Infrastructure Impacts of the 2019 Rangitata Flood

Liam Wotherspoon





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Overview

- Rangitata River and catchment
- 2019 Flood Event
- Infrastructure impacts
- Network effects and simulations
- Summary









Rangitata River

- Braided river
 - North, South and Middle Branch (last two typically dry)
- 140 km from Southern Alps to Pacific
- 1,500 km² catchment
- Steep gradient
 - 6.2 m per km
 - Larger flood energy and erosive potential compared to other rivers
- Mean annual flow 1,350 cumecs
- Largest recorded flood flow 2,950 cumecs 1994



Flood Control

- South Branch is an overflow channel
 - Diverts flow from North Branch
 - Has been dry for 24 years
- Stopbanks at start of South Branch
 - Prevent overfloods for flows less than 1,500 cumecs (approx. 5 year event)
- Stopbanks and flood protection vegetation



2019 Flood Event

- Rainfall
 - 875 mm over 7 days at headwaters
- Flow
 - Peak of 2,300 cumecs
 - Over 2,000 cumecs for 10 hours 7th December 2019
 - Largest volume event on record





Flow (m3/s

Flood Event

- Approximately a 1 in 20 year flood event
- Breakout in three main locations
 - South Branch (First time in 24 years) expected
 - Near Main South Rail Line
 - Near Arundel
- Riverbank and stopbank erosion





























Flood Protection Repair







Flood Protection Repair







Flood Protection Repair



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Te Hiranga Rū

Challenges

Infrastructure Impacts

- State of Emergency for approx. 1 week
- Coincided with other infrastructure impacts on West Coast (SH6)
- Collation of photos and report for impacts to:
 - Transportation
 - Power
 - Telecommunications
 - Water
 - Agriculture



Rail and Road

• Bridges over South Branch



QuakeCoRE NZ Centre for Earthquake Resilience Te Hiranga Rü

National SCieNCE Challenges

RESILIENCE Kia manawa TO NATURE'S – Ngā Ākina CHALLENGES Te Ao Tūroa

Rail

- Main South Line washout
 - 330 m of significant damage
 - Two other locations with less severe damage









Rail

- Reopened 20th December
 - 13 days after event







Road

 All Rangitata River crossings closed for number of days





Local Roads

Road and bridge abutment scour

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Challenges

Scouring of up to 3 m in some areas •



Local Roads





State Highway

- SH1 & SH72
 - SH1 closed Dec 7 -11
 - SH79 short closure





Transmission

- Damage to 7 transmission structures on ROX-ISL
- Loss of one circuit
- No loss of power through transmission network





Transmission





Transpower

Transmission



Transpower









Transmission

• Temporary repair & replacement







Transpower

Telecommunications

- Spark network outages
 - Fibre optic cable severed due to flooding
 - Landline
 - Mobile
 - Broadband



Rural Infrastructure







Irrigation Ponds





Discharge through pond weir



Network Effects



Transmission Modelling

Double Circuit Towers

Single Circuit Towers

Double Circuit Poles

Single Circuit Poles

Double Circuit Towers

Single Circuit Towers

Double Circuit Poles

Single Circuit Poles

------ Underground Cable

Submarine Cable

Modelling of loss of lines



Transmission Modelling

- Single circuit No loss of load
- ROX-ISL-A + BEN-ISL-A 198 MW lost load
- All circuits (4 2 on one line) 500 MW lost load
- Would affect middle-upper South Island



Road Transport Modelling

- Road outages
 - SH1 Dec 7 -11
 - Inland Route 72
 Dec 7 9
 - Only Rangitata River bridge crossing locations
- SH6 Haast Pass landslides led to outages
 - SH6 Dec 7 20
- Lower SI cut off from rest of the country



Road Transport

- Modelling of Transport Network effects
- Over 9000 lost trips per day





Direct Infrastructure Costs

- ECan \$2.5m ongoing
- Transpower \$6m
- Waka Kotahi \$1.3m
- Kiwirail \$1m



Summary

- Flooding related impacts across infrastructure networks as a result of the 2019 Rangitata Flood
- Flooding in South Branch part of flood management plan
 - Rural land and infrastructure
 - Transmission network damage a key point
- Other breakouts
 - Significant rail and road damage
- Compounding effect of wider storm impacts



Questions?

