WAITAHA HYDRO - INSTREAM STRUCTURES - PRELIMINARY DESIGN INFORMATION

BOX CULVERT STRUCTURES



ACCESS ROAD DESIGN FROM WAITAHA ROAD TO THE Mac GREGOR CREEK STAGING AREA DESIGN PLAN 3

Scale 1:1200 Mon Jun 23 14:44:44 2025



Hynds Box Underpass

Technical Guide R4.5

Hynds precast concrete box culvert units simplify the construction process, providing a fast and cost-effective solution that is often more economical than the in-situ construction option.



Applications

Stock underpass for rural highway crossings

Pedestrian tunnels

Stormwater culverts

Vertical chambers

Product Attributes

Large range of strengths and opening sizes

Customisable for special conditions or shapes

Simplifies preparation of site plans for council approval

Design options available for high-water table installation issues

Fast and cost effective installation method

Approvals/Standards

Traffic loading is to HN-HO-72 NZTA

Quality

ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management Standard





Hynds precast concrete box culvert units simplify the construction process, providing a fast and cost-effective solution that is often more economical than the in-situ construction option.

Design Specifications

- Hynds precast reinforced box culverts are made to order.
- A variety of opening sizes are available which suit most farm types and stock quantities.
- Stock underpasses for rural crossings: The size of stock underpasses is normally determined by the size of the herd that will use the underpass or the machinery that will be moved through the underpass.
- Stormwater culverts: Opening width and height is determined by the hydraulic requirements of the specific site. Hydraulic calculations can be performed by referring to the CPAA "Hydraulics of Precast Concrete Conduits Manual".
- Pedestrian tunnels: Opening size is to be determined by the tunnel space desired. For Pedestrian Tunnels, this is usually dependent on the NZ Building Code.

TABLE 1 Underpass Sizes

Width		Height (mm)	
(mm) —	2000	2500	3000
2000	1	1	✓
2500	✓	✓	✓
3000	√ *	/ *	1
3500	√ *	/ *	✓
4000	/ *	√ *	· ·

Note: Standard unit length is 1550 mm

*Common installed sizes. Refer to Technical Guide D8.1 Box Culverts for full range.

Wingwall Options

- Hynds supply wingwall panels with fixing holes, and bolt sets so that the panels can be fixed to the box culvert.
- These wingwall panels have reinforcing starter bars protruding out the bottom of the front face so they can be cast into a reinforced concrete apron that is poured on site by installing contractor.

Headwall Options

 Hynds will supply the end units of the underpass structure with suitable headwalls as part of the box culvert unit if requested to do so.

Culvert Strength

- Culvert strength is dependent on earth loads, highway loads and cover to the finished culvert.
- Hynds Technical Services Department will design the precast concrete box culverts to suit the specified highway loading and cover.

Concrete Surface Finishes

- Hynds Box Culverts are generally manufactured to F3/F4 finish as detailed in NZS3114:1987 – Specification for Concrete Surface Finishes. This finish is typical of structures which will not be seen or are only going to be observed from a distance.
- Higher classes of finish may be required in elements subject to frequent observation (F4), subject to frequent close scrutiny (F5) or elements with painted surfaces. In these instances the finish required must be advised at time of quotation.
- Units are designed to corrosion protection exposure classification B2 (refer to NZS:3101).
- Consult engineer where exposure classification C or U is required (seawater tidal/splash zone or similar aggressive environment).

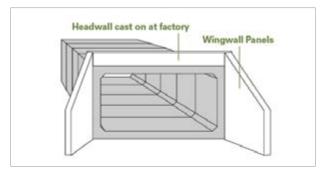


FIG. 1 Standard Culvert or Rural Stock Underpass

Installation

As per NZ Building Code, please check with your local council for building resource consent requirements.

Culvert and wingwall units are delivered to site by our trucks. Off-loading can be arranged if required. Culvert installation should be done by an experienced contractor who understands the necessity of jointing, bedding and backfilling the structure properly as well as the highway safety requirements applicable to such an installation.

Handling

- Box culvert units are normally supplied with swiftlift anchors cast into the top of each unit. Appropriately rated chains and lifting beam must be used when handling the units.
- Lifting anchor positioning and lifting equipment specifications can be supplied upon request.
- All Hynds Box Underpass units incorporate Swiftlift lifting anchors for safe lifting and must be used with the correct lifting clutch.
- Hynds Pipe Systems has designed and manufactured Box Underpass units with a minimum dynamic factor of 1.2. This dynamic factor requires that all the following conditions are observed when lifting, moving or placing the units:
 - a. Lifting with mobile plant (such as an excavator or similar) where equipment is specifically exempt from the requirements of the PECPR Regulations 1999, subject to the conditions outlined in the New Zealand Gazette, No. 104, September 2015 and
 - Lifting, travelling and placing over rough or uneven ground where anchor failure is not anticipated to cause harm or injury, by adopting procedures such as:
 - Transporting the element as close as practical to ground level (300mm recommended)
 - II. Establishing and maintaining exclusion zones
 - III. Transporting only precast concrete elements that are unlikely to topple if they were to hit the ground
 - IV. Inspecting lifting anchors both after transportation and before final lifting into place

Refer to "Safe work with precast concrete - Handling, transportation and erection of precast concrete elements" published by Worksafe New Zealand (October 2018)

Shock loads resulting from travelling with suspended Box Underpass units over rough terrain and uneven ground may exceed design, dynamic and safety factors of the lifting systems. It is essential that care is taken during lifting and transporting as additional stresses could result in anchor failure.

Basic Bedding Preparation

- Sufficient foundation support and backfill compaction is required to prevent settlement of the imported layers conduit after installation.
- The bedding must be able to support the full load of the installed culvert, its contents, and the loads above the culvert. For this reason the box culvert should be laid on compacted granular hardfill to the specified line and gradient.
- Bedding design for a box culvert conduit should be undertaken by a local consulting engineer as local knowledge of ground conditions is important to ensure a successful installation.

- As a general guide, the compacted thickness of a basic bedding over the full width of the trench can vary between 150 to 250 mm (depending on culvert bearing loads) with compacted layers not exceeding 150 mm thick.
- Trench width for most installations should be equal to the external width of the culvert plus 600 mm.
- Local soft spots in the trench must be excavated and the voids filled with well compacted hardfill to provide uniform support under the entire structure. This must provide a bearing capacity of a minimum of 100kPa. Failure to do so could result in settlement of the units at a later stage.

Jointing

- Hynds Box Culverts are manufactured with the quatro joint which together with the dog bone connector locates and locks adjacent units together.
- Joint gaps will vary from 5 to 20 mm and in most cases can be left open.
- Joint sealing can be formed with the use of butyl mastic sealing strips, epoxy, sand-mortar mix, or silicone sealant. Contact your local Hynds Sales Branch for these products.

Laying

- A box culvert line is usually laid from the downstream end with the sockets facing upstream to receive the next culvert to be laid.
- The box culvert units should be inspected before laying to ensure that the jointing surfaces are clean.
- The unit is then lowered carefully onto the prepared base, aligning the spigot with the socket of the unit already laid.
- Loose surface bedding material must not enter the joint space between the units – particularly along the bottom – during positioning of the unit.
- If any adjustment of level is necessary, remove the box culvert, adjust the surface layer of the bedding and place again. Do not use local packers to adjust the level.
- Hynds Box Culverts are manufactured with our exclusive Dog Bone Connector System. The units can then be tied together on site by a specialist contractor once the units have been installed. Recommended practise is as follow:
 - Place first box culvert into required position.
 - Using the crane, position the second culvert as close as possible to the previously installed culvert, and whilst being supported by the crane pull the culverts together with come-alongs attached to the internal swiftlifts.

Note: DO NOT use the dog-bone connectors to pull the culverts together.

- Line up two half dog-bone connector recesses.
- Place threaded rod connecting set in groove.
- Tighten nuts equally at each end using a socket wrench and an ø 16 set to a maximum torque of 100Nm (standard use).
- Fill recess with Sikagrout 212 or equivalent.
- See Figures 1-4 for visual steps.

Alternatively Hynds Box Culverts can be manufactured
with a duct in each corner. The units can then be bolted
together or post-tensioned on site. Recommended
practise is to insert the tie rods as the first unit is placed
and push through subsequent units as they are installed.

Dog Bone Connector Jointing System:

Hynds Box Culverts are manufactured with our exclusive Dog Bone Connector System, the ideal solution for tying together culvert sections. This system combined with the preformed Quatro joint allows a fast and accurate lock of adjacent units.

Backfilling

- Backfilling should commence as soon as possible after the box culverts have been laid.
- Fill the trench to the level of the top of the culvert working evenly on each side.
- Use selected backfill material well compacted in layers not exceeding 200 mm thickness.
- Do not use heavy vibratory equipment.
- Continue to fill the culvert conduit in well compacted layers
- Do not run heavy rollers or construction equipment over the culvert conduit without checking beforehand that the units are designed to withstand these loads.

Also see

Technical Guide D8.1 Hynds Precast Box Culvert for additional information.

Installation:



FIG. 5 Place first culvert into required position

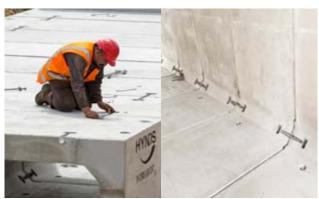


FIG. 7 Place threaded rod connecting set in groove. Tighten nuts equally at each end, using a socket wrench to a maximum torque of: Ø16 set: 100 Nm; Ø20 set: 125 Nm; Ø24 set: 150 Nm

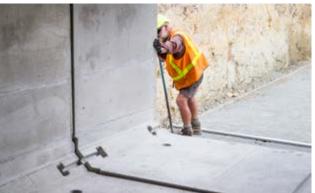


FIG. 6 Place the next culvert as close as possible to desired position and then pull into correct position with a come-along, connected to the swiftlifts in the culvert. Line up two half dog-bone connector recesses.

