

PART

8

TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

- > Traffic Impact Assessment prepared by Cardno

TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PREPARED BY CARDNO

Adani Rail/Mining Camp

Transport Statement – Camp 1

750890

Prepared for
Adani Mining Pty Ltd

October 2012



Document Information

Prepared for Adani Mining Pty Ltd
Project Name Transport Statement – Camp 1
File Reference Document1
Job Reference 750890
Date October 2012

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Document Control

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1 Introduction

Cardno has been commissioned by Adani Mining Pty Ltd, the proponent of the Carmichael Coal Mine and Rail Project, to provide traffic and transport advice in relation to the construction accommodation camps, east of Moranbah in the Isaac Regional Council area, Queensland.

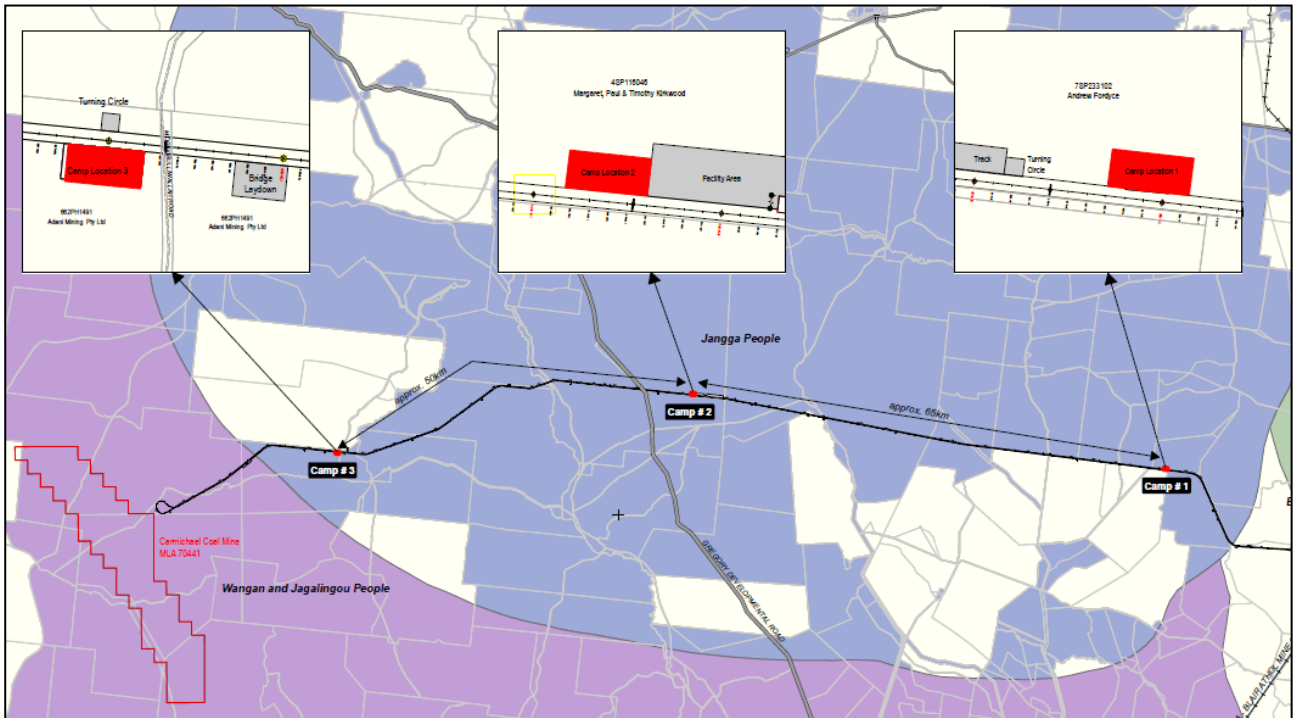
Adani proposes to develop an open cut and underground coal mine in the north Galilee Basin known as the Carmichael Coal Mine Project. The proposed mine will have a total per annum production of approximately 60 million tonnes and an operational lifespan of 90 years. The mine site is situated approximately 160km northwest of Clermont and is proposed to be serviced by a new 179km rail corridor along which all coal will be transported.

