

Fingerboards Project IAC

James Weidmann – Flooding

James Weidmann– Professional Background

- BE (Double Major Environmental) (2012)
- Graduate Diploma Environmental Management (2015)
- Senior Engineer at Water Technology (QLD)

James Weidmann– Experience

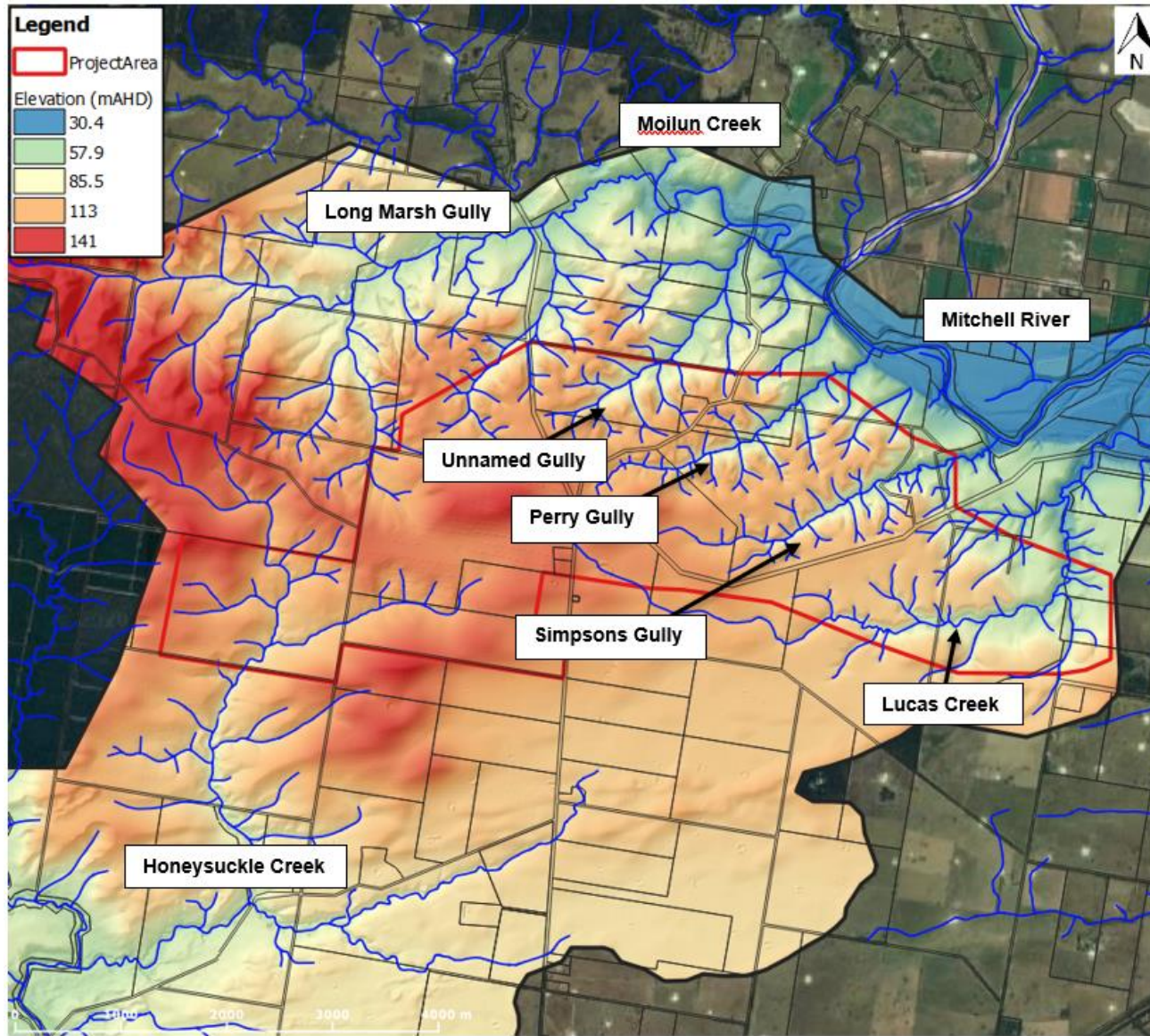
- 2018 – Current Senior Engineer, Water Technology, Brisbane, QLD
- 2017 – 2018 Hydraulics and Flooding Engineer, Department of Transport and Main Roads (Secondment from Cardno), Brisbane, QLD
- 2016 – 2016 Environmental Engineer, MACH Energy (Secondment from Cardno), Brisbane, QLD
- 2014 – 2018 Water Engineer, Cardno, Brisbane, QLD
- 2011 – 2012 Undergraduate Engineer, Pacifica Environment Ltd, Brisbane QLD

James Weidmann – Experience

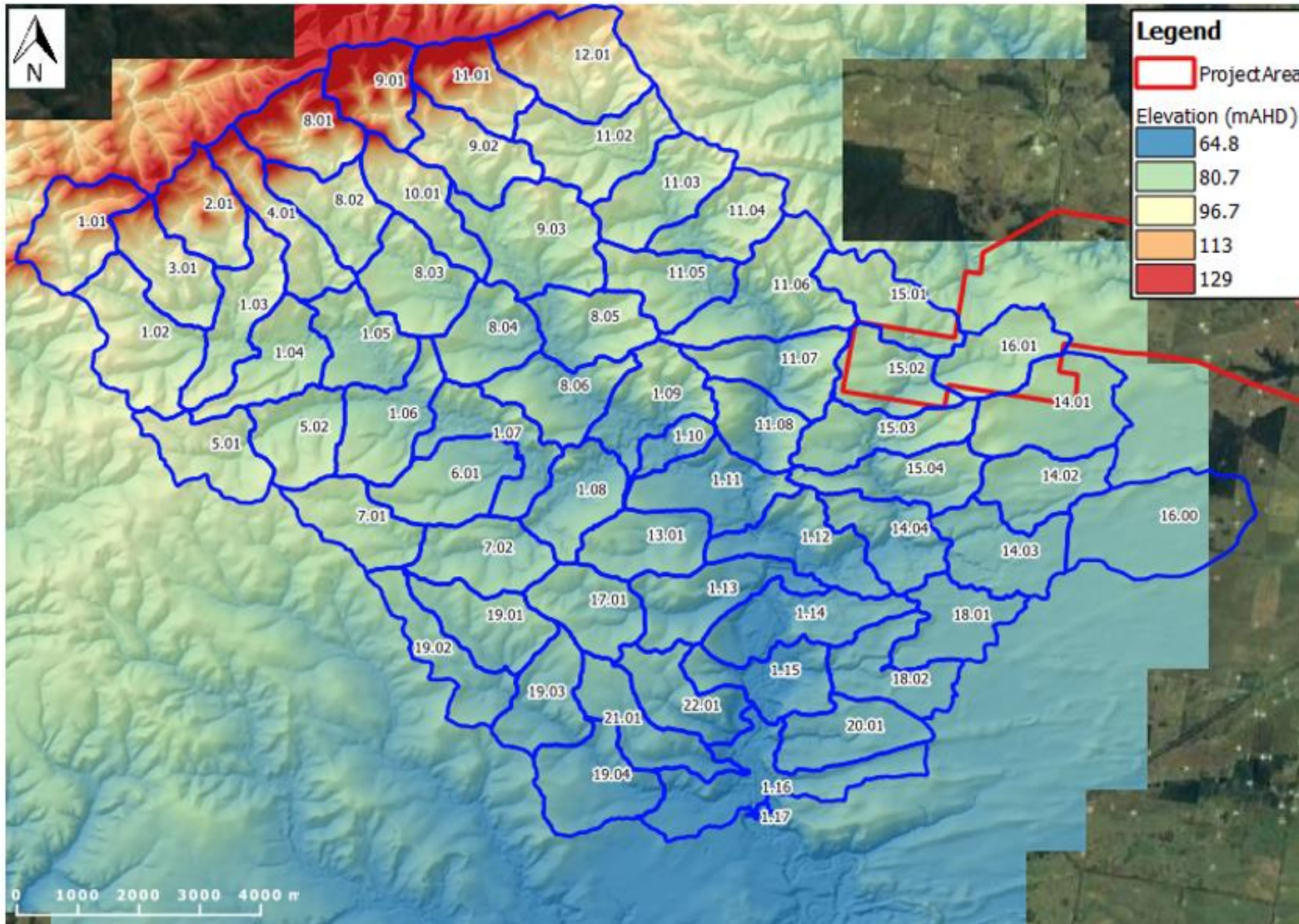
- 8 years experience in engineering consultancy.
- Water engineering, air quality, contaminated land and environmental management.
- At Water Technology, I specialise in flooding and drainage studies, hydrologic and hydraulic modelling, stormwater quantity and quality management, impact assessments, floodplain management and flood mitigation strategies.
- Recent major projects:
 - Mary River Flood Study
 - Somerset Flood Study