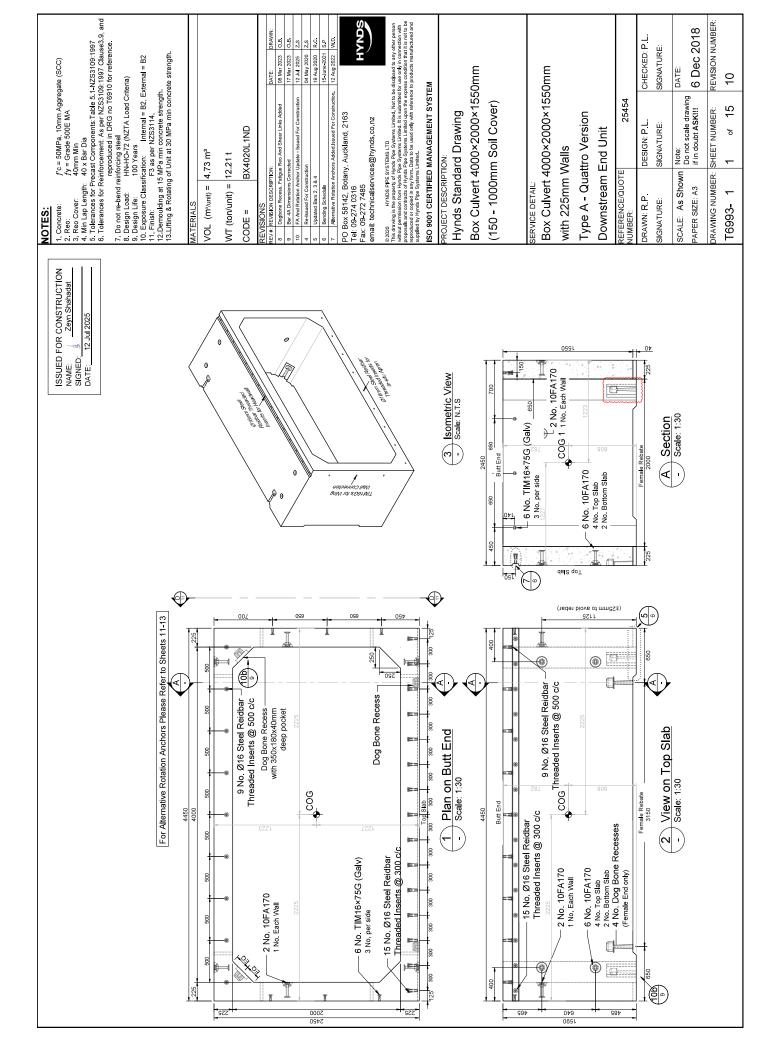


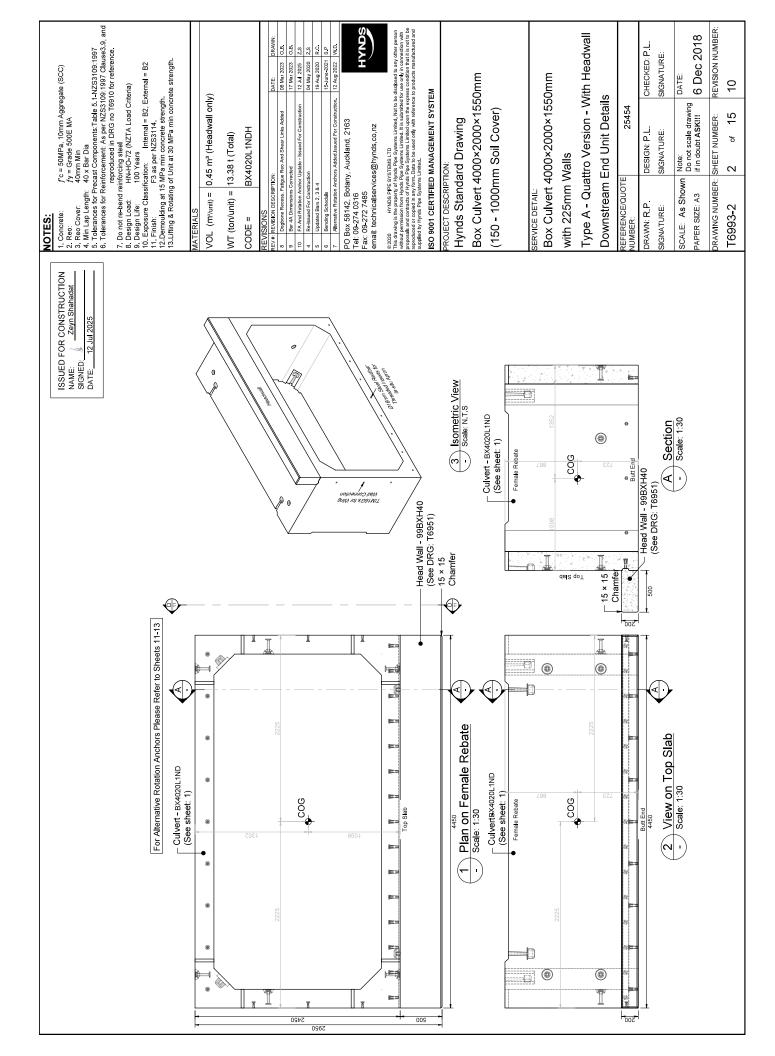
FIG. 8 Fill recess with Sikagrout 212 or equivalent.

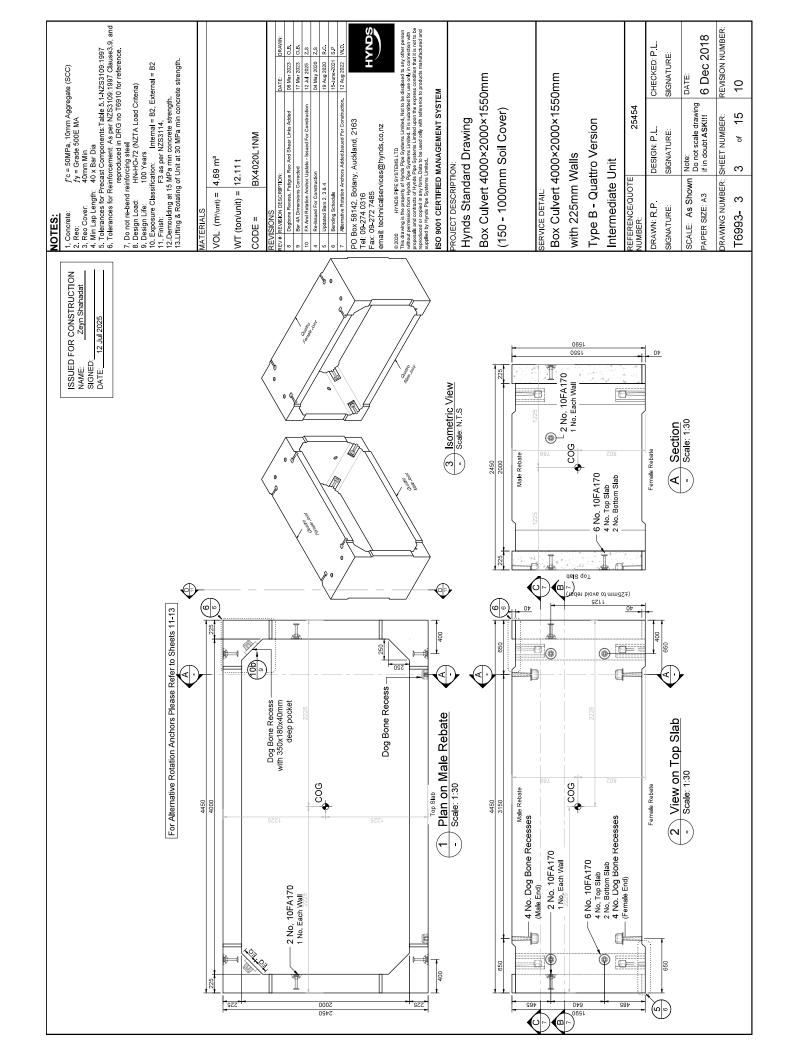
Branches Nationwide Support Office & Technical Services 09 274 0316

