

Mapping future transport for improved planning and operation

GISERA Project S.16

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Presentation overview





Project aim

 Aim: to map out key impacts of road and rail network development for gas wells before onshore gas construction occurs in the Beetaloo Sub-basin



• The Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing in the NT recommends that: 'the Government assesses the impact any heavy vehicle traffic, associated with any onshore shale gas industry, will have on the NT's transport system and develops a management plan to mitigate such impacts'.

• Impacts:

- changes in traffic flows due to heavy freight
- construction and operational phases
- transport options through scenarios
- Outputs: information for decision-makers to help inform road upgrades, potential damage, road safety, etc



Project phases

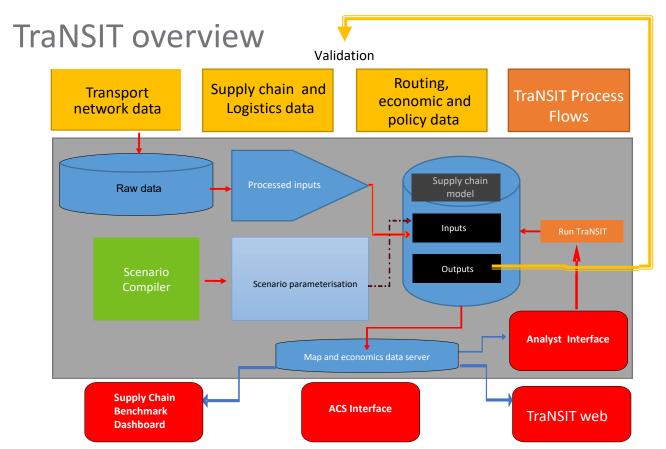
- Apply the Transport Network Strategic Investment Tool (TraNSIT) to produce a baseline map of freight volumes across road and rail networks.
- 2. Through a series of workshops and interviews, capture data on logistics, construction phase inputs and sources, freight task and supply chains throughout the proposed development.
- 3. Model projected heavy vehicle movements across NT road networks based on the data from point 2 above.
- 4. Validate modelling outputs and identify interventions that may reduce impacts.
- 5. Use TraNSIT to test a range of intervention options identified by stakeholders.



TraNSIT overview

- What is TraNSIT?
 - Computer-based tool that maps freight routes from origin to destination
 - Calculates transport route, costs (by mode) and vehicle choice
- What questions does TraNSIT inform?
 - What are the transport cost savings (per year) from infrastructure investment and regulatory changes?
 - Where should investment be targeted across a range of options?
 - Which enterprises and supply chains are impacted, and how?







Applications of TraNSIT

- Commonwealth Government
 - Inland Rail
 - Roads of Strategic Importance
 - Beef Roads
- State government
 - Cattle tick line
 - Prioritising bridge investments
 - High productivity vehicle access around and through towns
- Local government and ROCs
 - Most extensive applications over 30 local governments

- Regional freight planning
- Various road upgrades
- Intermodal and processing facilities
- Industry
 - Supply chain mapping to ports and last mile upgrades
 - Rail network planning and intermodal upgrades
- International
 - Indonesia, Vietnam, Solomon Islands and NF Africa



