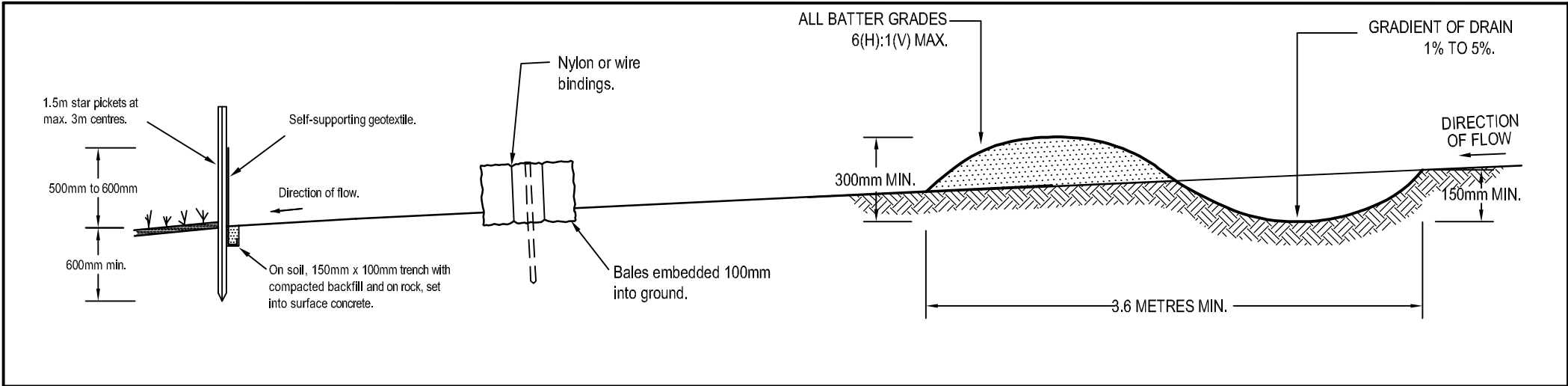
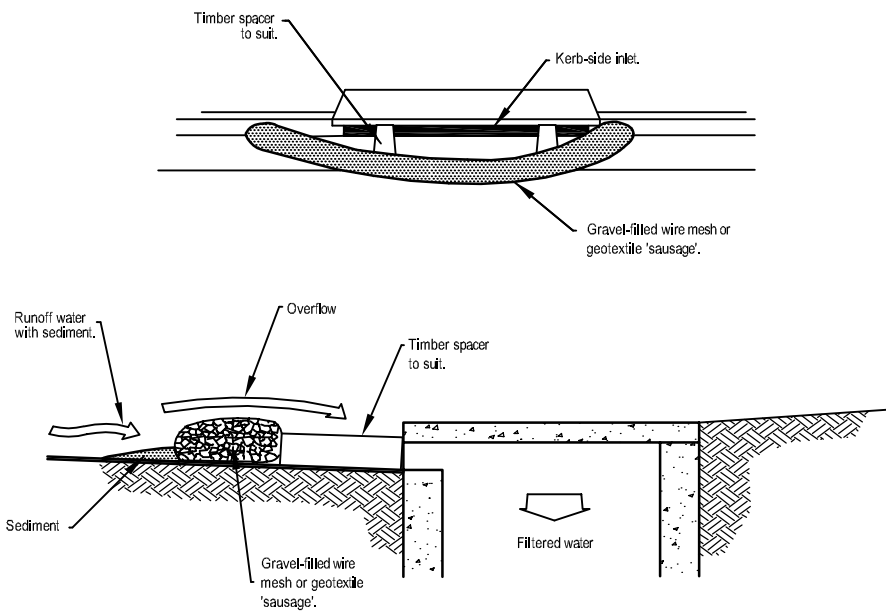