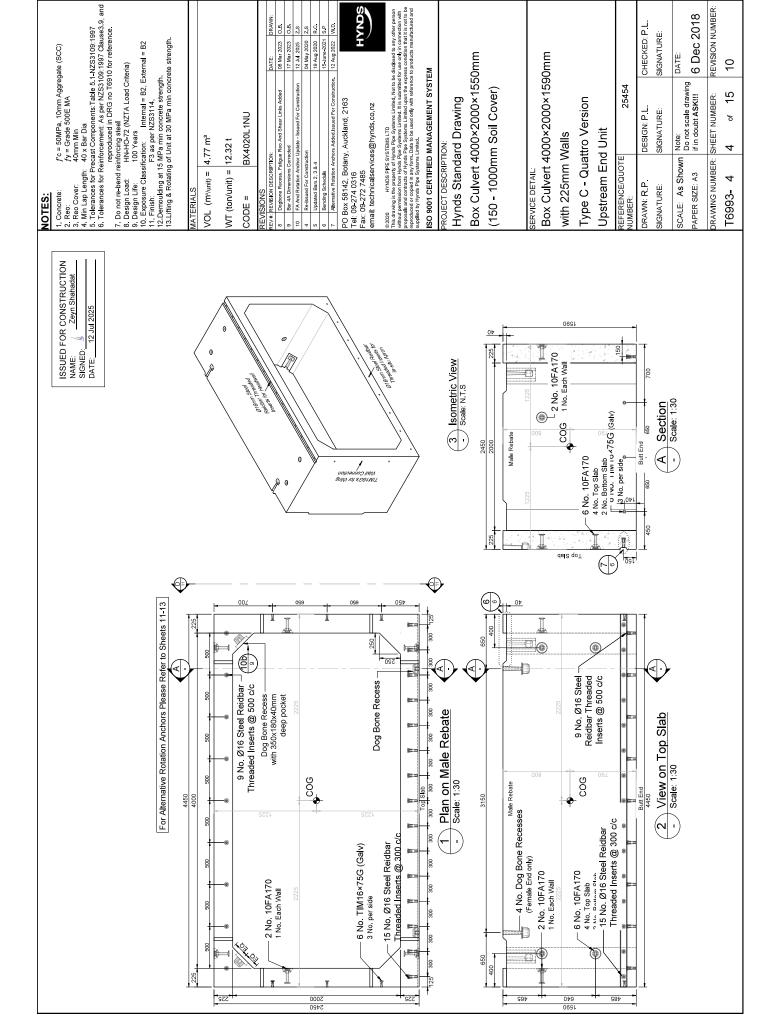
Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this document is correct and accurate, users of Hynds product or information within this document must make their own assessment of suitability for their particular application. Product dimensions are nominal only, and should be verified if critical to a particular installation. No warranty is either expressed, implied, or statutory made by Hynds unless expressly stated in any sale and purchase agreement entered into between Hynds and the user.

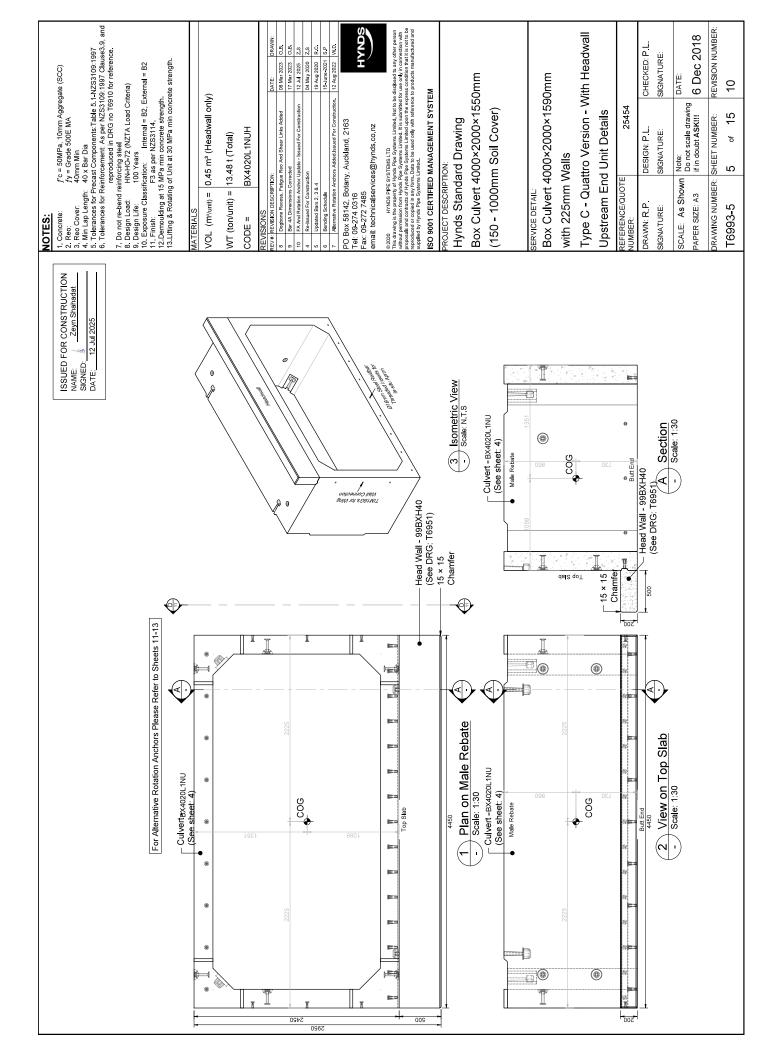


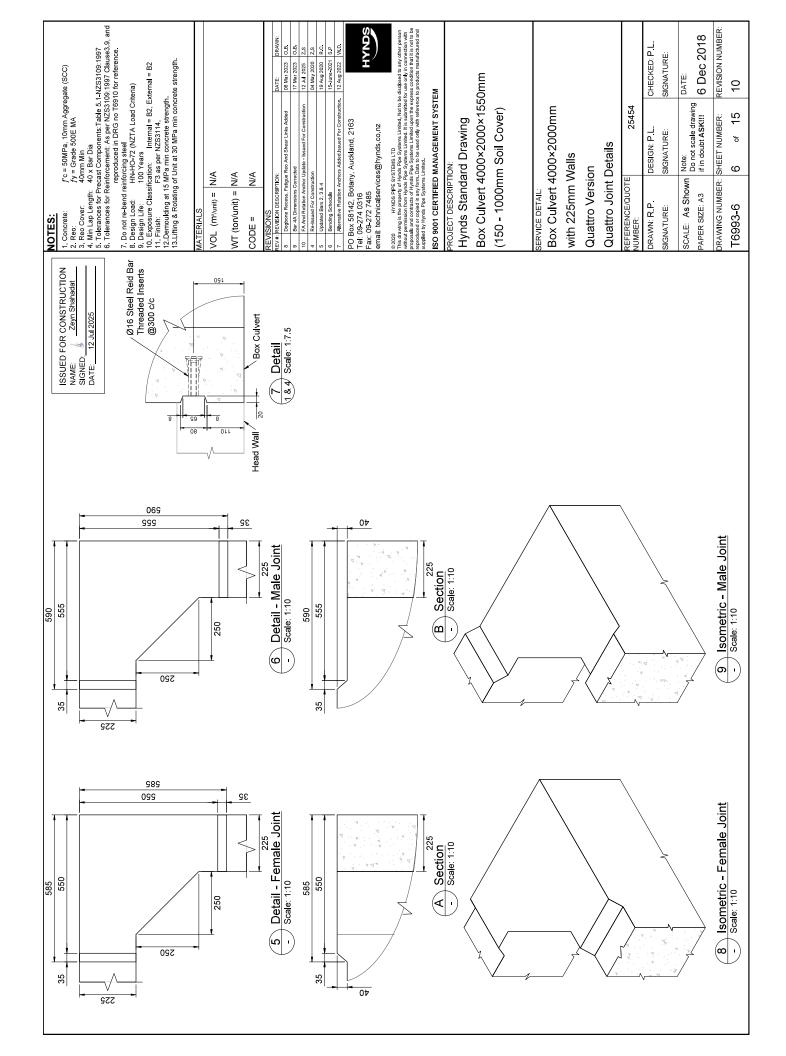












General Notes:

2. Reinforcing Steel

1. Concrete : f'c = 50MPa compressive strength at 28 days,

20mm Aggregate, or 50MPa Self-compacting

concrete 10mm Aggregate.

: fy = Grade 500E MA, complying with AS/ NZS 4671

: Cover = 40mm min. to all steel, unless otherwise specified.

3. Min Lap Length : 46 x Bar Diameter

4. Dimensional tolerances : Table 5.1-NZS3109:1997.

5. Do not re-bend reinforcing steel.

Culvert Design Notes:

- 1. Traffic loading to HN-HO-72 New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) load criteria.
- 2. Fill depth (soil cover) over culvert 150mm minimum 1000mm maximum.
- Consult Engineer where ground water table is above the base of the culvert.
- 4. 100kPa minimum required allowable soil bearing capacity typical. Confirm on site by Site Engineer or Geotechnical Engineer.
- Culvert is designed to exposure classification B2 as per NZS 3101 for a minimum 100-Year Design Life. Consult Engineer where exposure classification C or U is required (Saltwater Tidal / Splash Zone or other aggressive environment).
- For areas susceptible to Seismic or Liquefaction activity, specific design of suitable foundation is required and is to be carried out by the Site Engineer to provide a uniform 100kPa safe soil bearing capacity. Ground improvement may be required, such as geotextile raft or piled foundation.
- 7. Finish: F3 as per NZS3114.
- 8. Seismic design with the following design assumptions:
- a. Hazard factor = 0.38, Near-fault factor =1.
- b. Return Period Factor = 1.3
- c. Max. PGA = 0.55g for DCLS. Max. PGA = 0.83g for CALS.
- d. Site subsoil Class D and Class E
- e. Dynamic shear modulus of surrounding soil = 15000 kN/m² with soil Poisson ratio =0.35. Soil density = 19kN/m³
- External water pressure and internal water pressure are balanced. Drainage design at the back of wall by others.
- 10. No allowance for differential settlement along the box culvert line.

Wingwall Panel Design Notes:

- 1. Design load = 12kPa surcharge live load at back of wall with level back slope
- 2. Design life = 100 years
- 3. Active pressure coefficient Ka= 0.333
- External water pressure and internal water pressure are balanced. Drainage design at the back of wall by others.
- In-situ apron slab and shear key are to be designed by others to undertake the bending moments from wingwalls. Designer to check the overall stability of the wingwalls and apron structure.