Work done on Fingerboards Project

- Undertook a detailed review of all the previous work done for the project in respect to flooding and hydrology.
- Undertook additional and revised detailed hydraulic analyses to assess flooding impacts, address outstanding matters and respond to submissions.
- Prepared the Expert Witness Statement for flooding and the Supplementary Statement addressing the centrifuges.

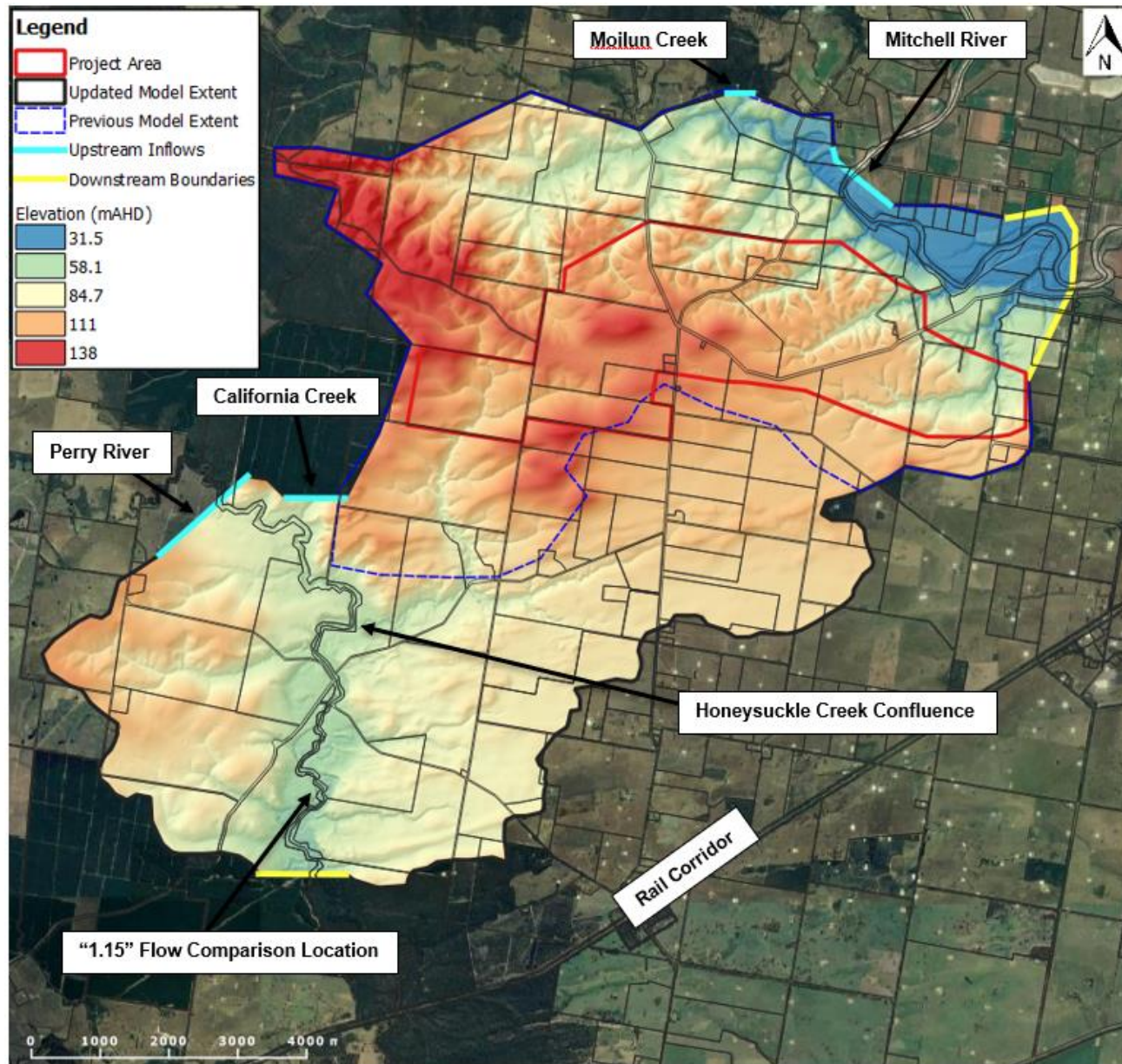


Project Area Waterways



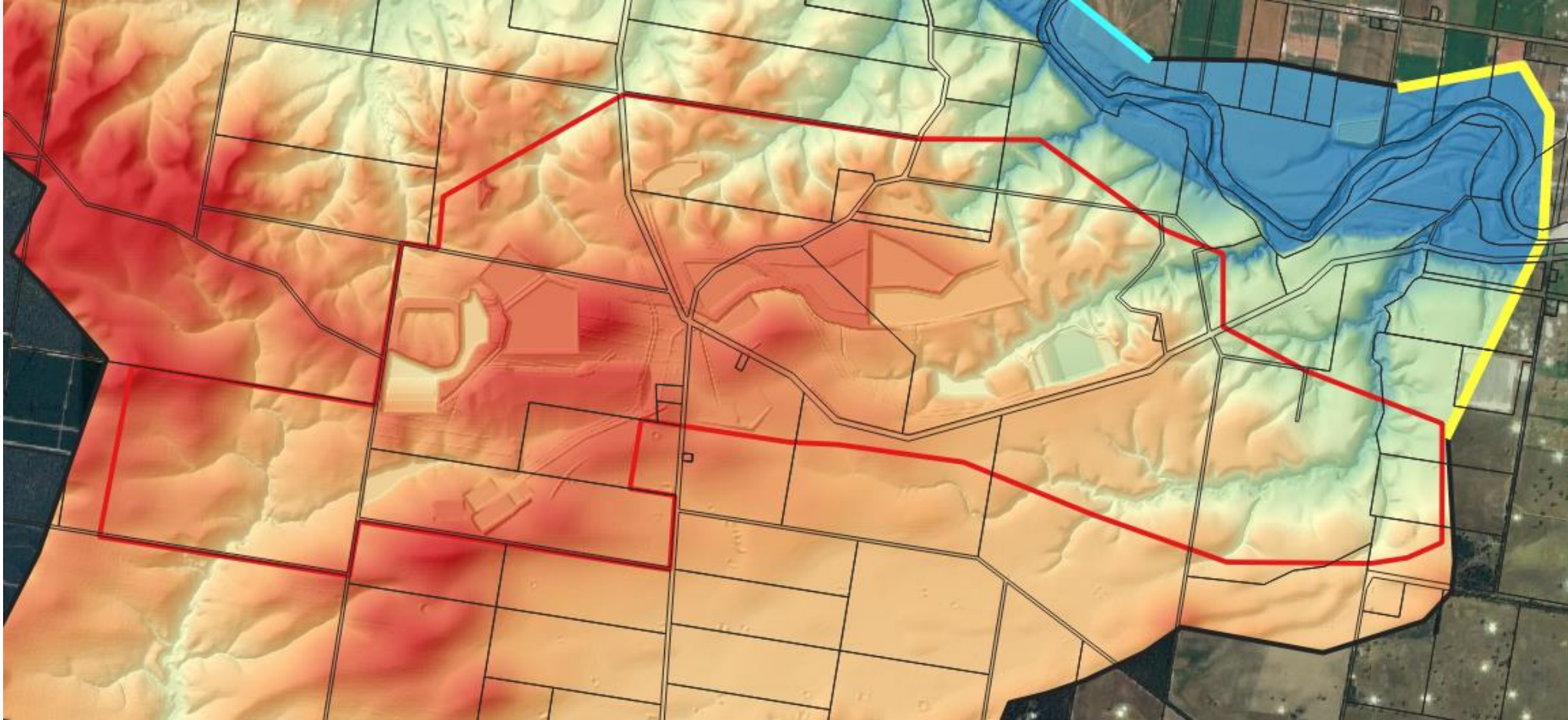
Upper Perry Hydrology Model Layout

- Direct Rainfall Model with regional hydrological inflows
- 5m Grid
- 1m Sub-Grid-Sampling
- Latest Version of TUFLOW
- Includes updated LiDAR (2018-2019)
- Model extended to include Perry River