Project findings

- Baseline (current)
- Reference baselines (construction, operation)
- Scenarios



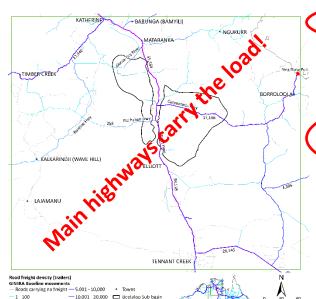
-1 100 101 - 250

- 251 - 500

- 1,001 - 2,000

- 2,001 S,000

Project findings: baseline road



Bud record uppelt Serper, III G 2016

- 20,001 - 30,000 GISERA large study region

- 30,001 - 50,000 Bing Bong Port Facility

- 50,001 - 100,000

-> 200,000

-100,001 - 200,000

	(\$)		(\$/T)	(KM)	TRAVEL TIME (HRS)	
Cropping	\$28,852,834	62.380	\$462.53	4,257	42.1	2,933
Fuel	\$52,425,576	737,769	\$71.06	727	7.8	29,755
General	\$96,758,816	202,485	\$477.86	3,078	30.7	12,058
Horticulture	\$52,671,285	86 _, 945	\$605.80	3,466	36.5	4,922
Livestock	\$48,823,879	349,850	\$139.56	1,012	13.4	18,229
Mining	\$35,709,281	779,000	\$45.84	475	5.7	28,881
Processed Food	\$33,612,584	38,902	\$864.83	3,657	38.4	2,940
Vehicles	\$45,821,840	24,758	\$1,850.76	3,655	37.7	4,126
Waste	\$211,123	13,176	\$16.02	22	0.4	1,318
Wood Product	\$29,095,893	57,641	\$504.77	3,815	42.0	3,124
Grand Total	\$423,983,109	2,352,908	\$180.20	1,234	13.5	108,286

COMMODITY

TOTAL COST

TONNES

COST PER TRANSPORT

ONE WAY

TRAILERS



101 - 250

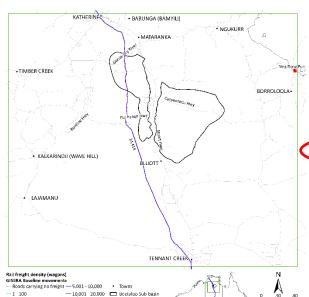
- 1,001 - 2,000

- 2,001 5,000

- 251 - 500

Project findings:

baseline rail



Data sources: "bwns Topa250+, Book necessio stypicpht Nempole, III is 2016;

— 20,001 - 30,000 ☐ GISERA large study region
— 30,001 - 50,000 ■ Bing Bong Port Facility

- 50,001 - 100,000

-> 200,000

-100,001 - 200,000

COMMODITY	TOTAL COST (\$)	TONNES	COST PER TONNE (\$/T)	TRANSPORT DISTANCE (KM)	ONE WAY TRAVEL TIME (HRS)	WAGONS
General	\$4,026,998	14,534	\$277.07	3,254	47.1	1,020
Horticulture	\$1,054,232	5,063	\$208.22	3,304	48.1	251
Mining	\$12,907,053	104,583	\$123.41	2,121	28.6	2,229
Processed Food	\$217,286	1,137	\$191.16	3,029	42.9	56
Vehicles	\$2,336,408	2,429	\$961.86	3,520	52.2	607
Wood Product	\$2,602,150	11,518	\$225.92	3,239	46.8	642
Grand Total	\$23,144,126	139,264	\$166.19	2,407	33.3	4,805



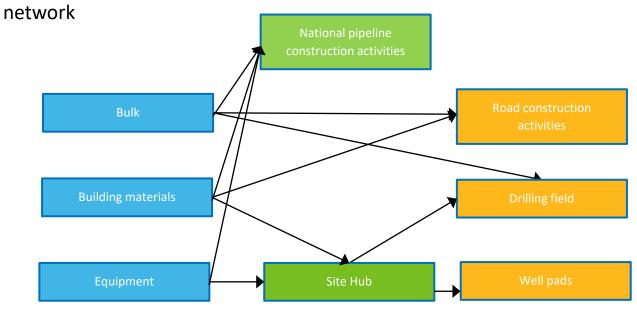
Project findings

- Baseline (current)
- Reference baselines (construction, operation)
 - Additional dust generation
 - Critical link analyses
- Scenarios



Supply chain map – construction yr 1 (incl. pipes)

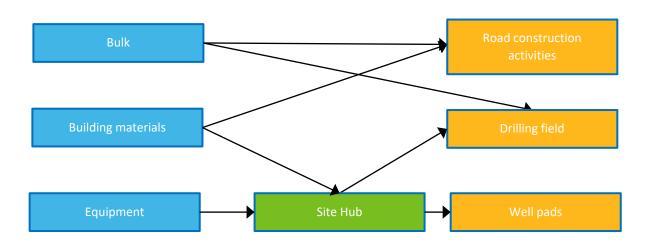
Construction of gas field infrastructure and extension/duplication of national pipeline





