

Truck Wash Facilities for Livestock Transhipping Hubs Basis of Design Report

ACIL Allen

July 11, 2024



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1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Demands for wash facilities including truck wash and disposal of waste across South Australia are expected to increase due to an emphasis on biosecurity obligations and environmental regulatory requirements for livestock transportation.

Livestock SA have contracted ACIL Allen to complete a business case to inform a potential future investment model for consideration for PIRSA. GHD have been contracted by ACIL Allen to complete a technical analysis of the truck wash facilities for input into the business case.

This document has been prepared by GHD on behalf of ACIL Allen to present the design and cost estimate for South Australian truck wash facilities.

1.2 Purpose of this report

The document presents the minimum functional requirements, technical parameters, and criteria to undertake the concept engineering of the South Australian truck wash facility designs.

1.3 Scope and limitations

This report: has been prepared by GHD for ACIL Allen and may only be used and relied on by ACIL Allen for the purpose agreed between GHD and ACIL Allen as set out in Section 1.2 of this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than ACIL Allen arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring after the date that the report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this report (refer Section 1.4 of this report). GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

Accessibility of documents

If this report is required to be accessible in any other format, this can be provided by GHD upon request and at an additional cost if necessary.

1.4 Assumptions

The assumptions on which this document is founded are listed below:

- The largest truck to use is a B-triple truck.
- The base design will suit a single trailer being washed at any one time.
- All sites will have an existing water supply and an existing power supply.

Other assumptions are listed throughout the document.

1.5 Table of abbreviations

Table 1.1 Table of

Table of abbreviations

Abbreviation/Acronym	Definition
SA	South Australia
AS	Australian Standards
NZS	New Zealand Standards
BoD	Basis of Design
PIRSA	Department of Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia
ТВС	To Be Confirmed
WHS	Work, Health & Safety
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
NHVR	National Heavy Vehicle Regulator
MLA	Meat & Livestock Australia
ALRTA	Australian Livestock & Rural Transporters Association
TNSW	Transport for NSW
DSA	Dome Shelter Australia
EAD	Emergency Animal Diseases

1.6 Engineering Guidelines and Standards

Table 1.2 Engineering Guidelines and Standards

Standard
Work Health and Safety Act 2011
Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984
Environmental Protection Act 1986
Health (Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974
AS/NZS 3500.2:2003 Plumbing and Drainage
Austroads guide to road design
AS/NZS 1170 Structural design actions
AS 3000 Electrical Installation
AS 3600 Concrete Structures 2009
AS1170.2:2021 Structural Design Actions
AS1926.1-2012 Version Pool Fencing

1.7 Reference documents

Table 1.3 Reference documents

Source	Description
ACIL Allen	SA livestock truck wash business case reference group papers 05/12/2023
National Heavy Vehicle Regulator (NHVR)	General mass and dimension limits
Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA)	Cattle weights hit all-time highs - Article 17/02/2022
Australian Livestock & Rural Transporters Association (ALRTA)	Livestock Transport Guide
Transport for NSW (TNSW)	Truck washes – Information guide
P&S-Evaluation	Pitt & Sherry – Smithton Truck Wash Facility – Truck Wash Evaluation R1 – 18/09/2023
P&S-Tech	Pitt & Sherry – Smithton Truck Wash Facility – Preliminary Business Case and Technical Review 21/02/2022
GHD-Desktop	Desktop research using publicly available data
AS1170.2:2021	Structural Design Actions
AS1926.1-2012 Version	Pool Fencing
SafeWork SA	Essentials for safe management of: Electrical work and equipment

2. Design Intent

2.1 General outline

This project involves the potential future investment model of livestock truck wash facilities in SA. The intent of the truck wash facilities is to improve livestock biosecurity and minimize environmental risks such as EAD outbreaks from effluent waste and disposal across transportation zones in SA. Facilities will vary in capacity and capability to meet the growing demands of the livestock industry in SA.

