AHD	Australian Height Datum. A common datum used in land survey.
BASE FLOW	Underlying stream flow rate that cannot be directly attributed to storm events, and is present during part or all of dry periods.
CLAY	Soil particles less than 0.002mm in equivalent diameter. Whe used as a soil texture group such soil contains at least 35% clay and no more than 40% silt.
CLAYEY SOIL	A soil that contains at least 20% clay. These are fine-grained soils that readily form a clod when compressed in the hand, feel very smooth and sticky when wet, and are very difficult to shovel or break-up when compacted.
CLAY LOAM	A soil texture group representing a well-graded soil composed of approximately equal parts by weight of clay, silt and sand [when dispersed].
CLEAN WATER	Water that either enters the property from an external source and has not been further contaminated by sediment within the property; or water that has originated from the site and is of such quality that it either does not need to be treated in order to achieve the required water quality standard, or would not be further improved if it was to pass through the type of sediment trap specified for the sub-catchment.
CONSTRUCTION PHASE	That period of civil works extending from initial site access (excluding preliminary site survey and data collection) to the commencement of the contracted/specified maintenance period. On staged works, the construction phase extends to the commencement of the maintenance period of the final stage of completed works. A regulatory authority may specify on a site-by-site basis that the construction phase includes the maintenance period.
CONSTRUCTION SITE	A site where major earthworks, civil construction (eg construction of public works and infrastructure) and/or non-domestic building works are conducted.
CONTAMINANT	Toxic substances within the environment that represent a health hazard to biota.
CROSS BANK	A raised embankment, in a form similar to a traffic "speed bump", with low vertical curvature placed diagonally across an unsealed road or track to collect and divert stormwater runoff off the track to a table drain or suitable discharge point.
CROSS DRAIN	A drain of various forms that collect the flow of water down a track and divert it across the track surface. The capacity of the drain is defined by its cross section. Cross drains are designed to handle smaller flows than cross banks, but larger flows than can be controlled by crossfall drainage.
DIRTY WATER	Water not classified as clean water.
DISPERSIBLE SOIL	A structurally unstable soil that readily disperses into its consitituent particles (clay, silt and sand) when placed in water. Moderately to highly dispersible soils are normally highly erodible and are likely to be susceptible to tunnel erosion. Most sodic soils are dispersible, but not all dispersible soils may be classified as sodic. Some dispersible soils are resistant to erosion unless mechanically disturbed.
DISPERSIVE SOIL	Terminology commonly used in engineering. See "dispersible soil".
DRAINAGE CONTROL MEASURE	Any system, procedure or material employed to: - prevent or minimise soil erosion caused by "concentrated" overland flow (including the management of rill and gully erosion); - divert flow around or through a work site or soil disturbance; or divert "clean" water away from a sediment trap; - to appropriately manage the movement of "clean" and "dirty" water through a work site. An inlet to a sub-surface drainage system located within an open area where the water falls vertically into the connecting chamber. Known also as a "field inlet".
DRY BASIN	A sediment basin that is free draining, and thus begins to de-water soon after water enters the basin.
ENVIRONMENTAL HARM	Any adverse effect, or potential adverse effect (whether temporary or permanent) on an environmental value.
ENVIRONMENTAL RISK	The potential of an activity to cause harm, whether material, serious, reversible or irreversible, to an environmental value. It includes potential nuisance caused to a property or person.
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC)	The application of structural and non structural measures to control stormwater drainage, soil erosion and sediment runoff during the construction and building phases of land dvelopment. Some meaures often being retained as part fo the mpermanent site rehabilitation and stormwater management practices.
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESCP)	A site plan, or set of plans, including diagrams and explanatory notes, that demonstrate proposed measures to control stormwater drainage, soil erosion, and sediment runoff during the construction/building, site stablisation, and maintenance phases of a construction, building or other soil disturbance activity.
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PROGRAM (ESC PROGRAM)	Referring to a collection of ESC plans, specifications and supporting documentation relating to a specific site. The term may be interchangeable with ESCP.
EROSION CONTROL MEASURE	A system, procedure or material used to prevent or reduce the effects of erosion on soil and other granular material. Within this document, erosion control measures primarily refer to those measures that can aid in the control of raindrop impact and sheet erosion.
ESC	Erosion and sediment control.
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.
FIELD INLET	An inlet to a sub-surface drainage system located within an open area where the water falls vertically into the connecting chamber. Known also as a "drop inlet".
FILTER CLOTH	Industrial grade, non-woven synthetic fabric traditionally used to separate soils and rock of different textures or grain size, but also used as a short-term filter for the removal of medium to coarse sediment from a liquid (usually water).
FLOCCULATION	The process by which colloidal or very fine clay particles, that repel one another when suspended in water, come together into larger masses or loose "flocs" which eventually settle out of suspension.
FORD	A shallow place in a stream where the bed may be crossed by traffic.
GRAVEL	A mixture of coarse mineral particles larger than 2mm but less than 75mm in equivalent diameter.
INSTREAM	Any area between the banks of a constructed drainage channel, watercourse or waterway.
INSTREAM WORKS	Any construction, building or land-disturbing activities conducted between the banks of a constructed drainage channel, watercourse or waterway.
LOAM	A medium-textured soil of approximate composition 10 to 25% clay, 25 to 50% silt, and less than 50% sand when dispersed. Such a soil is typically well-graded.
ON-GRADE KERB INLET	Stormwater inlet formed into the kerb of a roadway where the roadway has a positive longitudinal grade (ie water approaches the inlet from only one direction).

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

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPVD
A	8/8/11	ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION	-

AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS

FILE NAME DESIGN\DOCUMENTS\SESC STD DRAWINGS\...

SURVEY -

SURVEY FILE No -

LEVEL DATUM AHD

MERIDIAN MGA 55

DRAWN F. KROLL — SIGNED — DATE 8/8/11

DESIGNED PDL — SIGNED PDL — DATE 21/12/11

CHECKED — SIGNED — DATE

MANAGER TECHNICAL SERVICES G. HAWES RPEQ 5693 — DATE 21-12-11

DIRECTOR ENGINEERING SERVICES S.M. Holley — STUART HOLLEY RPEQ 3940 — DATE 21.12.11

Mackay REGIONAL COUNCIL

STANDARD

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL

GLOSSARY (SHEET 1 OF 3)

SHEET 1 OF 1

WORKS JOB No. -

DRAWING No. A3-00879

AMEND. A