The construction of the proposed coal mine and rail corridor requires the employment of large volumes of workers that are separate from those that will be employed when the mine is in operation. These workers must be accommodated in locations that are within close proximity to the rail corridor and the mine site itself to reduce travel times to the required work locations. Given the remote nature of the locality and lack of accommodation infrastructure, temporary construction workers accommodation camps must be established.

The construction of the required rail infrastructure involves the establishment of a total of three temporary rail construction camps at regular intervals along the rail corridor each containing a total of 407 beds. The construction of the mine facility requires the establishment of one camp located at the mine site itself accommodating a total of 510 beds.

Figure 1-1 below provides a general illustration of the overall proposal including the three proposed rail construction camps. It is noted that the proposed mine camp is not shown on the figure below, but lies west of Camp 3 along the proposed rail line. Note that the exact locations of Camps 2 & 3 have altered slightly since this drawing was produced.

Figure 1-1 General Outline of Rail Corridor and Camp Locations (Indicative Only)



2 Existing Situation

2.1 Study Area and Subject Site

The subject area is located in Queensland's Central West region. The site is situated in an isolated location that is a substantial distance from the nearest urban centres of Clermont to the south and Moranbah to the east. The region is dominated by cattle grazing and extractive industry uses.

The subject site is located on grazing lands 21.8km from the proposed access to Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road, the nearest State Controlled Road (SCR) in the sites vicinity, as shown in Figure 2-1.

It is noted that the nearest Airport for fly-in/fly-out construction workers is located south of the construction camp west of Clermont, along Clermont-Alpha Road. This airport is approximately 135km from the construction camp and would entail a journey time of approximately two hours.

The next nearest airport is located south of Moranbah. Using the current road network layout, this journey would be approximately 170km in length and take approximately two to two and a half hours. Current information from Adani states that it is likely that Moranbah Airport would be utilised by fly-in/fly-out trips.

