DRAINAGE CONTROL MEASURES

		STANDARD DRAWING REFERENCE
12.10.7	BANK REHABILITATION - ALL DISTURBED SURFACES, BED, BANKS AND OVERBANK AREAS, MUST BE APPROPRIATELY REHABILITATED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL. - TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES INCLUDE THE USE OF ROCK (ALONG THE TOE OF THE BANK), 100% BIODEGRADABLE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, AND NATIVE VEGETATION. - ALTERNATIVELY, JUTE LOGS MAY BE INCORPORATED INTO THE TOE OF THE BANK TO PROTECT NEWLY STABILISED BANKS FROM MINOR FLOWS.	A3-006845 to A3-006862

EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

		STANDARD DRAWING REFERENCE
13.1.1	REFER STANDARD DRAWING FOR THE RECOMMENDED STANDARD IDENTIFICATION CODES AND DRAWING SYMBOLS FOR VARIOUS EROSION CONTROL TECHNIQUES.	A4-00333
13.1.2	REFER STANDARD DRAWING FOR THE TYPICAL APPLICATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO SOIL SLOPES.	A4-00333
	LIGHT MULCHING (M) - MULCHING IN ASSOCIATION WITH GRASS SEEDING	
13.2.1	STRAW MULCHING - COMPARED TO OTHER MULCHES, SURFACES TREATED WITH STRAW MULCH GENERALLY REQUIRE THE LEAST AMOUNT OF WATER TO ACHIEVE SEED GERMINATION AND GROWTH. - STRAW MULCHING IS BEST USED IN RURAL AND SEMI-ARID AREAS WHERE WATER SUPPLIES MAY BE LIMITED, AND IN URBAN AREAS DURING PERIODS OF WATER RESTRICTIONS. - STRAW MULCHES MAY REQUIRE THE APPLICATION OF A TACKIFIER TO REDUCE THE RISK OF DISPLACEMENT BY WIND OR WATER, PARTICULARLY WHEN APPLIED TO STEEP SLOPES.	A3-006767 & A3-006773
13.2.2	HYDROMULCHING - HYDROMULCHING CAN BE USED FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT AND THE PROTECTION OF NEWLY SEEDED AREAS. - BEST USED ON SLOPES <10% AND SLOPES WITH A VERTICAL FALL OF LESS THAN 3 METRES. - HYDRO-MULCHED SURFACES GENERALLY HAVE HIGHER WATER REQUIREMENTS THAN SURFACES TREATED WITH STRAW MULCH. - TACKIFIERS INCORPORATED INTO THE MIX ARE NORMALLY WATER SOLUBLE AND THUS EASILY DISTURBED BY HEAVY RAINFALL AND CONCENTRATED OVERLAND FLOWS.	A3-006767 & A3-006773
13.2.3	BONDED FIBRE MATRIX (BFM) - BONDED FIBRE MATRICES (BFMs) ARE EFFECTIVE FOR REVEGETATING STEEP BATTERS. - TYPICALLY IT IS A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL GRASSING TECHNIQUE, BUT IT REQUIRES STRICT CONTROL OF APPLICATION RATES AND CHOICE OF TACKIFIER. - BFM IS OFTEN THE PREFERRED GRASS SEEDING TECHNIQUE IN WET ENVIRONMENTS DUE TO THE USE OF NON RE-WETTABLE TACKIFIERS.	A3-006767 & A3-006773
13.2.4	TEMPORARY GRASS COVER - IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS, A RAPID AND COMPLETE COVER OF 'ANNUAL GRASSES' CAN ACT AS AN EFFECTIVE, WELL-ANCHORED MULCH ON EMBANKMENTS, BATTERS AND TABLE DRAINS. - EVEN IF THE GRASS IS ALLOWED TO DIE-OFF IMMEDIATELY AFTER ESTABLISHMENT, THE SURFACE CAN STILL PROVIDE EFFECTIVE EROSION CONTROL, THUS AVOIDING THE NEED FOR ONGOING WATERING. - THIS CAN BE A USEFUL TECHNIQUE IN RURAL AND SEMI-ARID AREAS.	A3-006767 & A3-006773
	HEAVY MULCHING	