Truck wash facilities should be located near existing trade waste facilities as it eliminates the need to build a new trade waste facility as part of the design. Additionally, ACIL Allen should consider the risks and costs associated with building new and closing old facilities. The facility demands calculations have been made for the existing facilities only as the number and location of facilities in SA lies within ACIL Allen's business case. Truck wash drivers will wash the waste from a path with an elevated deck on either side of the truck.

Item	Description	Source
Biosecurity	Facility to contain and dispose of livestock truck effluent and waste under non- EAD operating conditions.	ACIL Allen
Livestock	Cattle, sheep, and goats (Note: No pigs).	ACIL Allen
Truck type / size	Up to a B-triple heavy vehicle (No greater than 25 m length and 2.5 m width, 4.6 m height for a single trailer). In a B-triple built to carry cattle or sheep (four decks of sheep, Two decks of cattle).	NHVR
Washing process	The basic design will be designed such that only one trailer will be washed down at a time before moving onto the next to reduce waiting times for other trucks.	GHD-Desktop
Days in service	365 days pa.	TNSW
Hours of operation	12 hours/day (assumed generally daytime operation).	TNSW
Cleaning method	Hand-held hose-down by truck operator with supplied hose reel.	TNSW
Accessibility	All weather conditions.	TNSW
Wash time	Assumed 90 minutes to wash truck based on discussion with livestock transporters	Livestock transport discussion
Demand	GHD will assume 90% utilization of the truck wash facility with the maximum number of trailers per day 11 trailers per wash bay.	GHD-Desktop

Table 2.1	General outline

2.2 Location

ACIL Allen is responsible for identifying the appropriate locations required for the truck wash facilities. GHD has assumed that the locations of the truck wash facilities will have a power supply and water supply.

Truck wash facilities will be strategically located in accordance with criteria in Table 2.2 below:

Item	Description	Source
Convenience	Close to major roads with high livestock transportation use.	TNSW
Land considerations	Avoid any impacts on construction and operational costs. Entry and exit points important consideration to reduce vehicle incidents.	TNSW
Environmental impacts	Must not be in environmentally sensitive areas. Must not be in location that could risk public health.	TNSW

Table 2.2 Location intent

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2.3 Facility trailer demand estimation

Table 2.3 shows the livestock infrastructure and wash facility locations as sources from ACIL Allen.

Table 2.3	Livestock infrastructure and wash facility	locations

Biosecurity Zone	Livesto 000)	ock('	Feedlots	Saleyards	Processors	Truck wash facilities			
	Cattl e	Sheep				Location	Owned by	Charge	Used for
Lower Southeast	_		Meningie	Mount Gambier Millicent		<u>Mount Gambier</u> (Saleyard) <u>Millicent</u> (Saleyard)	Council Council	\$0.78/min \$0.91/min	Livestock
Mid-Southeast	4,18 0	3,584	Tungali	Naracoorte Bordertown Keith	Naracoorte Bordertown	<u>Naracoorte</u> (Saleyard) <u>Bordertown</u> (Saleyard) <u>Keith</u> (Saleyard)	Council Council? Council?	\$1.00/min \$0.74/min \$0.74/min	Livestock + others Livestock
Upper Southeast			Tintnara	-					
Murray-Mallee	1,65 2	1,289	Burra Sedan Thornby	Murray Bridge Pinnaroo	Murray Bridge	<u>Murray Bridge</u> (Processor)	TFI	?	Livestock
Adelaide Fleurieu	927	847		Mount Compass Mount Pleasant Strathalbyn	Lobethal Strathalbyn	Mount Compass	Private	?	Livestock + others?
Kangaroo Island				-	-	-		-	
Barossa Lower North	764	553	Dublin Clare	Dublin	Two Wells	Dublin (Saleyard)	Livestock Markets	?	Livestock
Yorke - Mid North	329	268		Jamestown Crystal Brook		Jamestown	Private	\$0.82/min	Livestock
Northern Pastoral	1,35 9	1,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eyre Peninsula	1,80 5	1,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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The trailers per day estimations were based on the following data and assumptions:

- Decks on truck: Sheep 4, Cattle 2 (Source: ALRTA).
- Average mass: Sheep– 25.2 kg, Cattle 315.6 kg (Source: MLA, determines below sheep loaded area per head values).
- Loaded area per head: Sheep- 0.18 m^2/h , Cattle 0.90 m^2/h (Source: ALRTA, values interpolated).
- Total loading length: Sheep 18 m, Cattle 18.8 m, both have 2.4 m width (Source: NHVR).
- Pen area per truck: Sheep 172.8 m^2 , Cattle 90.24 m^2 .
- Head per truck: Sheep 960, Cattle– 100.
- Trailers per truck: Sheep 3, Cattle 2 (Source: ALRTA).
- Head per trailer: Sheep 320, Cattle 50.
- Jamestown 4,603,000 sheep pa and 235,000 cattle pa, Dublin 1,400,000 sheep pa and 185,000 cattle pa, four other truck wash facilities 896,000 sheep pa and 142,250 cattle pa.
- Jamestown 19,072 trailers pa, Dublin 8,065 trailers pa, four other truck wash facilities 5,637 trailers pa.
- Total trailers per day: Jamestown 52, Dublin 22, 4 others 15.
- Minimum number of bays: Jamestown 3, Dublin 1, 4 others 1.

GHD would recommend increasing the number of bays to the minimum bays to reduce any delays to truck wash drivers.

3. Basis of Design

The truck wash facilities are designed to operate in various locations. GHD have identified a basic design that meets the minimum requirements for a truck wash facility. A reuse of water design was also developed for truck wash facilities within an area that is located within in an area with minimal water supply options.

Further optional elements of a truck wash were identified and were included as an additional cost estimate option.

The following section outlines the basis of design GHD employed to develop the concept design and order of magnitude cost estimate for a truck wash facility.

3.1 Assumptions

The basic truck wash design facility is based on the following assumptions:

- The location will have connection to a power and water supply.
- The area will require basic site preparation i.e. clearing and grubbing of relatively vast bush areas.
- The largest truck to use the facility is a B triple, the basic design of the truck wash design allows for a single trailer to be washed at one time.

3.2 Scope

The scope of works for the basic truck wash design is as follows:

- Truck wash concrete pad
- Spray containment.
- Water supply tank and wash water system
- Truck cleaning access
- Effluent dump point
- Effluent waste and wastewater drainage
- Sump pit and effluent treatment/ disposal
- Effluent pond
- Amenities single toilet and shower facility

The scope of work for the reuse water truck wash design includes the scope for the basic truck wash design and the following:

- Water treatment plant for water reuse

Additional elements for the truck wash design include the following:

- Additional wash bay and subsequently increased wash bay capacity
- Slanted roof over the wash bay
- Extended concrete wash slab to suit the entire length of a B-triple.
- Additional Amenities (2 showers, 2 toilets)

3.3 Design Criteria

GHD used the design criteria outlined with 3.3 to create a concept design of the truck wash facility and subsequently the order of magnitude cost estimate.

Criteria	Description
Wash Bay	
Number of bays	Single Truck wash bay for a single trailer Effluent dump bay/point
Segregation between bays	The bays require segregation and a means of splash containment.
Safety / fencing	Safety fencing is required around the sum area. Not less than 1.2 m in accordance with AS1926.
Lighting	Work areas shall meet a minimum of 160 lux for low risk works. Lighting shall be erected on each side of the wash-down bay at a minimum height of 6.1 m.
Truck entry and parking bay dimensions	The trucks are required to enter and exit the bay without reversing. The orientation of the bay shall be such that the wastewater runs to the left-hand side of the truck. The wash facility shall be suited for a B-triple truck
Wash bay dimensions	The truck wash bay shall have the dimensions to suit a B-triple largest trailer with the following approximate dimensions: Width – 2.6 m Length – 15 m Height – 4.6 m The wash bay shall allow a minimum of 1 m clearance of any structures on either side of the truck.
Elevated Platform	An elevated platform on either side of the wash bay shall be designed to access the top of the truck for cleaning requirements. The platform shall have stairs at either end for access or shall be a minimum of 0.75 m in width.
Drainage	Drains must be installed in accordance with requirements of local government and Health Act 1911.
Wash Down System	
Operation time	1 hour to clean a single trailer
Wash down water rate	100 L/min using a 1 ¼ inch tap fitting
Water supply tank	The water supply tank will be connected to a water supply source and have 4 hours of storage capacity
Disinfection Chemicals	The wash down facility shall be capable of holding 3 chemical/disinfection types
Hoses	The hose layout shall allow the operator to clean the entire truck trailer. Including the inside of the truck.
Effluent/waste disposal	
Solids collection	Dive in sump
Wastewater characteristics	Fluid rate – 100 L/min Suspended Solids – 300 mg/L
Oil water separator capacity	100 l/min