Figure 2-1 Rail Construction Camp 1 – Locality Plan

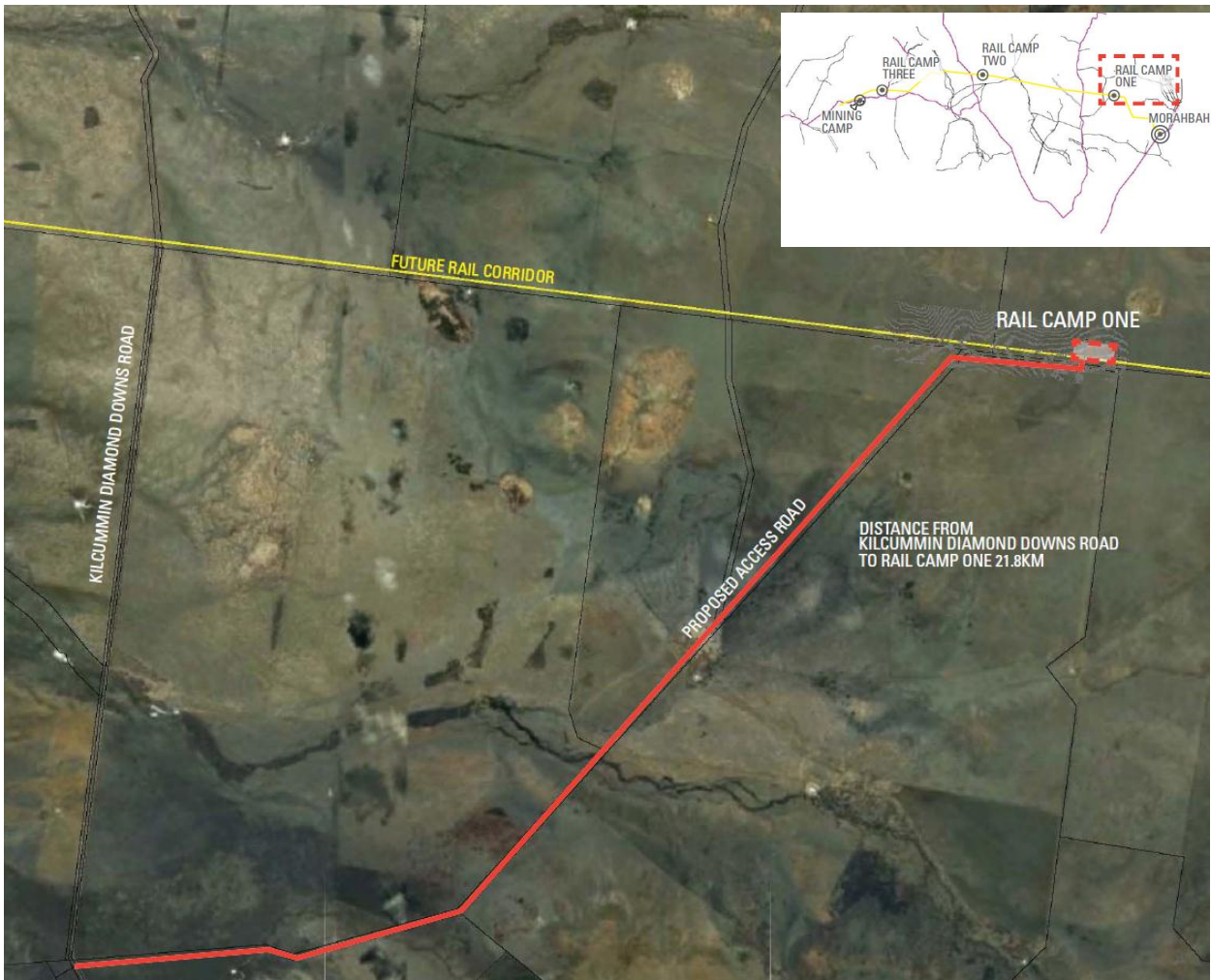
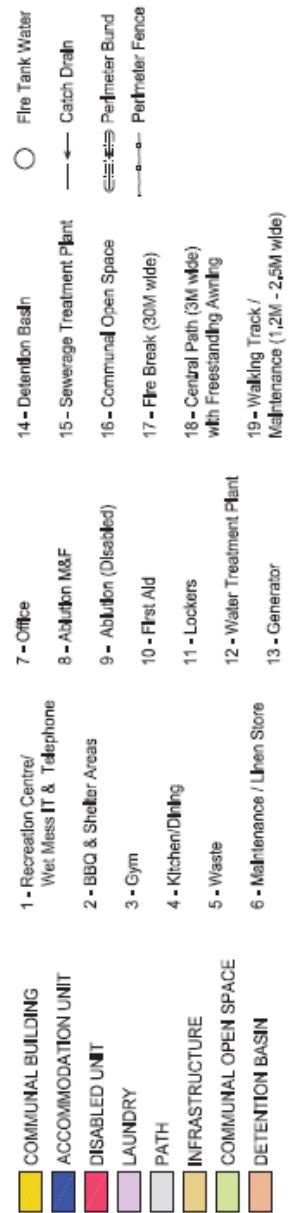


Figure 3-1 Proposed Site Layout – Rail Construction Camp 1



3.2.2 Service Vehicles

All roads, intersections and service vehicle turning points within the site have been designed using swept path analysis, with a 19 metre articulated vehicle used as the largest expected vehicle.

The service road accessing the sewage treatment plant is proposed to be a minimum of 5.0 metres wide, and will provide access for a 19m semi-trailer. Vehicles accessing the sewage treatment plant will be required to use the turnaround area before reversing into the loading position, this will allow one-way traffic to safely utilise this facility.

The electricity generator has been positioned to be accessed from the sewage treatment plant service road, and will therefore share the turning area with the sewage treatment plant. Feasibly the overflow truck parking area could be used to turn around rather than using the full length of the service road.

General servicing required for the day-to-day operation of the construction camp will take place in a dedicated loading bay located next to the communal buildings. The loading area will be provided with a turning circle, as shown in Figure 3-1, and will accommodate all manner of vehicles, including articulated vehicles and buses should the need arise.

The location of the sewage treatment plant access road, the car park exit and the loading bay creates an intersection with five approaches in close proximity. Normally this would be of concern; however, the servicing areas will be used at most 4 times a day, and general traffic flow within the site is expected to be very low compared to an urban residential development.