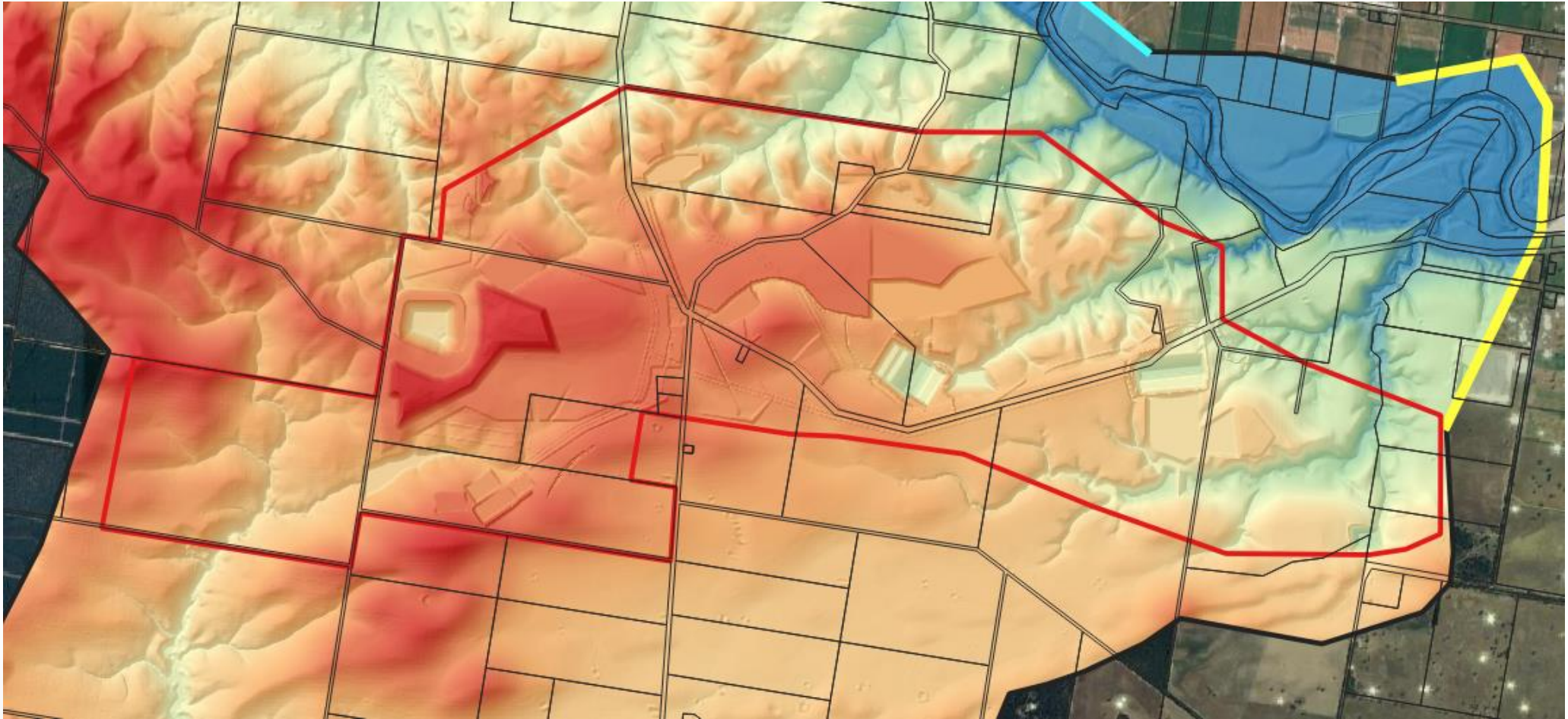


TUFLOW Model Layout – Existing Case

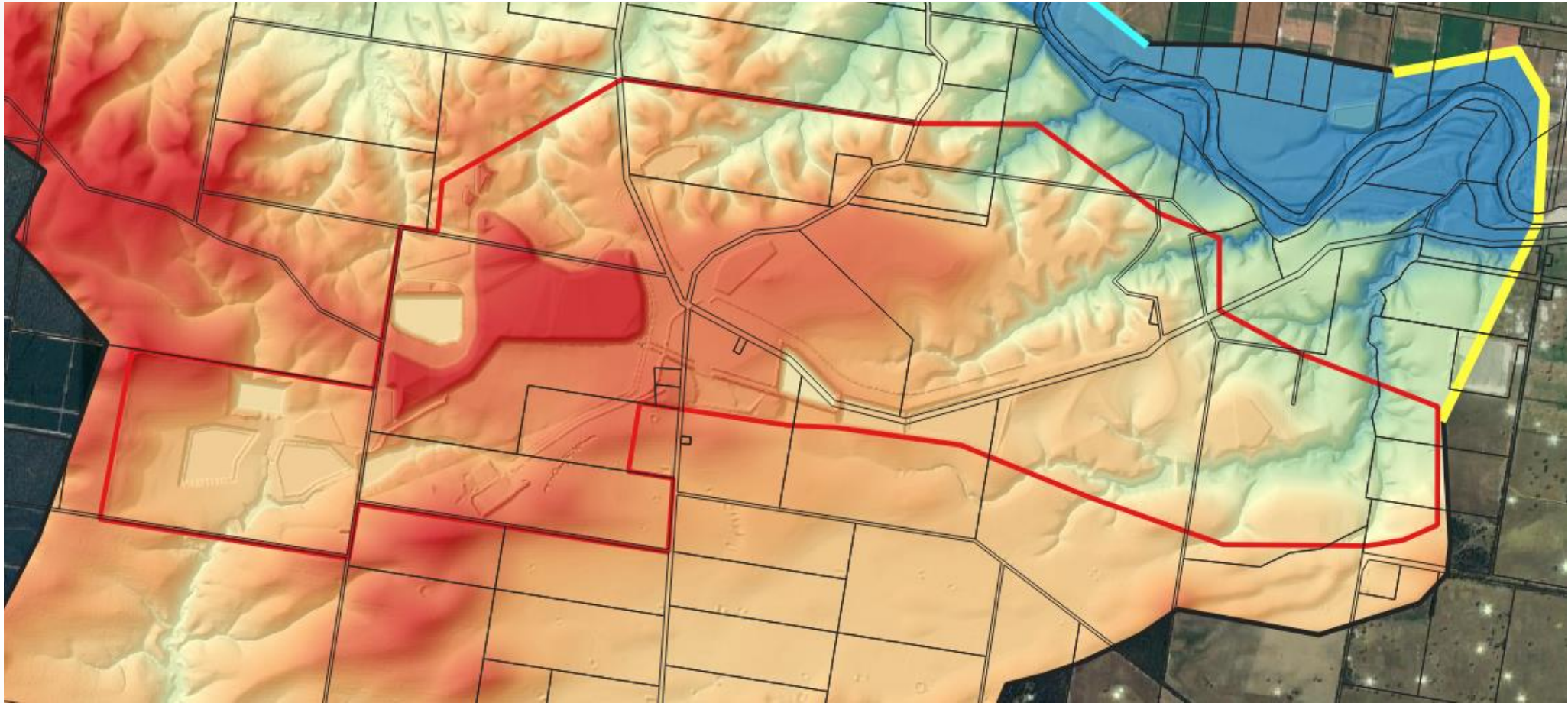
Image sourced from Water Technology April 2020 'Fingerboards Mineral Sands Surface Water Assessment – Site Study' report



