



## DEVELOPMENT OF CLAYVILLE EXTENSIONS 45, 50, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80

### STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN DECEMBER 2015

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INFRASTRUCTURE  
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**VALUMAX MIDRAND (PTY) LTD**  
**CLAYVILLE EXTENSIONS 45, 50, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80**  
**CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES**

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**CONTENTS**

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>I</b>
1.1	Background .....	i
1.2	Purpose of this report .....	i
1.3	Summary of Stormwater Management Plan.....	i
<b>2</b>	<b>SITE DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>III</b>
2.1	Locality .....	iii
2.2	Site characteristics.....	iii
2.3	Site Geology .....	iv
<b>3</b>	<b>STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN .....</b>	<b>VI</b>
3.1	Objectives.....	vi
3.2	Design philosophy and principles.....	vi
3.3	Drainage Routes to Be Utilised:.....	vii
3.4	Design details .....	vii
3.5	Attenuation .....	viii
<b>4</b>	<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>IX</b>

**APPENDICES**

- |             |                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Appendix A: | Locality plan                   |
| Appendix B: | Stormwater run-off calculations |
| Appendix C: | Attenuation Details             |

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

BIGEN AFRICA Services (Pty) Ltd were appointed by Valumax Midrand (Pty) Ltd to plan and design the civil engineering services for the proposed Clayville Extensions 45, 50, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 developments in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan area of Clayville north of Tembisa.

The Clayville Ext 45, 50, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 developments form part of the larger Clayville/Tembisa Mega Housing Project which consists of Clayville Ext 45, 50, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80, mixed typology and mixed tenure housing development, in accordance with the Breaking New Ground Policy of national government.

### **1.2 Purpose of this report**

The purpose of this report is to agree with, and get the approval of the relevant authorities regarding the following:

- Stormwater management plan and objectives,
- Design of the internal stormwater system to the proposed development,
- Connection to existing stormwater systems.

### **1.3 Summary of Stormwater Management Plan**

The minor stormwater drainage system is an underground pipe system that will collect stormwater at low points on roads and where justified, before intersections of roads. All commercial, educational, residential 2 & 3 stands will be provided with direct stormwater connections. The major stormwater floods are drained at the low points of the development by the pipe systems designed to accommodate the major flood.

All stormwater is to be collected in attenuation ponds at the low points of the catchments and discharged into the downstream stormwater systems to the south and east of the development.

## 2 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Locality

The Site of approximately 162 hectares is located directly west of Clayville Extension 45, north of Kaalfontein Extension 22 and south of the proposed Clayville Extension 50 and the PWV 5. The proposed development site borders the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality to the south and is located within the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan area of jurisdiction.

Clayville Ext 71 will be developed on Portion 207 (A Portion of Portion 183) of the farm Olifantsfontein 410 JR and Clayville Ext 50 on the Remainder of Portion 183 of the farm Olifantsfontein 410-JR. The northern portion of Ext 45 is also taken into account in this stormwater management plan. These two sites are to be developed in phases and subsequently have been divided into extensions 50, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80.

### 2.2 Site characteristics

The approximate coordinates of the centre of the site are S25° 58' 30.4" E28° 11' 00.5" and the site slopes primarily to the south and east from the higher pan area in the western portion of the site with slopes varying around 4%. The highest point on the site is the western portion (about 1602m amsl.) sloping towards the south and eastern portions of the site with a lowest points of about 1563m and 1553m amsl respectively. The north-west corner of the site slopes towards the north.

The site is bordered by three road reserves to the west, east and north – provincial route K109 to the west, provincial route K111 to the east and the national PWV5/Olifantsfontein Road R562 to the north.

The Site falls in the temperate eastern plateau climatic region. The mean annual temperature is 16°C with a range of more than 11°C above or below. The climate is generally having wet, warm summers with cold, dry winters. The average annual precipitation is 700mm occurring mostly in the form of thunderstorms in summer. Frost is common in winter.

## 2.3 Site Geology

The following are extracts taken direct from the Intraconsult Geotechnical Report of July 2014.

The proposed township is to be established on portions of the farm Olifantsfontein 4101R. The township is located west of Glen Austin Agricultural Holdings Ext.1 and North of Kaalfontein Ext 23.

Natural vegetation consists of veld grasses. There are areas of medium hard rock and hard rock and sub-outcrop in sectors of this site which lies immediately north of the Glen Austin fault belt.

The approximate extent and nature of near surface features observed on this site are shown on Figures 3 to 6 of the geotechnical report.

- Figure 3 shows sub-areas of the site mantled by solid and organic waste materials which will require removal before developments are started in these sections of the site (see Plate 8).
- Figure 4 shows sub-areas of the site where hard rock (r3) or boulder medium and hard rock (r1, r2, r4 and r5) were observed during this survey. It should be noted that other areas of rock outcrop could occur firstly below the waste area (shown on Figure 3) and secondly in other areas of the site currently covered by veld grasses.
- Figure 5 delineates pans and other sub-areas of the site potentially impacted during rainy seasons. In our experience, stormwaters seep through the (leached-out) surface hillwash soils and run downslope on top of (typically) shallowly underlying pedocretes (see Plates 1 and 4). Such poor natural drainage can result in practically impassable conditions for wheeled vehicles after heavy rains.
- Figure 6 shows the general directions of natural surface drainage across this site.

Our broad recommendations for dealing with these near surface features for the proposed township development are given in Section 8 below. Photographs depicting aspects of the general area proposed for development are given in Appendix 3 of the geotechnical report.

## Ground Water Drainage Recommendations

Signs of potential seepage and perched water tables were noted in many of the opened trial holes and are probably associated with the impermeable nature of the underlying pedocrete soils and bedrock across this site (see Figure 5, subareas W1, W2, W3, W4 & W5).

These seepage zones (prefixed 213W) require particular attention. The following comments and recommendations apply:

- The subsurface profile typically consists of a thin horizon of hillwash, overlying hardpan ferricrete grading into soft and hard rock granite.
- During the rainy season ground water accumulation and lateral seepage occurs within the soils horizons, on the soil-ferricrete/granite interface. This water gathers upslope of the seepage zone and migrates downslope until it is forced to "daylight" by the outcrop ping or dramatic shallowing of the granite or ferricrete.
- Our opinion is that these sub-areas can be developed from a geotechnical perspective provided certain precautionary measures are implemented, including:
  - o Use of cutoff drains topographically immediately above the delineated area and also the side drains in appropriately designed roads networks.
  - o Subsurface drains located strategically to capture the groundwater seepage e.g. below the sewer pipeline in sewer trenches. These drains could remove the water and discharge it downslope possibly into road side drains.
  - o Using spoil (from sub-areas shown on Figure 3) to backfill the deeper pan areas - later to be planned as POS.
  - o All structures and walls will need to have adequate freeboard and appropriate damp proofing, to preclude rising damp.

## 3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 3.1 Objectives

The objectives of the stormwater management plan are summarized as follows:

- To provide a stormwater drainage system for the convenience of the community and the protection of property from damage by the run-off from frequent storms,
- To prevent loss of life and reduce damage to property by the run-off from severe storms,
- To prevent land and watercourse erosion due to uncontrolled runoff,
- To enhance water infiltration into the subsoil where possible,
- To achieve the foregoing objectives at optimal total cost.

### 3.2 Design philosophy and principles

The Rational Method was used in calculating the peak run-off discharge for the various stormwater catchment areas.

A recurrence interval of 1:5 years was adopted for the design of the minor flood system and a recurrence interval of 1:25 years for the design of the piped major flood system.

As commercial, educational, residential 2 & 3 stands are provided with a stormwater connection, most stormwater will be accommodated in the stormwater pipe system and attenuation pond. During minor floods all the stormwater will be accommodated in the stormwater pipe system. Two primary access roads will be constructed into these extensions Clayville 45, 50, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80, and will only be allowed to be partly flooded during a major storm event.

The stormwater management and mitigation will be approached primarily from the intention of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems that will enhance the existing natural waterways, minimise or remove impact on the downstream systems and allow easy and continued maintenance such that the systems can function properly indefinitely.

Subsoil drainage will be kept and incorporated into the proposed stormwater systems. Overland flow systems will prevent flooding and hazards and direct major floods to safe discharge points that are protected from erosion. Underground piped systems will meet Ekurhuleni engineering standards and also discharge at outlets that are protected from erosion.

### 3.3 Drainage Routes to Be Utilised:

Each commercial, educational, residential 2 & 3 stand will be provided with a stormwater connection. The site is essentially three major catchment areas draining to the north, south and east each into their own attenuation pond to be constructed as part of the works. All three ponds will be compensate for the smaller areas in the west and north that cannot drain into these three ponds.

The pond in the south will be constructed at the low point on the original extension 71.

The pond in the east will be constructed inside the northern area of extension 45 within the natural low point just above the origin of the water course there, thus maintaining the flow route into the watercourse.

The stormwater pond in the north will be constructed in the south-east corner of the future K111-PWV5 interchange which is on the northern edge of the original extension 50.

### 3.4 Design details

A mean annual rainfall precipitation of 750mm/year was used to calculate the precipitation intensity to be used in the run-off discharge calculations. The stormwater run-off calculations for each catchment area are attached as Appendix B.

The minor stormwater drainage system is an underground pipe system that will collect stormwater at specific stands, low points on roads and interim locations where necessary. Kerb and field inlet structures are selectively placed to collect the minor stormwater flood into the piped systems.

Stormwater collected at the commercial, educational, residential 2 & 3 stands and on the roads is discharged into an attenuation pond. The ponds will then discharge into the existing stormwater systems to the north, south and east. Piped systems passing between erven will be constructed in appropriately registered servitudes in favour of the local authority.

The stormwater layout is included in Appendix C, and details of the stormwater attenuation are included in Appendix D. Energy dissipation measures were implemented at all outlets of channels or pipes according to the Ekurhuleni standard requirements.

### 3.5 Attenuation

It is a requirement of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality that provision is made for stormwater attenuation to reduce the increased stormwater run-off resulting from the development to pre-development flow rates through the incorporation of stormwater attenuation ponds in the stormwater system. As such and because the pre-development site is disturbed due to earthwork and dumping activities on it the C value has been calculated in accordance with the National Drainage Manual and the calculation provided in Appendix B.

The estimated pre-development flow of the area calculated with an infiltration factor of 0.3 and post-development flow with an infiltration factor of 0.67 is as follows:

**Table 1: Attenuation Pond S Summary (m<sup>3</sup>/s)**

m <sup>3</sup> /s	Pre Development Flow (existing)	Post Development Flow (attenuated)	Inflow into Attenuation pond	Post Development Flow Nett Effect	Pond Free Board (m)
1:2	1.675	1.215	3.740	- 2.525	2.450
1:5	2.417	2.127	5.397	- 3.270	2.131
1:20	3.901	3.398	8.711	- 5.313	1.433
1:50	5.303	5.048	11.843	- 6.795	0.930
1:100	6.304	6.253	14.079	- 7.826	0.658

The attenuation is achieved with an attenuation pond in the public open space at the south of X71. The volume of the attenuation pond is 63,130m<sup>3</sup> with outlets of; 1 x 1050mm dia, 1 x 750mm dia and an overflow broad crest weir of 1.8m width as a back-up safety overflow.

**Table 2: Attenuation Pond E Summary (m<sup>3</sup>/s)**

m <sup>3</sup> /s	Pre Development Flow (existing)	Post Development Flow (attenuated)	Inflow into Attenuation pond	Post Development Flow Nett Effect	Pond Free Board (m)
1:2	2.740	2.221	6.119	- 3.898	2.455
1:5	3.954	3.378	8.830	- 5.452	2.074
1:20	6.382	6.023	14.253	- 8.230	1.412
1:50	8.676	8.329	19.375	- 11.046	0.864
1:100	10.314	9.761	23.035	- 13.274	0.494

The attenuation is achieved with an attenuation pond in the public open space at the top of the water course in X45. The volume of the attenuation pond is 73,939m<sup>3</sup> with outlets of; 2 x 750mm dia, 2 x 1050mm dia and an overflow broad crest weir of 1.0m width as a back-up safety overflow.

**Table 3: Attenuation Pond N Summary (m<sup>3</sup>/s)**

m <sup>3</sup> /s	Pre Development Flow (existing)	Post Development Flow (attenuated)	Inflow into Attenuation pond	Post Development Flow Nett Effect	Pond Free Board (m)
1:2	0.792	0.722	1.768	- 1.046	2.491
1:5	1.143	1.032	2.552	- 1.520	2.152
1:20	1.844	1.384	4.119	- 2.735	1.362
1:50	2.507	1.775	5.600	- 3.825	0.829
1:100	2.981	2.386	6.658	- 4.299	0.594

The attenuation is achieved with an attenuation pond in the public services erf in the north of X50. The volume of the attenuation pond is 23,979m<sup>3</sup> with outlets of; 3 x 450mm dia and an overflow broad crest weir of 1.8m width as a back-up safety overflow.

The values indicated in the attached calculation sheets are as follows:

Pre-Development Inflow Hydrograph Peak flow – Pre-development peak flow

Post-Development Inflow Hydrograph Peak flow – Post-development peak flow into the attenuation pond.

Attenuated Outflow Hydrograph Peak flow – Peak flow of water flowing out of the attenuation pond.

## 4 SUMMARY

The stormwater management master plan proposed for Clayville Extensions 71, 50 and 45N will consist of the following elements:

- Minor and a major stormwater system to convey water to the existing stormwater systems without causing damage to property, and furthermore designed according to accepted principles and standards.
- Ground water will be diverted to the piped stormwater systems via sub-soil drains or cut off drains at applicable locations to protect services and life.
- The stormwater design includes stormwater attenuation systems will decrease the peak flow to pre-development conditions.
- All elements are constructed in a way to blend in with the environment and will be barely noticeable once fully established.
- Attenuation ponds will be located in areas that are public open space, zoned for public services or even better where they can enhance and maintain existing water courses and wetlands to facilitate mitigation as close to natural conditions as possible.

