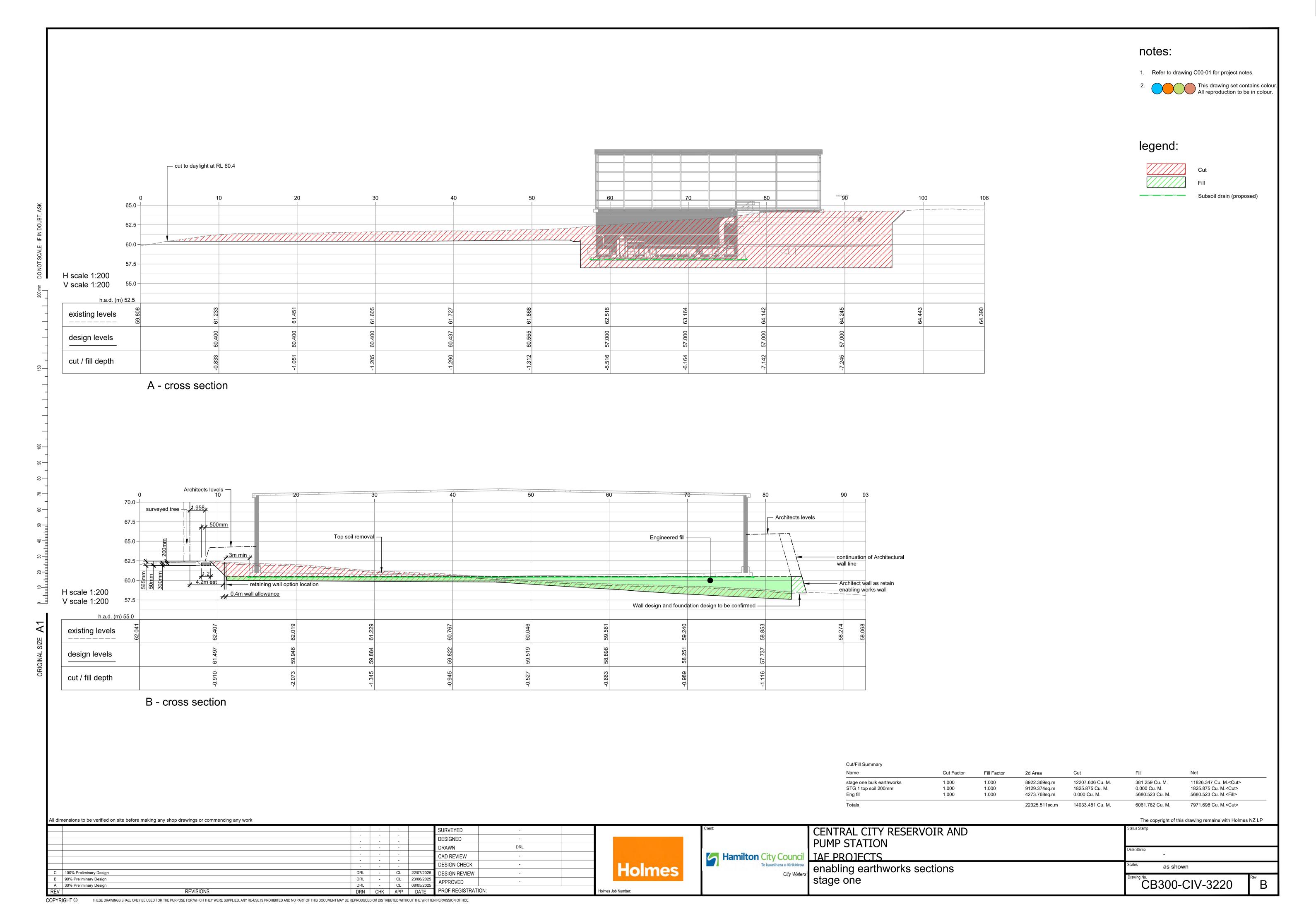










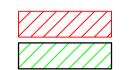


notes:

1. Refer to drawing C00-01 for project notes.

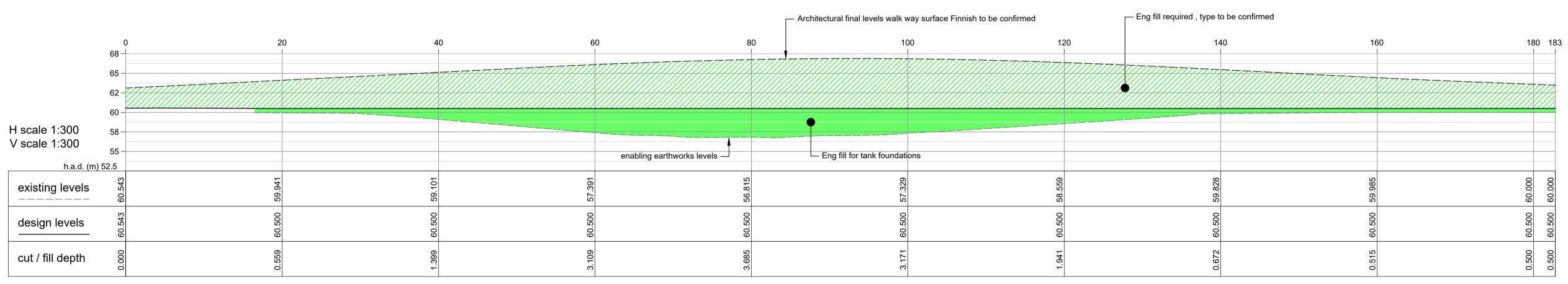


legend:



Fill

The copyright of this drawing remains with Holmes NZ LP



Holmes

Holmes Job Number: 148023.33

SURVEYED DESIGNED

CAD REVIEW

DRL - CL 22/07/2025

DRL - CL 23/06/2025

DRL - CL 08/05/2025

DESIGN CHECK

DESIGN REVIEW

APPROVED

Ramp levels - cross section

All dimensions to be verified on site before making any shop drawings or commencing any work

B 90% Preliminary Design

A 30% Preliminary Design

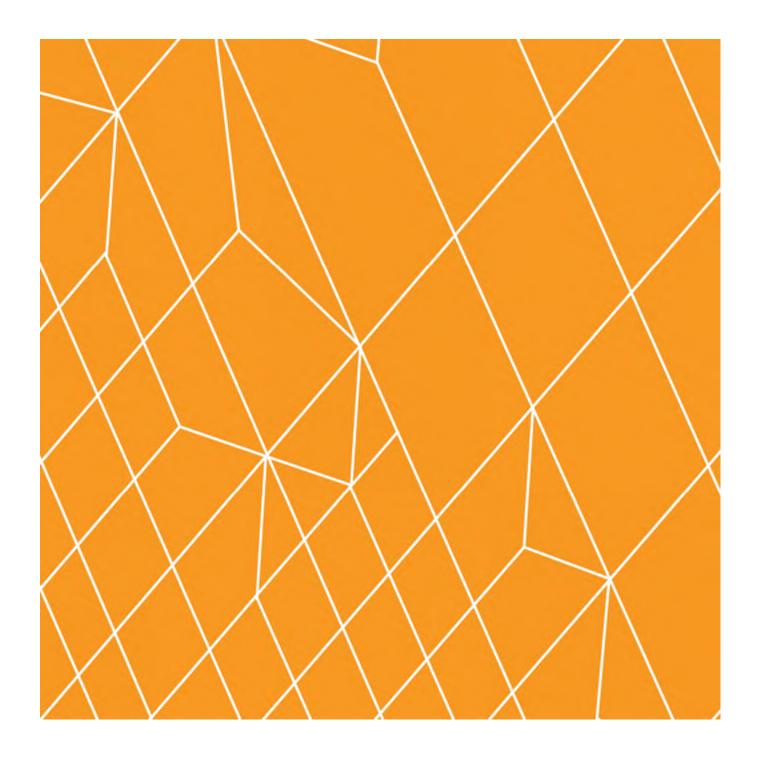
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Appendix B

Preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan





Central City Reservoir and Pump Station IAF Project

18 Ruakiwi Road Hamilton Central

Erosion & Sediment Control



Erosion & Sediment Control

Central City Reservoir and Pump Station IAF Project

Prepared For:

Hamilton City Council

Date: 19 August 2025 Project No: 148023.33

Revision No:

Prepared By:

James Armitage
TECHINCAL DIRECTOR

Reviewed By:

Chris Lenssen

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Holmes NZ LP

Report Issue Register

| DATE | REV. NO. | REASON FOR ISSUE |
|----------------|----------|------------------|
| 13 June 2025 | 1 | Resource Consent |
| 14 July 2025 | 2 | Resource Consent |
| 19 August 2025 | 3 | Resource Consent |
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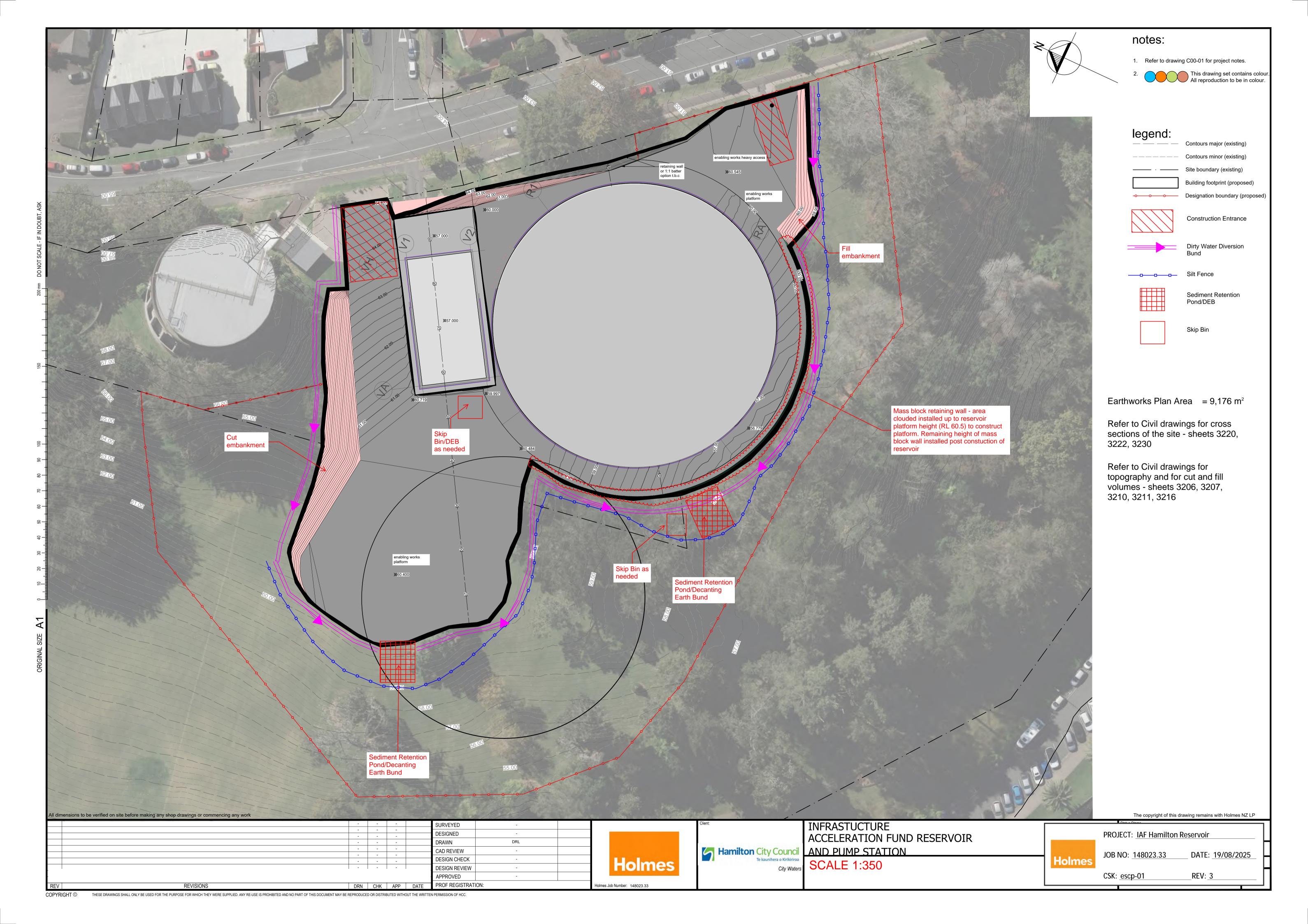


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APPENDIX A: EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS





1 INTRODUCTION

Holmes NZ LP has been engaged to provide civil engineering design services for the IAF Hamilton Reservoir for Hamilton City Council (HCC). The project involves construction of a new reservoir and pump building located at the intersection of Ruakiwi Road and Clarence Street.

