

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
A	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NOTES			6.5. DESIGN CRITERIA- STABILISED ACCESS POINT	15. ACCEPTANCE AND DISPOSAL OF SOIL	18.1.1.7. IF YOU NEED TO JOIN TWO PIECES OF FABRIC, OVERLAP THE FABRIC AT LEAST 150 MM AND SUPPORT WITH A STAR PICKET	27.6. PAINTS:							
	1. INDUCTION AND TRAINING			6.5.1. WHERE POSSIBLE, CHOOSE AN ACCESS POINT IN AN ELEVATED POSITION WITH LITTLE OR NO WATER RUN-OFF FROM UPSLOPE.	15.1. ACCEPTANCE OF SOIL - BEFORE ACCEPTING SOIL ON SITE, FOLLOW THESE STEPS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF RECEIVING CONTAMINATED MATERIAL:	18.2. STRAW BALES	27.6.1. WASH WATER-BASED PAINTS IN SMALL AMOUNTS OF WATER OVER NEWSPAPER TO COLLECT RESIDUE. PLACE PAPER IN A SOLID WASTE BIN.							
	1.1. THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SITE SHOULD ENSURE THEIR EMPLOYEES AND SUBCONTRACTORS ARE APPROPRIATELY INDUCTED/TRAINED TO IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR THE APPROVED ESC PLAN AND OTHER POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES.			6.5.2. THE APPROPRIATE LOCATION FOR CONSTRUCTION ACCESS MAY NOT ALWAYS BE THE PROPOSED DRIVEWAY LOCATION.	15.1.1. ENSURE ALL FILL USED IS VIRGIN EXCAVATED MATERIAL (E.G. CLAY, GRAVEL, SAND, SOIL OR ROCK) THAT IS NOT MIXED WITH ANY OTHER WASTE OR FROM A CONTAMINATED SITE.	18.2.1. STRAW BALE SEDIMENT CONTROLS MAY BE USED UPSTREAM OF OTHER CONTROLS AS A COMPLEMENTARY MEASURE OR ON MINOR DRAINAGE LINES OF LESS THAN 0.5 HECTARE AND LOCATED AT SPECIFIED INTERVALS TO MINIMISE EROSION. IT IS ESSENTIAL THESE CONTROLS ARE EFFECTIVELY MAINTAINED.	27.6.2. WASH OIL-BASED PAINTS IN A SERIES OF SOLVENT BATHS. SOLVENT CAN BE REUSED SEVERAL TIMES AND MUST BE STORED IN LABELLED, SEALED CONTAINERS. YOU MUST DISPOSE OF WASTE SOLVENT THROUGH A HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTRACTOR. DO NOT PLACE IN A NORMAL BIN OR ON THE GROUND.							
	1.2. THE TRAINING SHOULD INCLUDE:			6.5.3. REMOVE TOP LAYER OF SOIL AT LEAST 3 METRES WIDE FROM THE ROAD TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.	15.1.2. REQUEST THE SUPPLIER PROVIDE FORMAL CERTIFICATION THAT FILL IS CLEAN.									
	1.2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE APPROVED ESC PLAN AND OTHER POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES (E.G. NOISE, AIR AND WASTE CONTROLS)			6.5.4. USE MINIMUM 40MM AGGREGATE OR RECYCLED CONCRETE OR EQUIVALENT TO A DEPTH OF 200MM WITH AN UNDERLAY OF HEAVY-DUTY GEOTEXTILE FABRIC CLOTH.	15.1.3. REQUEST THE SUPPLIER PROVIDE INFORMATION ON CURRENT AND PAST ACTIVITIES ON THE SITE THE FILL HAS BEEN SOURCED FROM.	18.2.1.1. DESIGN CRITERIA FOR STRAW BALE INSTALLATION:	27.7. DO NOT BURN WASTE MATERIALS ON THE SITE, SUCH AS PLASTICS, CHEMICALS OR WOOD THAT IS PAINTED, CHEMICALLY TREATED OR CONTAMINATED WITH CHEMICALS; IT IS ILLEGAL.							