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## **Appendix A**

### **Locality plan**

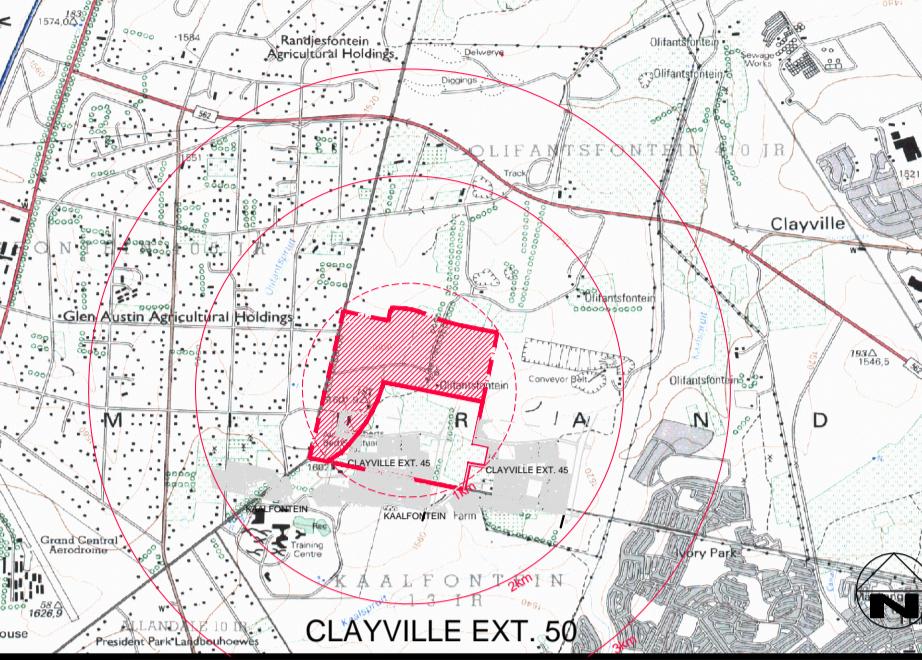


**PROJECT**  
PROPOSED TOWNSHIP  
**CLAYVILLE EXTENSION 50**

SITUATED ON THE REMAINDER OF PORTION 183  
AND PORTIONS 30 & 31 OF THE FARM OLIFANTSFONTEIN 410 JR

LOCAL AUTHORITY : EKURHULENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY  
DISTRICT : KEMPTON PARK  
GEODETICAL SYSTEM : WG27

**LOCALITY** SCALE: 1:50 000



ZONING	LAND USE	ERF NUMBERS	No. OF STANDS	AREA OF STANDS & STREETS	% OF AREA
RESIDENTIAL 1	400m <sup>2</sup> 25 dwelling units per ha		5	23,81	14,66
RESIDENTIAL 2	60m <sup>2</sup> 60 dwelling units per ha		6	12,90	7,94
	180m <sup>2</sup> 55 dwelling units per ha		6	10,76	6,63
	216m <sup>2</sup> 45 dwelling units per ha		4	7,05	4,34
RESIDENTIAL 4	180 DWELLING UNITS PER HA DWELLING HOUSES, DWELLING UNITS, RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, PRIVATE ROADS		13	15,74	9,69
COMMUNITY FACILITY	EDUCATION PLACES OF INSTRUCTION, PLACES OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL HALLS, PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP, LIBRARIES, CHILD CARE CENTRES, SPORT AND RECREATION CLUBS, SPORTS GROUNDS, MONASTERIES, CONVENTS		1	4,96	3,05
3	3	1,63	1,00		
BUSINESS 2	FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, SHOPS, OFFICES, PLACES OF INSTRUCTION, PLACES OF EDUCATION, BUILDINGS, RESTAURANTS, MEDICAL CONSULTING ROOMS, GYMNASIUMS, CONVENTS, DRUGSTORES, PHARMACIES, PARKING BAYS AND PARKING GARAGES		2	1,63	1,00
BUSINESS 3	OFFICE, MEDICAL CONSULTING ROOMS, DWELLING HOUSES		2	2,56	1,58
PUBLIC SERVICES	BUS-STATION ATTENUATION POND		1	1,11	0,68
SOCIAL SERVICES	CLINIC & LIBRARY		3	1,65	1,02
TRANSPORTATION	TAXI RANK		1	0,32	0,20
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OPEN SPACE, SPORTS AND RECREATION, CLUBS AND RECREATIONAL USERS AS THE LOCAL AUTHORITY MAY DETERMINE, WHICH IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE PRIMARY LAND USE RIGHTS.		4	38,95	23,99
SPECIAL	ELECTRICAL POWERLINES, MUNICIPAL SERVICES		1	2,39	1,48
STREETS			33,22	19,85	
<b>TOTAL</b>			54	162,37ha	100%

CLIENT: TOWN PLANNER: Nomfundo Sibonyoni COPYRIGHT RESERVED  
SCALE: 1:2 500 DRAWING REF: Clay50Lay D/2015.10.20  
DRAWING STATUS: DRAFT



## Appendix B

### Stormwater run-off calculations

Description of Catchment	CLAYVILLE EXTENSION 71										
River Detail	NIL										
Calculated By	J. WEBSTER		Date	11 November 2015							
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>											
Size of Catchment (A)	1.280	km <sup>2</sup>	Rainfall Region	SUMMER							
Longest O/L Watercourse (L)	0.794	km	<b>Area Distribution Factors</b>								
Longest D/C Watercourse (L)	1.372	km									
Average Slope (S <sub>av</sub> )	4.00E-02	m/m	Rural ( $\alpha$ )	Urban ( $\beta$ )	Lakes ( $\gamma$ )						
Dolomite Area (D%)	0%	%	0.10	0.90	0						
Mean Annual Rainfall (MAR)	750	mm	Surface Description Value (r)		0.4						
<b>Rural (1)</b>			<b>Urban (2)</b>								
Surface Slope	%	Factor	C <sub>s</sub>	Description		%	Factor	C <sub>2</sub>			
Vleis and Pans	9%	0.03	0.00	<b>Lawns</b>							
Flat Areas	5%	0.08	0.00	Sandy, flat (<2%)		0%	0.10	0.00			
Hilly	81%	0.16	0.13	Sandy, steep (>7%)		5%	0.20	0.01			
Steep Areas	5%	0.26	0.01	Heavy Soil, flat (<2%)		0%	0.17	0.00			
Total	100%	-	0.15	Heavy Soil, steep (>7%)		5%	0.35	0.02			
Permeability	%	Factor	C <sub>p</sub>	<b>Residential Areas</b>							
Very Permeable	15%	0.04	0.01	Houses		33%	0.50	0.17			
Permeable	25%	0.08	0.02	Flats		17%	0.70	0.12			
Semi-Permeable	50%	0.16	0.08	<b>Industry</b>							
Impermeable	10%	0.26	0.03	Light Industry		0%	0.80	0.00			
Total	100%	-	0.13	Heavy Industry		0%	0.90	0.00			
Vegetation	%	Factor	C <sub>v</sub>	<b>Business</b>							
Thick Bush & Plantation	15%	0.04	0.01	City Centre		0%	0.95	0.00			
Light Bush & Farm Lands	15%	0.11	0.02	Suburban		13%	0.70	0.09			
Grasslands	60%	0.21	0.13	Street		28%	0.95	0.26			
No Vegetation	10%	0.28	0.03	Maximum Flood		0%	1.00	0.00			
Total	100%	-	0.46	Total (C <sub>2</sub> )		100%	-	0.66			
<b>Time of Concentration (T<sub>c</sub>)</b>				Notes:							
Overland Flow (3)		Defined Watercourse									
$T_c = 0.604 * (rL / VS_{av})^{0.467}$		$T_c = (0.87L^2 / 1000S_{av})^{0.385}$									
0.75	Hours	0.29	Hours	C <sub>3</sub> =	0.00	* or calculate for special cases					
<b>Run-off Coefficient</b>											
Return Period (years), T		2	5	10	20	50	100	Max			
Run-off coefficient C <sub>1</sub> (C <sub>1</sub> = C <sub>s</sub> + C <sub>p</sub> + C <sub>v</sub> )		0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74			
Adjusted for Dolomite areas, C <sub>1D</sub> (= C <sub>1</sub> (1 - D%) + (C <sub>1</sub> D%)(Σ(D <sub>factor</sub> × C <sub>S%</sub> )) (4)		0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74			
Adjustment factor for initial saturation, F <sub>t</sub> (5) <b>Steep and Impermeable Catchment</b>		0.75	0.8	0.85	0.9	0.95	1	1			
Adjusted run-off coefficient, C <sub>1T</sub> (= C <sub>1D</sub> × F <sub>t</sub> )		0.55	0.59	0.63	0.67	0.70	0.74	0.74			
Combined Run-off coefficient C <sub>T</sub> (= αC <sub>1T</sub> + βC <sub>2</sub> + γC <sub>3</sub> )		0.65	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.67			
<b>Rainfall</b>											
Return Period (years), T		2	5	10	20	50	100	Max			
Point rainfall (mm), P <sub>T</sub> (6) [600-800]		30	40	53	65	88	112	112			
Point Intensity (mm/hour), P <sub>IT</sub> (=P <sub>T</sub> /T <sub>c</sub> )      Overland	40.02	53.36	70.70	86.71	117.39	149.41	149.41				
Area reduction factor (%), ARF <sub>T</sub> (7)	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%			
Average intensity (mm/hour), I <sub>T</sub> (= P <sub>IT</sub> × ARF <sub>T</sub> )	21.01	28.01	37.12	45.52	61.63	78.44	78.44				
Return Period (years), T		2	5	10	20	50	100	Max			
Peak Flow (m <sup>3</sup> /s), Q <sub>T</sub> = C <sub>T</sub> I <sub>T</sub> A 3,6		4.88	6.55	8.72	10.76	14.64	18.74	18.74			

## **STORMWATER RUNOFF CALCULATION**

Ref Control: GERTLG LG-04

CLAYVILLE EXTs 71, 50 45N

**Project Number:** 2374/00/00-N

## **STORMWATER RUNOFF CALCULATION**

Ref Control: GERTLG LG-04

CLAYVILLE EXT 71

**Project Number:** 2374/00/00-S

## **STORMWATER RUNOFF CALCULATION**

Ref Control: GERTLG LG-04

CLAYVILLE EXTs 71, 50 45N

**Project Number:** 2374/00/00-E



## Appendix C

### Attenuation Details

**DAM BASIN DEFINITION**  
**CLAYVILLE EXTs 71, 50 45N**

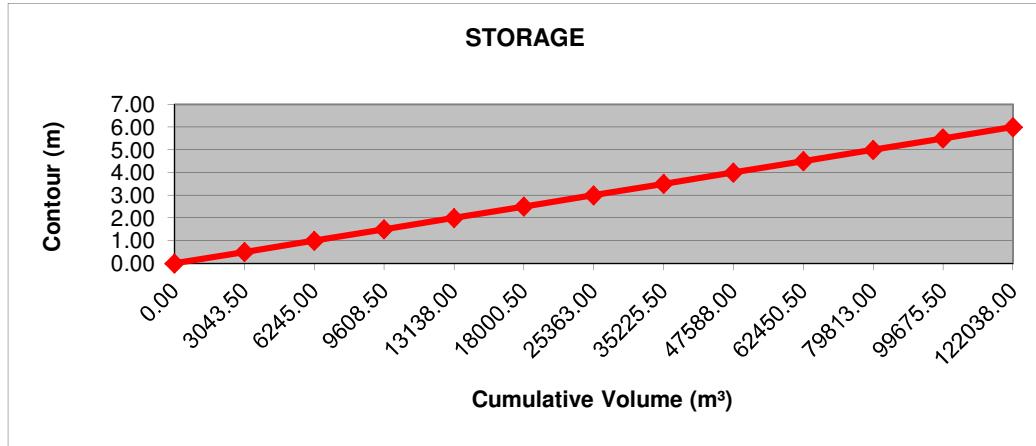
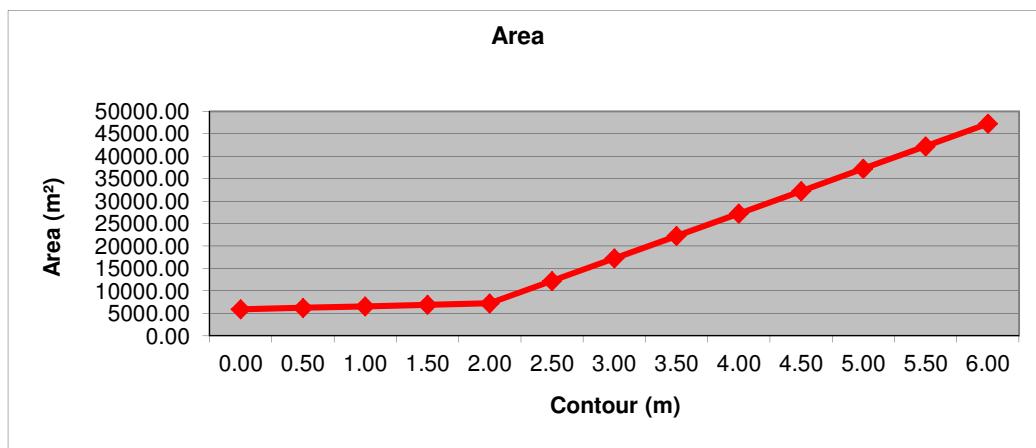
Project Number: 2374/00/00-N

Ref Control: GERTLG\_LG-04

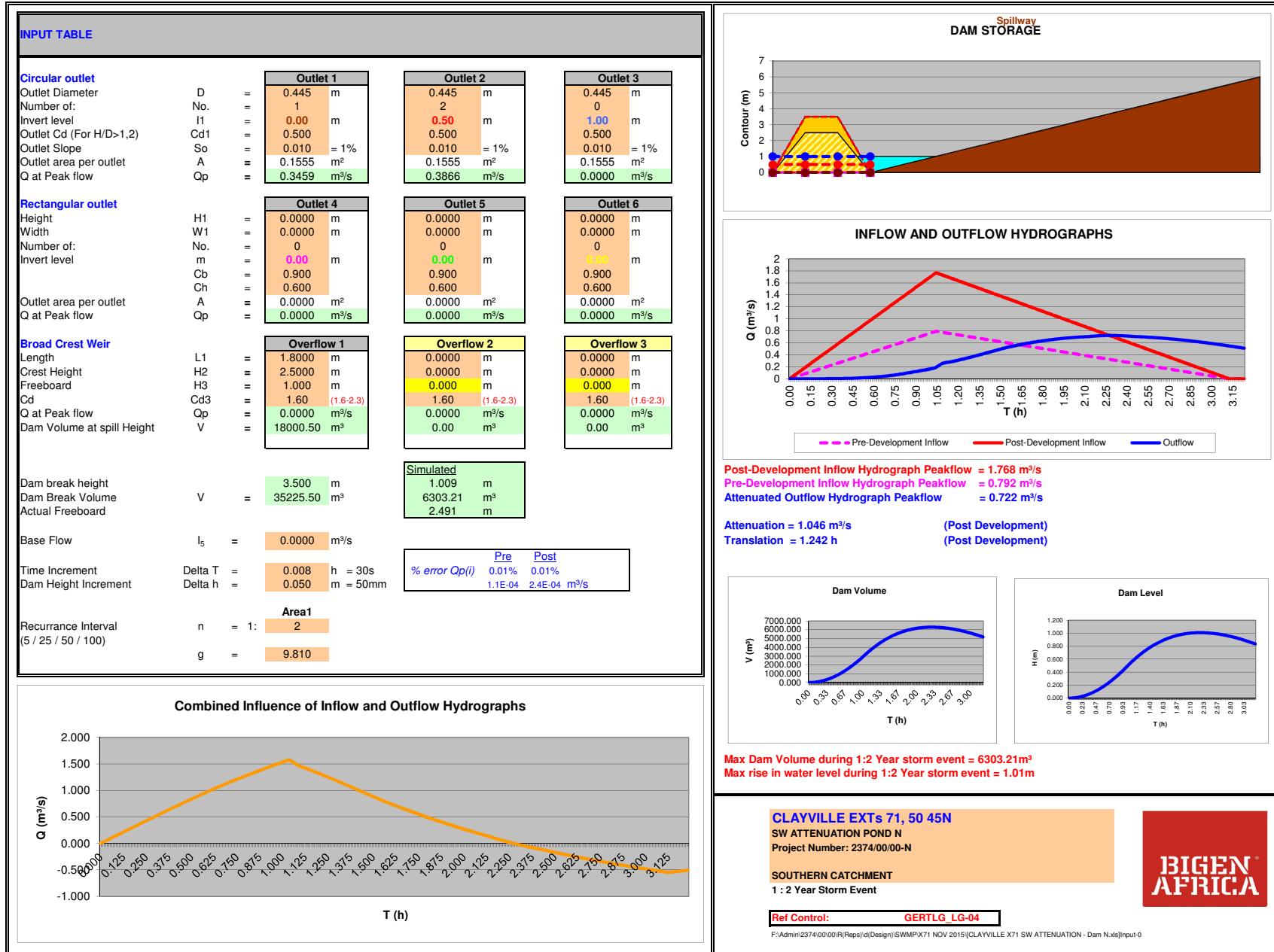
**BIGEN**  
**AFRICA**

H (m)	Contour (m)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cumulative Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
0.00	0.00	5929.00	0.00
0.50	0.50	6245.00	3043.50
1.00	1.00	6561.00	6245.00
1.50	1.50	6893.00	9608.50
2.00	2.00	7225.00	13138.00
2.50	2.50	12225.00	18000.50
3.00	3.00	17225.00	25363.00
3.50	3.50	22225.00	35225.50
4.00	4.00	27225.00	47588.00
4.50	4.50	32225.00	62450.50
5.00	5.00	37225.00	79813.00
5.50	5.50	42225.00	99675.50
6.00	6.00	47225.00	122038.00