Site Installation Notes:

- 1. Place first box culvert (Type A downstream unit) into required position.
- Using the crane, position the second culvert (Type B) as close as possible to the previously installed culvert, and whilst being supported by the crane, pull the culverts together with come-alongs attached to the internal swiftlifts. Note: DO NOT use the dog-bone connectors to pull the culverts together.
- 3. Line up two half 'dog-bone' connector recesses.
- 4. Place threaded rod connecting set in groove.
- Tighten nuts equally at each end, using a socket wrench to a snug tight fit. DO NOT exceed the maximum torque of:
 - Ø16 set: 100Nm (standard use).
- Fill recess of dog-bone and all swiftlift recesses with Fosroc Conbextra GP, Sikagrout 212 or equivalent.
- Contractor to ensure joints are suitably sealed to Engineer's/ Site specified requirements.

NOTES:

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with project specific general arrangement drawings, project related M-Special shop drawings and DRG's: T5911 (Wingwall Details) & T6951 (Headwall Details), if all components are required.

FOR INFORMATION

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l	MATERIALS	
	VOL (m³/unit) =	See Table
	WT (ton/unit) =	See Table
	CODE =	See Table

REVI	REVISIONS				
REV #:	REVISION DESCRIPTION:	DATE:	DRAWN:		
Α	Issued For Information	04 May 2020	Z.S		
В	Revised Design Notes	19 Aug 2020	R.C.		
С	Chamfer Dimensions Updated	22 Feb 2021	P.L		
D	Dogbone And Wingwall Detail Updated.	9 Nov 2022	W.D.		
E	Details A And 7 Updated	10 May 2023	O.B.		
F	Lifter, Grout, & Notes Update	19 Nov 2024	S.A		

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HYNDS

ISO 9001 CERTIFIED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

***** Enter Client Details Here *****

SERVICE DETAIL:

Box Culvert 4000×2000×1550mm

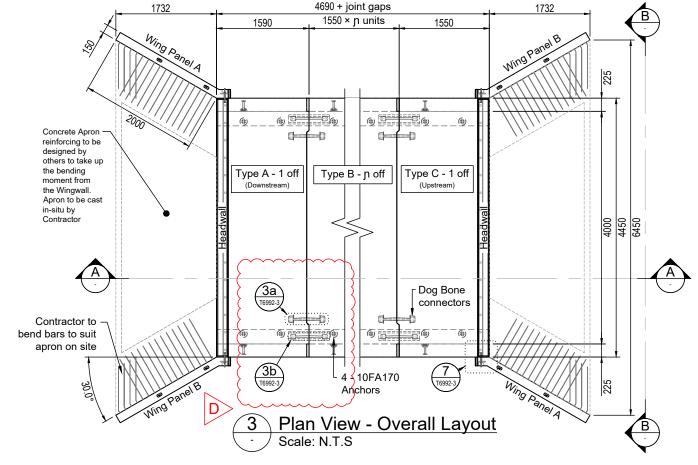
with 225mm Thick Walls

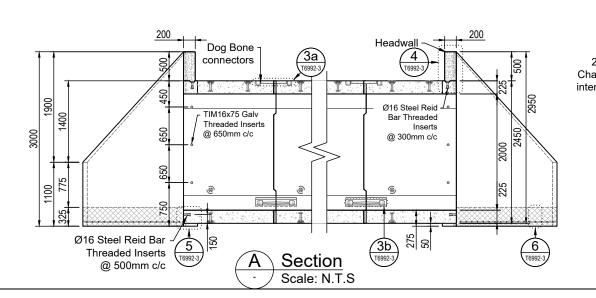
(150 - 1000mm Soil Cover)

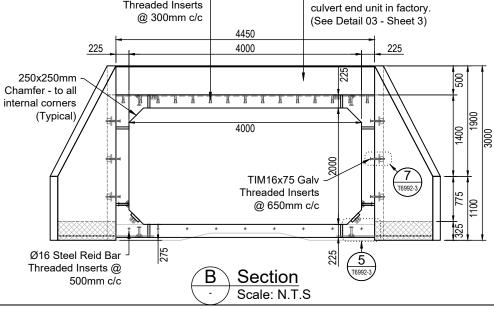
General Arrangement

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SIGNATURE:	SIGNATURE:	SIGNATURE:
SCALE: As Shown	Note: Do not scale drawing	DATE:
PAPER SIZE: A3	if in doubt ASK!!!	06-Dec-18
RAWING NUMBER:	SHEET NUMBER:	REVISION NUMBER:
T6992- 1	1 of 3	F

Culvert Type / Description	Quantity	Volume (m³)	Weights (tonnes)	Code	Drawing Number
Type A - Downstream End Culvert 4.0m × 2.0m	1	4.73m³	12.21T	BX4020L1ND	T6993-1
Type A - Downstream End Culvert 4.0m × 2.0m c/w Headwall	1	5.18m³	13.38 T	BX4020L1NDH	T6993-2
Type B - Middle Culvert 4.0m × 2.0m	Ŋ	4.69m³	12.11 T	BX4020L1NM	T6993-3
Type C - Upstream End Culvert 4.0m × 2.0m c/w Headwall	1	4.77m³	12.32 T	BX4020L1NU	T6993-4
Type C - Upstream End Culvert 4.0m × 2.0m c/w Headwall	1	5.22m³	13.48 T	BX4020L1NUH	T6993-5
Threaded Rod, Nut, Washer M16×550G8.8	XX			GTRHNM16550G8.8	
Left Wingwall Panel A - 2.0m × 3.0m/1.1m	2	0.71m³	1.87 T	BXWW2000L	T5911-1 & 2
Right Wingwall Panel B - 2.0m × 3.0m/1.1m	2	0.71m³	1.87 T	BXWW2000R	T5911-1 & 3
Threaded Rod, Nut, Washer M16×200G8.8	XX			GTRHNM16200G8.8	







- Headwall Panel - Cast onto

Ø16 Steel Reid Bar

Threaded Inserts

NOTES:

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WT (ton/unit) = See Table

CODE = See Table

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V #:	REVISION DESCRIPTION:	DATE:	DRAWN:	
	Issued For Information	04 May 2020	Z.S	
	Revised Design Notes	19 Aug 2020	R.C.	
;	Chamfer Dimensions Updated	22 Feb 2021	P.L	
1	Dogbone And Wingwall Detail Updated.	9 Nov 2022	W.D.	
	Details A And 7 Updated	10 May 2023	O.B.	
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ISO 9001 CERTIFIED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

***** Enter Client Details Here *****

SERVICE DETAIL:

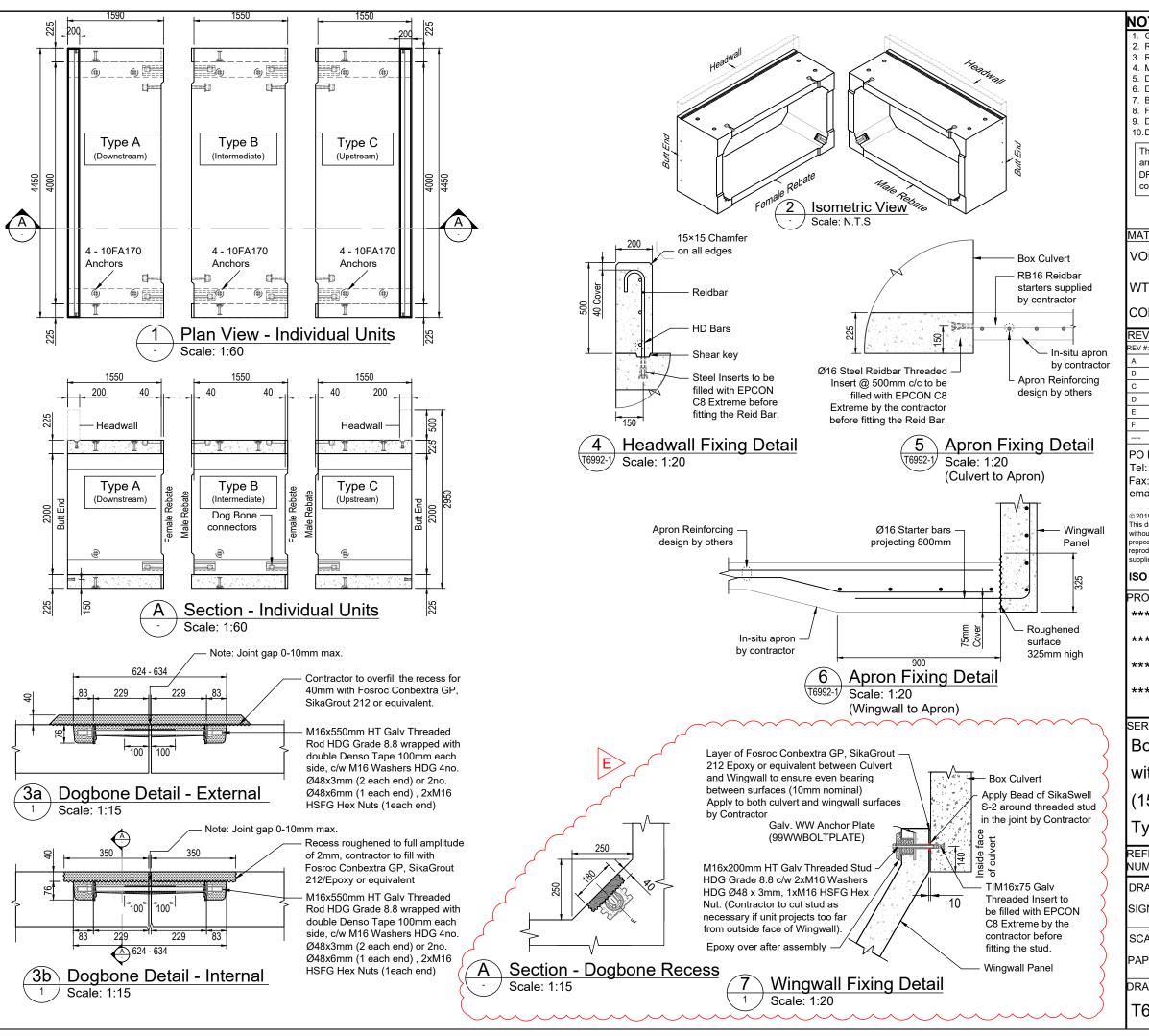
Box Culvert 4000×2000×1550mm

with 225mm Thick Walls

(150 - 1000mm Soil Cover)

