

TYPE D SOIL

A soil that contains a significant proportion (>10%) of fine (<0.005mm) "dispersable" materials that will never settle unless flocculated or coagulated. That is, where the percentage of clay plus half the percentage of silt (roughly the fraction <0.005mm) multiplied by the dispersion percentage is equal to or greater than 10.

TYPE F SOIL

A soil that contains a significant proportion of fine-grain particles (33% or more finer than 0.02mm) and require extended settlement periods to achieve efficient settlement that may or may not benefit from chemical flocculation.

UP-SLOPE

Any location or activity that exists within the higher part of a slope relative to a reference point on the slope. Ordinarily used in reference to overland flow paths or other areas primarily subjected to sheet flow. When referring to drainage lines, channels and watercourses, the term "upstream" is normally used.

UPSTREAM

Any location or activity that exists within, or moves towards, the higher part of a channel or watercourse relative to a reference point within the channel or watercourse. Ordinarily used in reference to drainage lines, channel and watercourses. When referring to overland flow paths or other areas primarily subjected to sheet flow, the term "up-slope" is normally used.

VERTICAL METRE

A distance of 1 metre measured in a vertical direction. Typically used to define a section of a slope that has the equivalent vertical fall as the specified vertical metre distance.

WATERCOURSE

Any natural or constructed drainage channel with well-defined bed and banks, including constructed drainage channels of a natural appearance, creeks and rivers.

WATERS

Any significant body of water whether natural or constructed, or natural drainage system, including creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes and wetlands.

WATERWAY

Any natural or constructed drainage line, watercourse with well-defined bed and banks, including creeks and rivers, and any water body including lakes, wetlands, estuaries, bays and oceans.

WINDROW

A ridge of soil that may build up along the edge of a track during its construction or maintenance. Windrows can be used to direct road/track runoff to a stable outlet, in which case it is called a "windrow drain".

WORK AREA

The area that will be disturbed by building or construction works, including the area that fully encloses any soil disturbances, the building activities, materials stockpiles and vehicle pathways.

WORK SITE

The area of potential disturbance by building or construction works, or any other soil disturbance that could potentially cause environmental harm, including: any area enclosed by temporary exclusion fencing, the area of ground disturbance and material stockpiles, and the footprint of all new structures and vehicle pathways.

The content of this standard drawing has been extracted from the "Erosion & Sediment Control - A Field Guide for Construction Site Managers" (Feb 2010)

STANDARD		SHEET 1 OF 1	
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL		WORKS JOB No. -	
GLOSSARY (SHEET 3 OF 3)		DRAWING No. AMEND.	
		DIRECTOR ENGINEERING SERVICES <i>S.M. Holley</i> STUART HOLLEY RPEQ 56840 DATE 21.12.11	
NO.	DATE	ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION	DATE
A	8/8/11	ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION	21/12/11
AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS		MANAGER TECHNICAL SERVICES	
DESIGN DOCUMENTS/SEC STD DRAWINGS/...		G. HAWES RPEQ 5683	
		SURVEY	DATE
		SURVEY FILE NO	8/8/11
		LEVEL DATUM	21/12/11
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		AHD	
		MGA 55	

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