Table 3.1 Design Criteria based on a single wash bay

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Oil Water requirement	The waste stream has a maximum hydrocarbon level of 30 ppm.
*Evaporation rate	3000 mm/year
*Average rainfall	250 mm / year
Effluent Pond Capacity Basic Design	2000 m ³ of storage per year (based on 90% truck wash utilization)
Water Reuse Treatment	t Plant
Treatment Plant	The treatment plant required to treat the wastewater to a standard that it can be reused within the truck wash facility
Waste composition characteristics	faecal matter BOD - less than 300 mg/l Suspended solids – 300 mg/L

*Note that the evaporation and rainfall estimates are an estimate only of the average across the whole state of South Australia.

4. Design

The following section outlines a high-level concept design of a truck wash that was used to develop an order of magnitude cost estimate. The design is based on the criteria outlined within Section Table 3.1.

Figure 4.1 shows an overview of the truck wash design. For the full drawings of the truck wash design see Appendix A.



Figure 4.1 Truck Wash Bay design

4.1 Basic Design

4.1.1 Wash Bay

4.1.1.1 Wash Pad

The wash pad was designed to suit a single trailer of a B triple as outlined within Table 3.1. The dimensions of the wash pad are as follows:

- Length: 16 m
- Width: 8.7 m
- Concrete Thickness: 350 mm

The wash pad will fall towards the drainage system and sump with a 2-3% gradient.

Concrete aprons either side of the wash bay will fall (2-3% gradient) towards the wash bay slab. The apron will be the same width as the wash bay and 4 m in length.

4.1.1.2 Effluent dump point

A dump point will be located next to the wash bay and allow operators to dump effluent tanks without requiring use of the wash bay.

The effluent dump slab will be sloped (2-3% gradient) such that all the effluent waste will drain into the collection point drain. The drain point will contain a grated cover.

The effluent dump pad is designed as the following dimensions:

- Length: 10 m
- Width: 8.7 m
- Concrete thickness: 350 mm

4.1.1.3 Drainage

The drain from the effluent dump point will drain underneath the wash bay slab and into the sump.

The wash bay slab will fall towards the drain that runs from the effluent dump point to the sump. The drain runs the entire length of the wash bay and will be 300 mm in width. The drain will contain a grating cover.

4.1.1.4 Spray containment walls.

On both sides of the wash bay a 5 m high x 16 m long walls will be constructed to contain water spray. These walls will be made of colorbond type fencing.

4.1.1.5 Elevated Platform

Along the spray containment walls, elevated platforms will be erected to allow access to the top of the truck for washing requirements. The platform will be 3.5 m in height. The platforms will contain handrails on both sides and will be 750 mm wide. Stairs at both ends of the platforms will allow access to the platforms.

4.1.2 Wash System

4.1.2.1 Payment Kiosk

A payment kiosk shall be located at the entrance to the truck wash facility. The payment kiosk will allow operators to select and pay for the 'wash type.'

The wash type will include three optional disinfection/detergent fluids to be dosed to the water supply to meet the washing requirements.