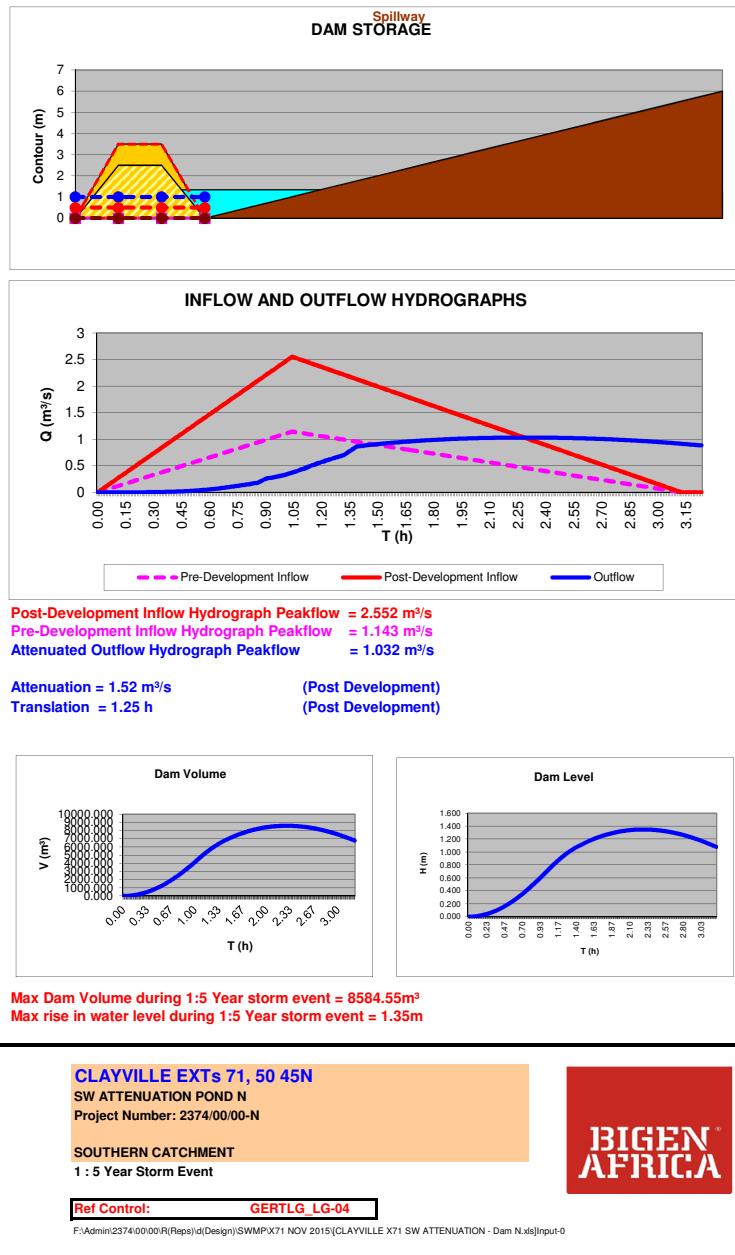
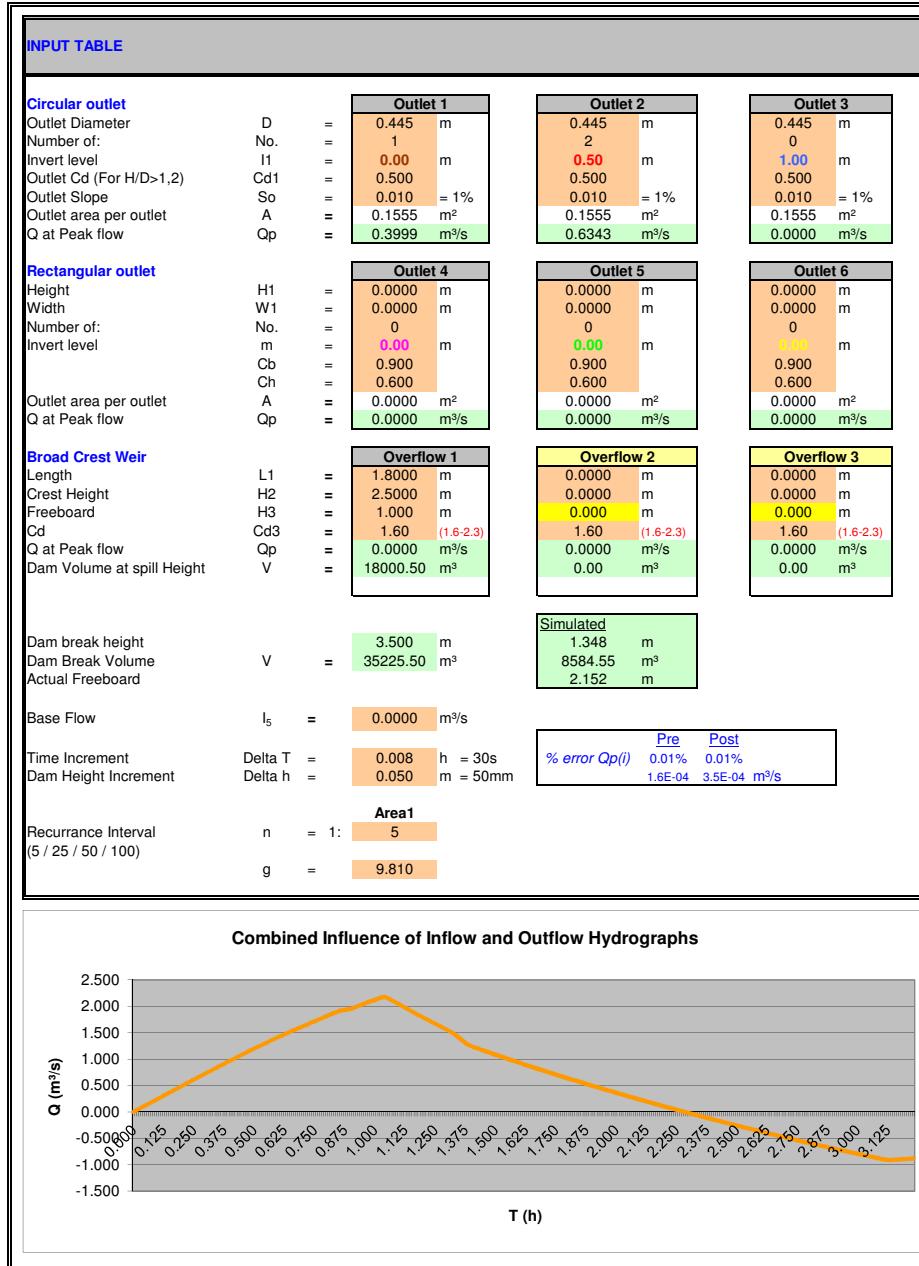
5000.00 Openspace Area Increment



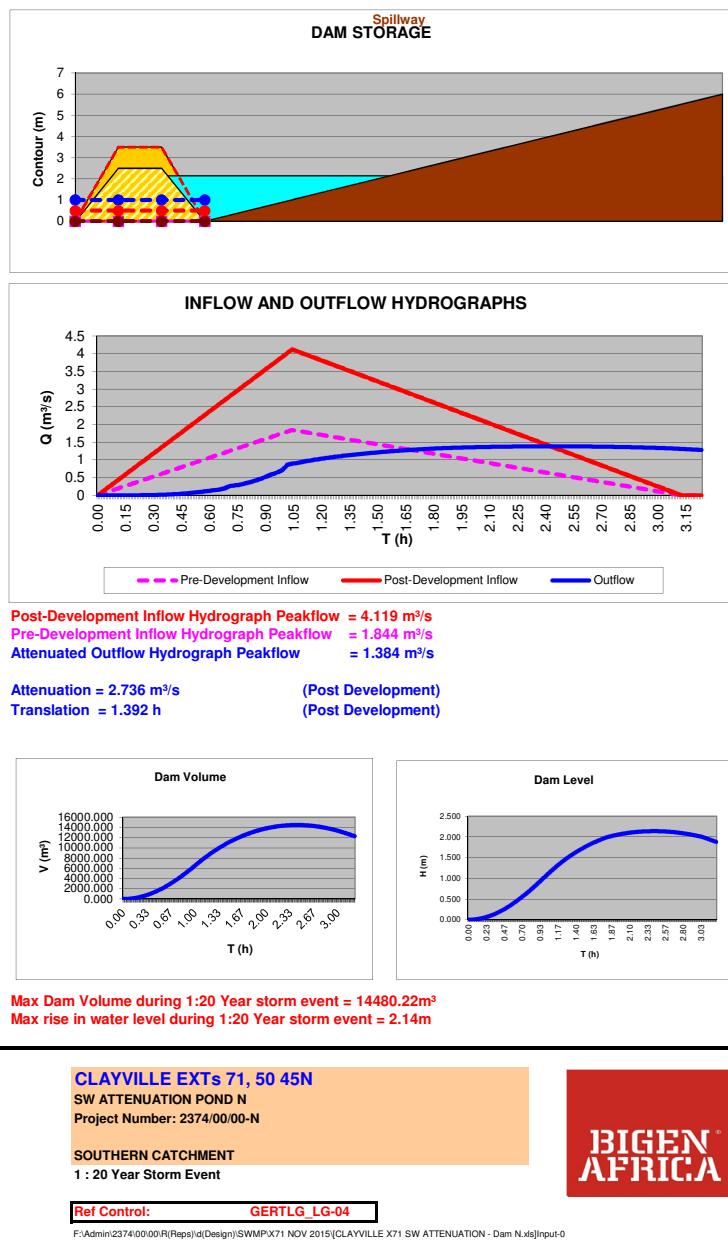
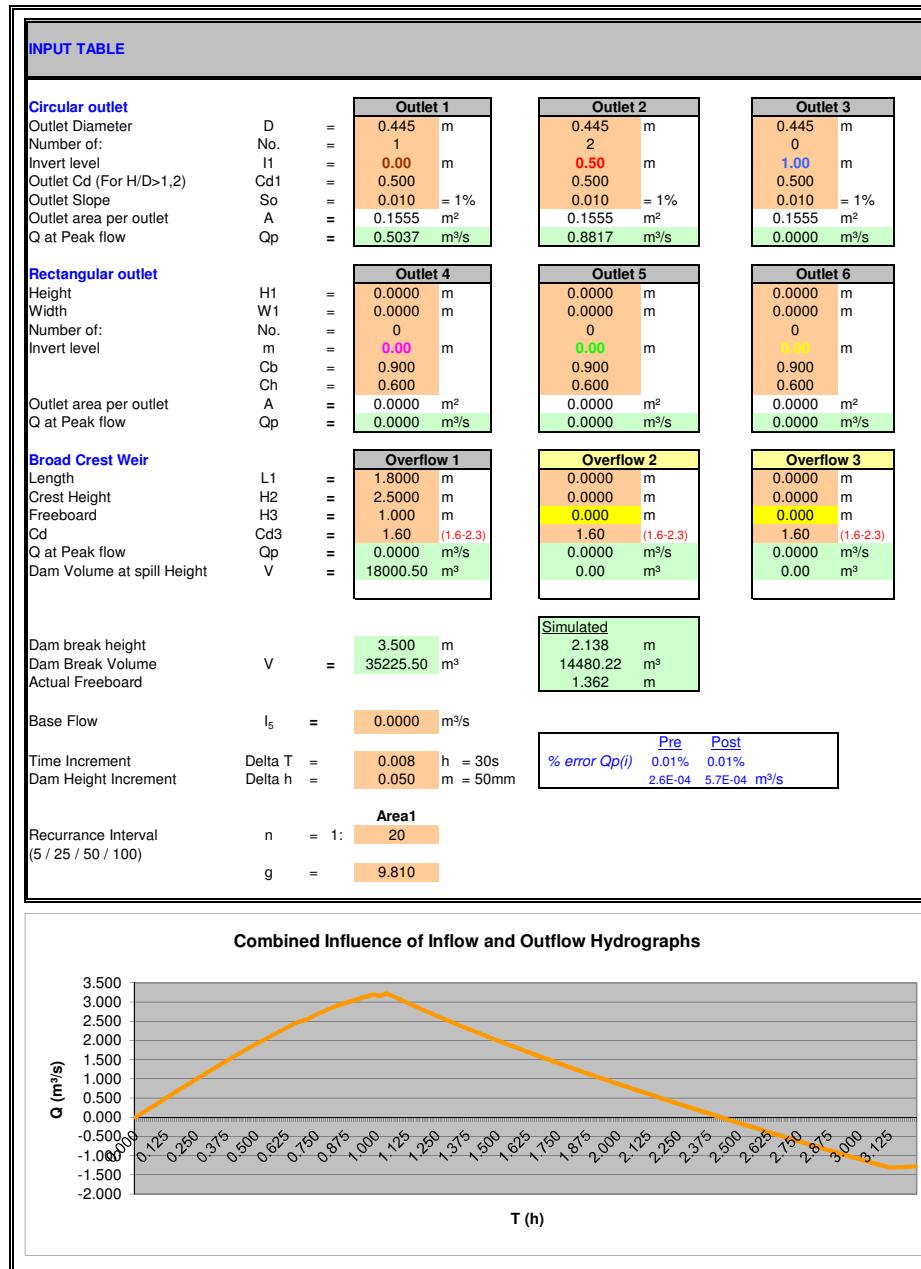
CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam N.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