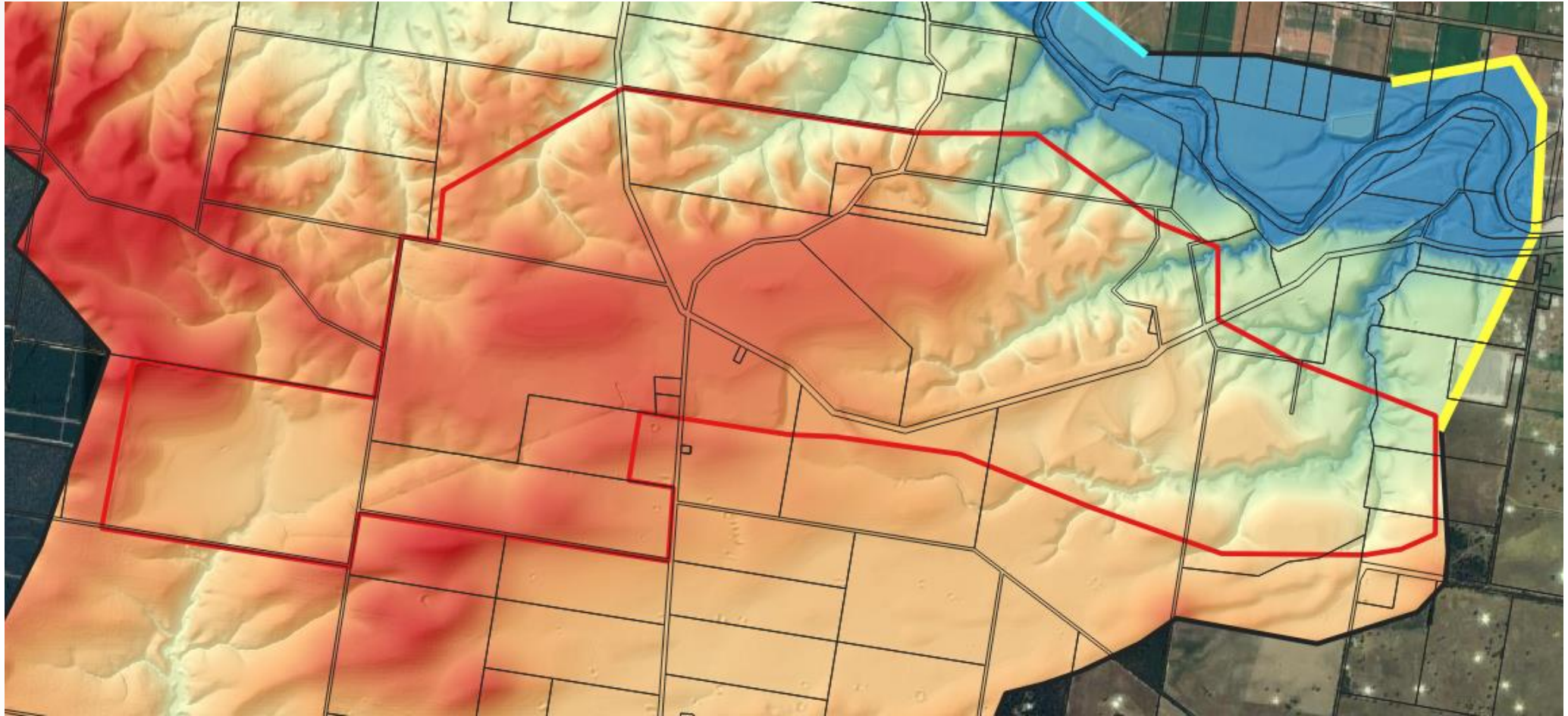
TUFLOW Model Layout – Year 5



TUFLOW Model Layout – Year 8



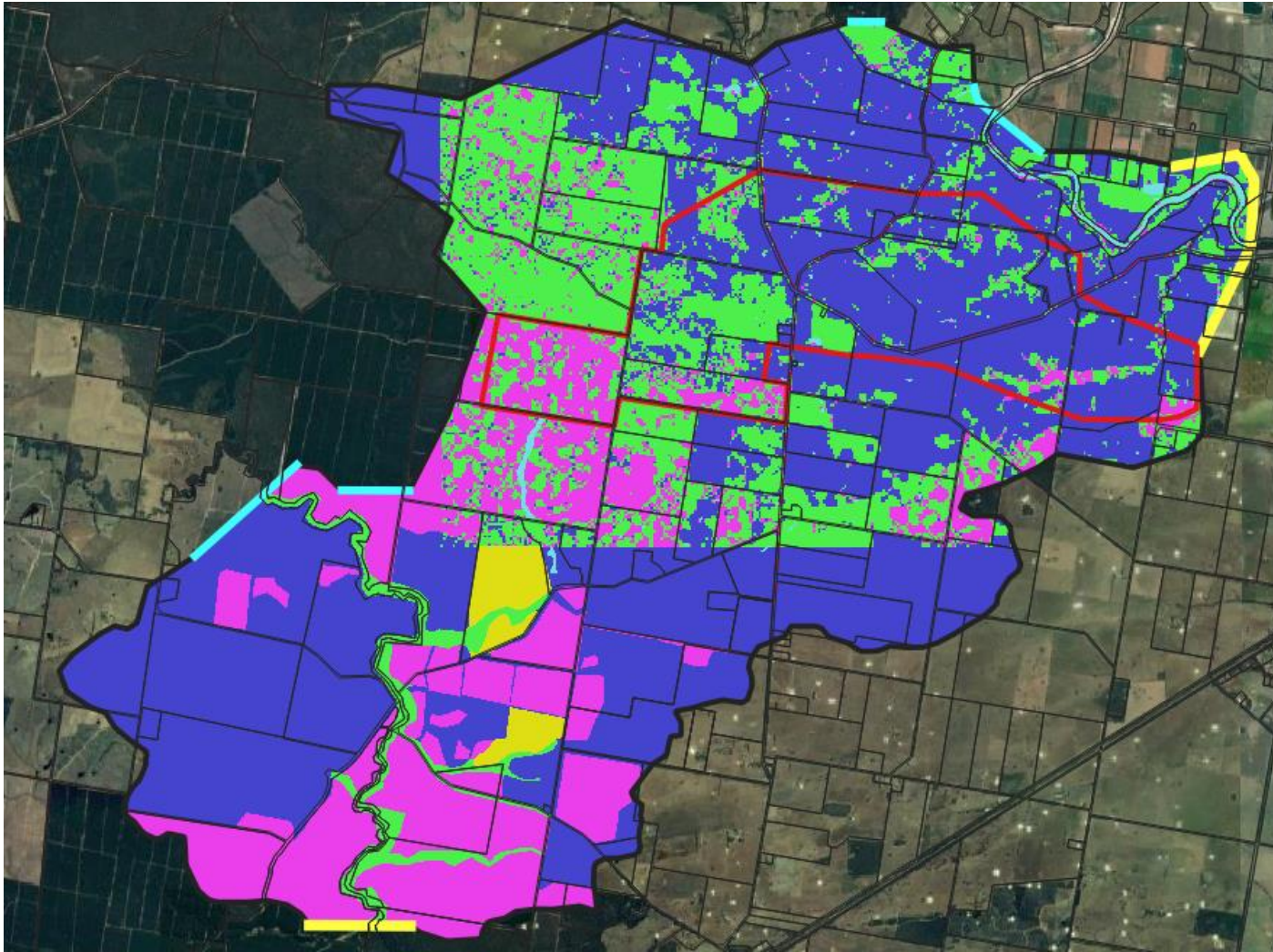