13.3.1	BUSH, BARK AND WOODCHIP MULCH (BM) - BUSH MULCH IS TYPICALLY USED ON GARDEN BEDS, AND FOR THE TEMPORARY PROTECTION OF EXPOSED SOILS PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF EARTHWORKS OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. - CAUTION : SOME WOOD-BASED (WOODCHIP) MULCHES CAN REDUCE NITROGEN LEVELS WITHIN THE SOIL.	A3-006765, A3-006768, A3-006769 & A4-00334
13.3.2	COMPOST BLANKET (CBT) - COMPOST BLANKETS ARE TYPICALLY USED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE REVEGETATION OF STEEP SLOPES USING GRASSES AND/OR OTHER PLANTS. - THEY ARE PARTICULARLY USEFUL WHEN THE SLOPE IS TOO STEEP FOR THE PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL, OR WHEN INSUFFICIENT TOPSOIL EXISTS ON SITE. - THEY CAN BE EXPENSIVE, BUT USUALLY HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.	A3-006765, A3-006768, A3-006769 & A4-00334
13.3.3	ROCK MULCHING (MR) - ROCK MULCHING IS TYPICALLY USED IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID AREAS AS A REPLACEMENT FOR VEGETATION. - CAN BE USED ON GARDEN BEDS THAT MAY BE SUBJECTED TO HIGH VELOCITY AND/OR HIGH VOLUME OVERLAND FLOWS. ALSO USED ON HEAVILY SHADED AREAS (EG. UNDER BRIDGES AND SUSPENDED SLABS). - CAN BE USED IN ASSOCIATION WITH A CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEM.	A3-006765, A3-006768, A3-006769 & A4-00334
	EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS (ECB)	
13.4.1	BIODEGRADABLE BLANKET - ORGANIC-BASED BLANKETS HAVE LOW SHEAR STRENGTH, AND THUS A LOW ALLOWABLE FLOW VELOCITY. - CRITICAL PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS INCLUDE THEIR ABILITY TO CONTROL RAINDROP IMPACT AND SHEET EROSION OF THE UNDERLYING SOIL. - THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL REVEGETATION IN ASSOCIATION WITH THESE BLANKETS IS GOOD SOIL CONDITION, GOOD SURFACE PREPARATION, AND INTIMATE CONTACT BETWEEN THE BLANKET AND THE SOIL (IE. NO 'TENTING').	A3-006775
13.4.2	BIODEGRADABLE MESH - A 'MESH' IS AN OPEN WEAVE BLANKET MADE FROM ROPE-LIKE STRANDS SUCH AS HESSIAN (JUTE) OR COIR ROPE. THEY HAVE A MEDIUM SHEAR STRENGTH AND A TYPICAL DESIGN LIFE IN DRY ENVIRONMENTS OF 12 TO 24 MONTHS. - JUTE BLANKETS HAVE A SERVICE LIFE SIMILAR TO THAT OF A HESSIAN BAG PLACED ON THE GROUND (IE. APPROXIMATELY 3 MONTHS). - COIR BLANKETS (MADE FROM COCONUT FIBRES) HAVE A SERVICE LIFE SIMILAR TO THAT OF A COMMON DOMESTIC DOORMAT PLACED DIRECTLY ON THE GROUND.	A3-006775
13.4.3	TEMPORARY SYNTHETIC-REINFORCED - EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS WITH TEMPORARY, SYNTHETIC REINFORCING HAVE A LOW TO MEDIUM SHEAR STRENGTH. - THE PLASTIC MESH CAN REPRESENT A THREAT TO WILDLIFE, POTENTIALLY ENTRAPPING WILDLIFE SUCH AS LIZARDS, SNAKES AND BIRDS. - THEIR DESIGN LIFE IS GENERALLY LESS THAN 12 MONTHS.	A3-006775
13.4.4	WEED CONTROL MAT - WEED CONTROL FEATURES CAN BE INCORPORATED INTO SOME EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS. - THESE WEED CONTROL FEATURES ARE GENERALLY LONG-TERM, BUT NOT PERMANENT. - THICK' ORGANIC-BASED (JUTE) BLANKETS AND WOVEN SYNTHETIC BLANKETS CAN ALSO BE USED TO SUPPRESS WEED GERMINATION (SHORT-TERM CONTROL ONLY).	A3-006775

EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

		STANDARD DRAWING REFERENCE
	CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEMS (CCS)	
13.5.1	CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEMS CAN BE USED TO STABILISE LOW TO MEDIUM VELOCITY CHUTES.	A3-006744 & A3-006774
13.5.2	THE POCKETS MAY BE FILLED WITH SAND, SMALL ROCKS (GRAVEL), OR VEGETATED (SOIL AND GRASS) TO FORM A TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CHUTE.	A3-006744 & A3-006774
13.5.3	CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEMS ARE MANUFACTURED WITH SMOOTH, TEXTURED, OR PERFORATED SIDEWALLS. EACH SURFACE CONDITION IS USED FOR A SPECIFIC PURPOSE. PERFORATED, TEXTURED SURFACE ARE THE MOST COMMON.	A3-006744 & A3-006774
13.5.4	TYPICAL USES INCLUDE: - CONTAINMENT OF TOPSOIL OR ROCK MULCH ON MEDIUM TO STEEP SLOPES; - CONTROL OF EROSION ON NON-VEGETATED MEDIUM TO STEEP SLOPES SUCH AS BRIDGE ABUTMENTS AND HEAVILY SHADED AREAS.	A3-006744 & A3-006774
13.5.5	THESE PRODUCTS CAN ALSO BE USED TO FORM TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ACCESS ACROSS DRY, SANDY BED STREAMS.	A3-006744 & A3-006774
	DUST SUPPRESSION MEASURES	
13.6.1	MULCHING (M) - WELL-ANCHORED (EG. CRIMPED OR TACKIFIER) MULCH CAN BE USED FOR DUST CONTROL ON LARGE, OPEN SOIL AREAS. - PRIMARILY USED IN ASSOCIATION WITH TEMPORARY GRASS SEEDING. - MULCH CAN ALSO BE USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO GRASS SEEDING DURING TIMES OF WATER RESTRICTIONS OR SEVERE DROUGHT.	A3-006767
13.6.2	SOIL BINDERS (SBS) - SOIL BINDERS ARE TYPICALLY USED FOR DUST CONTROL OF UNSEALED ROADS. - SELECTION OF PRODUCT DEPENDS ON THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, TRAFFICABILITY AND LONGEVITY. - USUALLY BEST TO TRIAL VARIOUS MEASURES AND LEARN FROM EXPERIENCE.	A3-006767
13.6.3	TEMPORARY SEEDING (TS) - TEMPORARY GRASS SEEDING IS TYPICALLY USED IN ASSOCIATION WITH MULCHING FOR MEDIUM TO LONG-TERM DUST CONTROL ON LARGE, OPEN SOIL AREAS. - AT LEAST 70% GROUND COVER (COMBINED PLANT AND MULCH) IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO PROVIDE A SATISFACTORY LEVEL OF EROSION CONTROL.	A3-006767
13.6.4	WATER TRUCKS AND SPRAYS - WATER TRUCKS CAN BE USED FOR DUST CONTROL OF UNSEALED ROADS AND ACCESS TRACKS. - DUST LEVELS CAN ALSO BE CONTROLLED BY MINIMISING SITE TRAFFIC AND THE MOVEMENT OF SITE TRAFFIC OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREAS. - THE ADDITION OF WETTING AGENTS AND POLYMER BINDERS (SOIL BINDERS) TO THE WATER CAN DECREASE BOTH THE WATER USAGE AND THE REQUIRED APPLICATION FREQUENCY.	A3-006767
	MISCELLANEOUS EROSION CONTROL MEASURES	
13.7.1	GRAVELLING (GRAVEL) - TYPICAL USES OF GRAVELLING INCLUDE PROTECTION OF NON-VEGETATED SOILS FROM RAINDROP IMPACT EROSION, AND STABILISATION OF SITE OFFICE AREAS, TEMPORARY CAR PARKS, AND ACCESS ROADS. - WHERE APPROPRIATE (EG. LONG-TERM CONSTRUCTION SITES) GRAVELLING CAN ALSO BE USED TO MINIMISE SOIL COMPACTION AND THE GENERATION OF EXCESSIVE MUD AROUND CAR PARKS AND THE SITE COMPOUND.	A3-006766, A3-006770 to A3-006771 & A3-006776
13.7.2	POLYACRYLAMIDE (POLY OR PAM) - TYPICAL USES OF POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM) INCLUDE DUST CONTROL AND THE STABILISATION OF UNSEALED ROADS. - POLYACRYLAMIDE MUST ONLY BE USED UNDER STRICT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS SPECIFIED BY SUITABLY TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL. - IF RAINFALL IS POSSIBLE, PAMs SHOULD NOT BE THE ONLY COVER MATERIAL OR SURFACE STABILISER APPLIED TO THE TREATED AREA, AS PAM, COMBINED WITH WATER, CAN BE VERY SLIPPERY AND CAN REPRESENT A SAFETY HAZARD.	A3-006766, A3-006770 to A3-006771 & A3-006776
13.7.3	REVEGETATION - THE BEST WAY TO CONTROL SOIL EROSION IS TO PROMPTLY REVEGETATE ALL DISTURBED AREAS. - THIS TECHNIQUE INCLUDES TURFING AND TEMPORARY SEEDING. - AT LEAST 70% GROUND COVER (COMBINED PLANT AND MULCH) IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO PROVIDE A SATISFACTORY LEVEL OF EROSION CONTROL.	A3-006766, A3-006770 to A3-006771 & A3-006776
13.7.4	SURFACE ROUGHENING (SR) - ON RECENTLY VEGETATE OR EXPOSED EARTH SURFACES, EROSION PROTECTION CAN BE INCREASED BY ROUGHENING THE SOIL SURFACE TO INCREASE WATER INFILTRATION AND DELAY THE FORMATION OF RUTTING. - SURFACE ROUGHENING ALSO REDUCES DUST GENERATION. - SURFACE ROUGHENING CAN BE APPLIED BY WALKING A TRACKED VEHICLE UP AND DOWN THE SLOPE, BUT IN SOME CASES, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT IS REQUIRED.	A3-006766, A3-006770 to A3-006771 & A3-006776

SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

		STANDARD DRAWING REFERENCE
14.1.1	REFER STANDARD DRAWING FOR THE RECOMMENDED STANDARD IDENTIFICATION CODES AND DRAWING SYMBOLS FOR VARIOUS SEDIMENT CONTROL TECHNIQUES.	A3-00877
	CLASSIFICATION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL TECHNIQUES	
14.2.1	REFER STANDARD DRAWING FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL TECHNIQUES.	A3-00878
	ENTRY/EXIT SEDIMENT CONTROLS (EXIT)	
14.3.1	ROCK PAD - SUITABLE FOR ALL SOIL TYPES. - THE CRITICAL DESIGN PARAMETER IS THE TOTAL VOID SPACING BETWEEN THE ROCKS. - MINIMUM 10 METRE LENGTH FOR SINGLE DWELLING BUILDING SITES, AND 15 METRES FOR CONSTRUCTION SIDES. - GENERALLY PERFORM BETTER THAN VIBRATION GRIDS DURING WET WEATHER. - DRAINAGE CONTROLS (EG. CROSS BANK) MAY NEED TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE ROCK PAD TO DIRECT SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF TO AN APPROPRIATE SEDIMENT TRAP.	A3-006777 to A3-006782
14.3.2	VIBRATION GRID - VIBRATION GRIDS ARE BEST SUITED TO SANDY SOILS. THEY CAN ALSO BE USED IN CLAYEY SOIL REGIONS TO CONTROL SEDIMENT MOVEMENT FROM HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC DURING DRY WEATHER. - A ROCK PAD MUST EXTEND FROM THE VIBRATION GRID TO THE SEALED ROAD SURFACE.	A3-006777 to A3-006782

SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

		STANDARD DRAWING REFERENCE
14.3.3	WASH BAY - WASH BAYS ARE PREFERRED WHEN WORKING NEAR FRAGILE ENVIRONMENTS, WHEN TURBIDITY CONTROL IS CRITICAL, OR WHEN WORKING WITH HIGHLY COHESIVE CLAYS. - WASH BAYS CAN OPERATE WITH OR WITHOUT WATER JETS, WHICH CAN BE MANUAL OR AUTOMATICALLY OPERATED. - WASH BAYS GENERALLY NEED TO OPERATE AS 'DRY' VIBRATION GRIDS DURING PERIODS OF DRY WEATHER, OTHERWISE MUD CAN SLOWLY BE TRACKED OFF THE SITE.	A3-006777 to A3-006782
14.3.4	SITE SIGNAGE - IT IS IMPORTANT TO ENSURE TRUCKS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT LEAVING THE SITE DO NOT TRANSPORT SEDIMENT OR ROCKS ONTO PUBLIC ROADS. - ROCKS OF A SIZE 75 TO 100mm CAN BECOME WEDGED BETWEEN DUAL TYRES AND TRANSPORTED OFF THE SITE. - WHERE APPROPRIATE, PLACE SIGNS TO REMIND DRIVERS TO CHECK THEIR LOADS, TIE ROPES, AND COVERS.	A3-006777 to A3-006782
	STOCKPILE SEDIMENT CONTROLS	
14.4.1	IMPERVIOUS COVER - IMPERVIOUS COVERS CAN BE USED ON SHORT AND LONG-TERM STOCKPILES OF CLAYEY SOILS TO REDUCE THE CREATION OF TURBIT RUNOFF. - IMPERVIOUS COVERS ARE MOST BENEFICIAL WHEN STOCKPILING DISPERSIVE SOILS. - STOCKPILE COVERS (TARPS) MAY NOT BE PRACTICAL IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE THEFT OF THE COVERS IS LIKELY TO BECOME AN ISSUE.	A3-006797 to A3-006798 & A3-006804 to A3-006805
14.4.2	FILTER FENCE (FF) - FILTER FENCES, MADE FROM HEAVY-DUTY NON-WOVEN FILTER CLOTH, ARE GENERALLY PREFERRED DOWN-SLOPE OF STOCKPILES CONTAINING CLAYEY MATERIAL INSTEAD OF THE TRADITIONAL, WOVEN SEDIMENT FENCE FABRIC. - TYPICALLY USED DOWN-SLOPE OF STOCKPILES THAT ARE NOT LOCATED WITHIN THE CATCHMENT AREA OF A SUITABLE TYPE 1 OR TYPE 2 SEDIMENT TRAP, OR LOCATED ADJACENT PERMANENT DRAINAGE CHANNELS OR WATERWAYS.	A3-006797 to A3-006798 & A3-006804 to A3-006805
14.4.3	COMPOST/MUCH BERM (CB/MB) - COMPOST BERMS (EITHER FREE STANDING OR CONTAINED WITHIN A SOCK) ARE GENERALLY PREFERRED DOWN-SLOPE OF STOCKPILES CONTAINING CLAYEY MATERIAL INSTEAD OF THE TRADITIONAL, WOVEN SEDIMENT FENCE FABRIC. - THEY ARE TYPICALLY USED DOWN-SLOPE OF STOCKPILES THAT ARE NOT LOCATED WITHIN THE CATCHMENT AREA OF A SUITABLE TYPE 1 OR TYPE 2 SEDIMENT TRAP, OR LOCATED ADJACENT PERMANENT DRAINAGE CHANNELS OR WATERWAYS.	A3-006797 to A3-006798 & A3-006804 to A3-006805