Supply chain map – construction yr 2

Construction of gas field infrastructure

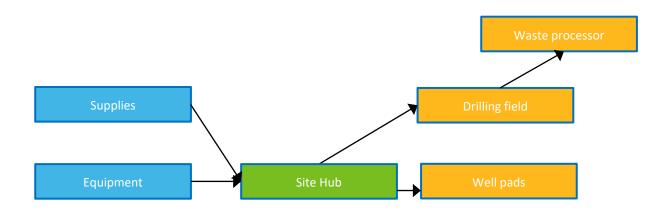




Supply chain map – peak* operation, operation

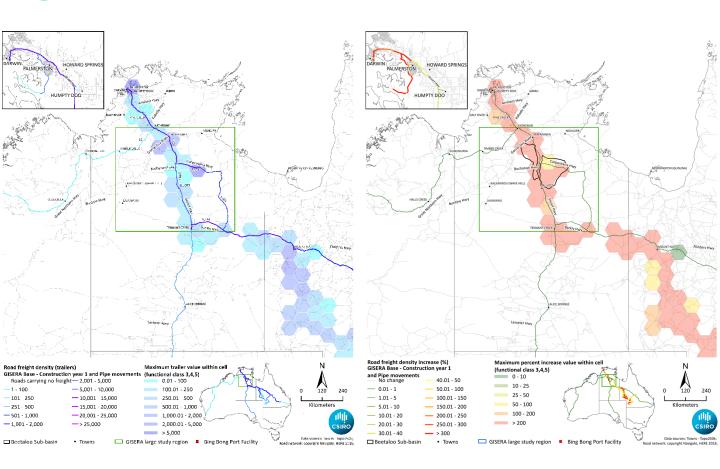
Well operation, maintenance, waste extraction