General Arrangement

REFERENCE/QUOTE NUMBER:	****	
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SIGNATURE:	SIGNATURE:	SIGNATURE:
SCALE: As Shown	Note: Do not scale drawing	DATE:
PAPER SIZE: A3	if in doubt ASK!!!	06-Dec-18
DRAWING NUMBER:	SHEET NUMBER:	REVISION NUMBER:
T6992- 2	2 of 3	F



NOTES:

 1. Concrete:
 f'c = 50MPa, 10mm Aggregate min.

 2. Reo:
 fy = Grade 500E

2. Reo: fy = Grade 500E 3. Reo Cover: 40mm min. to all steel

4. Min Lap Length: 40 x Bar Dia5. Dimensional tolerances: Table 5.1-NZS3109:1997

6. Do not re-bend reinforcing steel7. B2 Exposure Classification

8. Finish: F3 as per NZS3114.

9. Design Load: HN-HO-72 (NZTA Load Criteria)
10. Design Life: 100 Years

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with project specific general arrangement drawings, project related M-Special shop drawings and DRG's: T5911 (Wingwall Details) & T6951 (Headwall Details), if all components are required.

FOR INFORMATION

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VOL (m³/unit) =	See Table T6992 on sheet 2

WT (ton/unit) = See Table T6992 on sheet 2

CODE = See Table T6992 on sheet 2

REVI	REVISIONS				
REV#:	REVISION DESCRIPTION:	DATE:	DRAWN:		
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HYNDS

ISO 9001 CERTIFIED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

***** Enter Client Details Here *****

SERVICE DETAIL:

Box Culvert 4000×2000×1550mm

with 225mm Thick Walls

(150 - 1000mm Soil Cover)

Typical Installation Layout and Details

REFERENCE/QUOTE IUMBER:	****	
DRAWN: R.P.	DESIGN: P.L.	CHECKED: P.L.
SIGNATURE:	SIGNATURE:	SIGNATURE:
SCALE: As Shown	Note: Do not scale drawing	DATE:
PAPER SIZE: A3	if in doubt ASK!!!	06-Dec-18
RAWING NUMBER:	SHEET NUMBER:	REVISION NUMBER:
T6992- 3	3 of 3	F

MACGREGOR CREEK CROSSING STRUCTURE



ACCESS ROAD DESIGN FROM Mac GREGOR CREEK STAGING AREA TO THE NEW POWER HOUSE AREA DESIGN PLAN 1

Scale 1:1200 Mon Jun 23 15:03:44 2025

Hynds Driftdeck system

Technical Guide R4.2

Low traffic volumes in forestry areas, national parks etc, often do not warrant expensive bridge structures such as box culverts or large diameter pipes at small river crossings.



Applications

Low level stream crossings

Provides raised carriageway access

Wide shallow opening

Product Attributes

Durability

Economical solution to low level crossing

Minimum interference with low flows

Large openings allow easy passage of debris at low flows

Large openings are friendly to the passage of fish

Quality

ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management





Low traffic volumes in forestry areas, national parks etc, often do not warrant expensive bridge structures such as box culverts or large diameter pipes at small river crossings.

Often the crossing is a concrete slab which follows the profile of the stream, and provides a running surface for the traffic. Even at low flows these fiords usually have water flowing over the road surface, and safety requirements often do not permit traffic across them.

Raising the running surface by approximately 600mm will considerably reduce the period of time the crossing is closed. The use of a large number of small diameter pipes is not desirable as it obstructs the flow of water and is likely to trap even small debris.

Features

- Durability
- Strength
- Economical solution to low level crossing
- Robust
- Minimum interference with low flows
- Simple to install
- Reduced on-site work
- Large openings allow easy passage of debris at low flows
- Large openings are friendly to the passage of fish

Drift Decks

Drift decks are a simple economical solution to this problem. The surface is raised typically by 600mm to provide generous openings to allow the passage of water at low flows.

The drift deck comprises a series of inverted "u" shaped precast concrete elements, bearing on a concrete slab. The units extend the full width of a single carriageway, and butt together longitudinally across the stream bed, providing the running surface for the traffic.

Design Considerations

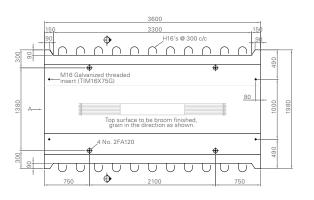
- Units sit on new or existing foundation slab.
- Designed for HN-HO-72 loading configuration.
- Units are designed to be overtopped during periods of high flow.
- Simple joint ensures structural integrity.
- Joint links units longitudinally and to the foundation.
- Castellated ends add to the shear capacity of the joint.
- No in-situ topping is required.
- Geometry of the units eliminates the need for shuttering at the joints.
- The units are held together and fixed to the foundation by means of a simple joint.
- Unit tops have a textured finish for better traction.
- Low mass for easy installation.
- Can be installed to a vertical catenary.

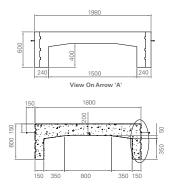
Construction

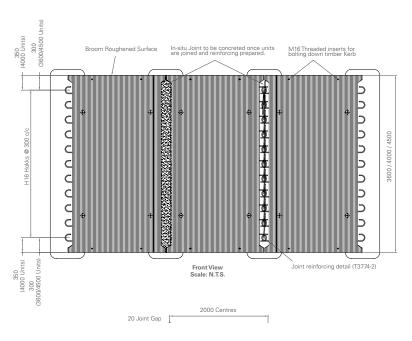
Construction of a stream crossing using drift deck units is simple.

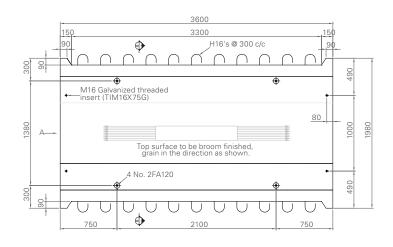
- It is necessary to have a suitable foundation slab, either existing or new.
- Level bearing pads are constructed at the appropriate locations to suit the drift deck units and dowel holes are drilled at each joint location (note: it is important that the units sit on the bearing pads without any twist).
- Drift deck units are placed at the correct centres, by Hiab truck.
- The edges of the units are aligned, dowel bars are inserted into the pre-drilled holes and grouted.
- Dowel bars fit into the 'U' shaped bars at the ends of the units and are bent over prior to concreting of the joint.
- Joint is concreted (shuttering is not required for concreting the joint).
- Deck is completed by the fixing of timber kerbing.
- Once the joint concrete is cured, the crossing is ready for traffic.

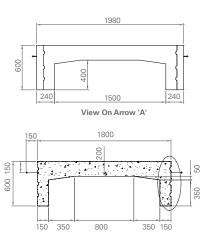
Product Code	Overall Width	Clearing Between Kerbs	Weight	
DRIFTDECK3600	3600mm	3270mm	4600kg	
DRIFTDECK4000	4000mm	3670mm	5200kg	
DRIFTDECK4500	4500mm	4170mm	5800kg	

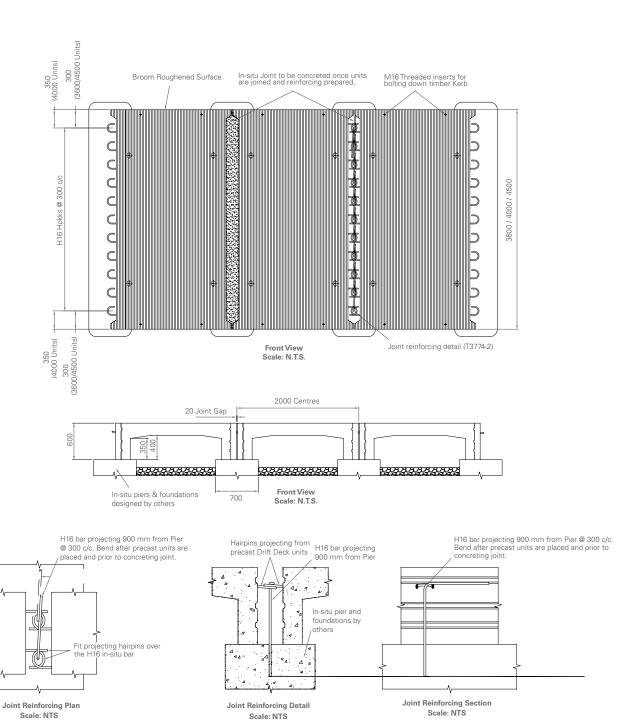












Lifting and Handling

All Hynds Driftdeck systems incorporate Swiftlift lifting anchors for safe lifting and must be used with the correct lifting clutch.

Hynds Pipe Systems has designed and manufactured Driftdeck systems with a minimum dynamic factor of 1.2. This dynamic factor requires that all the following conditions are observed when lifting, moving or placing the units:

- Lifting with mobile plant (such as an excavator or similar) where equipment is specifically exempt from the requirements of the PECPR Regulations 1999, subject to the conditions outlined in the New Zealand Gazette, No. 104, September 2015 and
- 2. Lifting, travelling and placing over rough or uneven ground where anchor failure is not anticipated to cause harm or injury, by adopting procedures such as:
 - a. Transporting the element as close as practical to ground level (300mm recommended)
 - b. Establishing and maintaining exclusion zones
 - c. Transporting only precast concrete elements that are unlikely to topple if they were to hit the ground
 - d. Inspecting lifting anchors both after transportation and before final lifting into place

Refer to "Safe work with precast concrete - Handling, transportation and erection of precast concrete elements" published by Worksafe New Zealand (October 2018)

Shock loads resulting from travelling with suspended Driftdeck systems over rough terrain and uneven ground may exceed design, dynamic and safety factors of the lifting systems. It is essential that care is taken during lifting and transporting as additional stresses could result in anchor failure.