14.4.4	SEDIMENT FENCE (SF) - SEDIMENT FENCES FORMED FROM A COMPOSITE (NON-WOVEN) FABRIC ARE GENERALLY PREFERRED DOWN-SLOPE OF STOCKPILES CONTAINING CLAYEY MATERIAL INSTEAD OF THE TRADITIONAL, WOVEN SEDIMENT FENCE FABRIC. - WOVEN FABRIC SEDIMENT FENCES ARE BEST USED FOR SANDY SOILS AND STOCKPILES LOCATED UP-SLOPE OF A SUITABLY GRASSED BUFFER ZONE THAT WILL ALLOW FOR THE INFILTRATION OF STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM THE STOCKPILE.	A3-006797 to A3-006798 & A3-006804 to A3-006805
	SEDIMENT CONTROL TECHNIQUES SUITABLE FOR 'SHEET' FLOW CONDITIONS	
14.5.1	BUFFER ZONE (BZ) - BUFFER ZONES ARE TYPE 3 SEDIMENT TRAPS, USED FOR SHEET FLOW CONDITIONS ONLY, AND MOSTLY SUITED TO SANDY SOILS. - THEY ARE GENERALLY ONLY SUITABLE FOR RURAL AND RURAL-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION SITES. - THEY CAN PROVIDE SOME DEGREE OF TURBIDITY CONTROL WHILE THE BUFFER ZONE REMAINS UNSATURATED. - THE MINIMUM WIDTH (IN DIRECTION OF SHEET FLOW) IS TO BE 15m, OR 5 TIMES THE PERCENTAGE SLOPE (WHICHEVER IS GREATER).	A3-006788 to A3-006789, A3-006793 & A3-006796 to A3-006803
14.5.2	COMPOST BERM (CB) - COMPOST BERMS ARE TYPE 2 SEDIMENT TRAPS, USED FOR SHEET FLOW CONDITIONS ONLY, AND SUITABLE FOR ALL SOIL TYPES. - COMPOST BERMS MAY EITHER BE FREE STANDING OR CONTAINED WITHIN A SOCK (FILTER SOCK). - THEY CAN PERFORM BETTER THAN A TRADITIONAL SEDIMENT FENCE, BUT ONLY WHILE THE BERM REMAINS UNDAMAGED (EG. BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC OR SHIFTING MATERIAL).	A3-006788 to A3-006789, A3-006793 & A3-006796 to A3-006803
14.5.3	FIBRE ROLL (FR) - FIBRE ROLLS ARE SUPPLEMENTARY SEDIMENT TRAPS, USED FOR SHEET FLOW CONDITIONS ONLY, AND ARE BEST USED AS A SUPPLEMENTARY SEDIMENT TRAP ON SANDY SOILS. - THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR MINOR FLOWS ONLY. - THESE SYSTEMS ARE HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO DAMAGE BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC, AND THUS GENERALLY CANNOT BE RELIED UPON AS AN EFFECTIVE SEDIMENT TRAP.	A3-006788 to A3-006789, A3-006793 & A3-006796 to A3-006803
14.5.4	FILTER FENCE (FF) - FILTER FENCES ARE TYPE 3 SEDIMENT TRAPS, USED FOR SHEET FLOWS ONLY, AND FOR VERY SMALL CATCHMENT AREAS (EG. STOCKPILES). - NON-WOVEN FABRICS GENERALLY PROVIDE BETTER CAPTURE OF THE FINER (SAND/SILT) SEDIMENTS COMPARED TO WOVEN FABRIC SUCH AS TRADITIONAL SEDIMENT FENCE FABRIC.	A3-006788 to A3-006789, A3-006793 & A3-006796 to A3-006803