* Peak operation occurs about yr6 of operation



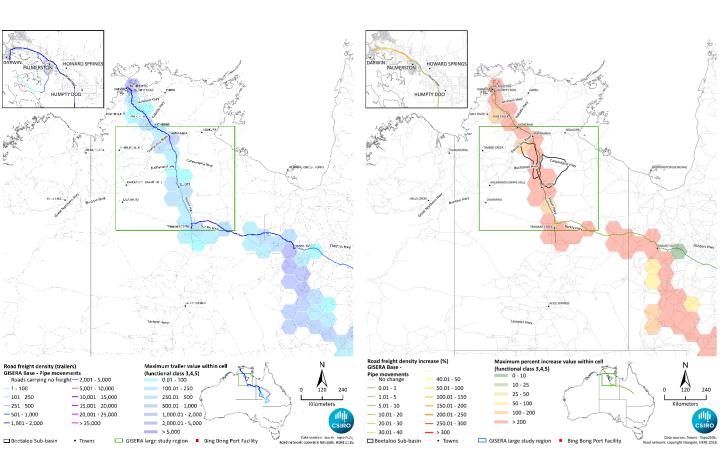


Construction yr 1 & pipelines



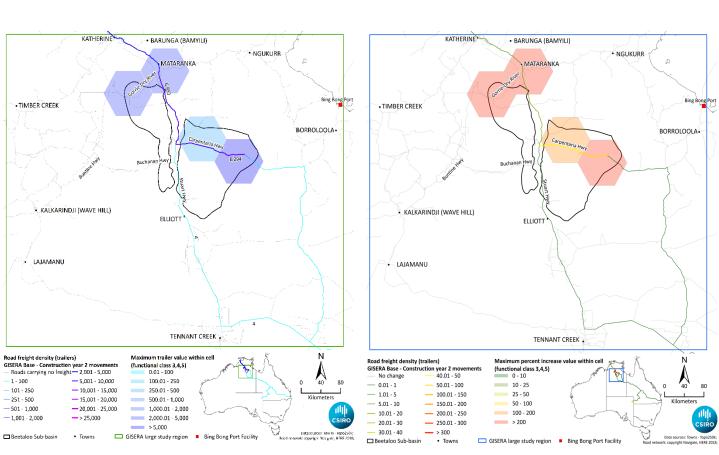


Pipelines



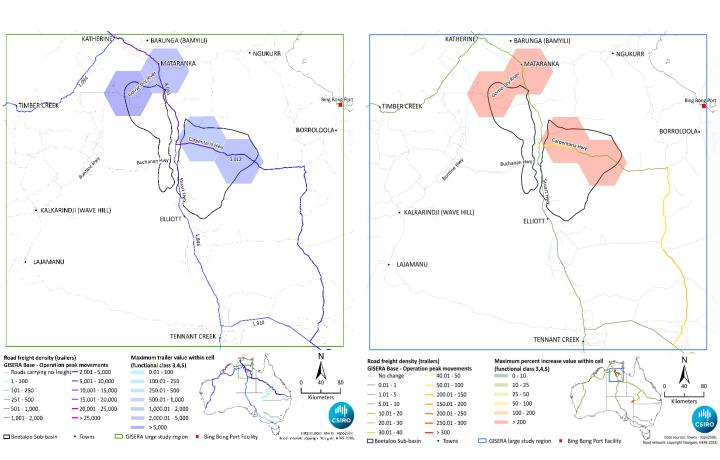


Construction yr 2



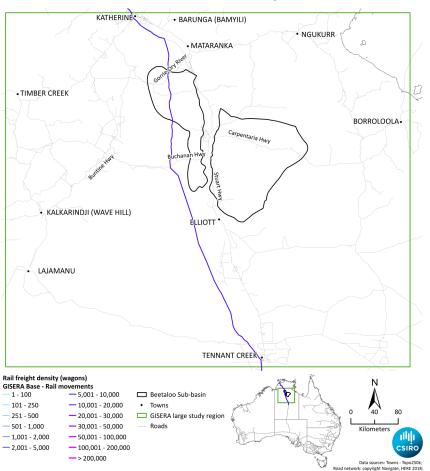


Peak operation





Rail, construction year 1



Construction yr 1 & pipelines

COMMODITY	TOTAL COST (\$)	TONNES	COST PER TONNE (\$/T)	TRANSPORT DISTANCE (KM)	ONE WAY TRAVEL TIME (HRS)	TRAILERS
Ambulance	\$20,625	375	\$55.00	527	7.0	15
Camp	\$124,109	4,250	\$29.20	264	3.9	170
Drilling pipes	\$1,949,256	11,850	\$164.49	1,787	20.1	474
Fuel & storge tanks	\$468,980	11,700	\$40.08	377	5.4	468
Pipes	\$27,699,441	377625	75.61	1,707	11.2	16,350
Pond equipment	\$8,898,912	51,375	\$173.21	1,892	21.2	2,055
Processing facility equipment	\$8,554,081	127,500	\$67.09	732	7.7	5,100
Rig equipment	\$265,150	23,500	\$11.28	80	1.2	940
Grand Total	\$47,980,554	608,175	\$78.03	1420	10.9	25,572

Construction yr 2

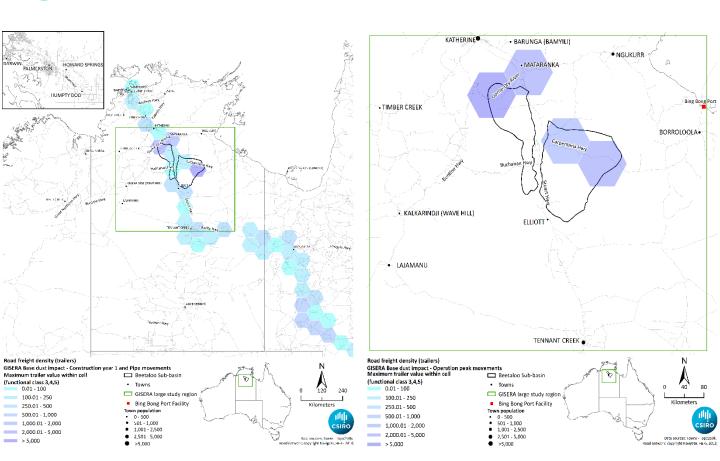
COMMODITY	TOTAL COST (\$)	TONNES	COST PER TONNE (\$/T)	TRANSPORT DISTANCE (KM)	ONE WAY TRAVEL TIME (HRS)	TRAILERS
Pipes Road Leg	\$17,461,957	253,125	\$68.99	663	8.4	10,125
Pipes Rail Leg	\$10,237,484	124,500	\$82.23	1,044	14.0	6,225
Grand Total	\$27,699,441	377625	75.61	1,707	11.2	16,350