Branches Nationwide Support Office & Technical Services 09 274 0316

Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this document is correct and accurate, users of Hynds product or information within this document must make their own assessment of suitability for their particular application. Product dimensions are nominal only, and should be verified if critical to a particular installation. No warranty is either expressed, implied, or statutory made by Hynds unless expressly stated in any sale and purchase agreement entered into between Hynds and the user.



GRANITE CREEK BRIDGE STRUCTURE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



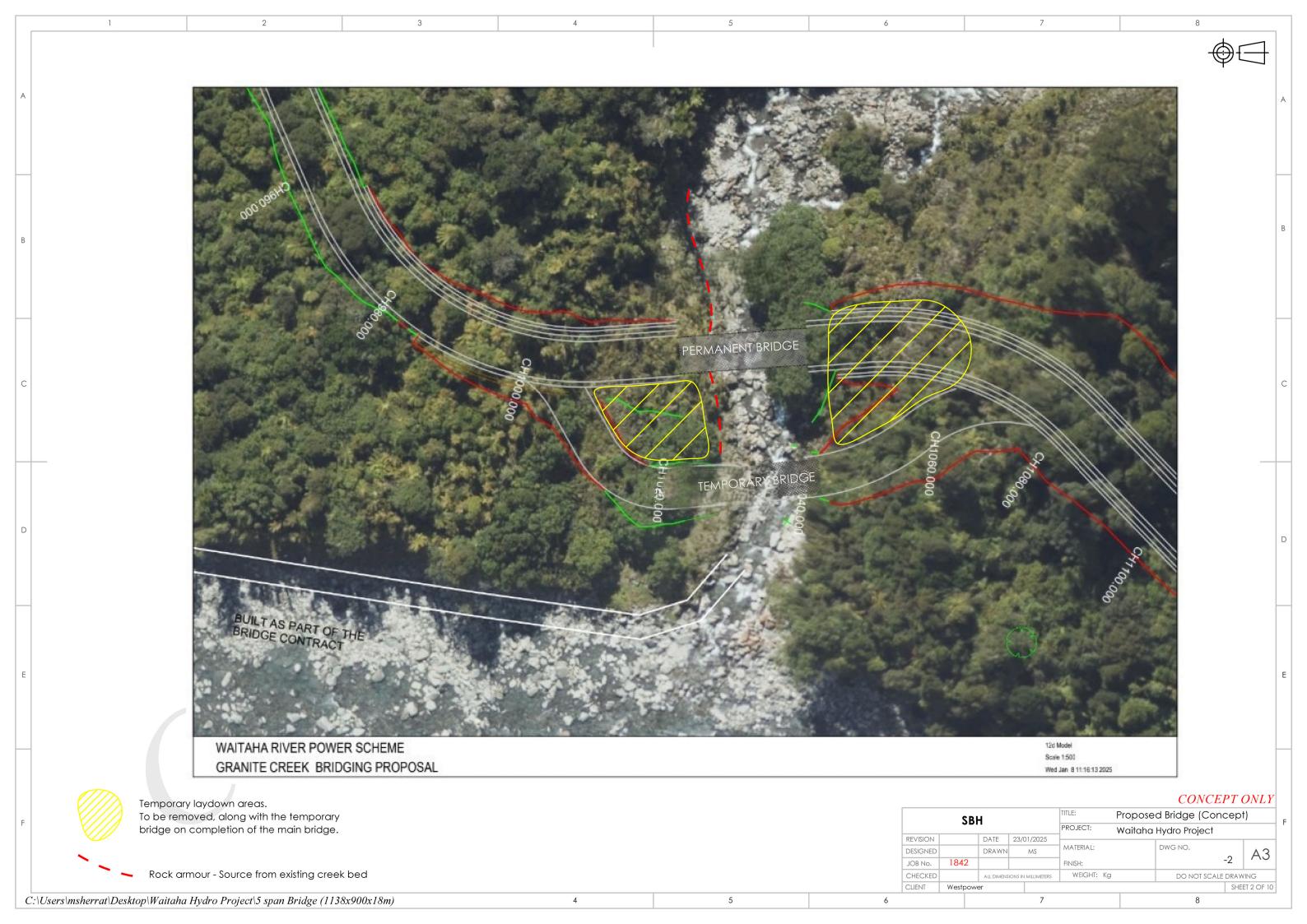




Area map and approximate bridge location

CONCEPT ONLY

SBH REVISION DATE 23/01/2025				Proposed Bridge (Concept)				
				PROJECT:	Waitaha Hydro Project			
DESIGNED		DRAWN		MATERIAL:		DWG NO. 842-1		Δ3
JOB No.	1842			FINISH:				/ (0
CHECKED		ALL DIMENS	ions in millimeters	WEIGHT:	Kg	DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		
CLIENT	Westpow	er				SHEET 1 (ET 1 OF 10