14.5.5	GRASS FILTER STRIPS (GFS) - GRASS FILTER STRIPS ARE SUPPLEMENTARY SEDIMENT TRAPS, USED FOR SHEET FLOWS ONLY, AND ARE MOST SUITED TO SANDY SOILS. - THEY CAN ACT AS A SUPPLEMENTARY SEDIMENT TRAP IF PLACED AROUND IMPERVIOUS SURFACES, OR PLACED ALONG THE CONTOUR AT REGULAR INTERVALS (MAX. 2 METRE VERTICAL FALL) DOWN EARTH BANKS. - THEY CAN BE USED AS A DRAINAGE CONTROL TECHNIQUE TO HELP MAINTAIN SHEET FLOW DOWN EARTH BATTERS DURING REVEGETATION.	A3-006788 to A3-006789, A3-006793 & A3-006796 to A3-006803
14.5.6	MODULAR SEDIMENT TRAP (MST) - MODULAR SEDIMENT TRAPS ARE TYPE 3 SEDIMENT TRAPS, AND ARE THE MODERN REPLACEMENT FOR STRAW BALES. - THESE UNITS CAN BE USED AS A SEDIMENT TRAP IN MANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE STRAW BALE BARRIERS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN EMPLOYED.	A3-006788 to A3-006789, A3-006793 & A3-006796 to A3-006803
14.5.7	MULCH BERM (MB) - MULCH BERMS ARE TYPE 2 SEDIMENT TRAPS, AND ARE SUITABLE FOR ALL SOIL TYPES. - THE MULCH MUST BE PRODUCED THROUGH THE USE OF TUBE GRINDERS OR THE LIKE, BUT NOT BY CHIPPING. THE MULCH NEEDS TO BE VERY FIBROUS WITH THE WOODY SPLINTERS ALLOWING GOOD INTERLOCKING. THE MULCH SHOULD NOT APPEAR AS CLEAN CUT (IE. CHIPPED BY BLADES). - MULCH AND COMPOST BERMS CAN ACT AS BOTH A DRAINAGE CONTROL SYSTEM, AND A SEDIMENT CONTROL SYSTEM.	A3-006788 to A3-006789, A3-006793 & A3-006796 to A3-006803
14.5.8	STIFF GRASS BARRIER (SGB) - STIFF GRASS BARRIERS ARE SUPPLEMENTARY SEDIMENT TRAPS, MOSTLY SUITED TO SANDY SOILS. - THEY REQUIRE A LONG ESTABLISHMENT TIME. - TYPICALLY USED AS A COMPONENT OF LONG-TERM GULLY STABILISATION IN RURAL AREAS. - THEY CAN BE USED AS A MINOR, PERMANENT SEDIMENT TRAP TO TREAT RUNOFF FROM UNSEALED ROADS AND/OR TABLE DRAINS.	A3-006788 to A3-006789, A3-006793 & A3-006796 to A3-006803

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	APPROVED

AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS

SURVEY

SURVEY FILE No

LEVEL DATUM A.H.D.

MERIDIAN

SCALES (A1)

FILE NAME \STANDARD DRAWINGS\A1-27001

DRAWN	SIGNED	DATE
DESIGNED	SIGNED	DATE
CHECKED	SIGNED	DATE

MANAGER TECHNICAL SERVICES
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
G. HAWES RPEQ 5693
13/1/14
DATE

DIRECTOR
ENGINEERING AND
COMMERCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
JASON DEVITT
DATE 17/1/14

Mackay REGIONAL COUNCIL

STANDARD

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES
SHEET 4 OF 6

SHEET 4 OF 6
WORKS JOB No.
DRAWING No. A1-27004
AMEND. A