3.2.3 Pedestrian Facilities

While no specific walking or cycling facilities will be provided beyond the boundary of the camp, all areas of the camp will be readily accessible on foot.

Footpaths within the site have been arranged adhere to pedestrian desire line, minimising walking distances and provide maximum connectivity between the accommodation units and focal points such as the communal facilities and safe, convenient access to buses. It is noted the sheltered bus waiting area is approximately 250 metres from the furthest accommodation block, a two minute walk at a leisurely pace.

Recreational walking/cycling trails are also proposed to be provided around the perimeter of the accommodation units and within communal open spaces.

3.2.4 Public Transport Facilities

It is proposed that construction workers are transported to the construction sites by bus and/or four-wheel drive vehicles. A pick-up and set-down area will be provided within the site and will provide extensive sheltered waiting areas, protecting workers from the weather while queuing to board a bus. The waiting area is designed to be large enough to accommodate the tidal nature of workers travelling to and from the construction sites.

The bus stop is generously apportioned at over 40 metres long and will accommodate up to three standard buses or coaches, or two articulated buses. Two bus parking spaces are provided off the exit roadway while an overflow area is provided off the sewage treatment plant service road. It is also feasible that the loading area could be used to temporarily accommodate buses if required.

3.2.5 Parking Provision

Parking provision is discussed in Section 3.4 of this report.

3.3 Access Route Layout

It is proposed to access the camp along what is currently and unsealed track; access to the external road network will be taken from a priority controlled intersection with Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road in the vicinity of Cattle Creek. The alignment of the proposed access route is as highlighted in red on Figure 2-1.

3.4 Vehicle Parking

3.4.1 Parking Requirements – Rural Zone Code

Acceptable Solution AS19.1 of the Rural Zone Code states that car parking must be provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Schedule 1, Division 2 of the scheme. This particular section of the scheme identifies car parking number requirements for defined uses. In regard to 'Residential Activities' the scheme states that 1 space per 'accommodation unit' must be provided for a proposed development.

The unique nature of the development means that it does not fit easily into the category of 'Residential Activities', especially given the proposed Fly In Fly Out nature of the development with bus transport being provided for residents.

The specification of 1 space per residential dwelling is therefore not considered to be appropriate for an isolated location where residents will be bussed to and from work. Therefore, performance criteria PC19 is applicable to the proposal. PC 19 states the following:

"Vehicle parking and service vehicle provision is adequate for the "use" and ensures safe and functional operation for motorists and pedestrians."

This performance criteria outlined in the local plan allows for a reasonable provision of parking provision to be provided based on the intended operation and use of the site.

3.4.2 Parking Provision

In consultation with Adani and in accordance with their specific requirements, it is proposed to provide a total of 123 sealed car parking spaces and two disabled spaces located opposite the communal buildings. Two dedicated bus parking spaces will also be provided as part of the proposed camp designs.

An unsealed overflow parking area is also proposed to be provided, accommodating all manner of vehicles that will be used to access and service the camp. It is noted that the overflow car park would also be accommodate excess heavy vehicles and buses in a double parked arrangement if these were required on special occasions.

The main car park will be used for parking of site management vehicles, four-wheel drives, visitor parking and other vehicles used to transfer workers to and from the construction site. These vehicles will not be used to access the external road network on a day-to-day basis, but will instead simply be used to get to and from the camp to the construction site on tracks running alongside the rail line.

The number of parking spaces provided on site have been specified by Adani to match the maximum operational requirement to traffic staff to & from site, and to accommodate service vehicles and buses. It is important to note that this car park is not likely to be used to accommodate workers personal vehicles.

All parking spaces within the main car park have been designed to comply with Australian Standard AS2890.1 *Off-Street Parking*. Parking spaces and aisle width have been specified for User Class 1, suitable for day-long employee and commuter parking.

Parking for disabled users has been designed to comply with AS2890.6, *Off-Street Parking for People with Disabilities*. This entails a standard space 2.4 metres wide, with a 2.4 metre wide dedicated shared area wide provided alongside.

Footways have been provided between the parking rows in each aisle, this will minimise pedestrian-vehicle interaction within the car park.