4.1.2.2 Water Supply

It is assumed that the truck wash bays will have a connection to a potable water supply.

A poly water storage tank shall be the source for the vehicle wash and will be capable of holding 4 hours of a water supply. (30,000L).

A 30,000 L round poly water storage tank shall be the source for the vehicle wash. The tank shall receive water from the existing water supply.

The wash down water will be at 100L/min using a 1 ¼ inch tap fitting.

Where the site contains a recycling water treatment facility, the water storage tank will be supplied with recycled water from the system and will be topped up with a local water supply when required.

4.1.2.3 Handheld hose

There will be 8 hoses per bay for washing the trucks, 1 at each corner of the wash bay on the ground level and upper platform level. The flow rate from the hose shall be 2 l/s and a pump based on a tap fitting of 1 ¼ inch. It is assumed that only one hose will be used at any time within the wash bay.

The hoses will be 40 m in length to ensure full reach around each side of the truck.

No hoses will be located at the dump point area to stop operators from washing the truck out at the dump slab.

4.1.2.4 Disinfection/detergent supply

A total of 3 disinfection/detergent fluids have been allowed. The fluids will be stored in 1000 L IBC containers. Two containers for each fluid have been allowed.

The hoses shall have a disinfection/detergent supply that when required will be pumped to mix in with the water. The detergent/disinfected fluid shall have a flow rate of 0.2 L/s.

4.1.2.5 Pumps

Pumps shall be provided for transferring water to and from the water tank.

The pump for the water tank to the handheld hose should supply water on demand. The flow rate of this pump shall be no less than 2 l/s.

Dosing pumps (1 for each fluid) shall be provided to pump the disinfection/detergent fluids into the handheld hose water stream. The flow rate for these pumps shall be no less than 0.2 L/s. The pumps will connect to the IBC container for each fluid.

4.1.3 Effluent Treatment

4.1.3.1 Sump

All the effluent waste and wastewater will drain into the sump.

The sump pit will have the following dimensions:

- Length: 6.25 m
- Width: 6.1 m
- Depth: 2.5 m

The sump will contain an over and under weir to collect solids and oils from the waste respectively as shown within Figure 4.2. The over weir will be 1.8 m high, and solids will collect at the bottom to be removed. The under weir shall sit 0.5 m above the sump floor to allow clean water to drain into the clean water chamber of the sump. Oil will sit on top of the water.

The sump will be a drive-in sump to collect solids trapped from the over weir. The sump is 6.1 m wide to allow a frontend loader to drive down and collect the solids.



Figure 4.2 Sump layout showing the under and over weir

The sump area will have a 1.5 m fencing for safety around the perimeter not including the entrance to allow access for the front-end loader.

4.1.3.2 Sump pump

A sump pump will then pump the remaining wastewater to an effluent pond for disposal. The sump pump will have a capacity of pumping at 100 L/min to the effluent pond via a pipeline. The length of the pipeline will be dependent on the location of the effluent pond from the wash bay facility. The pipe will be a HDPE 90 SDR 17.

4.1.3.3 Effluent pond

The effluent pond will have a surface area of 750 m² and a maximum depth of 3 m. It is noted that this is the maximum effluent pond required based on a 90% truck wash utilization and a 12-hour operation. The size of the effluent pond can be decreased for truck washes that are not being used as frequently.

In high rain events a tanker will be required to collect the wastewater and dispose of it accordingly.

4.1.3.4 Solids disposal

Sludges and solids will be disposed of from the drive-in sump area via a front-end loader. The solids will be disposed of in deep pits or stockpiled for later disposal at earth fill refuse tips.

4.2 Treatment System for water reuse

A water reuse system is an option to add within an area of high droughts.

The truck wash design for the treatment system will include all the same design as outlined within the Basic design Section 4.1. However, the effluent pond storage area can be significantly decreased.

4.2.1 Recycle Treatment System

A higher level of treatment is required to reuse the water for the truck wash process than for irrigation purposes due to the possible contact with humans.