TUFLOW Model Layout – Year 15



TUFLOW Model Layout – Rehabilitation

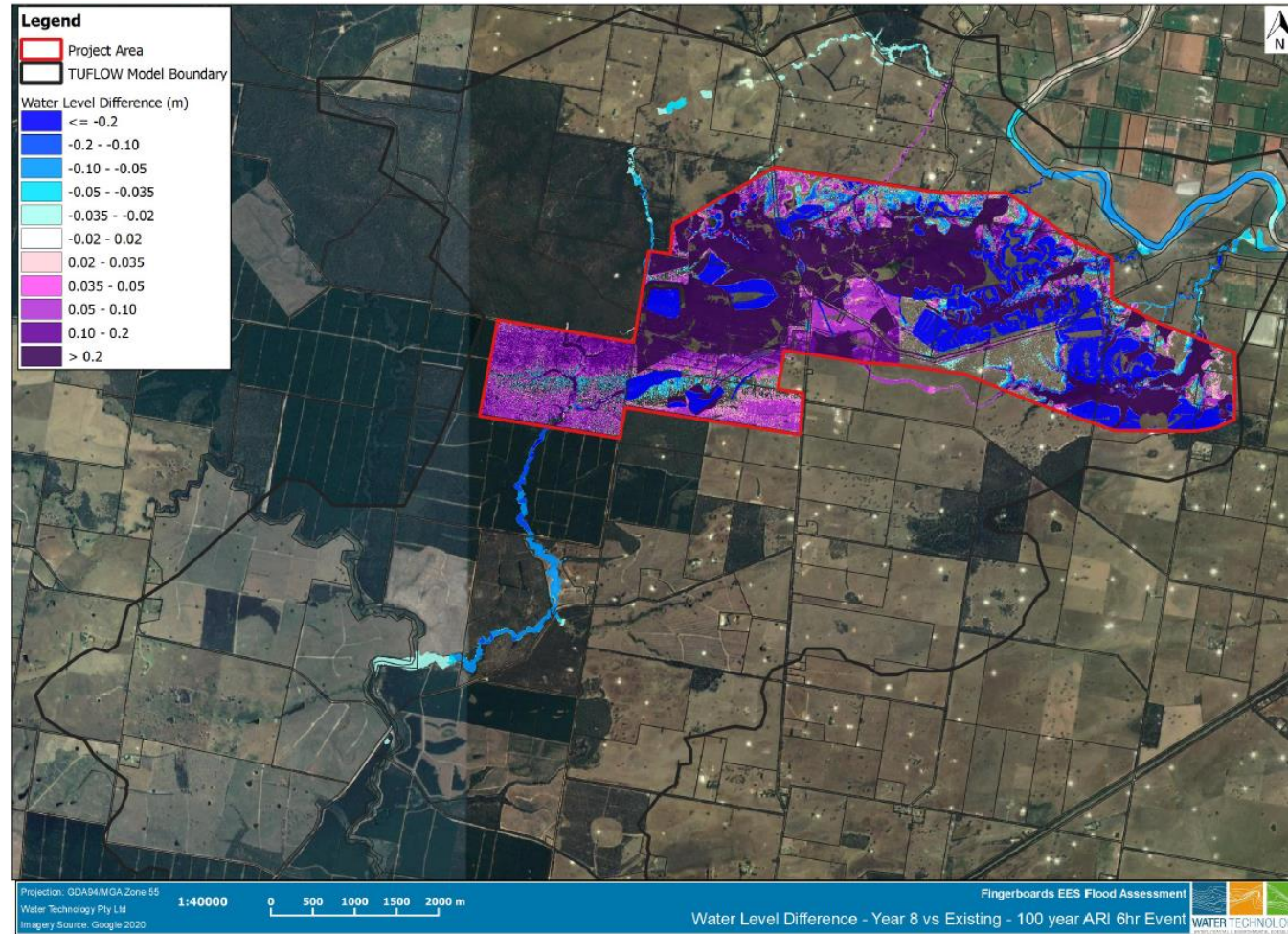


TUFLOW Model Layout – Land Use (Aerial)