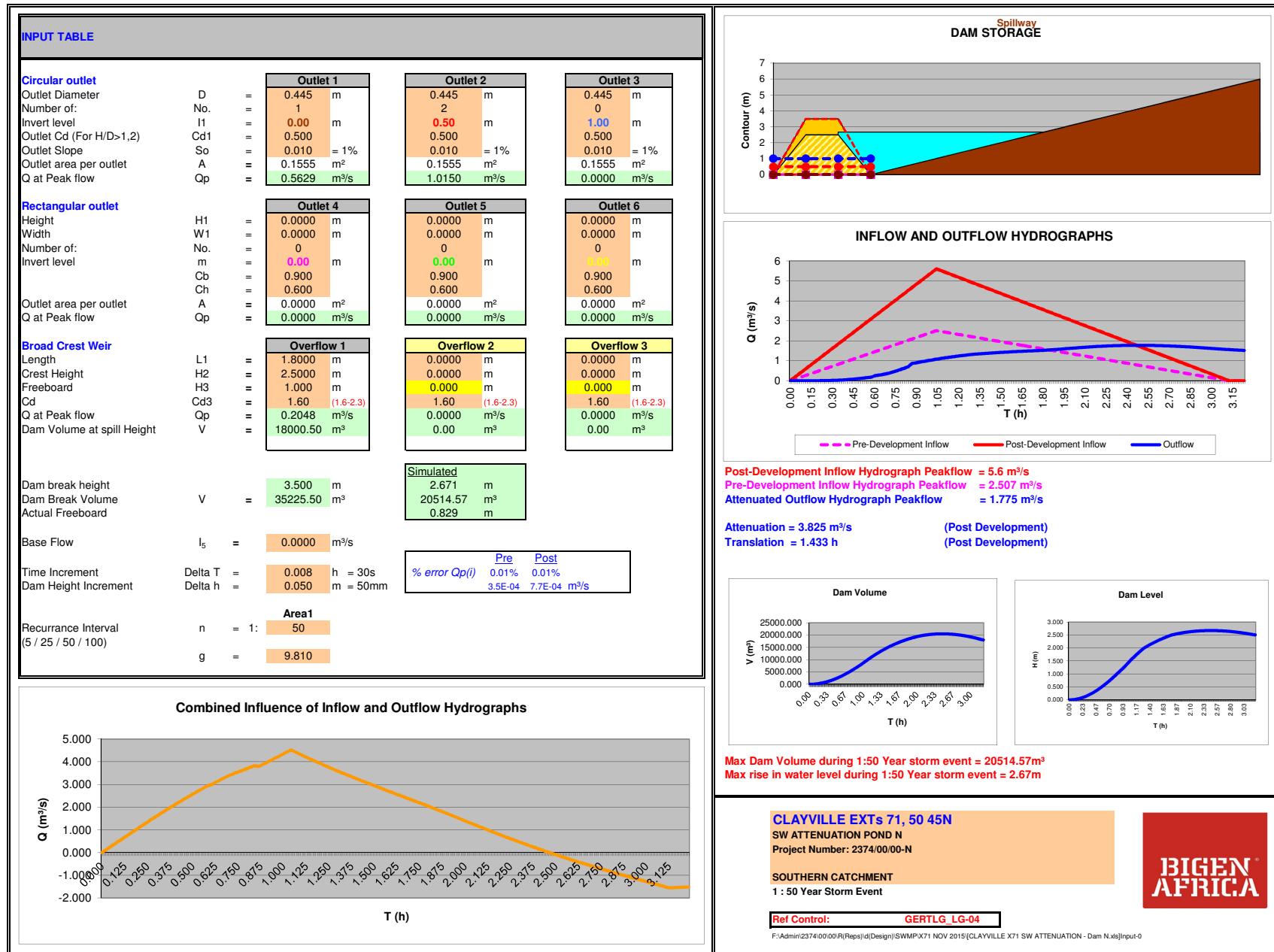
CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam N.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



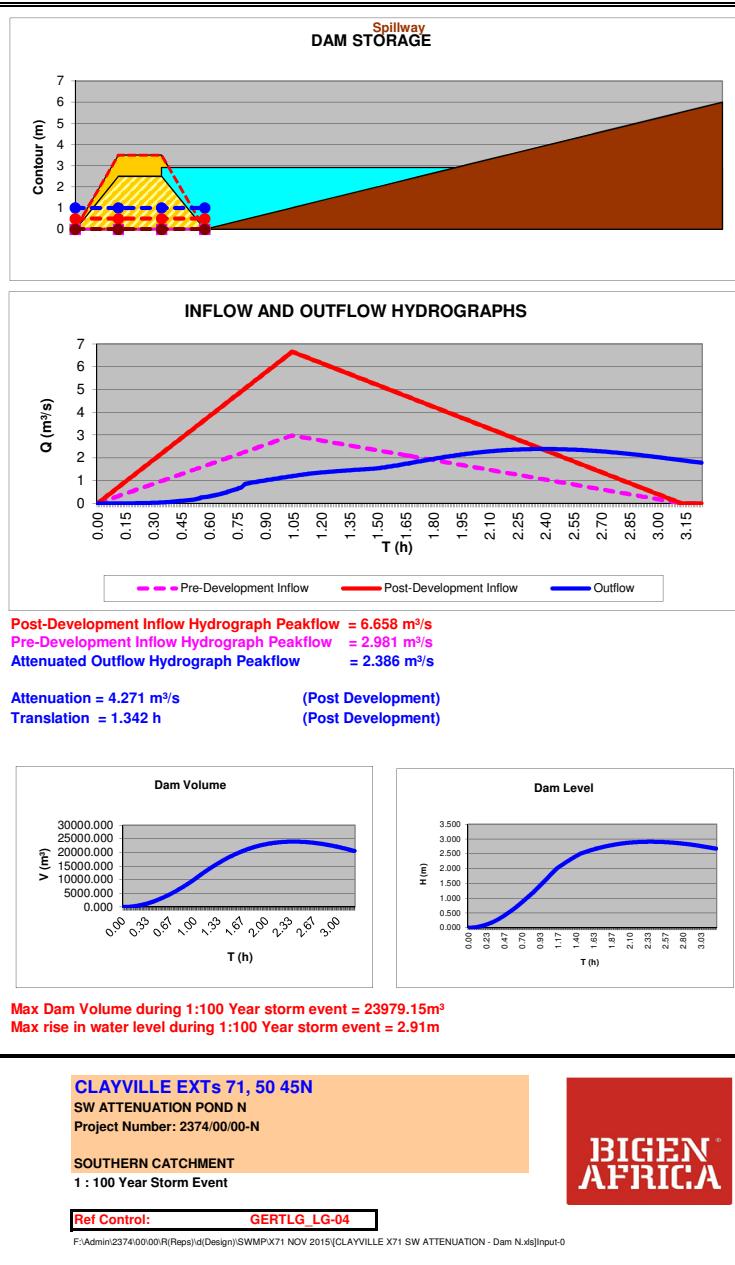
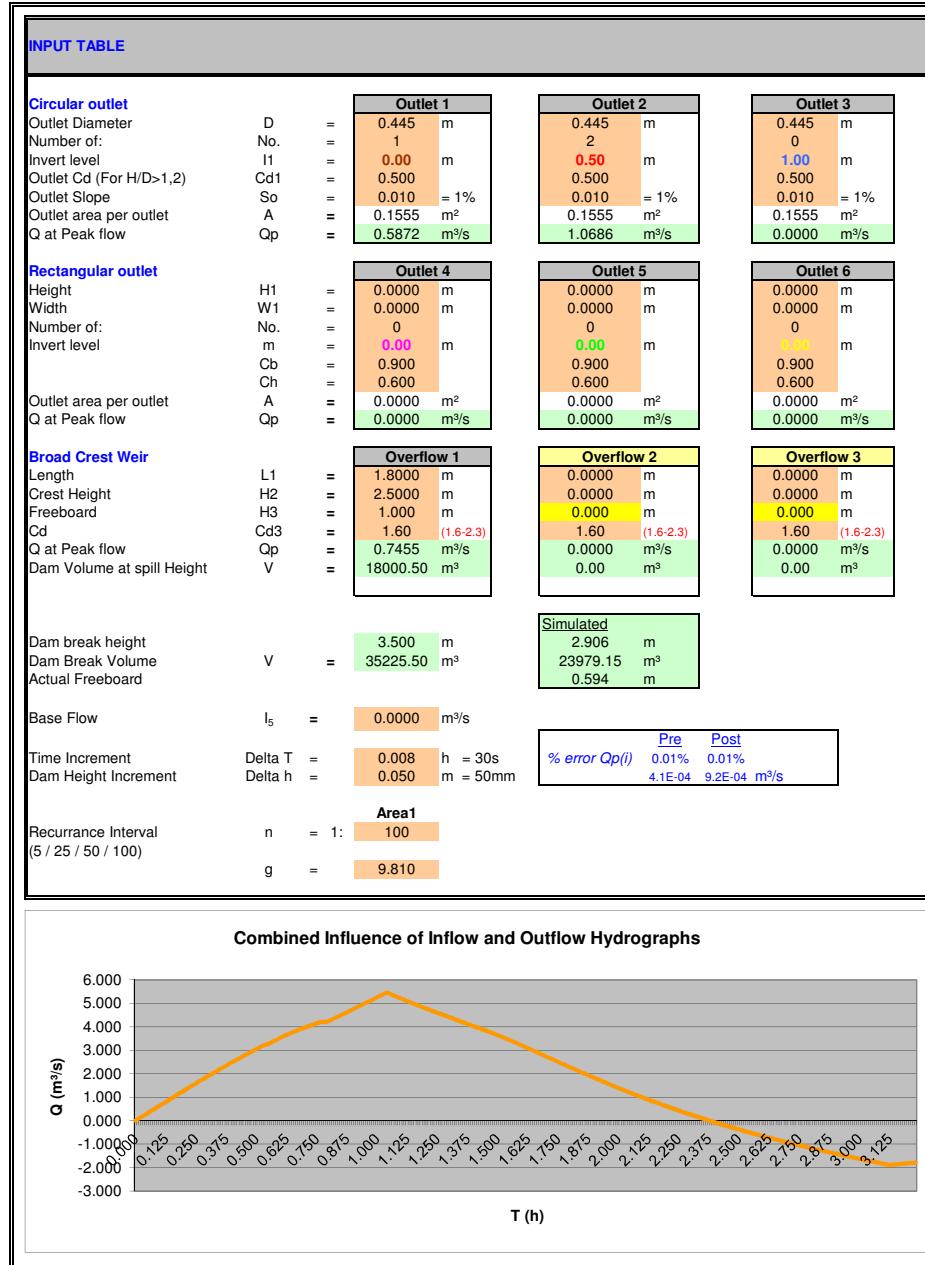
CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam N.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam N.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



# CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam N.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



**DAM BASIN DEFINITION****CLAYVILLE EXT 71**

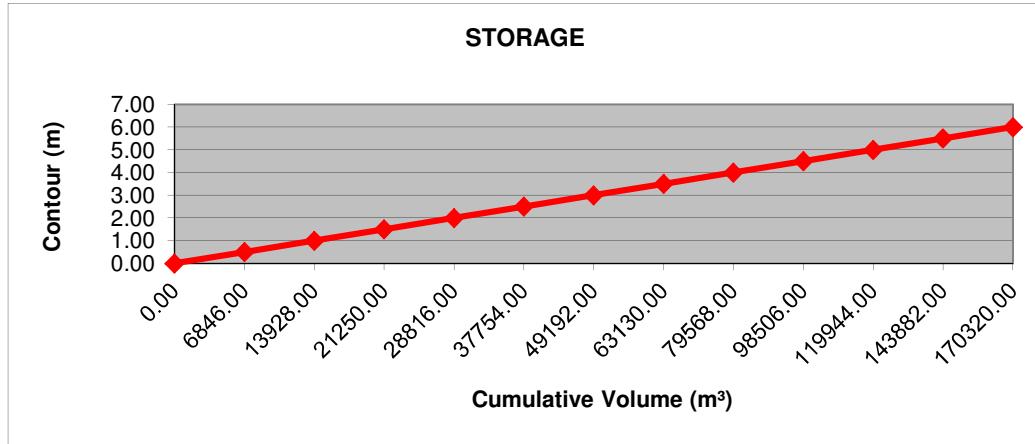
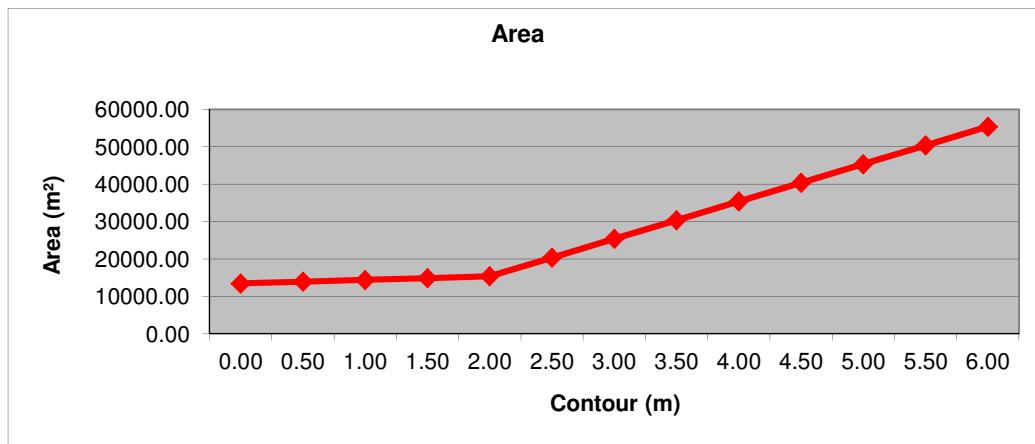
Project Number: 2374/00/00-S

Ref Control: GERTLG\_LG-04

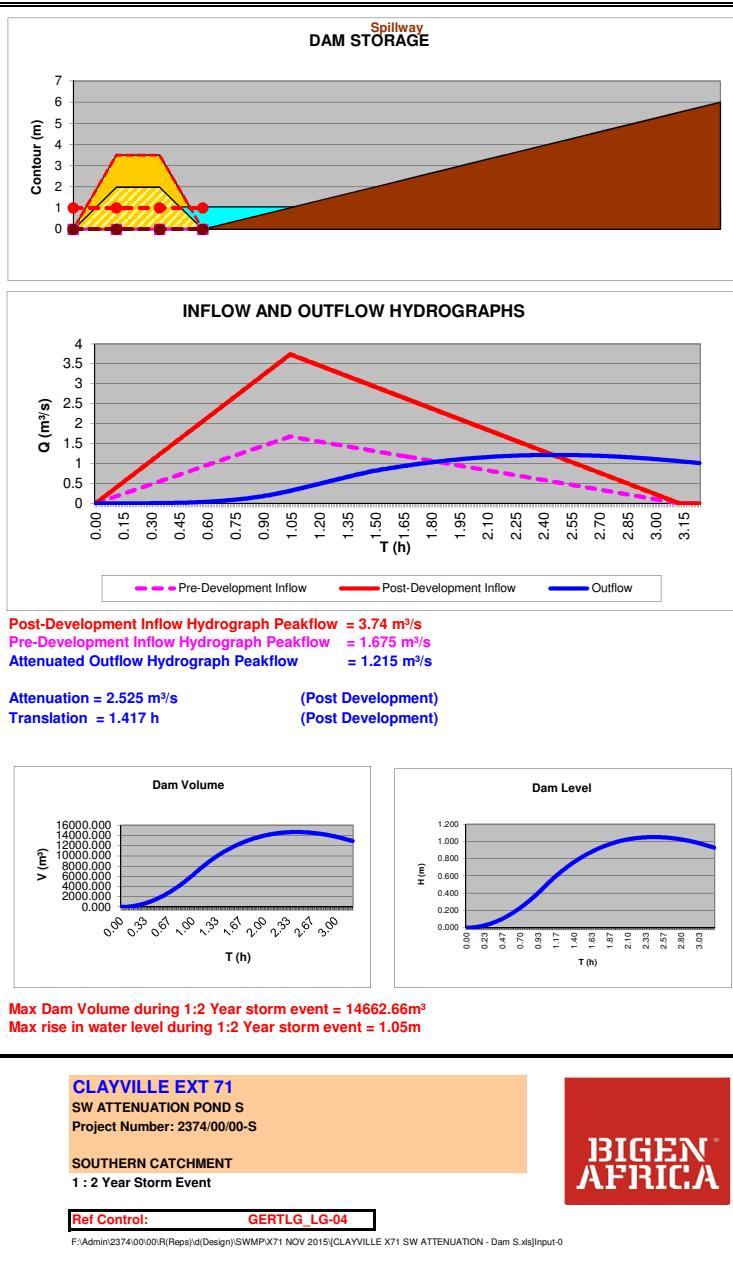
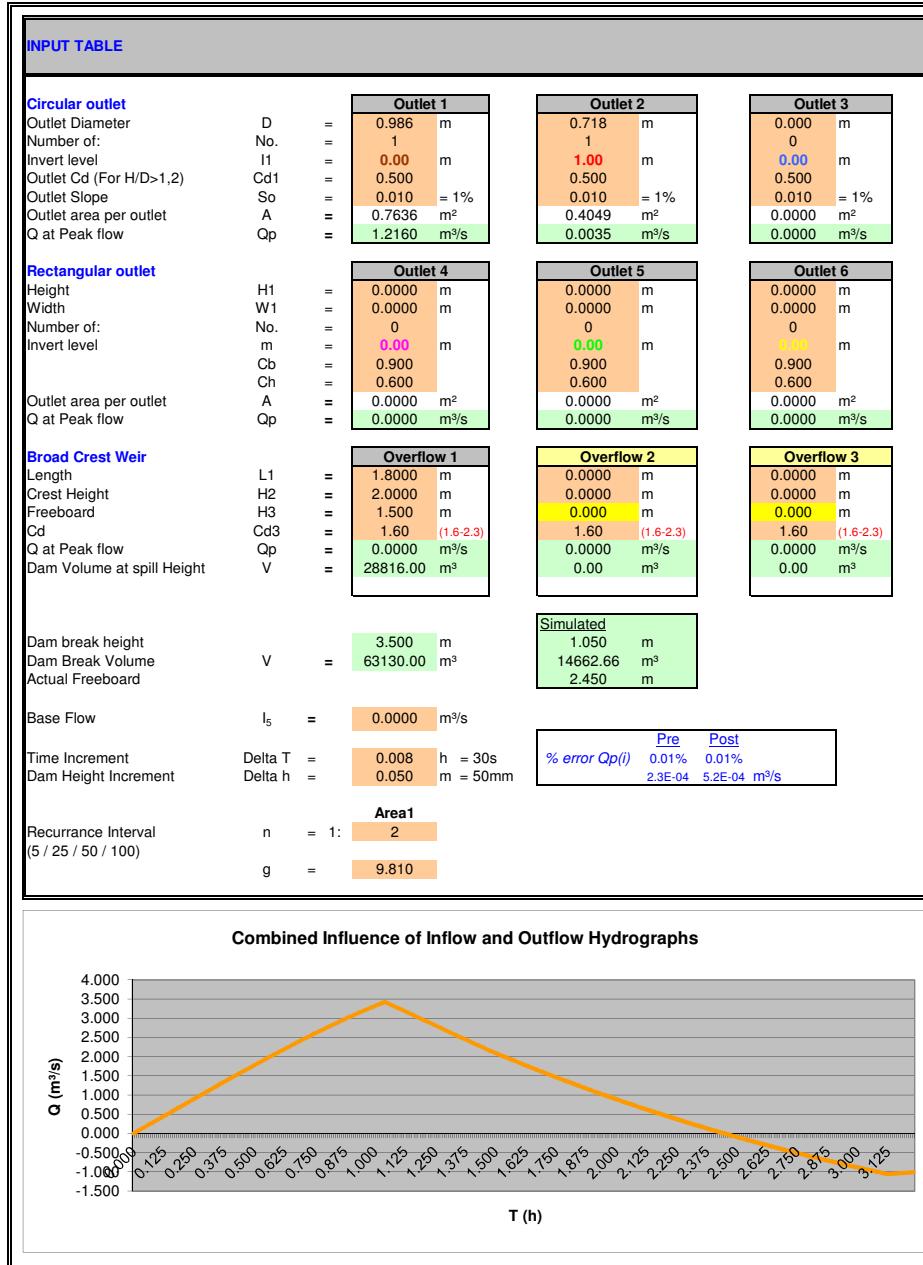