	1.2.2. ANY SITE-SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS (E.G. HERITAGE SITES, ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES)				15.1.4. DELIVERY SHOULD BE SUPERVISED TO ENSURE THE APPROPRIATE MATERIAL IS RECEIVED.	18.2.1.1.1. DIG A TRENCH 100 MM DEEP TO STOP WATER RUNNING UNDER THE STRAW BALE. THE TRENCH SHOULD BE AS WIDE AS THE STRAW BALE AND AS LONG AS NEEDED ALONG THE CONTOUR LINES OF THE BLOCK.								
	1.2.3. THE LOCATION AND TYPE OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS			6.5.5. WHERE THE PAD SLOPES TOWARD THE ROAD, INSTALL A 300MM HIGH BUND (HUMP) ACROSS THE PAD TO DIVERT STORMWATER RUN-OFF TO A SEDIMENT FENCE FOR FILTERING.	15.1.5. CHECK FOR SIGNS OF CONTAMINATION, SUCH AS ODOURS (CHEMICAL/PETROL), STAINING FROM CHEMICALS, AND RUBBISH SUCH AS BRICKS, TIMBER, METAL, ASBESTOS, ETC.	18.2.1.1.2. PUT THE BALES LENGTHWAYS ALONG THE TRENCH. USE STRAW TO FILL ANY GAPS BETWEEN BALES. BIND BALES ALONG THE SIDE RATHER THAN TOP AND BOTTOM AS THEY WILL HOLD TOGETHER BETTER WHEN WET.								
	1.2.4. SPILL PREVENTION AND CLEAN UP MEASURES			6.5.6. ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS ARE TO HAVE A MINIMUM LENGTH OF APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES OR FOUR TO FIVE VEHICLE WHEEL REVOLUTIONS OVER THE ROCK.	15.1.6. MAINTAIN ALL DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS.	18.2.1.1.3. FIX THE BALES IN PLACE USING TWO 1.2 M STAR PICKETS AT EACH END OF EACH BALE. ANGLE ONE STAKE TOWARDS THE PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE BEFORE DRIVING IT 600 MM INTO THE GROUND, PUT THE OTHER STAKE IN VERTICALLY.								
	1.2.5. MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES FOR EACH OF THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS (AND COMPLETION OF THE DAILY ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST, FOUND AT SCHEDULE 2)					18.2.1.1.4. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH TO GROUND LEVEL ON THE DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF THE STRAW BALES. ON THE UPSLOPE SIDE, BUILD UP THE SOIL TO 100 MM. THIS WILL SLOW THE SPEED OF THE WATER FLOWS AND TRAP COARSE SEDIMENTS. MAINTAIN AND REPLACE STRAW BALES REGULARLY.								
	1.2.6. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS													
1.2.7. THEIR LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT.														
B	2. INSTALLATION OF CONTROLS			6.6. REQUIREMENTS	15.2. DISPOSAL OF SPOIL									
	2.1. INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY EARTHWORKS OR CONSTRUCTION WORK.			6.6.1. THE STABILISED ACCESS POINT IS TO BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OF SEDIMENT ONTO ROADS.	15.2.1. SPOIL SHOULD ONLY BE TAKEN TO A LOCATION LAWFULLY ABLE TO ACCEPT IT, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION, IF ONE IS IN PLACE.									
	2.2. PROTECT AREAS THAT ARE TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED (E.G., FENCING).			6.6.2. IF SEDIMENT DOES TRACK ONTO THE ROAD FOR ANY REASON, REMOVE IT IMMEDIATELY.										