3.5 Traffic Generation

3.5.1 Rail Construction Camp Traffic

It is important to note from the outset that the majority of traffic movements will not impact the external road network, but will be largely confined within the camp and along tracks servicing the rail line construction sites that will run from the camp alongside the rail line as construction progresses. This has been confirmed in discussions with Adani.

Therefore the only vehicles that will typically impact the external road network are those which transfer workers to and from airports and urban centres such as Clermont and Moranbah, and those providing essential services to the camp. This has also been confirmed in discussions with Adani.

The traffic generation associated with typical day to day operations is therefore as specified in Table 3-1 below.

Table 3-1 Rail Construction Camp 1 - Traffic Generation

Trip Type	Mode	Weekly Volume	Daily Volume	Peak Hour Volume
Fly-in/Fly-out	Coach	10 vehicles in/out	2 in/out	2 in/out
Servicing	AV (semi-trailer)	10 vehicles in/out	4 in/out	2 in/out
Total		20 vehicles in/out	6 in/out	4 in/out

Table 2 indicates that on a typical day, traffic generation is expected to be minimal. The peak hour for vehicles movements will not necessarily interact with the peak flow on the external road network. The main activity will be from servicing, and tasks such as deliveries will be coordinated and will largely occur outside of times when peak construction worker trips are occurring. This is undertaken mainly as a safety precaution to minimise interaction of heavy service vehicles with camp residents as they travel to and from work; however it will also have the effect of reducing peak hour vehicle activity.

3.5.2 External Traffic

Existing traffic volumes on Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road are currently low at approximately 50-60 vpd and around 6 vehicles in the peak hour.

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by GHD indicates that Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road will function as a transport corridor for the delivery of materials to the rail construction corridor. The GHD report estimates that the worst case traffic generation will be 517 vpd.

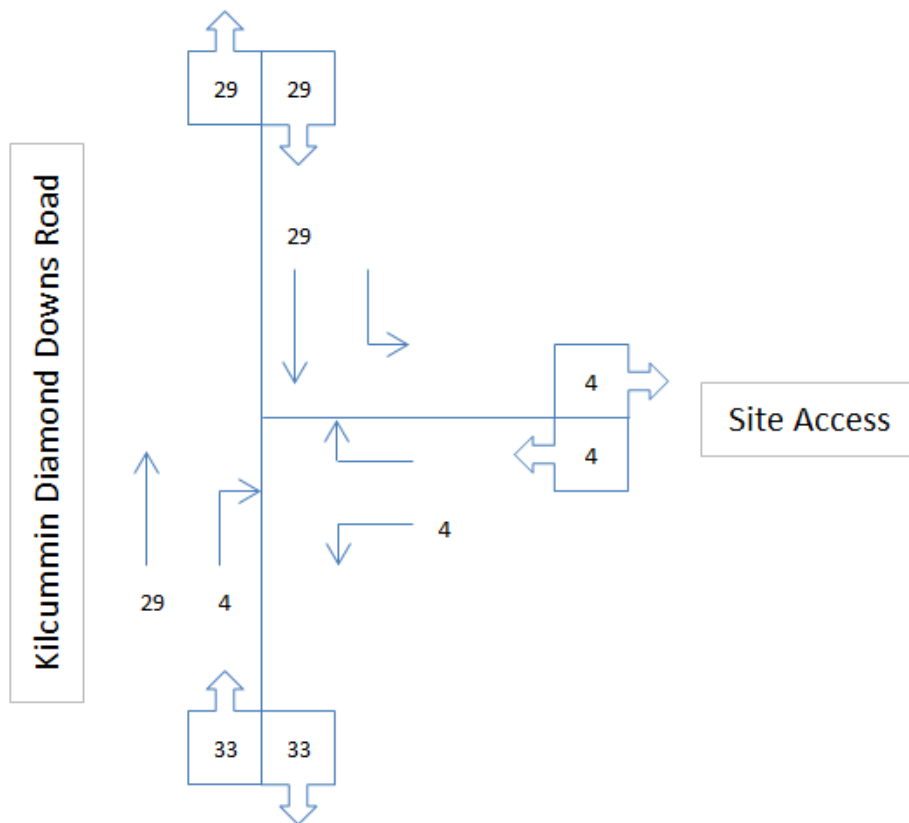
In combination with the existing traffic and construction camp traffic, this indicates an overall flow of approximately 580 vpd, and around 60-70 vehicles in the peak hour. It is noted that the majority of the traffic associated with transporting materials for the construction of the rail line will be heavy vehicles, that being said, the low volume of traffic is well within the capacity of a sealed road.