**BIGEN  
AFRICA**

H (m)	Contour (m)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cumulative Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
0.00	0.00	13456.00	0.00
0.50	0.50	13928.00	6846.00
1.00	1.00	14400.00	13928.00
1.50	1.50	14888.00	21250.00
2.00	2.00	15376.00	28816.00
2.50	2.50	20376.00	37754.00
3.00	3.00	25376.00	49192.00
3.50	3.50	30376.00	63130.00
4.00	4.00	35376.00	79568.00
4.50	4.50	40376.00	98506.00
5.00	5.00	45376.00	119944.00
5.50	5.50	50376.00	143882.00
6.00	6.00	55376.00	170320.00

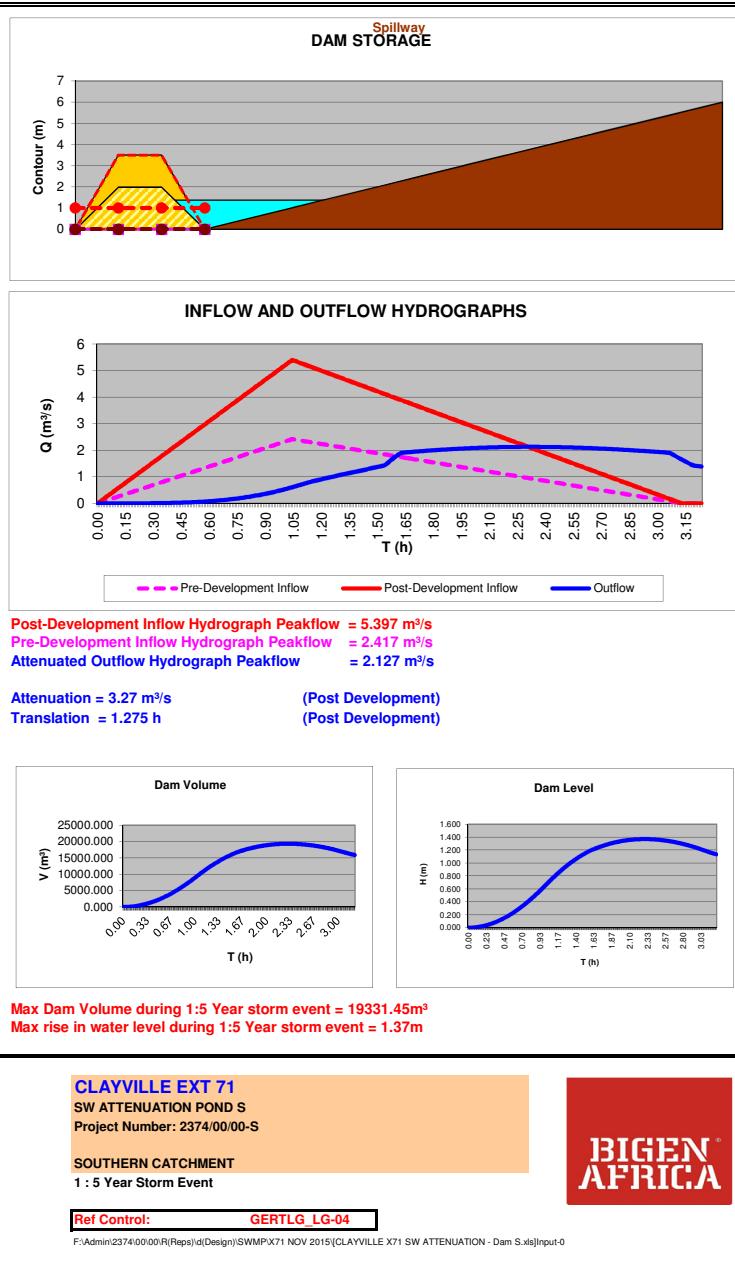
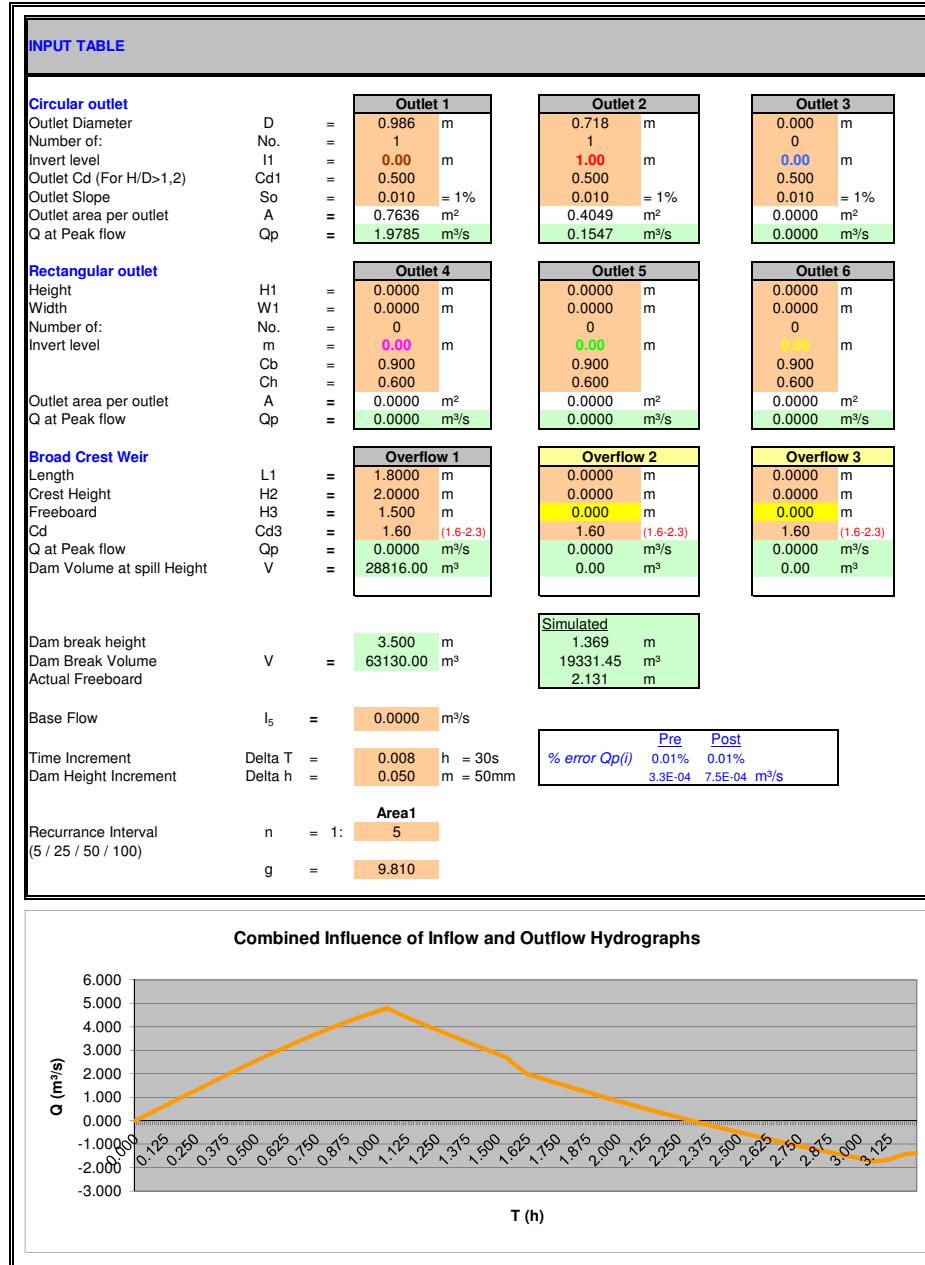
5000.00 Openspace Area Increment



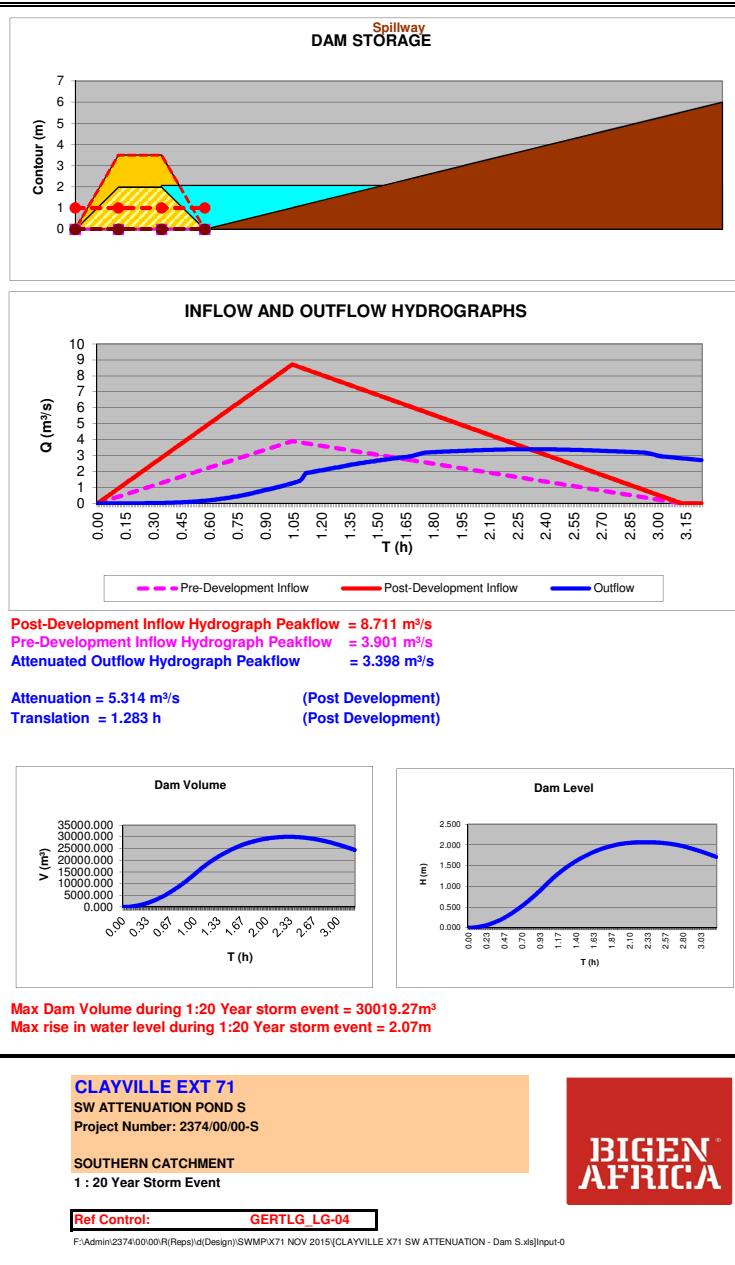
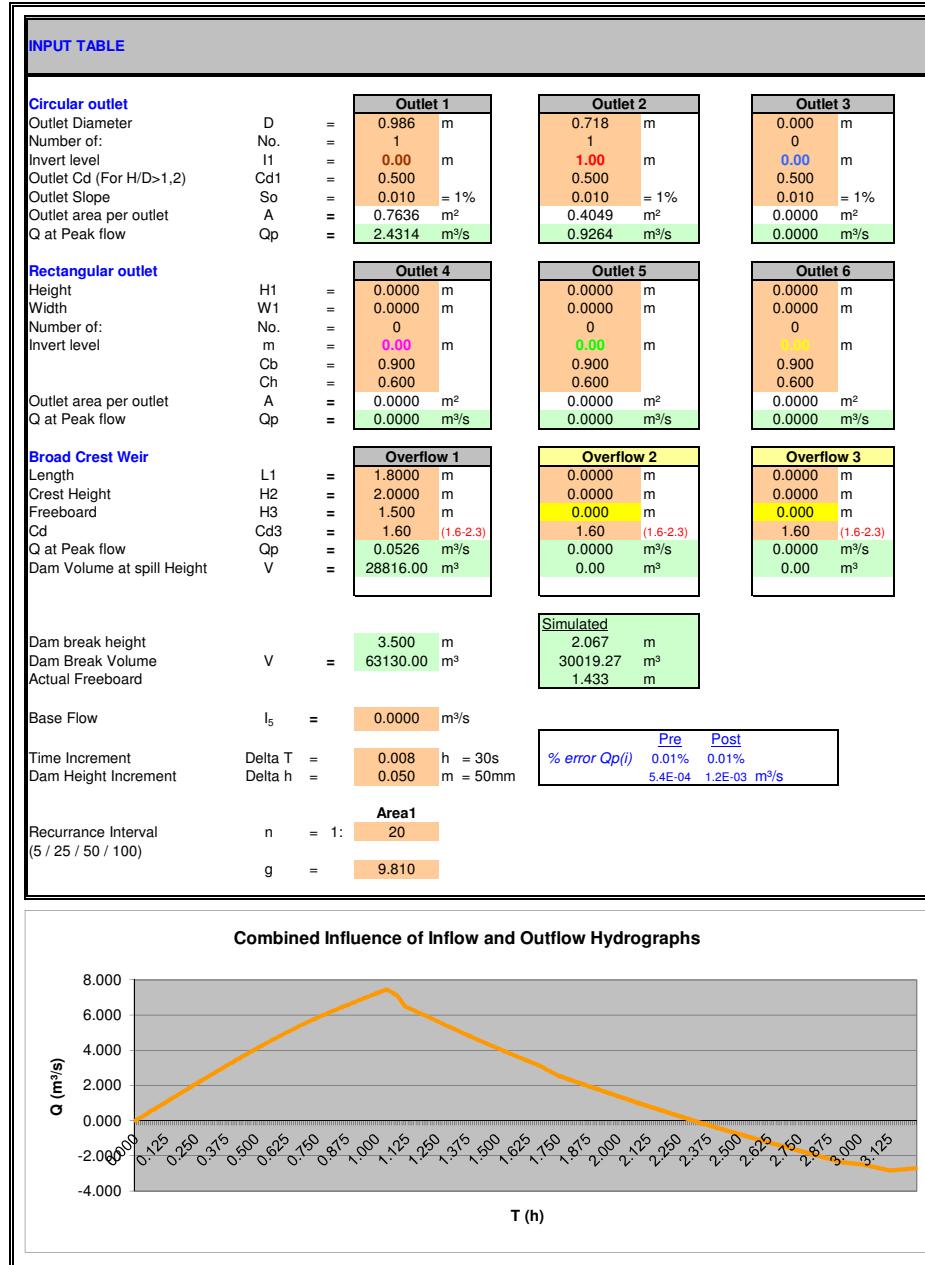
CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam S.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