	2.3. REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE MEASURES ARE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE THE FIRST ITEMS CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCING AND MUST BE COMPLETELY FUNCTIONAL BEFORE LAND DISTURBANCE TAKES PLACE.			6.6.3. MONITOR FOR COMPACTION FROM VEHICLES AND ADD AGGREGATE OR EQUIVALENT AS REQUIRED.	16. REUSE OF EXCAVATED NATURAL MATERIAL (ENM) AND OTHER RECYCLED MATERIALS									
				6.6.4. CHECK THE STABILISED ACCESS AT THE END OF EACH DAY AND BEFORE AND AFTER A RAIN EVENT.	16.1. ACCEPTANCE OF ENM AND OTHER RECYCLED MATERIAL - BEFORE ACCEPTING ENM OR ANY OTHER RECYCLED MATERIALS ON SITE, FOLLOW THESE STEPS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF RECEIVING CONTAMINATED MATERIAL:									
					16.1.1. ENSURE ALL FILL USED IS APPROPRIATE RECYCLED MATERIAL AGGREGATES MATERIAL THAT IS NOT MIXED WITH ANY OTHER WASTE OR FROM A CONTAMINATED SITE.	19. VEGETATED FILTER STRIP								
					16.1.2. REQUEST THE SUPPLIER PROVIDE FORMAL CERTIFICATION THAT RECYCLED MATERIAL AGGREGATES ARE CLEAN, INCLUDING ANY APPROPRIATE RECORD-KEEPING OF THE TYPE, AMOUNT AND SOURCE OF RECYCLED AGGREGATES.	19.1. A VEGETATED FILTER STRIP MAY BE USED ALONGSIDE SEDIMENT FENCES TO HELP FILTER STORMWATER RUN-OFF.								
					16.1.3. REQUEST THE SUPPLIER PROVIDE INFORMATION ON CURRENT AND PAST ACTIVITIES ON THE SITE THE FILL HAS BEEN SOURCED FROM.	19.2. DO NOT USE NATIVE VEGETATION AS A FILTER STRIP								
					16.1.4. DELIVERY SHOULD BE SUPERVISED TO ENSURE THE APPROPRIATE MATERIAL IS RECEIVED.									
					16.1.5. CHECK FOR SIGNS OF CONTAMINATION, SUCH AS ODOURS (CHEMICAL/PETROL), STAINING FROM CHEMICALS, AND RUBBISH SUCH AS BRICKS, TIMBER, METAL, ASBESTOS, ETC.									
C	3. INSPECTION AND MONITORING			6.7. DESIGN CRITERIA - GRID/VEHICLE WASH BAY	16.1.6. MAINTAIN ALL DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS.									
	3.1. THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SITE APPOINTS A STAFF MEMBER TO:			6.7.1. WHERE THERE IS HEAVY TRAFFIC, A GRID OR VEHICLE WASH BAY MAY BE NECESSARY.										
	3.1.1. BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTING AND MAINTAINING THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES			6.7.2. DESIGN THE GRID OR VEHICLE WASH BAY SO WATER LEAVING THE AREA DOES NOT ENTER THE STORMWATER SYSTEM.										
	3.1.2. INSPECT THE CONTROLS AT THE END OF EACH DAY AND AFTER ANY RAINFALL EVENT			6.7.3. PERIODICALLY LIFT AND CLEAR OUT THE GRID OR VEHICLE WASH BAY.										
	3.1.3. MONITOR CONTROLS AND COMPLETE THE DAILY ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST			6.7.4. GRIDS AND VEHICLE WASH BAYS SHOULD BE PRECEDED AND FOLLOWED BY STABILISED MATERIAL TO REDUCE MATERIAL LOAD ENTERING GRID OR WASH BAY AND ENSURE THAT VEHICLES DO NOT CARRY MUD/DIRT OFF-SITE.										
	3.1.4. MAINTAIN AND STORE THESE RECORDS UNTIL THE CONCLUSION OF THE PROJECT AND PROVIDE THEM WHEN REQUESTED BY EPA OFFICERS.													