The project will be undertaken in two stages. Stage 1 includes the construction of a 25ML reservoir, a valve chamber and a booster pump station (pump station is located at 139 Clarence St). Stage 2 consists of construction of a second 25ML reservoir, proposed to be constructed in 8-10 years time.

This Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) describes measures to minimise sediment loss and erosion control during construction of the proposed development. This ESCP is intended to be a living document. It will be refined and customised as the project develops, to fit with the Contractor's specific construction programme. The Contractor will submit a comprehensive ESCP for approval by the Principal and Council prior to the commencement of works on site.

This ESCP should be read in conjunction with Waikato Regional Council's Erosion & Sediment Control; Guidelines for Soil Disturbing Activities and Holmes NZ drawing CSK escp-01. It has been issued to support a resource consent application.

1.1 Limitations

Findings presented as part of this report are for the sole use of Hamilton City Council in their evaluation of the subject property. The findings are not intended for use by other parties and may not contain sufficient information for the purposes of other parties or other uses. Our professional services are performed using a degree of care and skill normally exercised, under similar circumstances, by reputable consultants practicing in this field at this time. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice presented in this report.

This erosion and sediment control plan covers the construction of the proposed reservoir, building, and site works only. It does not provide guidance for the demolition of any existing buildings.

1.2 Project Description

The IAF Hamilton Reservoir is a new reservoir and pump building to add resilience to the Hamilton water supply.

1.3 Site Description

The subject site for the proposed development is at the intersection of Clarence Street and Ruakiwi Road adjacent to the existing reservoir. The subject site is a mix of impervious cover (roof and hardstand) and park/landscape.

The construction zone for the proposed works is approximately 9,176 m².



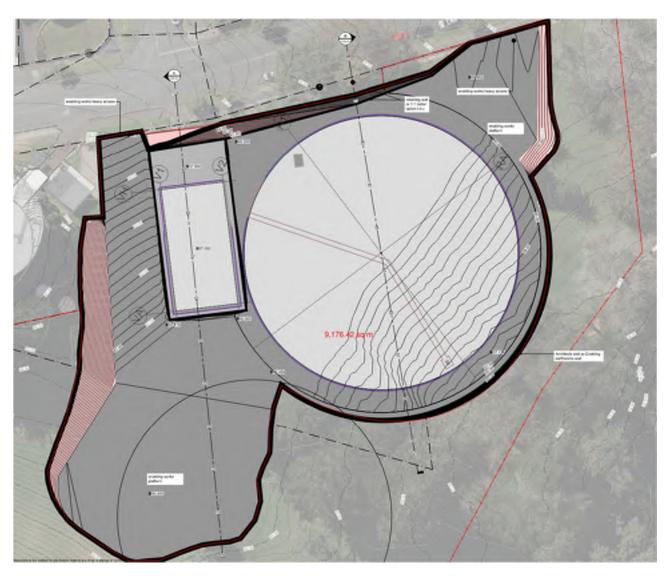


Figure 1: Earthworks extent of Subject Site (Stage 1)

1.3.1 Geotechnical Summary

A geotechnical site investigation has been undertaken by CMW Geosciences¹.

The site is Hamilton Ash, overlain by organic silt. Deeper soils are generally Walton Subgroup underlain by non-welded igminbrite. Groundwater level for the site is around 20m BGL, which is not anticipated to impact the design at all.

Given the nature of the soils, they will be susceptible to failure on trench edges. Care should be taken to avoid water ingress into trenches or mobilising clayey material in particular around the site or into trenches. Staging open excavations for services and watching for inclement weather would be best practice during construction.

¹ CMW Geosciences 'IAF Reservoir and Pump Station Geotechnical Factual Report' issued 08 April 2025



IAF Hamilton Reservoir 148023.33

1.3.2 Contamination Summary

The geotechnical report identifies that potential contaminated soils (uncontrolled fill) are located near the existing reservoir, and if worked with, should be tested for contamination.

1.3.3 Archaeological and Cultural Issues

In the event that during earthworks on site, any archaeological features, artefacts or human remains are found, the Hamilton City Council's Accidental Discovery Protocol within the District Plan shall be complied with. There are no recorded sites affected by the proposed works.

1.4 Erosion and Sediment Control Guidance Document

The erosion and sediment controls used on this site will meet the requirements of Waikato Regional Council's Erosion & Sediment Control; Guidelines for Soil Disturbing Activities, issued January 2009. The way that these requirements are met is described below.