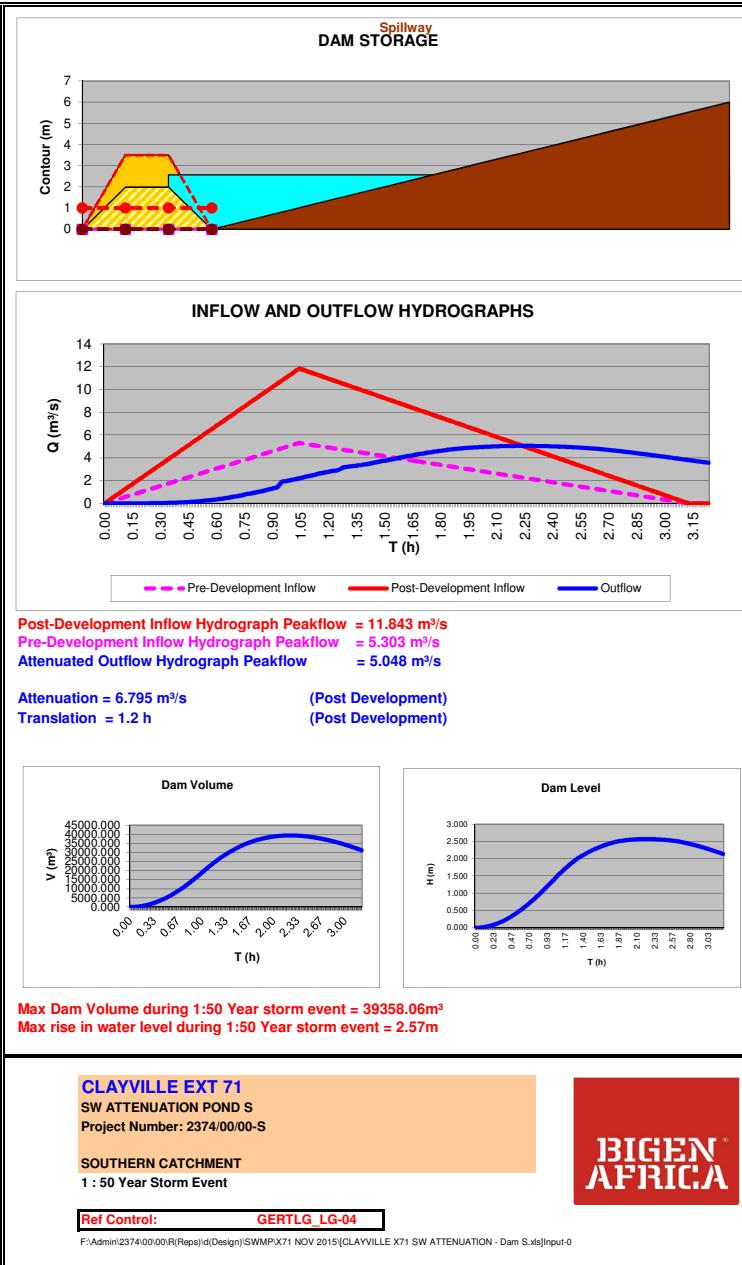
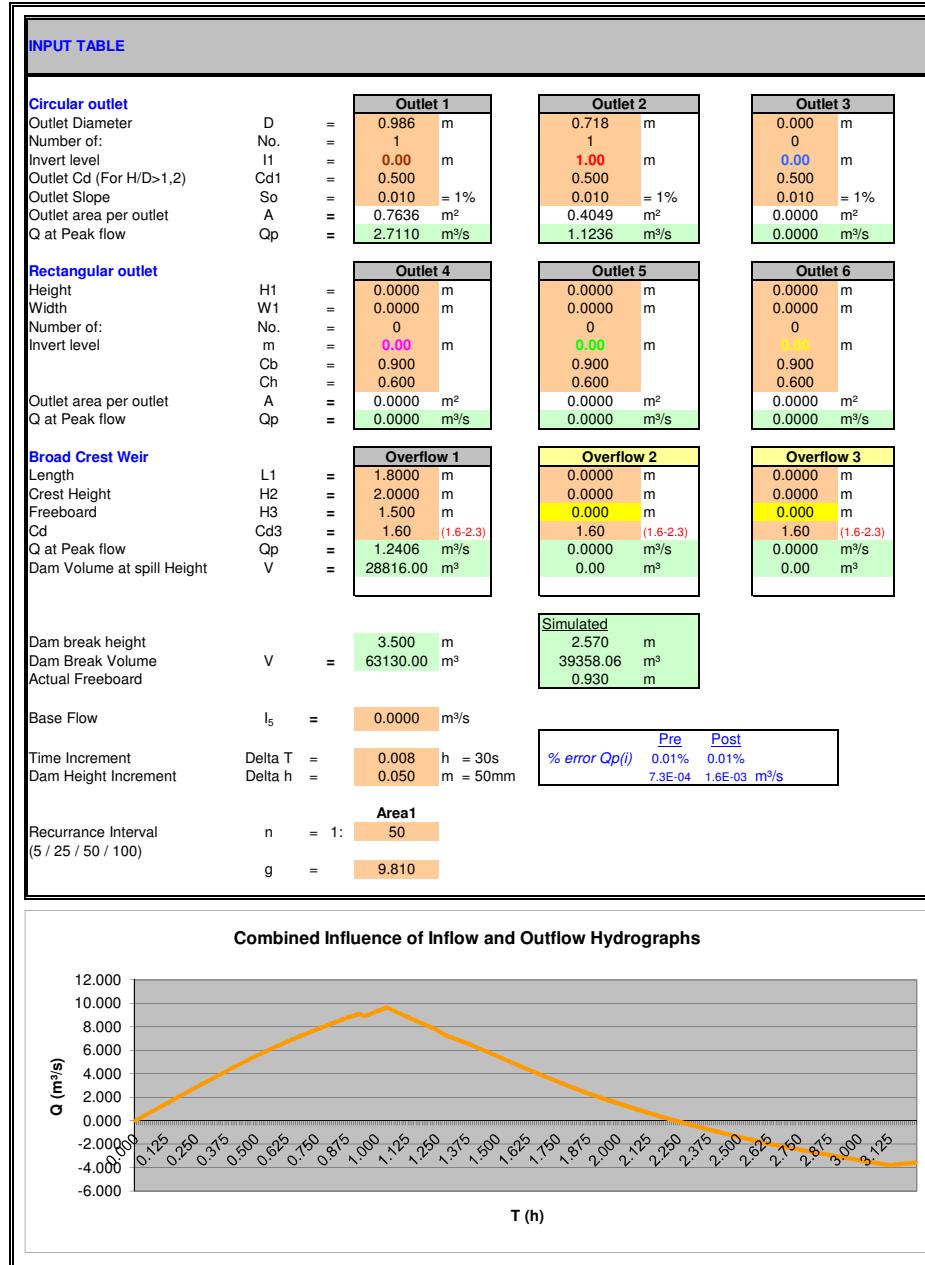
CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam S.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



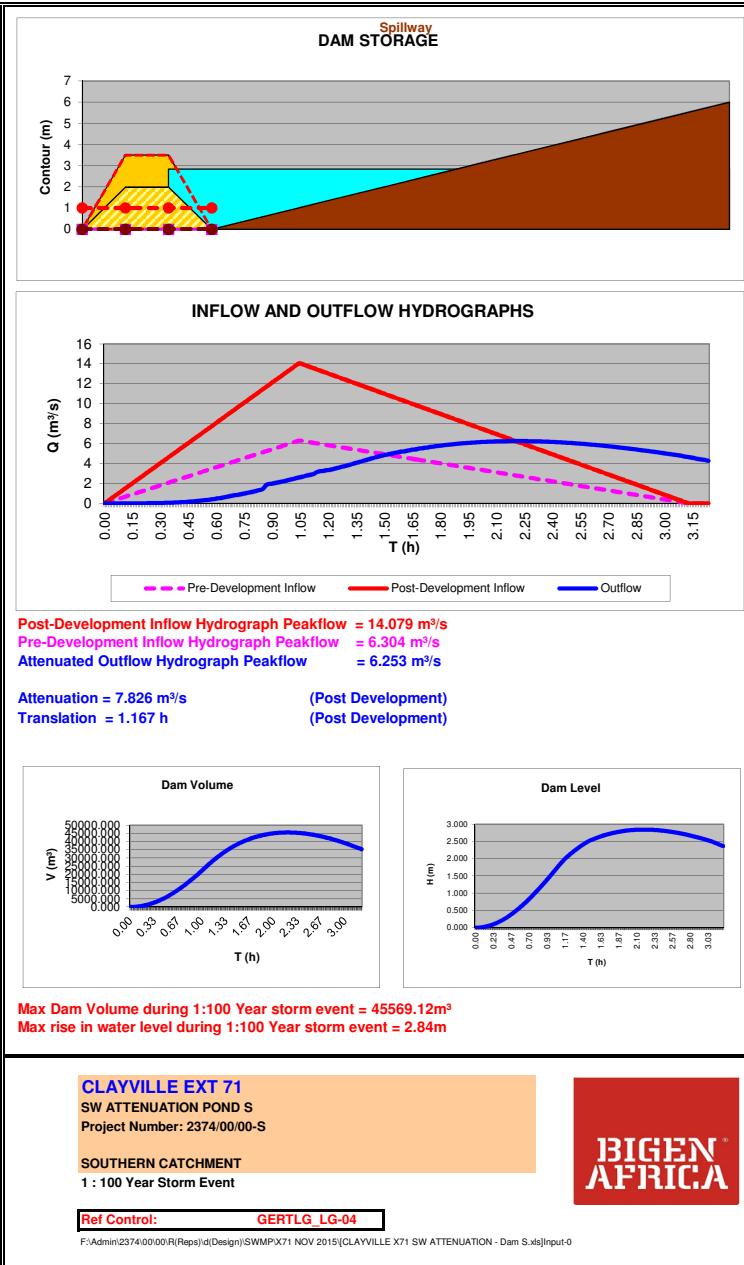
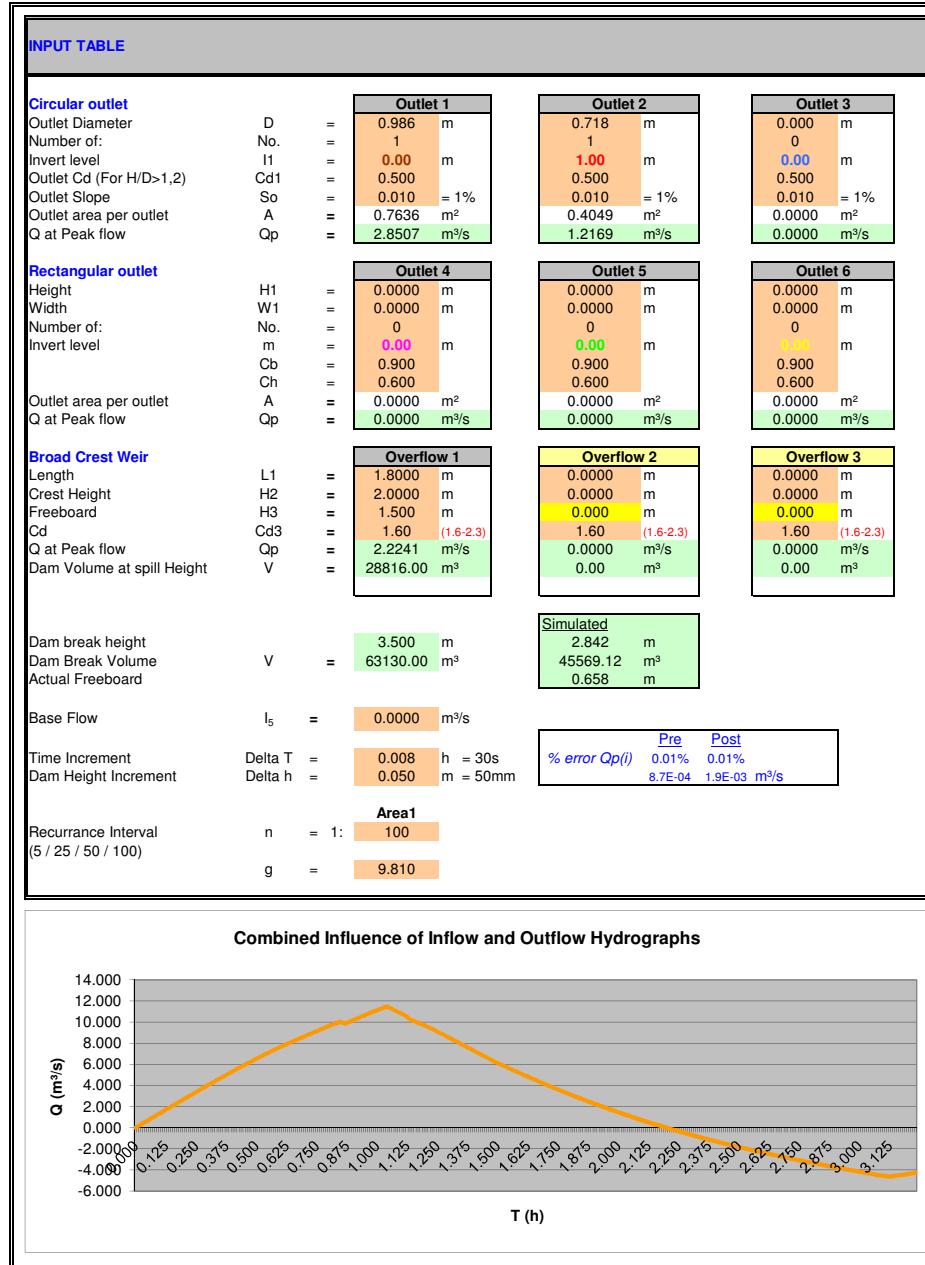
CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam S.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam S.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam S.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



