

Red boundary denotes lowered area of main bund that contains spillages and leakage under normal operating conditions

Catastrophic failure retention bund

Blue lines denote rainwater drainage channel integrated into bund wall

Purple lines denote direction of fall of the concrete

Drainage channel running between the two rows of tanks

Lowered Area (accounting for tanks)	= $(29.5m \times 14.75m) - (7 \times \pi \times (1.75m)^2)$ = $435.125m^2 - 67.347m^2$ = $367.778m^2$
Lowered Volume (accounting for tanks)	= $367.778m^2 \times 0.15m$ = $55.1667m^3$
Main Bunded area (accounting for tanks and gas dome)	= $(40.2m \times 18.93m) - (7 \times \pi \times (1.75m)^2) - (\pi \times (4m)^2)$ = $760.986m^2 - 67.347m^2 - 50.265m^2$ = $643.374m^2$
Main Bunded Volume (accounting for tanks)	= $643.374m^2 \times 0.25m$ = $160.8435m^3$
Total Bunded Volume	= $55.1667m^3 + 160.8435m^3$ = $216m^3$ NB(This total does not include the volume of either sump)
Individual Tank Volume	= $140m^3$ (Max Fill) $135m^3$ (Operating Fill)
Individual Tank Volume (110%)	= $154m^3$ (Max Fill) $148.5m^3$ (Operating Fill)

Given these calculations there is a margin of  $62m^3$  in the case of a catastrophic failure.

Drainage channel connecting to grit sump

Channel for pipe containing condensate from gas holder, terminates in grit sump

In the event of a catastrophic failure the grit sump will fill first and activate a float switch which will cut power to the rainwater sump pump, preventing process liquid from being pumped out of the bund.

Drainage channel running alongside pumps

Grit sump containing process effluent, liquid is periodically pumped back into the front of the process and solids are dug out for disposal

Rainwater sump with sump pump for pumping rainwater to Haworth drain system