In terms of traffic flow on Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road, upon review of the EIS, the transport corridor in this area indicates that on a daily basis, construction traffic travelling north along this road to the rail corridor and will return south towards Gregory Developmental Road. Therefore the directional split of construction traffic will be 50% going north to the rail line & 50% returning south to the Gregory Developmental Road.

The EIS indicates that the peak for deliveries would be approximately 10% of the daily total in a one hour period. It is also assumed that deliveries occur at a fairly constant rate and therefore it is expected that peak hour construction delivery traffic will be the same in each direction along Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road.

Figure 3-2 shows the expected peak hour traffic flow at the camp access to the external road network.

Figure 3-2 Expected Traffic Flow at Construction Camp Access Intersection



3.6 Site Access

3.6.1 Turn Warrants

A turn warrant assessment identifies when a turn treatment is required to improve road safety. Rural turn lane warrants at both key intersections have been assessed in accordance with the procedure described in Austroads Guide to Road Design, Part 4A: *Signalised and Unsignalised Intersections*.

It is also important to note that the method used measures the cost of providing an improved turning treatment compared to the cost of potential crashes occurring over a ten year period. The construction camp is likely to be in operation for only two years and therefore the usual method for turn warrant analysis is not wholly appropriate.

Furthermore, with traffic totalling only eight movements (four in/out) in any given one-hour period, and given that traffic on the external road network is expected to reach only 60 total vehicles per hour, improved turning treatments would technically not be required in this instance.

However, to minimise accident potential, a right turning treatment should be provided at the site access for the following reasons:

- > The majority of vehicles will approach the camp from the south and will therefore turn right into at the site access intersection;
- > The majority of traffic on Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road will be heavy vehicles
- > Heavy vehicles may travel in convoys with reduced headways rather than being spread apart

Alternative rural right turn treatments are shown in Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4 below. Figure 3-3 shows an Auxiliary Right turn (AUR) arrangement with localised road widening where through traffic must manoeuvre to avoid a vehicle waiting to turn right. The AUR treatment is not favoured by the Queensland Department of Main Roads due to the exposure of right-turning vehicles to rear-end collisions, and this is particularly an issue in high-speed rural situations. The AUR treatment is therefore not recommended.

Figure 3-3 Auxiliary Right Turn (AUR) Treatment

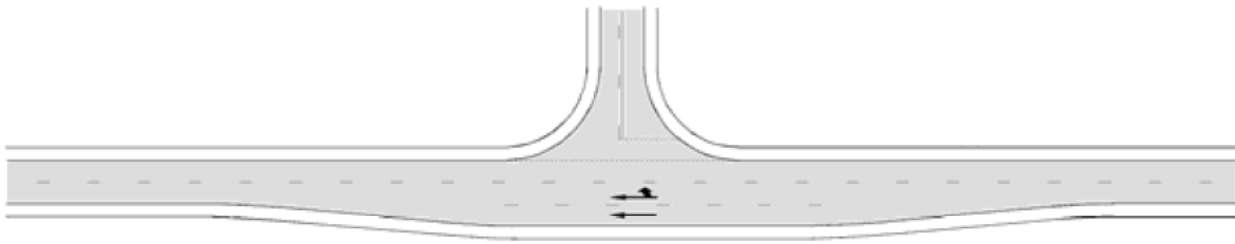
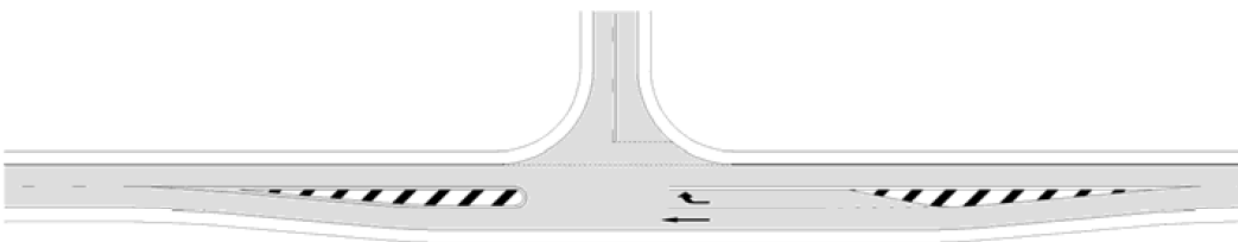