**DAM BASIN DEFINITION****CLAYVILLE EXTs 71, 50 45N**

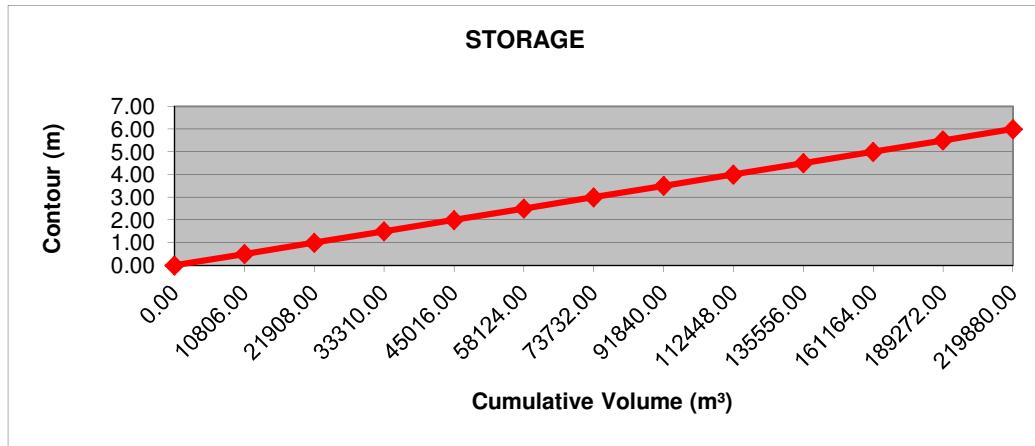
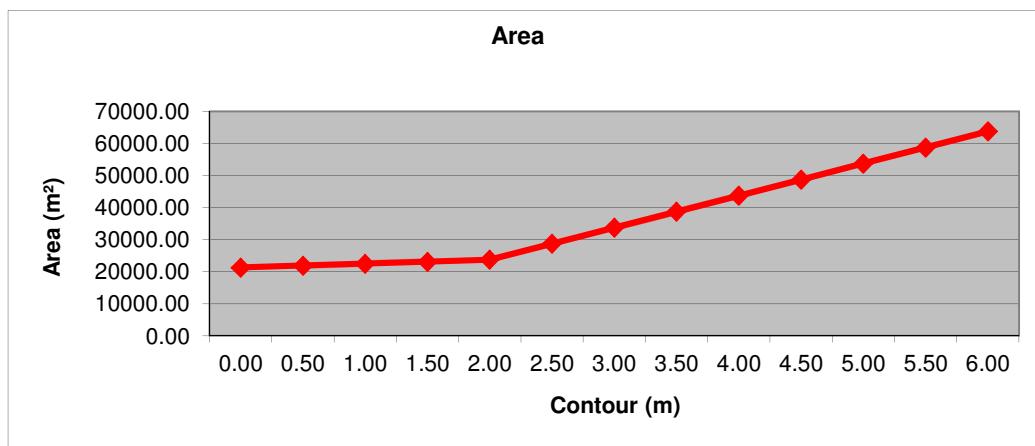
Project Number: 2374/00/00-E

Ref Control: GERTLG\_LG-04

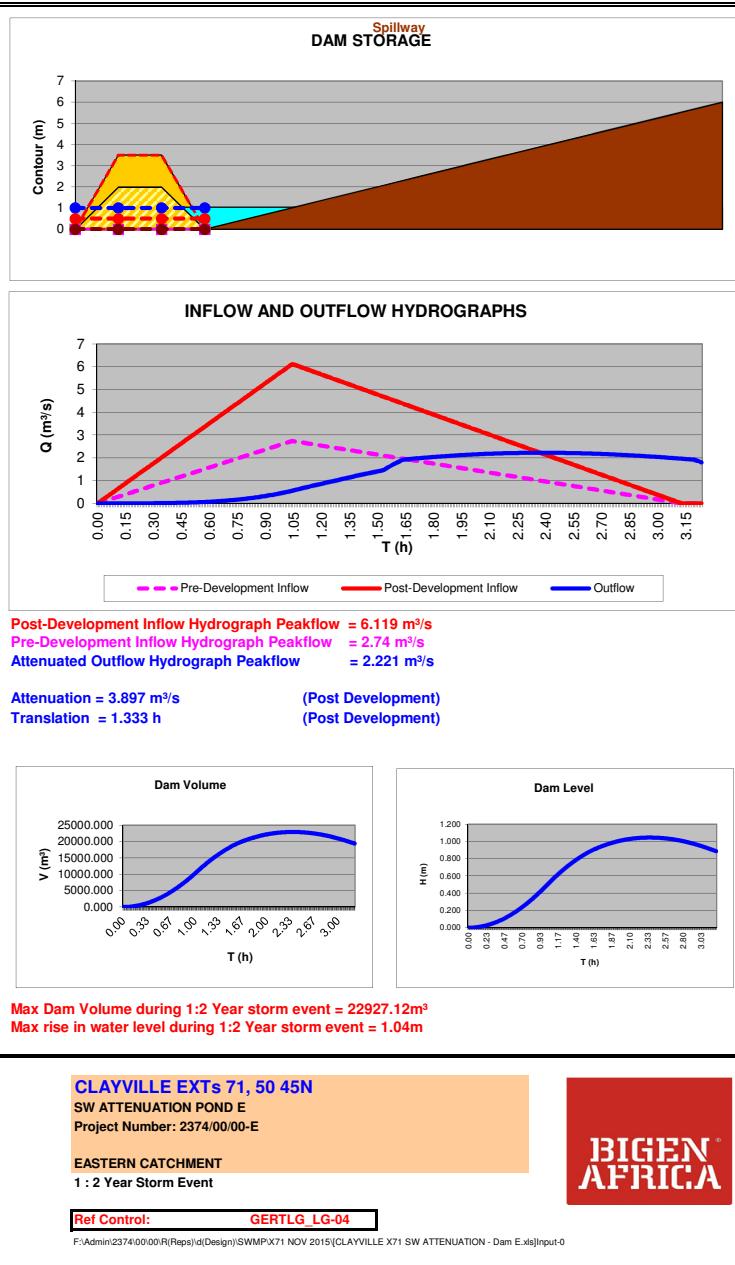
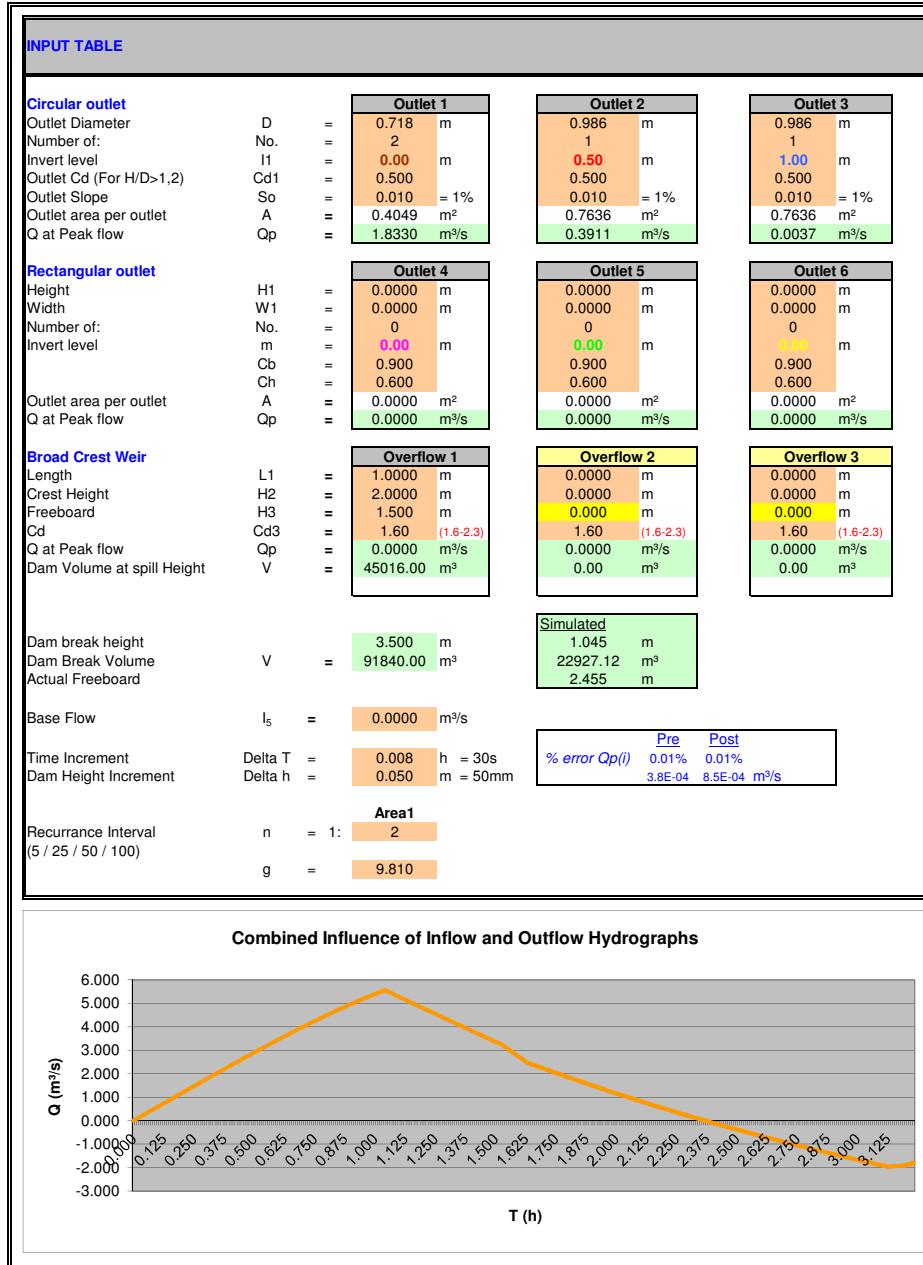

**BIGEN  
AFRICA**

H (m)	Contour (m)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cumulative Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
0.00	0.00	21316.00	0.00
0.50	0.50	21908.00	10806.00
1.00	1.00	22500.00	21908.00
1.50	1.50	23108.00	33310.00
2.00	2.00	23716.00	45016.00
2.50	2.50	28716.00	58124.00
3.00	3.00	33716.00	73732.00
3.50	3.50	38716.00	91840.00
4.00	4.00	43716.00	112448.00
4.50	4.50	48716.00	135556.00
5.00	5.00	53716.00	161164.00
5.50	5.50	58716.00	189272.00
6.00	6.00	63716.00	219880.00

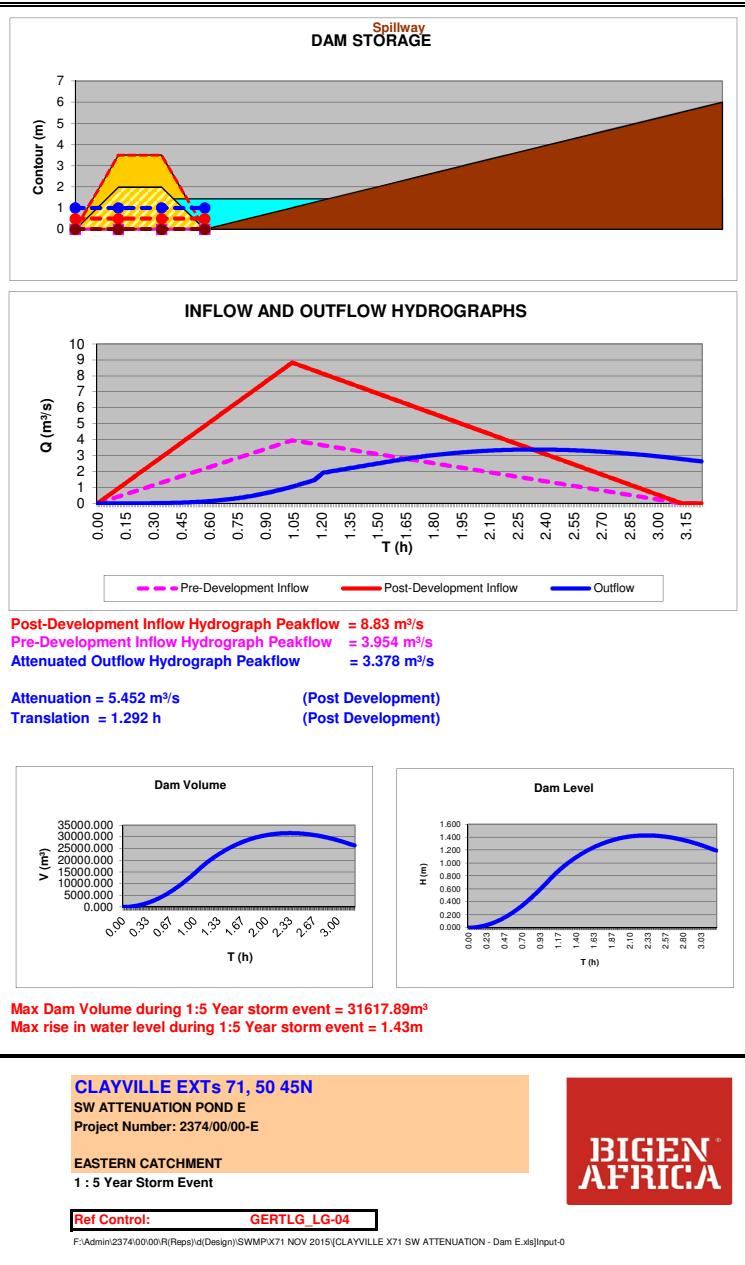
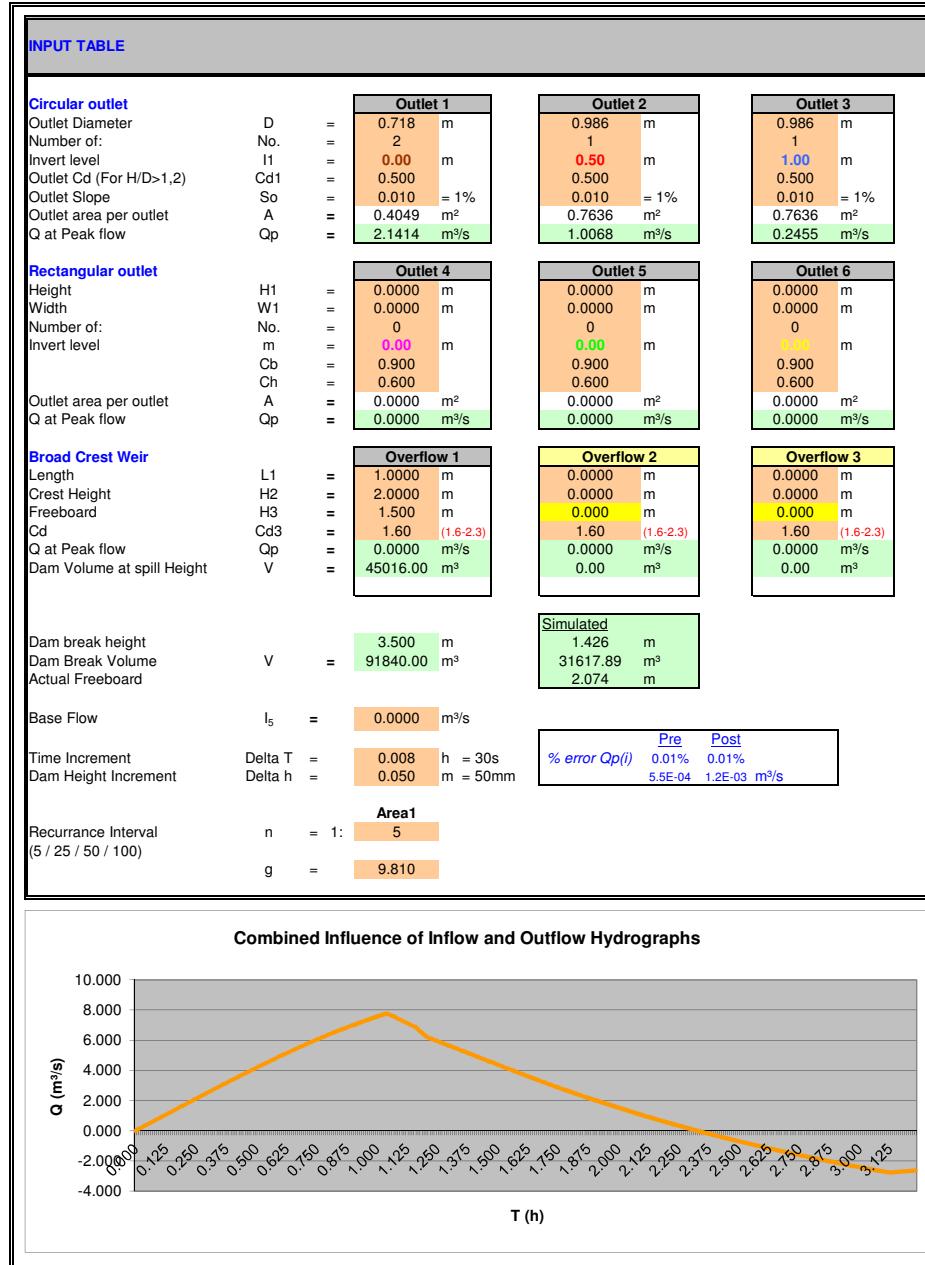
5000.00 Openspace Area Increment