1.5 Receiving Environment

Construction of the proposed development could deliver sediment-laden runoff into the Council stormwater network and Hamilton Lake if no sediment control devices are put in place.

Hamilton Lake is approximately 130 m downstream overland/in the Council network from the subject site.



2 CONSTRUCTION

2.1 Project Works

The proposed construction will include the following elements:

- Demolition works to remove existing hardstand
- Earthworks to create a level building platform and working area (cut/fill)
- Construction of the proposed development

2.2 Earthworks

Preliminary estimates of the earthwork volumes involved are summarised in Table 2-1 below. These volumes have been modelled as part of the resource consent package for the proposed development. It is anticipated that the cut material will not be suitable for re-use under the reservoir and engineered fill material will need to be brought to site.

| | Volume (m³) | Area (m²) | Maximum Depth (m) |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Cut (Stage 1) | 13,650 | | 7.6 |
| Fill (Stage 1) | 5,680 | | 3.7 |
| Net Total (Stage 1) | 7,970 | 9,176 | na |
| | | | |
| Cut (Stage 2) | 7,040 | | 2.0 |
| Fill (Stage 2) | 6,150 | | 5.0 |
| Net Total (Stage 2) | 890 | 5,816 | na |

Table 2-1: Summary of Earthwork Volumes

The site slopes away from Ruakiwi Road. Earthworks are required to prepare the excavation level across the site.

2.3 Work Phases

The development is for a single reservoir with a possible second reservoir in the future. Earthworks for the second phase have been included to show indicative future work. The Contractor shall submit a final ESCP based upon their construction methodology and phasing for approval by Council prior to the commencement of any works on site.

2.3.1 Demolition

A demolition contractor has not been engaged therefore the demolition programme of the existing hardstand is not known. Once engaged, the demolition Contractor shall use the appropriate sediment and erosion control methods to ensure any areas of exposed soil are stabilised.

2.3.2 Pre-Construction

Prior to the commencement of works, the Contractor shall produce a comprehensive Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for all phases of their construction methodology. This final ESCP shall be submitted to Council for approval. Time shall be allowed in the construction programme for approval of this ESCP and establishment of the appropriate erosion and sediment controls required for the duration of the



construction programme, prior to the start of works. Construction of the proposed development should not begin until these controls have been approved, established and inspected by council.

2.3.3 Excavating to Bottom of Reservoir

Temporary support will be required to manage the stability of the excavation sides. Any temporary retaining structures shall be designed and documented by a Geotech and Structural Engineer.

2.3.4 Construction Order

The earthworks will be undertaken first to excavate down to the contours shown in Figure 1 above, then fill placed (as shown in green in sections A & B of the appended drawings) to bring the building platform to the base of the reservoir. There will be localised low areas which are identified as requiring either pumping, skip bins, or other diversion techniques to prevent erosion and sediment discharge.

2.4 Treatment Requirements

Sediment-laden stormwater that is collected on site is to be attenuated until a specific minimum treatment standard is achieved. Chemical floculation (volume and application rates to be designed by contractor) shall only be used if bench testing shows benefits of floculation. Records shall be kept and made available to Council at any time.

2.5 Discharge to HCC Stormwater Network

Discharge of stormwater during earthworks is limited to 3 L/s per contributing catchment. The Contractor may discharge at a higher rate if they can demonstrate that the treatment requirements have been met and only with prior written approval with Council. This shall be confirmed with the final erosion and sediment control plan.



3 FINALISED EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

This ESCP (refer CSK escp-01) is a preliminary plan, submitted to support the resource consent for the IAF Hamilton Reservoir. A finalised Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be prepared by the Contractor and submitted to Waikato Regional Council for approval, prior to any works beginning on site. The Contractor will prepare this plan in line with the principles described in Section 3.1 below. Specific erosion and sediment control methods are referenced in Section 3.2 below.

3.1 Principles of Erosion & Sediment Control

Cover exposed surfaces

- Minimise the areas of exposed soil at all times. Consider construction phasing to allow the site to be progressively worked on and stabilised in a sequential manner, so that the areas of exposed soil are always as small as possible.
- Always stabilise exposed soil as soon as possible following earthworks. The use of vegetation cover, hay mulching or final hard landscaping should be implemented as soon as practical following completion of the soil disturbing activities and within six to twelve months from the date of disturbance or the next planting season (whichever is sooner).
- Minimise the volume of material stockpiled on site. Locate stockpiles away from overland flow
 paths and low points where water can pond. Provide bunds around stockpiles. Cover stockpiles
 during windy conditions or in significant rainfall.