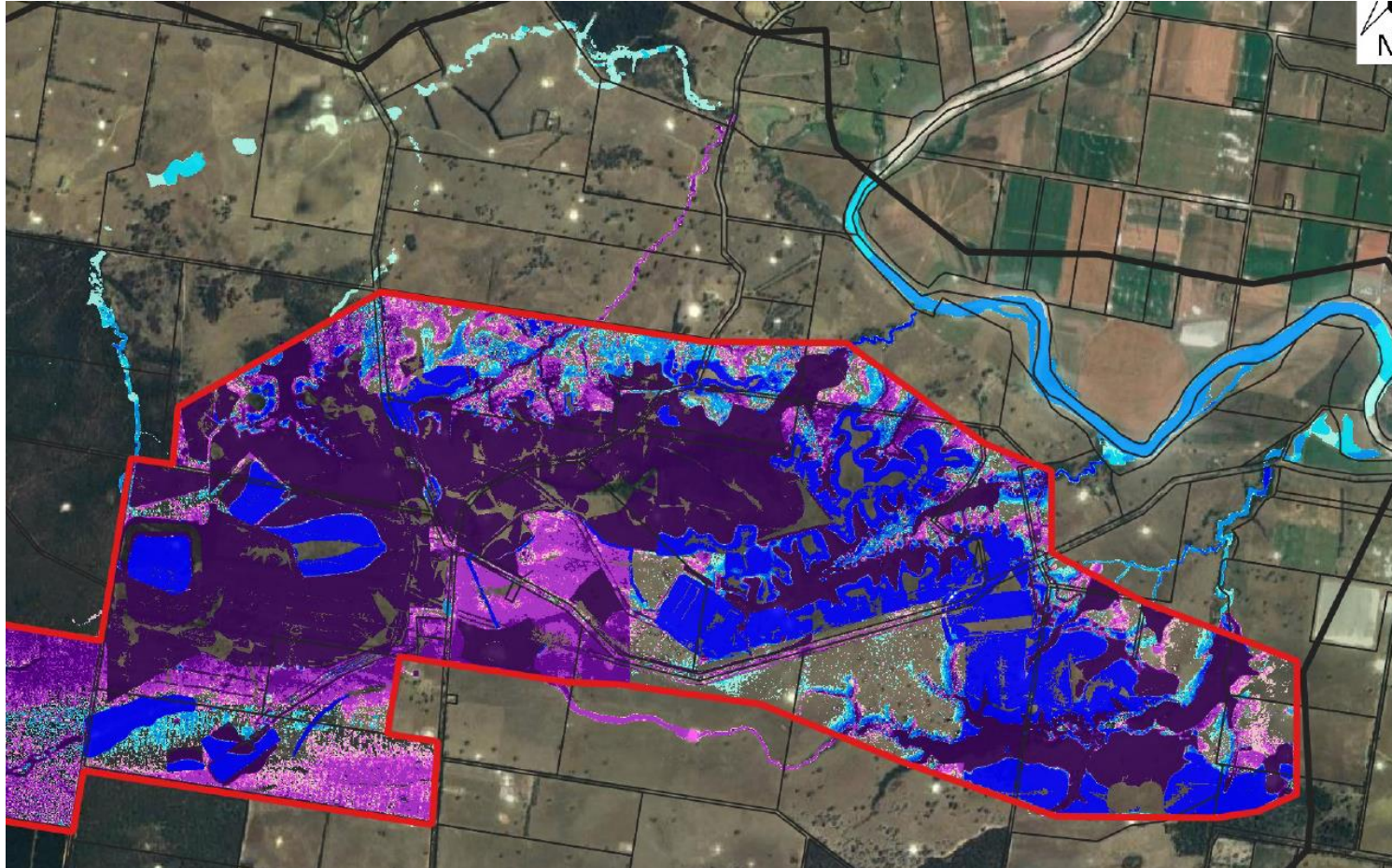
TUFLOW Model Layout – Land Use (Materials)