1 2 3 4 5 6 7





Upstream side of Granite Creek at confluence with Waitata River

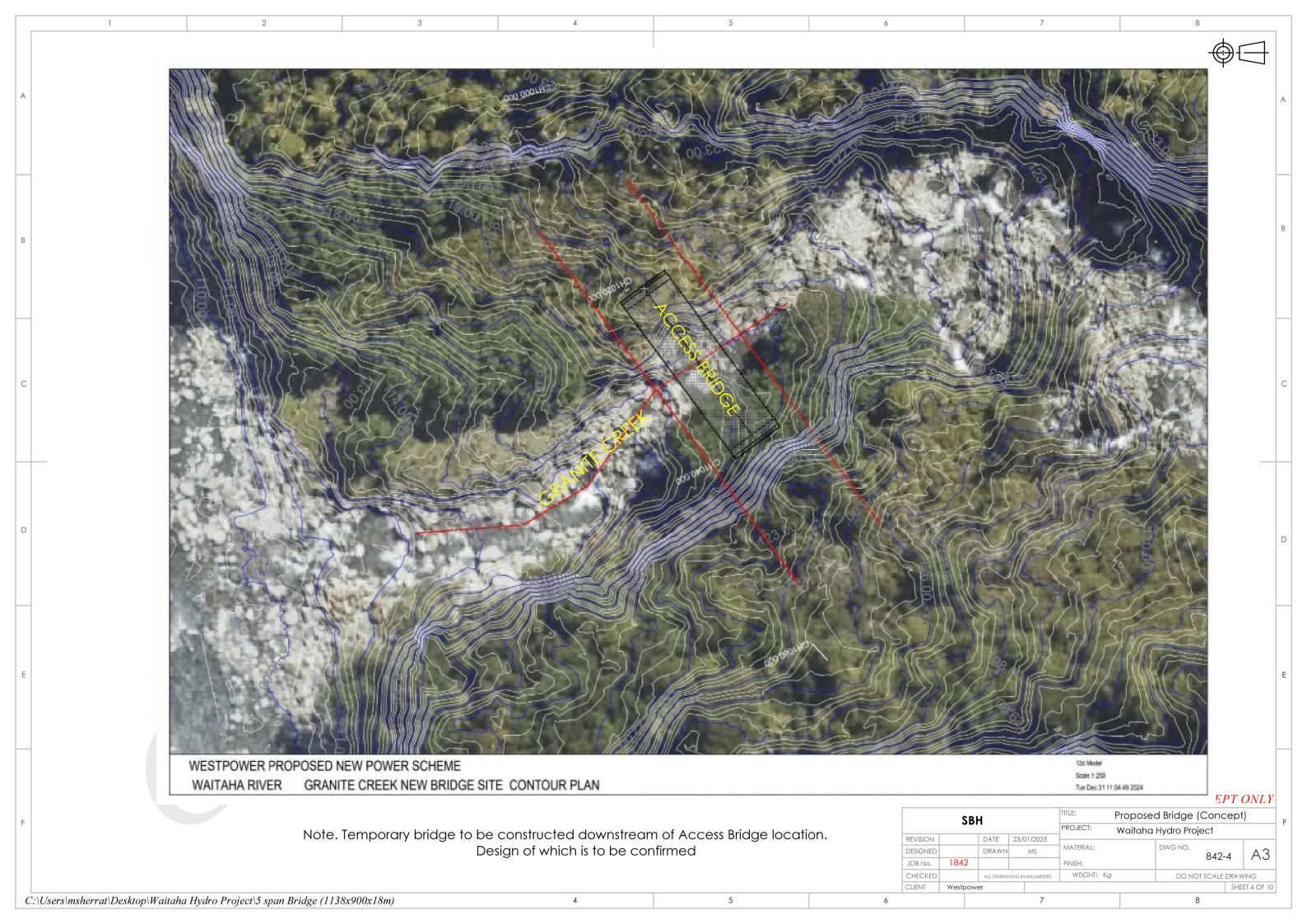


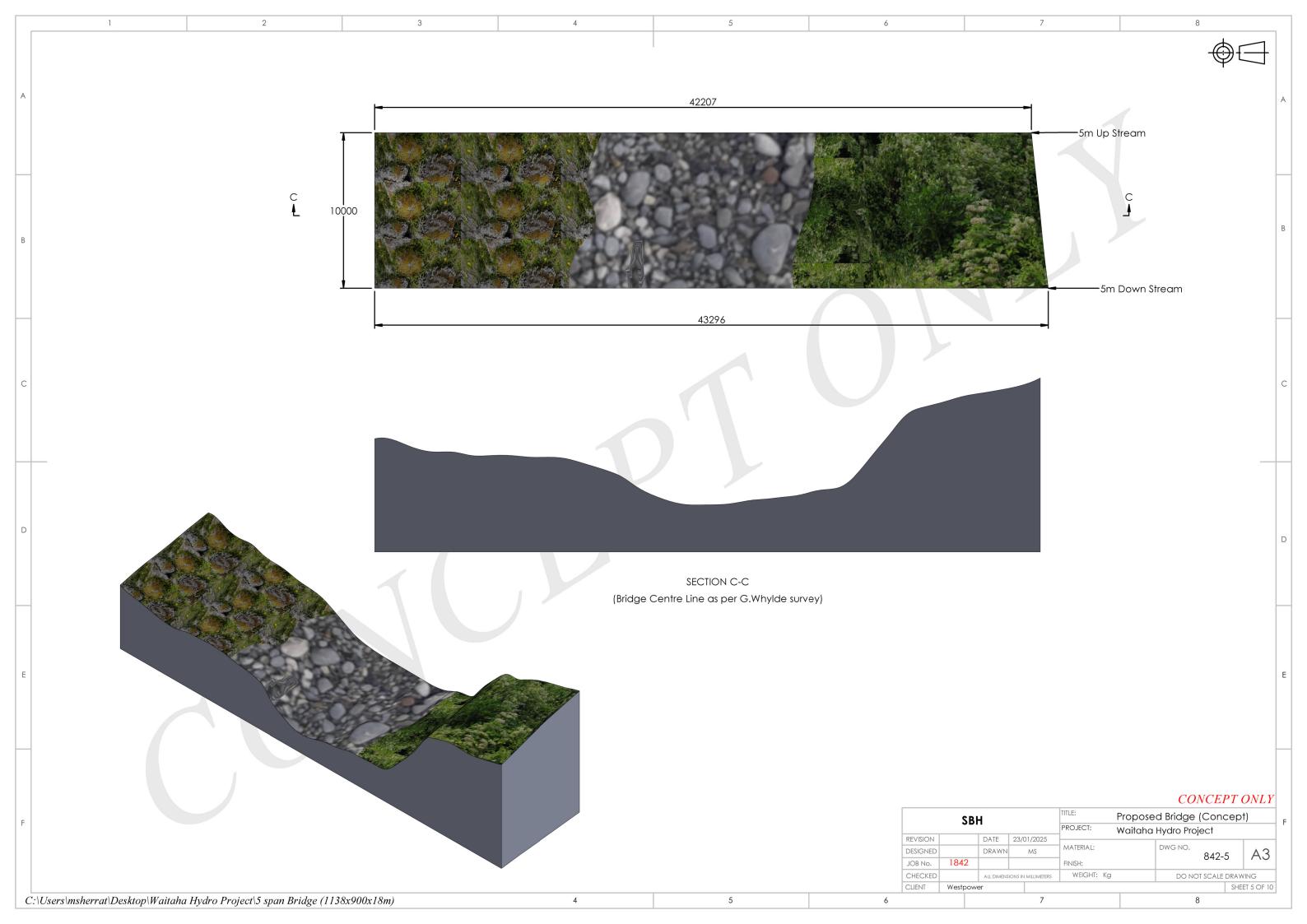
Downstream side of Granite Creek at confluence with Waitaha River



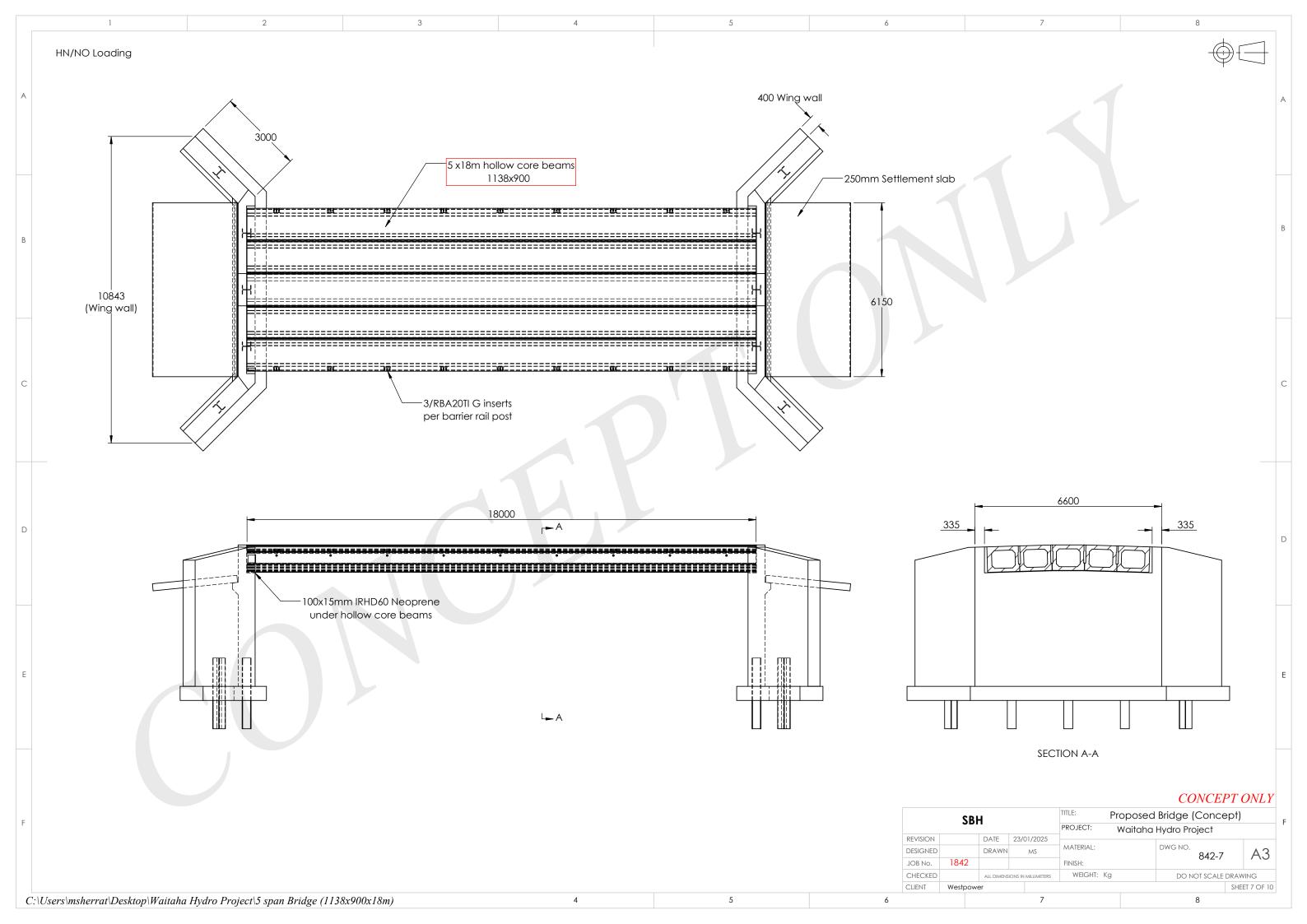
CONCEPT ONLY

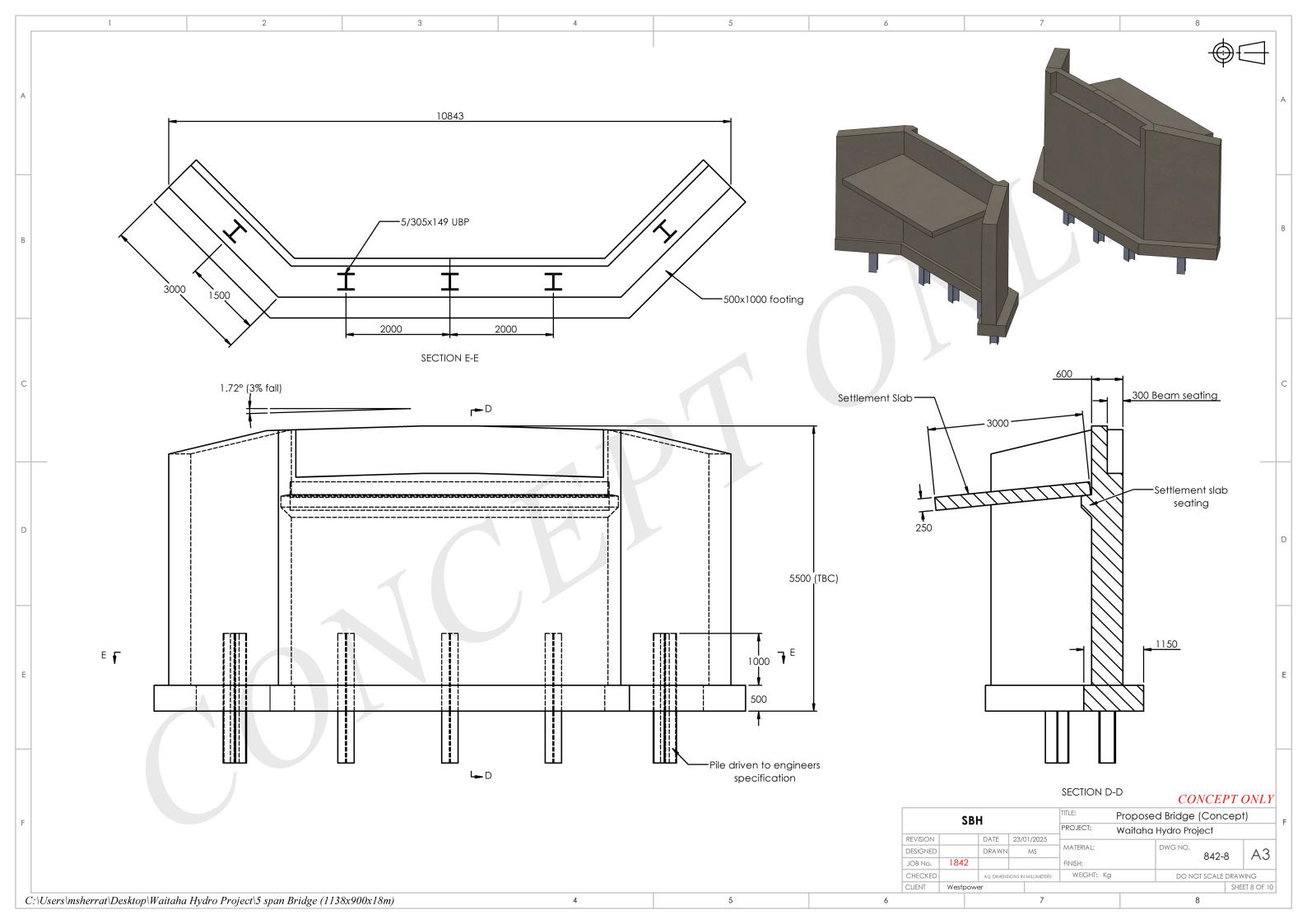
SBH				Proposed Bridge (Concept)					
				PROJECT:	Waitaha Hydro Project				
REVISION		DATE	23/01/2025						
DESIGNED		DRAWN	MS	MATERIAL:		DWG NO.		Δ3	
JOB No.	1842			FINISH:			-3	/\0	
CHECKED		ALL DIMENS	ions in millimeters	WEIGHT:	Kg	DO NOT SCALE DRAWING			
CLIENT	Westpower						SHEET 3 OF 10		