Peak operation

COMMODITY	TOTAL COST (\$)	TONNES	COST PER TONNE (\$/T)	TRANSPORT DISTANCE (KM)	ONE WAY TRAVEL TIME (HRS)	TRAILERS
Casing, tubing, pup joints	\$3,858,021	93,250	\$41.37	425	5.1	3,730
Core samples	\$1,087,693	5,625	\$193.37	2,017	22.8	225
Crane lifts	\$67,101	9,150	\$7.33	39	0.8	366
Drilling accessories	\$121,066	12,250	\$9.88	71	1.0	490
Drilling containers	\$2,104,928	13,500	\$155.92	1,548	21.6	540
Fishing equipment	\$3,579,432	19,575	\$182.86	2,002	22.0	783
Float equipment	\$595,754	13,325	\$44.71	463	5.0	533
Fuel - diesel	\$4,046,467	34,500	\$117.29	1,219	14.8	1,380
Geological equipment	\$1,008,555	9,375	\$107.58	1,158	12.8	375
Medical supplies	\$32,110	950	\$33.80	325	3.9	38
Muds	\$8,372,071	165,475	\$50.59	501	6.8	6,619
Pup joints	\$1,832,916	5,800	\$316.02	2,985	32.1	232
Specialised equipment	\$8,915,030	33,600	\$265.33	2,849	30.0	1,344
Stimulation equipment	\$10,440,018	48,725	\$214.26	2,362	26.2	1,949
Water samples	\$1,299,796	3,850	\$337.61	3,616	38.8	154
Wellhead equipment	\$1,987,880	13,950	\$142.50	1,518	16.3	558
Grand Total	\$49,348,837	482,900	\$102.19	1,072	12.4	19,316



Dust – construction yr 1, peak operation



Critical link analysis

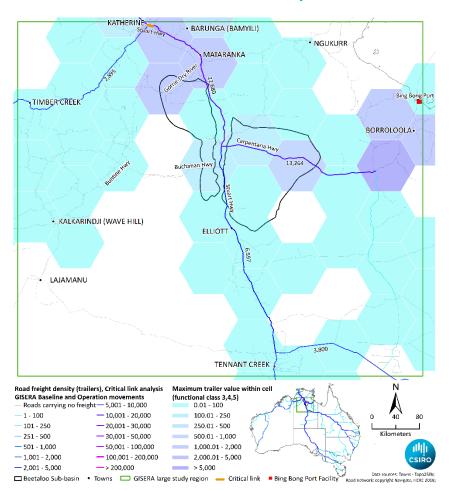
Number of trailers...

Road				Critical link analysis				
	Road Ranking	Paved	National baseline	Construction yr1	Construction yr2	Operation	Peak operation	
Carpentaria Hwy	2	Υ	16,507	5,566	6,949	3,413	7,177	Υ
Gorrie-Dry River	4	N	678	787	2,274	1,792	3,573	Υ
Stuart Hwy- Humpty Doo	1	Υ	23,441	5,423	4,683	3,518	7,393	
Stuart Hwy- Katherine	1	Υ	20,749	5,435	4,683	4,077	8,485	Υ
Tiger Brennan Dr	3	Υ	19,209	-	-	3,305	6,945	
Victoria Hwy	1	Υ	13,931	12	-	547	1,094	

Also: number of freight paths, average travel distance



Critical link analysis



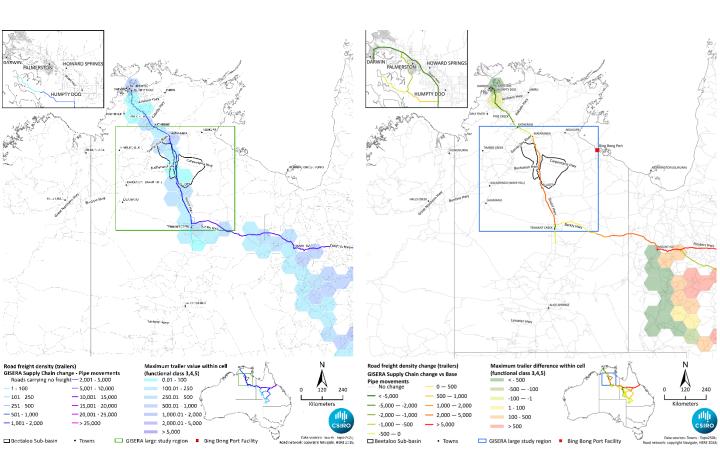


Project findings

- Baseline (current)
- Reference baselines (construction, operation)
- Scenarios
 - Pipes from Townsville Port
 - Key roads congestion
 - Wet season road closures