				7. VEGETATIVE COVER										
				7.1. THE MAINTENANCE AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN MINIMISING EROSION DURING DEVELOPMENT. PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER OVER EXPOSED SOIL AREAS WILL STABILISE THE SOIL, SLOW THE MOVEMENT OF STORMWATER RUN-OFF AND INCREASE INFILTRATION TO HELP PROTECT NEARBY WETLANDS, STREAMS OR OTHER ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.	17. SEDIMENT BARRIER INFRASTRUCTURE									
				7.2. VEGETATION SHIELDS THE SOIL SURFACE FROM RAINDROP IMPACT WHILE THE ROOT MASS HOLDS SOIL PARTICLES IN PLACE. GRASS BUFFER STRIPS CAN BE USED TO FILTER SEDIMENT FROM SURFACE RUN-OFF AND TO PREVENT WIND DISPERSION.	17.1. SEDIMENT BARRIER INFRASTRUCTURE INCLUDES:									
					17.1.1. CHECK DAMS FOR CHANNELLED RUN-OFF									
D	4. MAINTENANCE			8. VEGETATIVE BUFFERS										
	4.1. MAINTAIN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES UNTIL THE SITE IS FULLY STABILISED.			8.1. THE MAINTENANCE OF VEGETATION ADJACENT TO WATER BODIES, WETLANDS AND OTHER AREAS OF NATURAL RESOURCE VALUE IS ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE SUCH AREAS ARE NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OR BY STORMWATER RUN-OFF ONCE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED.										
	4.2. MAINTAIN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES FOR EACH STAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT UNTIL THE ENTIRE SITE IS FULLY STABILISED.													
	4.3. IF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE DESIGNED FOR MULTIPLE STAGES THEY MUST BE MAINTAINED UNTIL THE WHOLE AREA THEY WERE DESIGNED TO MANAGE IS FULLY STABILISED.													
	4.4. IF CONTROLS ARE DAMAGED OR NOT FUNCTIONAL, REPAIR THEM IMMEDIATELY.													
E	5. SITE HANDOVER													
	5.1. THE TIMING OF SITE HANDOVER IS A KEY FEATURE IN EFFECTIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.													
	5.2. HAND RESPONSIBILITY FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL TO THE RELEVANT PARTIES WHEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR A SITE (OR STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT) IS TRANSFERRED.													
	5.3. ENSURE THE SITE IS PROGRESSIVELY STABILISED AND ALL CONTROLS ARE FULLY FUNCTIONAL AT TIME OF HANDOVER.													
	5.4. MAKE THE NEW RESPONSIBLE PARTY (WHETHER THEY ARE LANDOWNERS, INDIVIDUAL BUILDERS OR A GOVERNMENT AGENCY) FULLY AWARE OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO MAINTAIN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS UNTIL THE SITE IS FULLY STABILISED.													
	5.5. WHERE THE PUBLIC LAND ASSETS ARE TRANSFERRED FROM THE LAND DEVELOPER TO THE TERRITORY, THE RELEVANT TERRITORY LAND CUSTODIAN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE CONTROLS UNTIL THE SITE IS FULLY STABILISED.													
	5.6. FOR INDIVIDUAL BUILDING SITES WITHIN A LARGER DEVELOPMENT SITE, THE OWNER/BUILDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS UNTIL THE INDIVIDUAL SITE IS FULLY STABILISED.													
F	6. SITE STABILISATION													
	6.1. SITE STABILISATION MEASURES INCLUDE:													
	6.1.1. STABILISATION PLANNING													
	6.1.2. STABILISED ACCESS POINTS AND GRID/VEHICLE WASH BAYS													
	6.1.3. VEGETATIVE COVER													
	6.1.4. OTHER STABILISATION MEASURES, SUCH AS THE USE OF STABILISING POLYMERS, BINDING AGENTS, STRAW MULCH ETC.													
	6.2. REQUIREMENTS													
	6.2.1. ALL SITES ARE TO HAVE A FUNCTIONAL STABILISED ACCESS POINT.													
	6.2.2. STABILISATION MEASURES SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE TIME OF YEAR, SITE CONDITIONS, ESTIMATED DURATION OF USE AND POTENTIAL WATER QUALITY IMPACTS THAT STABILISATION AGENTS MAY HAVE ON DOWNSTREAM WATERS OR GROUND WATER.													
	6.2.3. FOLLOWING EARTHWORKS, LEAVE SOIL SURFACES ON DISTURBED SLOPES IN A ROUGHENED CONDITION (CONTOURED STRIATIONS OR FURROWS) AND CONSTRUCT A WATER DIVERSION AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE. ROUGH SOIL SURFACES DO NOT ERODE AS EASILY AS SMOOTH SOIL SURFACES.													
G	6.2.4. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE SITE IS FULLY STABILISED.													
H	6.3. STABILISATION PL													