Control run-on water

Minimise the amount of sediment-laden water that needs to be treated, by keeping water out of active earthworks areas. Do not allow clean water to enter active working areas; use bunds, lined clean water diversion channels, interception channels or similar to prevent overland runoff from entering these areas. Divert clean flows to a suitable discharge point well away from active earthworks.

Separate 'clean' from 'dirty' water

- Use diversion channels and earth bunding for clean water.
- Send all sediment-laden water to treatment (i.e. settling pond or decanting earth bund). This includes dewatering water. Sediment ponds may not be required if areas of exposed earth are limited and progressive stabilisation is employed.

Prevent sediment from leaving the site

- Capture and treat all sediment-laden discharges generated on the site. Treatment may be via settling or chemical treatment (choose a method best suited to the soil types on site, space available for treatment, and the expected volume of runoff from the works area).
- Never discharge sediment-laden water off the site. In an emergency, consider sucker trucks or similar to remove sediment-laden water off-site if storage facilities are overwhelmed. Provide adequate emergency storage volume on site (in a pond or similar) for the duration of the works.
- Prevent dust by watering stockpiles as required in dry, windy conditions.

Phased Construction

- It is recommended to phase the construction to minimise the areas of exposed soil at any one time. Any areas of earthworks will be appropriately managed in order to minimise the potential for erosion.
- Surfaces are to be stabilised as far as reasonably practical. Where works are not complete, the
 use of temporary stabilisation is recommended (i.e. surface mulching, geotextiles and erosion
 control blankets). When works are complete, ensure surfaces are fully stabilised (i.e. asphalt
 pavement, turfing, hydroseeding etc.).



 Progressive stabilisation should be used when working on large areas of pavement or large building platforms. Use of temporary stabilisation will limit the extent of exposed soil at any one time. Exposed soil should be covered during periods of wet weather and overnight.

Pumping Management Plan

When dewatering requires the use of a pumping system (ie, if gravity drainage cannot be achieved due to flat site topography), a pumping management plan is to be provided by the Contractor.

Maintenance

- Check erosion & sediment control measures daily and make repairs as necessary. As the works progress, ensure that the erosion & sediment control measures remain appropriate for the works and are in good condition. Check condition of all devices after any rainfall events.
- Check the weather forecast regularly. Before any significant rainfall event, check the site to ensure that it is stabilised as much as possible and that all erosion & sediment control measures are in place and in good condition.

Experience

- A Contractor with extensive experience in setting up, monitoring and maintaining effective erosion and sediment control will help the project progress by identifying ways to protect the receiving environment during construction early on.
- A pre-construction meeting should be set up between the Contractor and Waikato Regional Council (and the ESCP design engineer as required) to discuss the construction staging to ensure the plan set in place will be as effective as possible.

Assess and Adjust

The Contractor will be responsible for monitoring the erosion and sediment control devices on site. Should any device be identified as performing poorly, measures must be taken to correct this to ensure no sediment-laden runoff leaves the site. As such, this ESCP will be modified as the project progresses and as work moves around the site.

3.2 Erosion & Sediment Control Measures

3.2.1 Silt Fence

Silt fencing will prevent sediment from leaving the site in surface runoff. It is a standard boundary control to be used downstream of other ESC facilities at the perimeter of the project site.

3.2.2 Earth Bund (Runoff Diversion Bund)

Stabilised earth bunds will be used to prevent sediment-laden stormwater from leaving construction areas and direct runoff to ESC facilities for treatment.

3.2.3 Stabilised Construction Entrance

Stabilised construction entrance to consist of 50-75 mm washed aggregate, 150 mm thick (minimum), 4.0 m wide (minimum) and 10 m long (minimum).

A stabilised construction entrance will reduce the amount of sediment leaving site. It also clearly identifies the authorised access points for construction vehicles. Combined with a formal wheel wash facility or shaker ramp, this will prevent sediment being tracked onto the adjacent road ways. The Contractor shall check the vehicle entrance each day, to ensure no sediment is being tracked onto roads. Any sediment shall be cleaned up immediately.



3.2.4 Mulch/Geotextiles

If any area of soil is to be left exposed for any long period of time, mulching or geotextiles should be used. This will prevent dust during dry weather or erosion of the soil during periods of wet weather.