Figure 3-4 shows a Channelised Right turn (CHR) arrangement where turning vehicles would break from through traffic into a turning lane, with the majority of the deceleration taking place within the turning lane itself. This is the safest treatment for right turn protection, and is therefore the recommended treatment for access to the construction accommodation camp.

Figure 3-4 Channelised Right Turn (CHR) Treatment



3.6.2 Sight Distances

Sight distance at intersections provides sufficient distance for a driver of a vehicle on the major road to observe a vehicle on a minor road approach moving into a collision situation (e.g. in the worst case, stalling across the traffic lanes) and to decelerate to a stop before reaching the collision point. Sight distance also allows traffic waiting in the minor road to assess gaps in the traffic in the major road traffic flow.

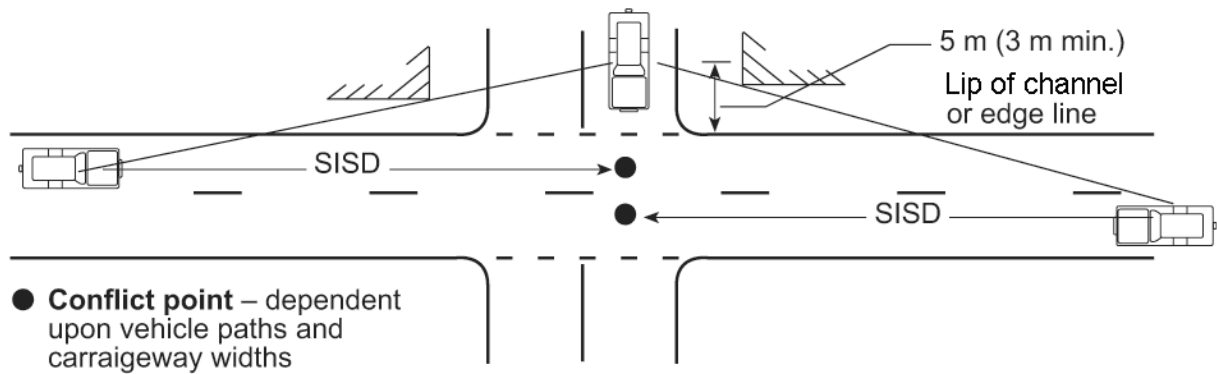
Guidance on required safe intersection sight distance (SISD) is set out in Austroads Guide to Road Design, Part 4A: *Signalised and Unsignalised Intersections*. SISD is dependent on the design speed of the road, which is approximated using the posted speed +10 km/h.

In this instance it is assumed that the maximum speed for the majority of vehicles travelling along Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road is 100 km/h.

Under these circumstances the required SISD at the site access is 248 metres, and should be measured as illustrated in Figure 3-5. Given the access road is expected to be very lightly trafficked; it is considered that 248 metres SISD is sufficient at this access location.

In order to ensure that this sight distance can be met it is proposed that the area required for sight lines would be kept clear of vegetation and permanent obstructions to visibility such as signage and electric/street light poles.