Results

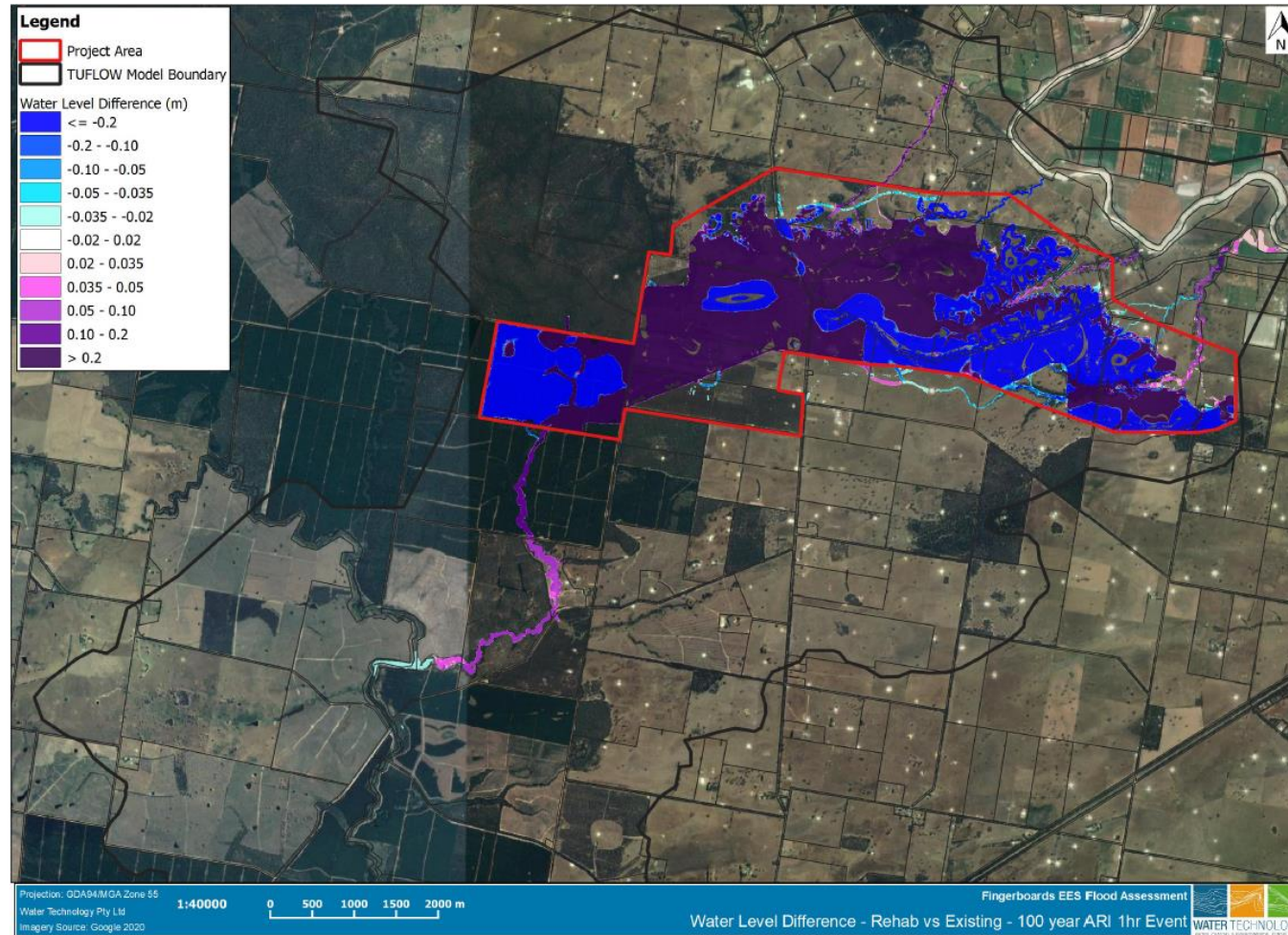


Water Level Difference – Year 8 vs Existing 100-year ARI

Results

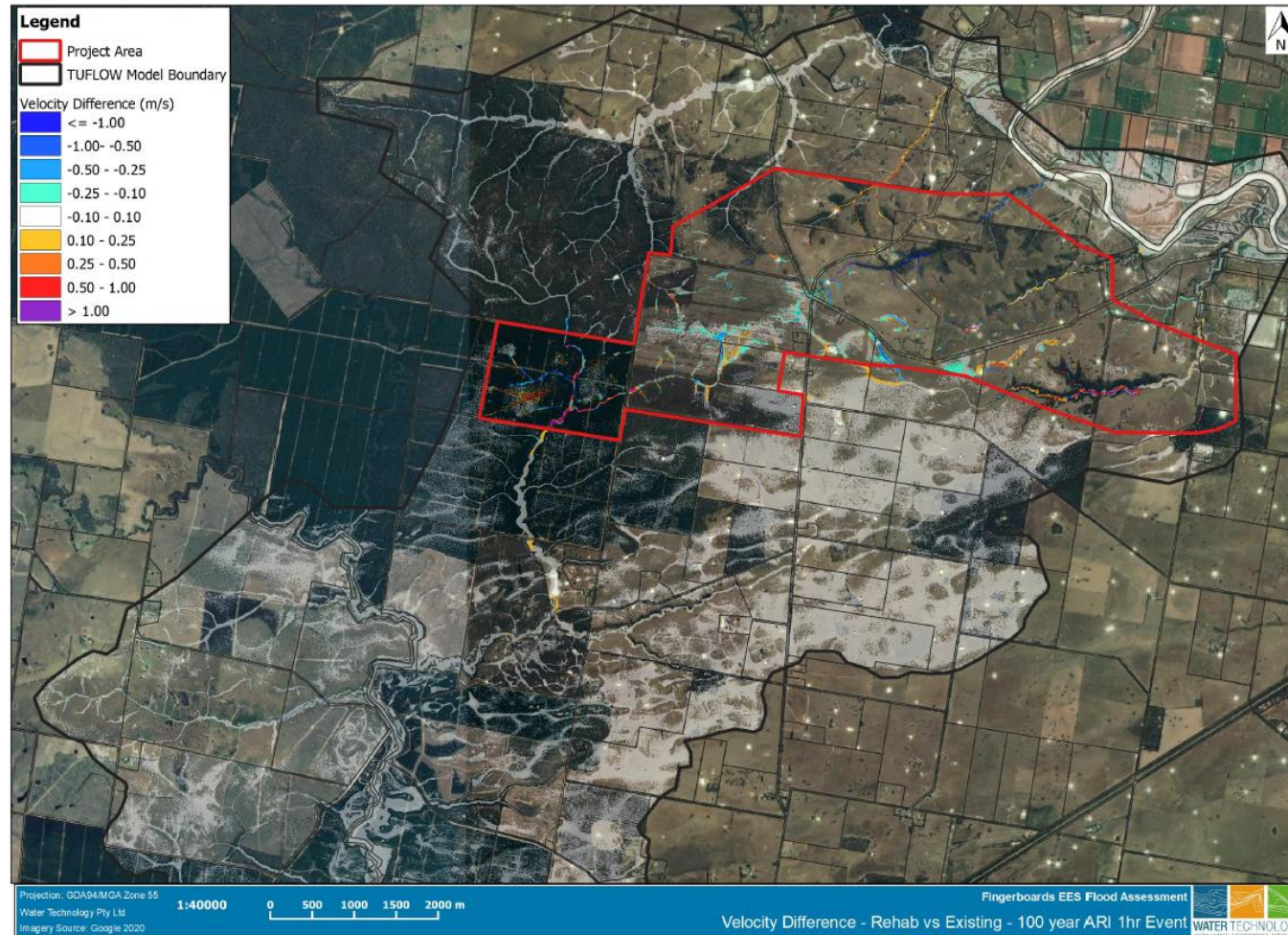


Results



Water Level Difference – Rehab vs Existing 100-year ARI

Results



Velocity Difference – Rehab vs Existing 100-year ARI

Results – Impacts to Perry River (Post-Rehabilitation)