After the effluent waste has gone through the pre-treatment requirements as outlined within Section 4.1.3**Error! Reference source not found.** the waste will need to be further treated to be reused for the truck wash. Further treatment shall include:

- Inlet screen (100m³/day) for collection of solids
- Oil water separator.
- Ultra filtration followed by a UV and hypo dosing recirculation tank to meet the recycled water guidelines.

The water would be treated constantly over a 24 hr period.

Some of the water will need to be disposed of either to the effluent pond or to sewerage if available due to the accumulation of salts.

4.3 Addition of Bay

The addition of a bay to the wash facility will include additional elements outlined within Section 4.1.1. The bay requires additional hoses outlined within doubling the capacity of the water wash down system, the sump and effluent treatment system as well as the effluent pond and or recycle treatment system.

4.4 Optional Extras

In addition to the design outlined within section 4.1 the wash bay may have the following optional additional elements.

4.4.1 Wash Bay Roof

A roof will cover the wash bay and the sump to eliminate the rainwater entering the wastewater. The roof will also provide protection from the elements for the operators. The roof will be slanted to minimize pooling of rainwater. The roof will be held up via steel columns and will be a colorbond type roofing with steel bracing.

4.4.2 Extension of truck wash

GHD have designed an option to extend the wash bay such that entire B-triple truck can be washed without the need for the operator to move the truck forward to wash each trailer individually.

The wash bay slab will have the following dimensions:

- Length:
- Width:
- Concrete thickness:

Concrete aprons either side of the wash bay will fall (2-3% gradient) towards the wash bay slab. The apron will be the same width as the wash bay and 4 m in length.

4.4.3 Additional Amenities

The base design includes a single shower and toilet facility. GHD have added an additional cost for an extra shower and toilet within the amenities.

5. Cost estimate

5.1 CAPEX Estimate

An order of magnitude CAPEX cost estimates was developed and was based on the scope outlined within Section 4.1. Table 5.1. outlines the cost estimates for the basic wash bay design and the reuse of water design.

	Number of wash bays	Total Cost (\$AUD)
Basic Design (Waste to effluent Pond)	1	900,000
	2	1,650,000
	3	2,350,000
Reuse of Water Design – Water	1	1,300,000
treatment system for water reuse	2	2,200,000
	3	3,000,000

Table 5.1 Wash Bay cost estimates

Optional extra elements within the wash bay are outlined within Table 5.2. This is an additional cost to basic design or reuse water design cost outlined within Table 5.1.

Table 5.2Optional Extras

	Total Cost (\$AUD)
Addition of 2 showers to existing amenities	20,000
Roof (per bay)	75,000
Extension of truck wash (per bay)	270,000

A basic amenities (2 toilets) is included within the cost estimates of Table 5.1. If amenities are not required at a truck wash facility the costs outlined within Table 5.1 can be reduced by \$50,000 AUD as outlined within Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Amenities (note that amenities are included within the basic wash bay of table 4.1.

	Total Cost (\$AUD)
Amenities (Two toilet stalls)	50,000

Appendices

Appendix A Drawings

12570301-1894-S-0002 - Single trailer wash bay 12570301-1894-S-0004 – Multiple trailer wash bay



Plot Date: 20/06/2024 9:16:15 AM

Drawing BIOSECURITY TRUCK WASH **VEHICLE EQUIPMENT TRUCK WASH BAY BUILDING LAYOUT**

12570301-1894-S-00

Size A1

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LIVESTOCK TRANSHIPPING HUBS PROJECT PLAN FOR CONTRA

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Project No. 12570301

Status ISSUED FOR STUDY

Drawing BIOSECURITY TRUCK WASH **VEHICLE EQUIPMENT TRUCK WASH BAY PICTORIAL VIEW**

Size A1

Rev A 12570301-1894-S-00

PICTORIAL VIEW

- PACKAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM

- 1000-LITRE IBC CONTAINER

– PAYMENT KIOSK

– Ø4m x 2.5m TANK

- AMENITIES BUILDING

EFFLUENT POND



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