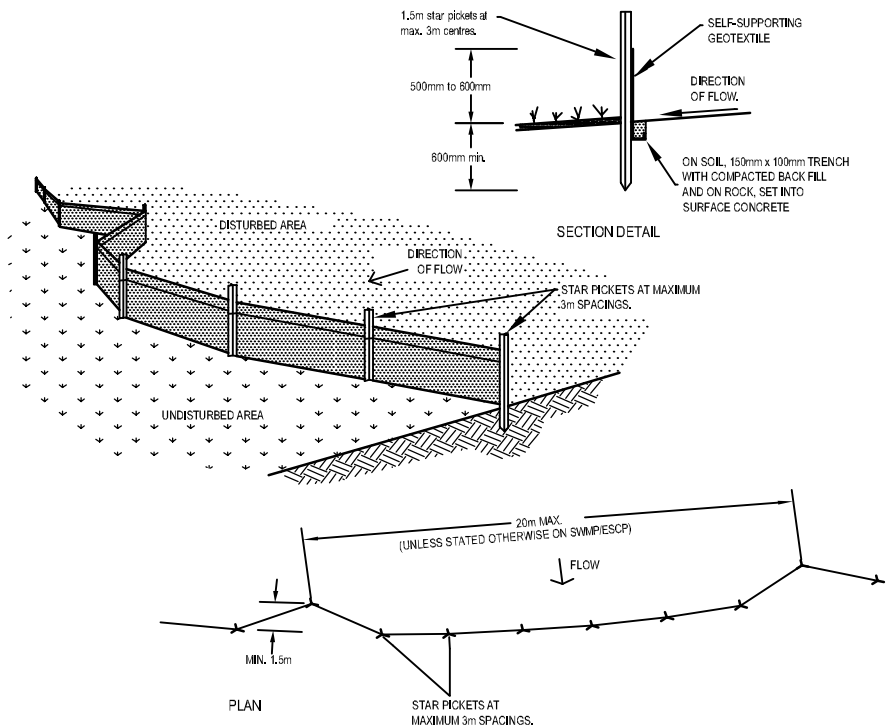
SPILLWAY BUND



NOTE: This practise only to be used where specified in an approved SWM/ESCP.

Construction Notes

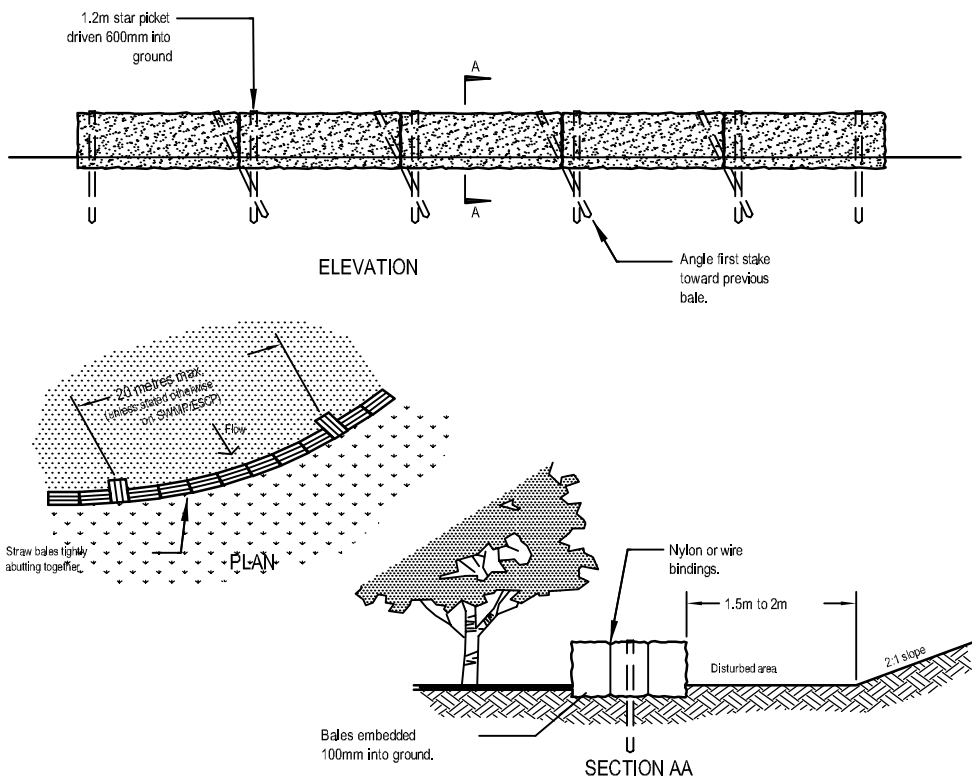
1. Fabricate a sleeve made from geotextile or wire mesh longer than the length of the inlet pit.
2. Fill the sleeve with 25mm to 50mm gravel.
3. Form an elliptical cross-section about 150mm high x 400mm wide.
4. Place the filter at the opening of the kerb inlet leaving a 100mm gap at the top to act as an emergency spillway.
5. Maintain the opening with spacer blocks.
6. Form a seal with the kerbing and prevent sediment bypassing the filter.
7. Fit to all kerb inlets at sag point.