Figure 3-5 Sight Distance Measurement



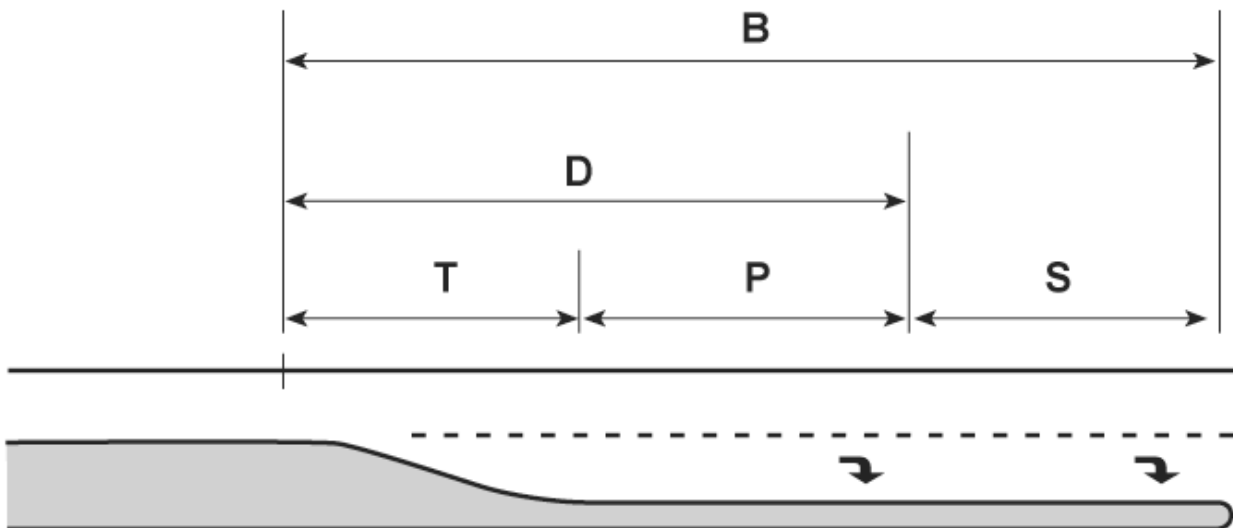
3.6.3 Geometry

The salient characteristics of the proposed CHR arrangement are specified in Section 5 of the Austroads Guide to Road Design, Part 4A: *Signalised and Unsignalised Intersections*. These components are shown in Figure 3-6, and for a 100 km/h design speed are as follows:

- > **D** - Deceleration Length: 155m, consisting of
 - **T** – Physical Taper: 33m
 - **P** – Parallel: 122m
- > **S** – Storage Length: Nil

It is noted the above parameters are in agreement with the TMR Road Planning and Design Manual, Chapter 13: Intersections at grade.

Figure 3-6 Components of a Deceleration Lane



The remaining geometric elements at the camp access intersection are straightforward:

- > The access road should have one entry and one exit lane due to traffic travelling mostly to/from the south
- > The entry and exit radii should be 15m allow heavy articulated and rigid vehicles to enter and exit easily.

4 Summary & Conclusions

This Transport Statement set out to assess the impact of the proposed rail construction accommodation camp upon the surrounding road network and has provided advice on the transport infrastructure within the development site and its connection with Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road.

Construction workers will be accommodated within 407 demountable units in a temporary village. Buses will collect workers and transport them to and from the rail construction sites. These buses will use tracks running alongside the rail line as construction progresses.

External traffic movements are expected to be low but will consist largely of heavy vehicles, and when combined with the additional heavy vehicle movements expected on Kilcummin Diamond Downs Road, it is recommended that a Channelised Right Turn (CHR) be provided at the priority controlled site access.

Aside from this, the impacts of the proposed construction camp on the external road network are expected to be negligible; therefore this transport statement has focused on the internal aspects of the site.

Pedestrian access within the site has been designed to facilitate pedestrian movement along desire lines between accommodation units and communal buildings, the bus stops and open space.

The bus stop is designed to accommodate up to three buses or two articulated buses; a sheltered waiting area has been provided of sufficient size to manage the tidal nature of workers travelling to and from the construction sites.

Servicing the accommodation camp will take place from a dedicated loading area and turning circle adjacent the communal buildings, as well as from a service road linking to the sewage treatment plant. It is recommended that any heavy vehicle manoeuvring and waiting areas are provided in reinforced concrete.

In conclusion, the development of these lands for temporary construction worker accommodation has been considered in detail from a transport perspective. The result will be the delivery of a safe internal layout for camp residents and a safe connection to the external road network for site traffic movements.