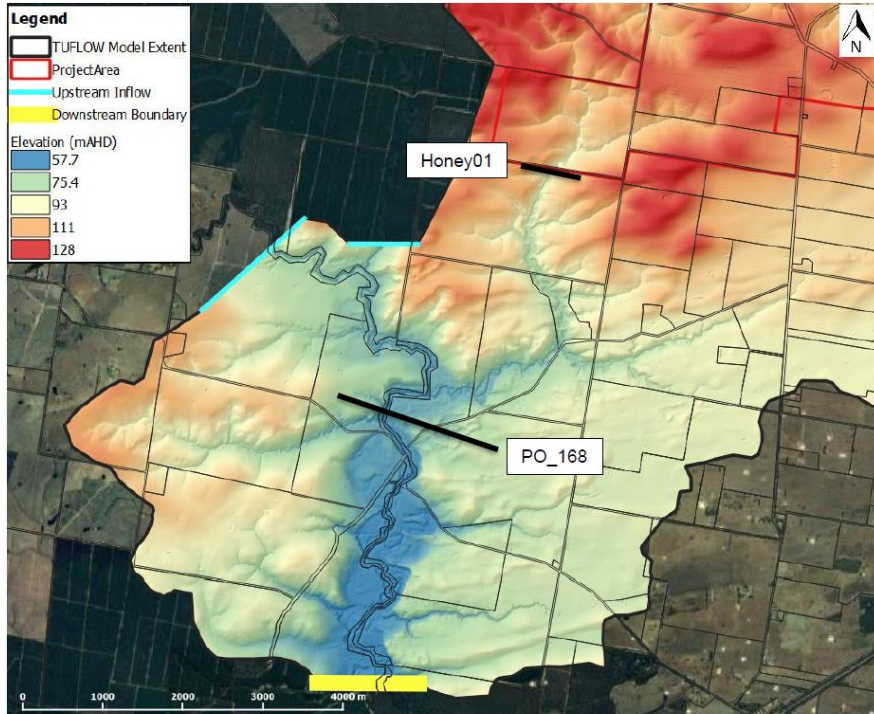


FIGURE 3-5 HYDROGRAPH LOCATIONS

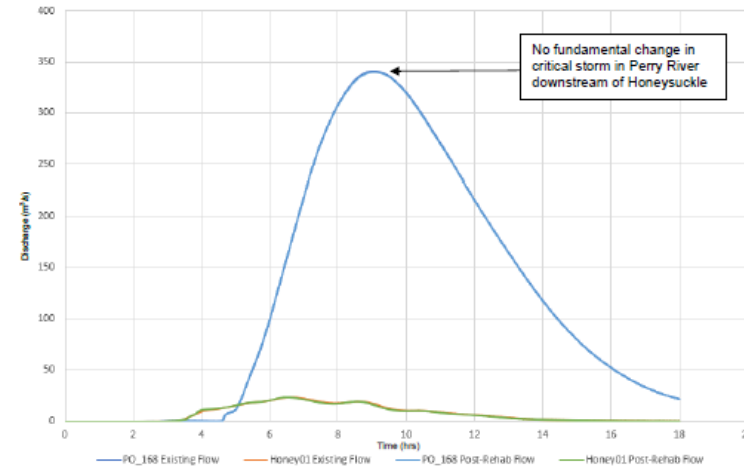


FIGURE 3-6 1% AEP 12-HOUR CRITICAL STORM HYDROGRAPHS

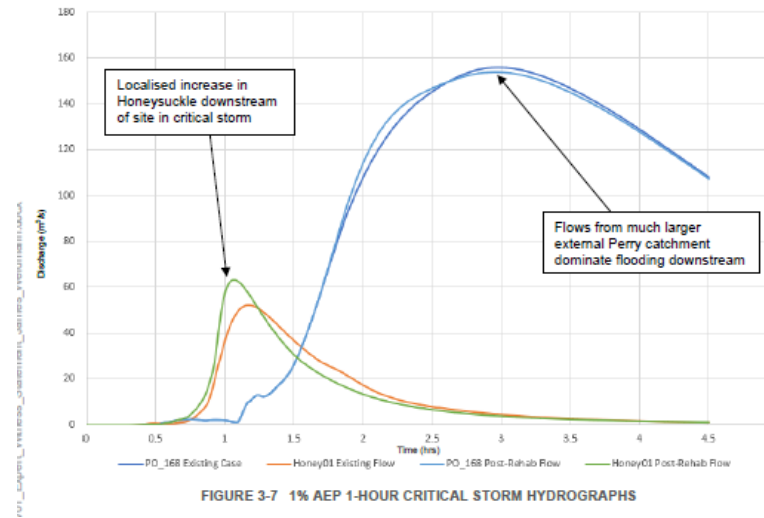


FIGURE 3-7 1% AEP 1-HOUR CRITICAL STORM HYDROGRAPHS

Results – Impacts to Mitchell River

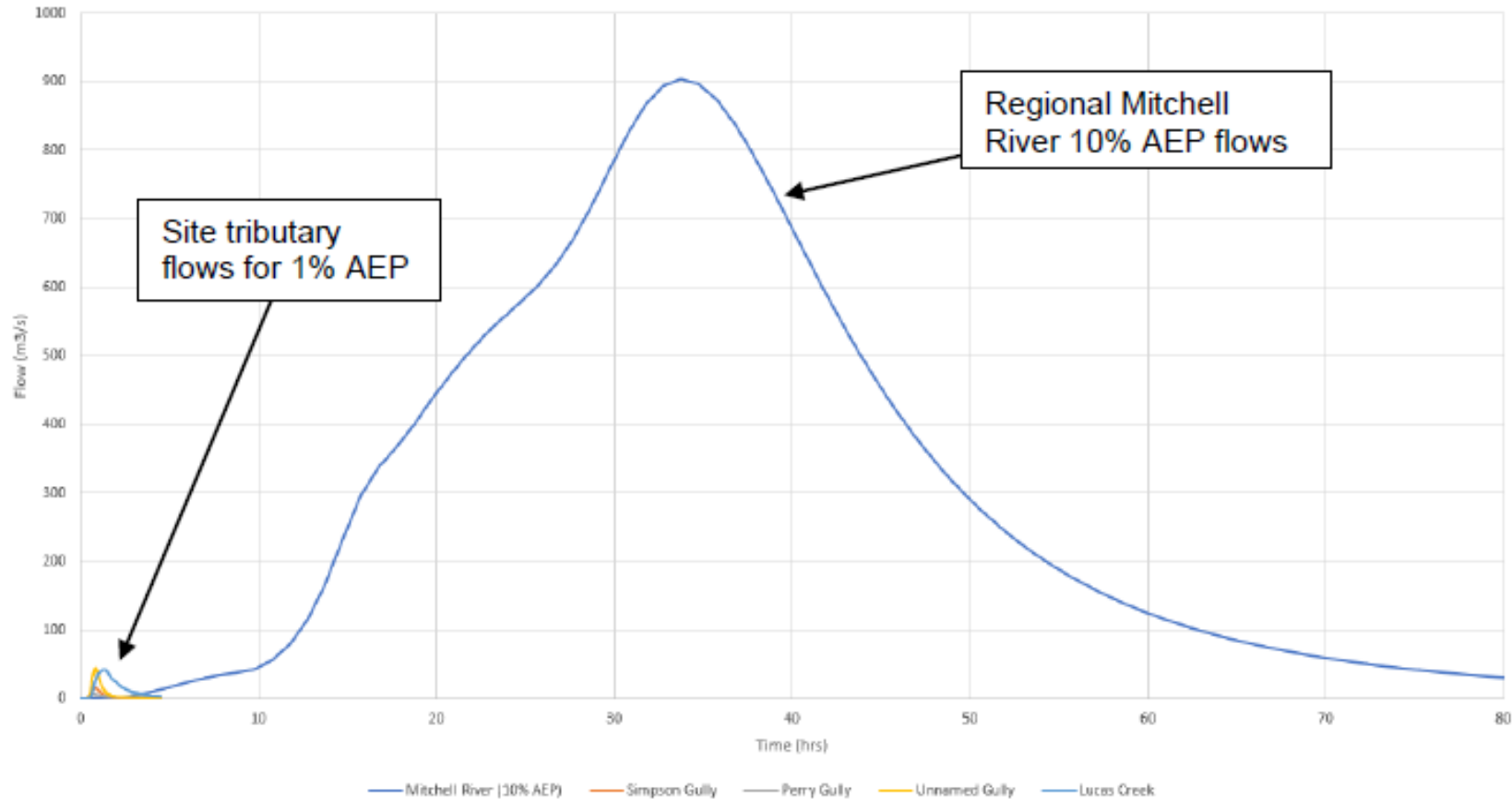


FIGURE 3-8 REGIONAL VS SITE TRIBUTARY FLOWS

Conclusions

- General

- In all scenarios, changes in flooding conditions are predominantly due to an adjustment of internal catchment boundaries within the mine, and partially attributable to the change in hydraulic roughness (land use).
- Water level impacts are largely contained to existing flood constrained land.
- Flooding impacts predominantly affect heavily modified and rural farmland, and do not affect freeboard provisions for any residential dwellings.
- All significant flood impacts can be managed/mitigated with design and or operational procedures.

Conclusions

- Extreme Rainfall and East Coast Lows
 - Assessed worst-case flooding scenario involving the 1% AEP event.
 - Dams full.
 - Consistent with east coast lows.
 - Well-known risk.
 - Managed with appropriate dam construction scheduling, weather forecast monitoring and implementation of normal civil design safety and risk management procedures.

Conclusions

- Risk of Dam Failure
 - Not within the project scope.
 - Typically undertaken at detailed design.
 - Final design of dams will be in accordance with ANCOLD guidelines.
 - Risk can be actively managed.

Conclusions

- Centrifuges / Tailings Storage Facilities
 - Removal of the TSFs has not been modelled.
 - The TSFs provided some informal storage resulting in reduced flooding downstream.
 - No TSFs will not make flooding worse than the existing case.
 - Not having TSFs is an overall benefit to safety as it removes the risk of failure.

Conclusions

- Impact of Climate Change
 - Modelling of climate change has not been undertaken.
 - Potential effects have been considered.
 - Flow are already conservative and representative of extreme and rare rainfall events.
 - Other impacts such as drier soils and dams may act as a buffer.
 - No additional conclusions would be drawn.
 - The risk of climate change is small given the relatively short timeframe on the project.

Future Work

- Re-simulate storm events with an updated earthworks model minus the TSFs.
- Climate change sensitivity analysis.
- Dam failure impact assessments.
- Additional flood modelling as part of adaptive management and ongoing mining operations.