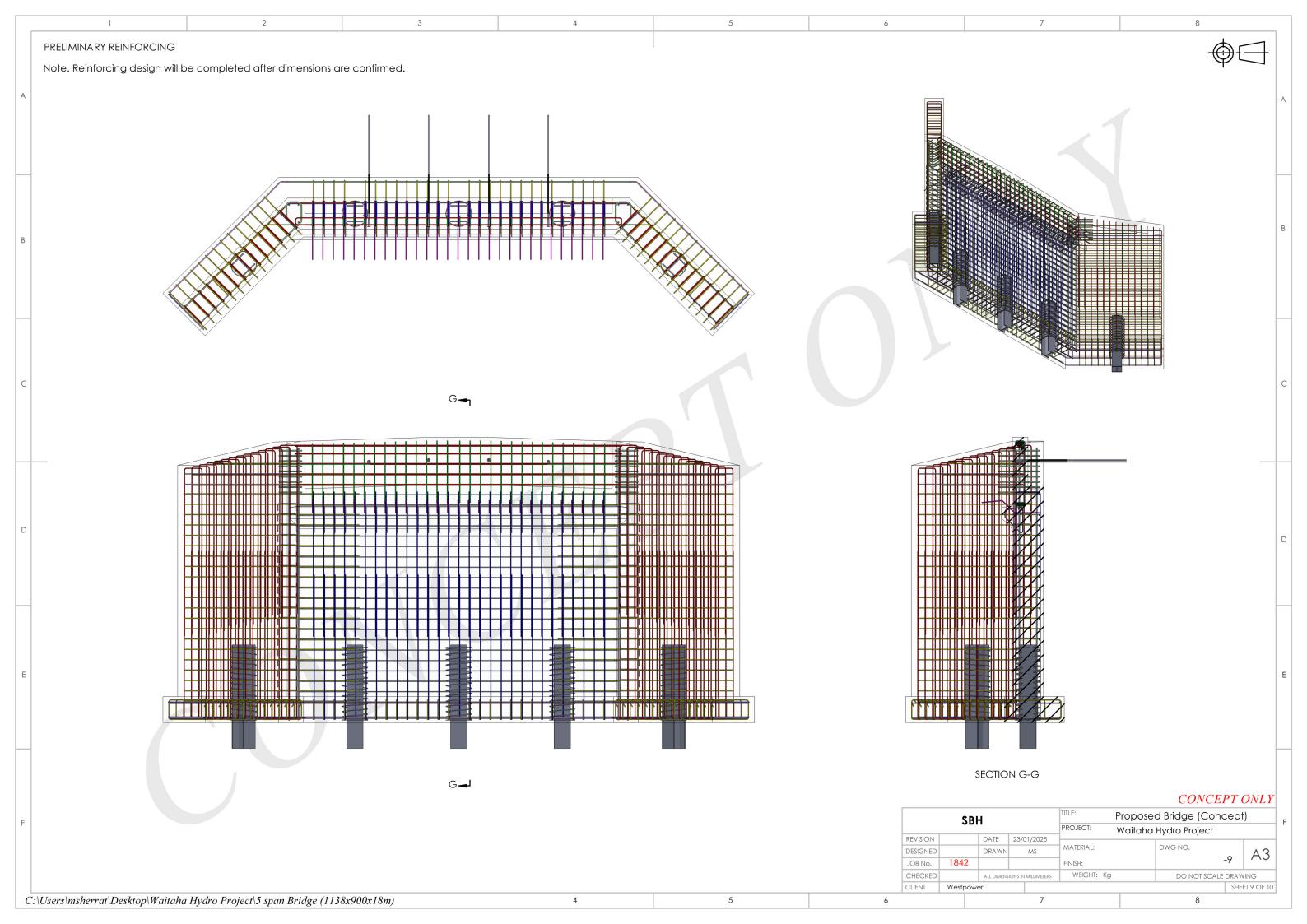


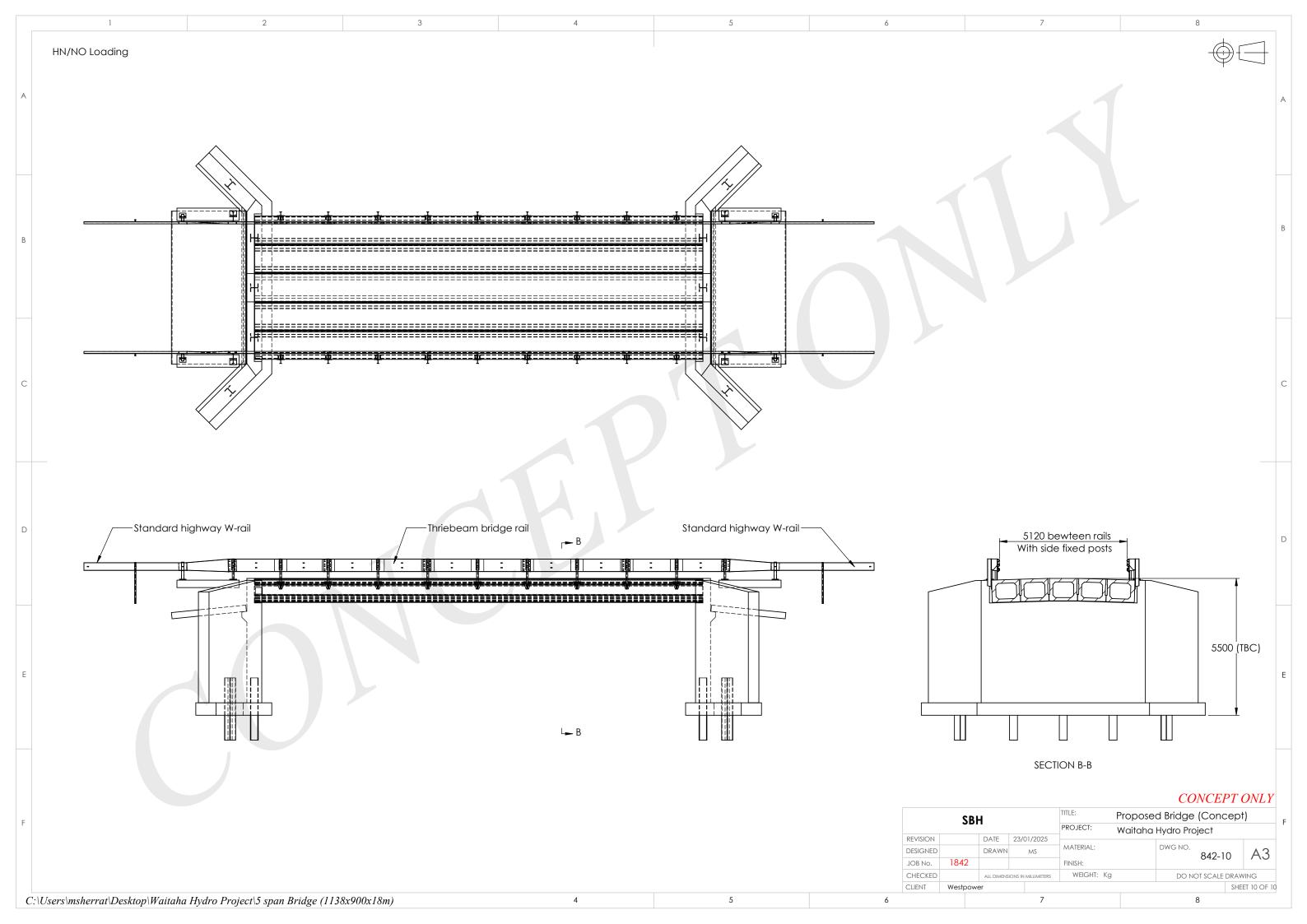












HEADWORKS DIVERSION WEIR STRUCTURE