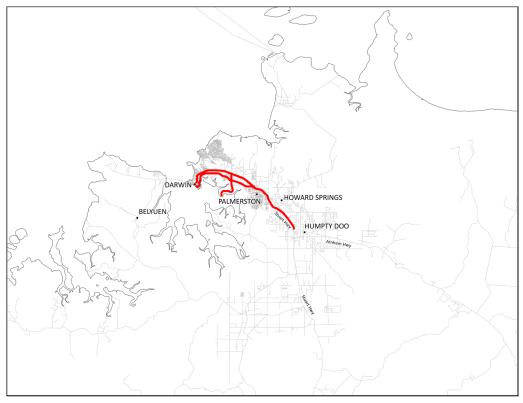


Scenario 1 – Pipes from Townsville Port





Scenario 2 – Key roads congestion



Scenario 2 - Key roads congestion

• Towns

Congested roads

Roads

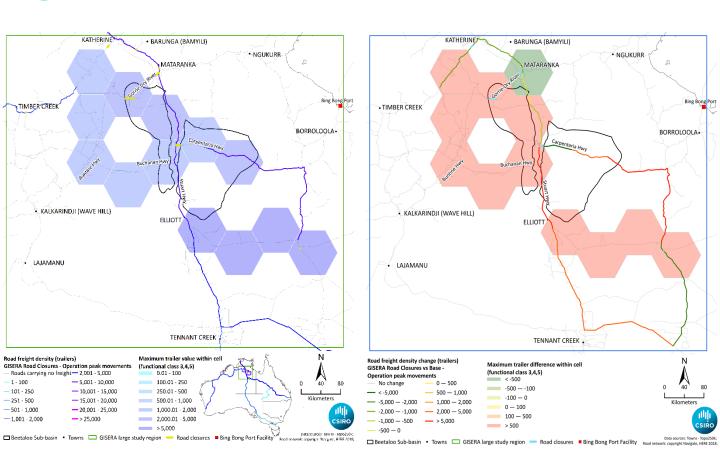




Data sources: Towns - Topo250k; Road network: copyright Navigate, HERE 2018;



Scenario 3 – Wet season road closures





Implications and conclusions

- TraNSIT a valuable tool for modelling potential scenarios
 - Location, magnitude and cost of freight volume changes
- Good data is critical
- Ongoing improvements to TraNSIT model
- Evidence base to plan management interventions
 - Road damage
 - High usage areas
 - Dust -> environmental and community effects
 - Network upgrades and supply chain investments



Thank you

Land and Water

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IIIII

FC 3,4; ST

FC 5; ST

FC 3,4; BD

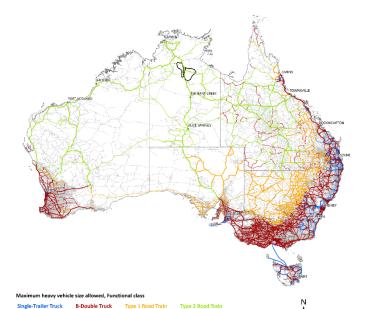
FC 5; BD

FC 5; T1

FC 5: T2

TraNSIT Road





Vehicle operating cost model - variables

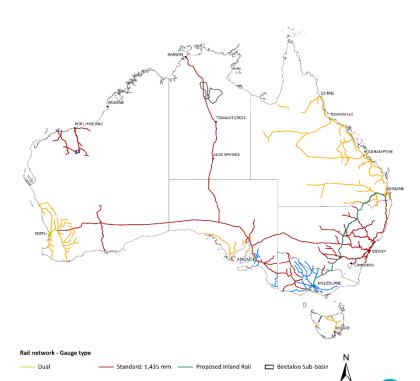
- Vehicle type 4 vehicle types
- Fuel price
- Fuel cost model
 - Incline, international roughness index, speed, tare and gross mass
- Distance per segment, year
- Travel time per segment, year
- Tyres, maintenance costs
- Driver costs
- Fixed costs
- · Capital and depreciation

IIIII

Narrow: 1,067 mm

Broad: 1,600 mm

TraNSIT Rail



Towns

Rail Network - TraNSIT fuarious sources

- Rail operating cost model - variables
 - 60+ train configurations
 - Distance
 - Track conditions travel time, TAL etc
 - Rolling stock and train length
 - Wagon capacity and load efficiency
 - Track access charges
 - Backloading
 - Rolling stock maintenance
 - Fuel and crew costs
 - Capital costs
 - Overheads