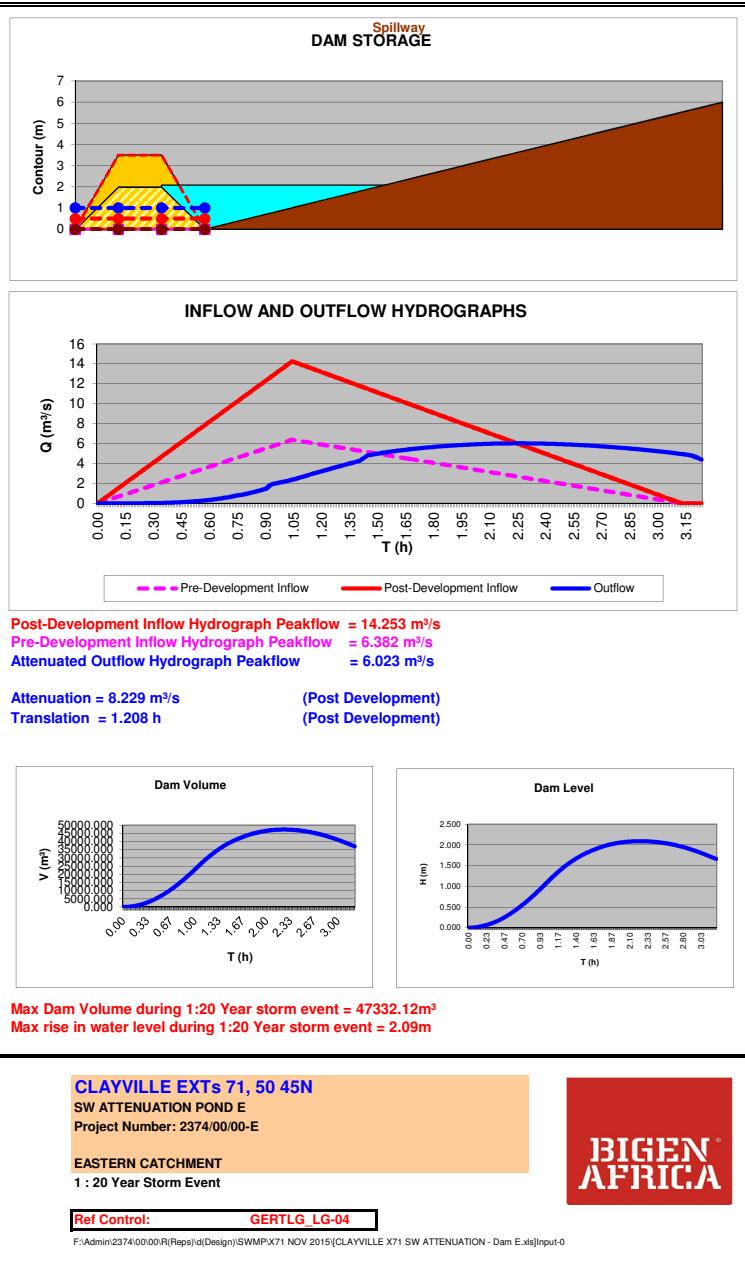
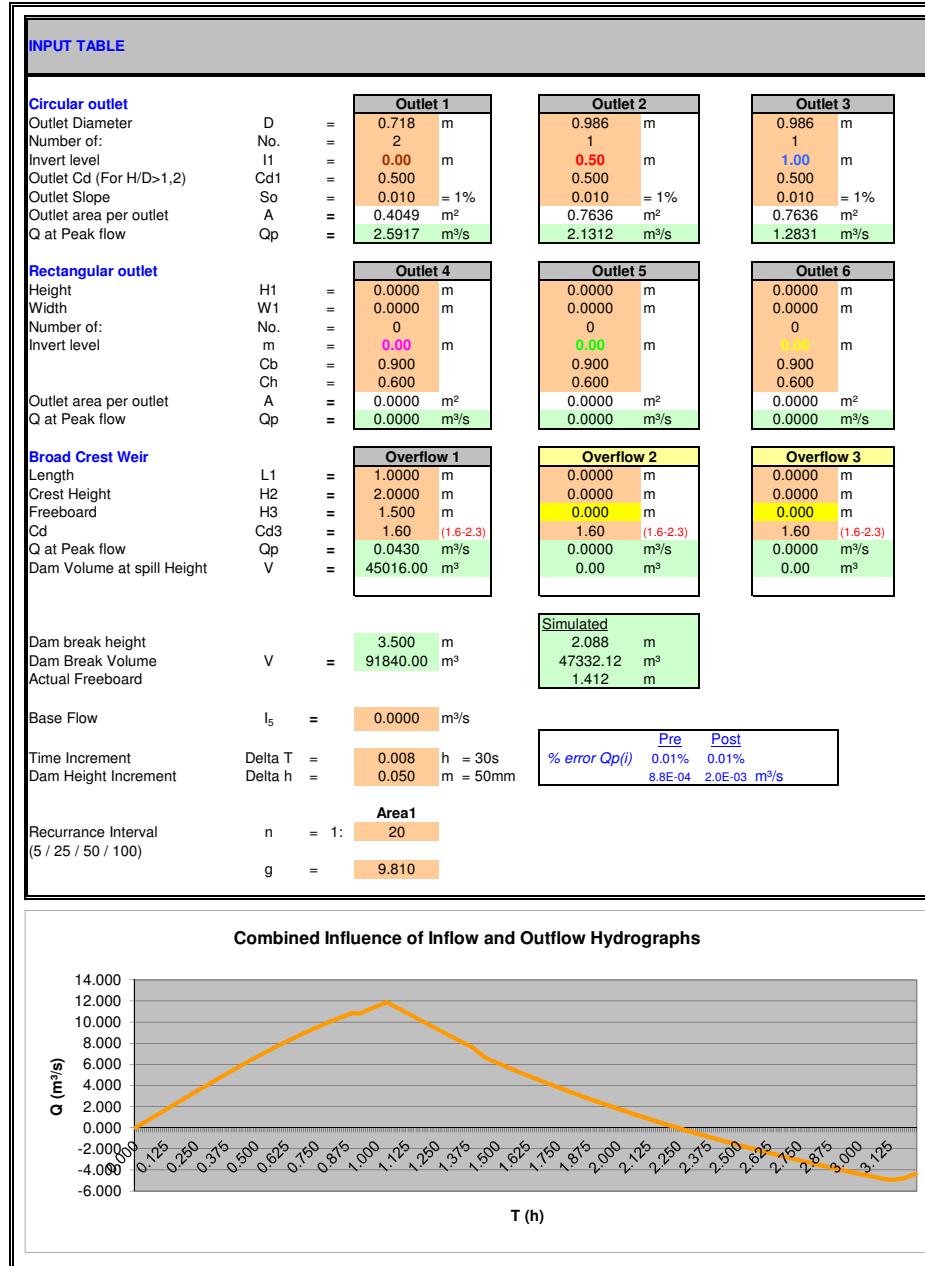
CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam E.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



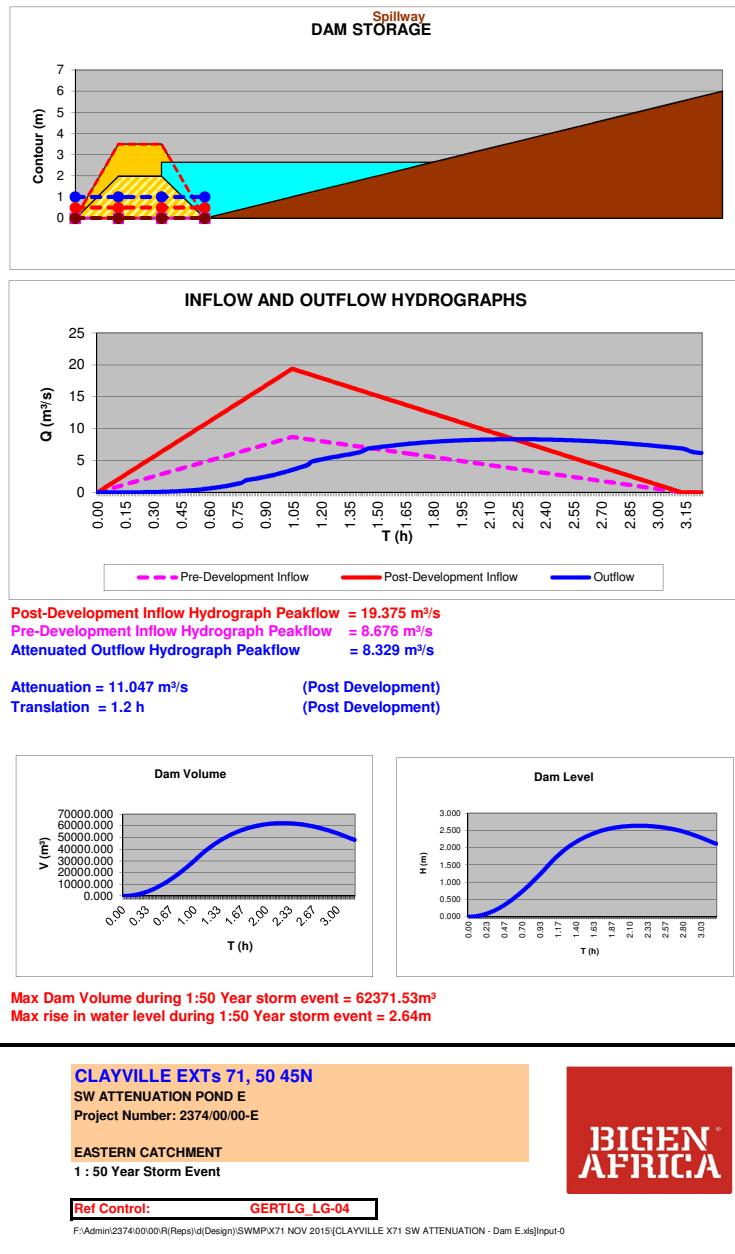
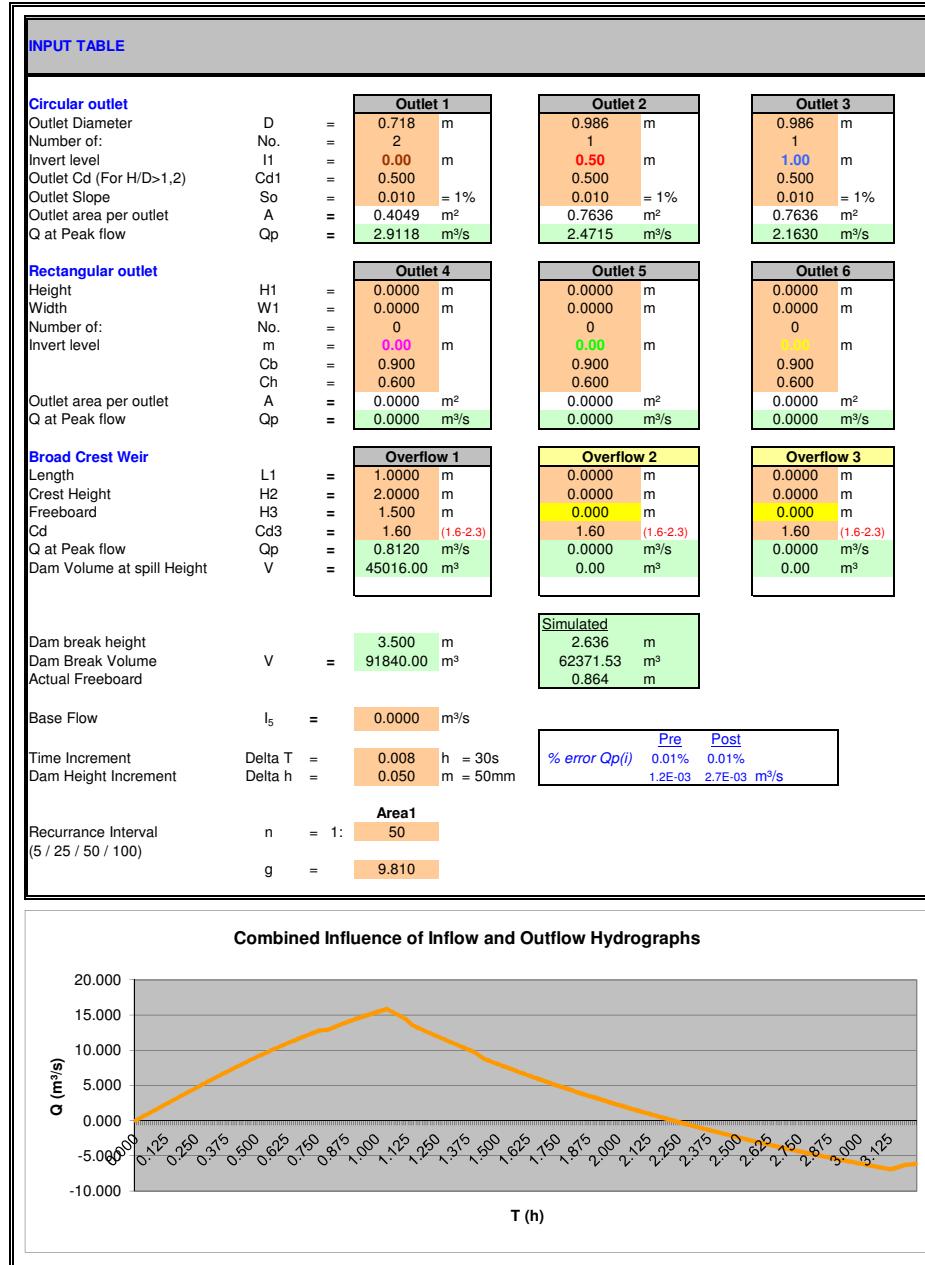
CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam E.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam E.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



# CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam E.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT



CLAYVILLE X71 SW ATTENUATION - Dam E.xls : 1 IN 100 EVENT