3.2.5 Stormwater Inlet Protection

All existing stormwater inlets should be protected before any construction begins. As new inlets are installed, the same protection measures should be put in place to ensure sediment-laden runoff cannot enter the council network. Use of sediment socks or gross litter traps are common methods of preventing sediment from entering the network.

Sediment socks are only effective when used as part of a suite of sediment control devices (ie. downstream of earth bunds, silt fences). They should not be used as a primary sediment control device.

3.2.6 Dewatering

For small areas of exposed soil, use of a dewatering skip bin may be required to pump water from low points to an area for treatment. The same treatment requirements apply to water from a skip bin prior to discharging from site.

3.3 Inspection Frequency

The table below sets out the minimum inspection requirements for the various sediment control devices onsite.

| Sediment and Erosion Control Device | Frequency of Inspection |
|--|--|
| Silt fence | Daily (minimum) + after every rainfall event |
| Stabilised construction entrance | Daily + after every rainfall event |
| Earth bunding | Weekly + after every rainfall event |
| Clean water diversion channels | Weekly + after every rainfall event |
| Stormwater inlets | Daily + after every rainfall event |
| Stabilised areas (with hay mulch etc.) | Daily + before/after every rainfall event |

Table 3-1: Minimum inspection requirements for devices on-site

3.4 Contingency Measures

Weather forecasts will be regularly monitored by the Contractors for the duration of the works. Standard practise is to install a rain gauge on-site. Where practical, emergency measures will be installed at critical locations prior to the occurrence of heavy rainfall and storm events. For example; critical batters on site should be covered with pinned geotextile material and additional riprap placed at discharge points and in diversion channels. This is to reduce the risk of sediment discharge from the site in the event of an extreme storm event. This is particularly crucial on this site, located at the top of a steep embankment. If erosion and sediment control measures are not secured at the top of the embankment, it could lead to significant sediment washout during heavy rainfall.

3.5 Emergency Response

The Contractor shall comply with the following procedures in the event of any failure of erosion and sediment device on-site:

- 1. The Contractor should visit the site to survey the extent of damage.
- 2. Contact Waikato Regional Council and the Principal to report the failure of the device and what emergency measures are to be taken.



- 3. As soon as conditions allow safe work, put temporary works in place to minimise further damage to the device and the surrounding environment. Temporary control measures may include:
- Forming bunds and diversion drains to control runoff;
- Protect exposed surfaces by using geotextile or hay mulching;
- Temporary backfill of any voids created by erosion during device failure;
- Cleaning out downstream channels.
- 4. As soon as conditions allow, carry out remedial work downstream of the failed device to repair any damage to infrastructure and property. Clean up deposited silt and debris. Reinstate surfaces and structures to their original condition.
- 5. Review to identify the cause of the device failure. Potential factors may include rainfall event intensity/duration, catchment size, catchment characteristics, the suitability of the device, construction issues (installation practices etc), lack of maintenance and monitoring.
- 6. Confirm any amendments to the design of the failed device prior to commencing project site works.
- 7. Re-construct the device in accordance with approved plans and maintain for the remainder of the project work.



4 CONTRACTOR INPUT

The Contractor will assume responsibility for overseeing erosion and sediment control maintenance and monitoring for the duration of the works.

4.1 Contractor's Construction Management Plan

Once a Contractor is appointed, and prior to start of the construction works, a Construction Management Plan (CMP) will be prepared which sets out the details of the proposed construction methodology and measures to be taken to minimise the potential erosion caused by construction.

4.2 Final Erosion & Sediment Control Plan

A final version of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) shall be produced by the Contractor and will form part of the CMP and be submitted to Waikato Regional Council for approval. The Contractor's emergency shut-down procedure in the event of forecast heavy rainfall or spill shall be part of this documentation. Any conditions provided as part of the Resource Consent will be incorporated into the final ESCP.

4.3 Finalised Pumping Methodology Plan

If stormwater or dewatering water requires pumping during the construction works, the Contractor shall be responsible for producing a finalised pumping methodology plan. The Contractor shall submit this for approval from Waikato Regional Council prior to any works commencing on site.

4.4 Chemical treatment Management Plan

The Contractor shall be responsible for producing and submitting a CTMP for approval from Waikato Regional Council prior to any works commencing on site.