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT FENCE AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO PARALLEL TO THE CONTOURS OF THE SITE.
2. DRIVE 1.5 METRE LONG STAR PICKETS INTO GROUND, 3 METRES APART
3. DIG A 150mm DEEP TRENCH ALONG THE UPSLOPE LINE OF THE FENCE FOR THE BOTTOM OF THE FABRIC TO BE ENTRENCHED.
4. BACKFILL TRENCH OVER BASE OF FABRIC.
5. FIX SELF-SUPPORTING GEOTEXTILE TO UPSLOPE SIDE OF POST WITH WIRE TIES OR AS RECOMMENDED BY GEOTEXTILE MANUFACTURER
6. JOIN SECTIONS OF FABRIC AT SUPPORT POST WITH A 150mm OVERLAP.

MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER

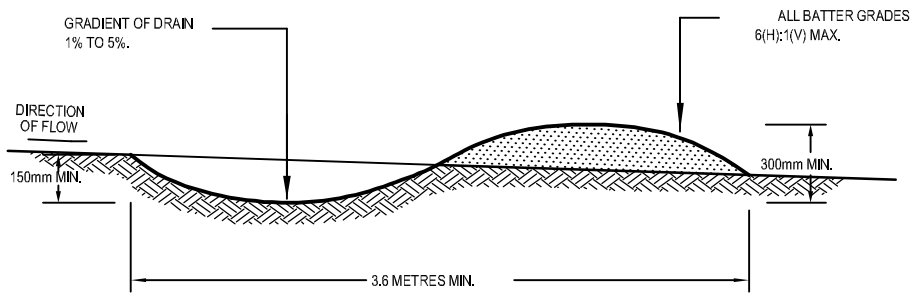


Construction Notes

1. Construct straw bale filter as close as possible to parallel to the contours of the site or at the toe of a slope.
2. Place bales lengthwise in a row with ends tightly abutting. Use straw to fill any gaps between bales. Straws to be placed parallel to ground.
3. Maximum height of filter is one bale.
4. On soft materials, embed each bale in the ground 75mm to 100mm and anchor with two 1.2m star pickets. Angle the first stake in each bale towards the previously laid bale. Drive stakes 600mm into the ground and flush with the top of the bales.
5. Where a straw bale filter is constructed downslope from a disturbed batter the bales should be located 1.5 to 2 metres downslope from the toe of the batter

STRAW BALE FILTER

SEDIMENT FENCE



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. CONSTRUCT WITH GRADIENT OF 1 PER CENT TO 5 PER CENT.
2. AVOID REMOVING TREES AND SHRUBS IF POSSIBLE.
3. DRAINS TO BE CIRCULAR, PARABOLIC OR TRAPAZOIDAL CROSS SECTION, NOT V-SHAPED
4. EARTH BANKS TO BE ADEQUATELY COMPACTED IN ORDER TO PREVENT FAILURE.
5. PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILISATION OF THE EARTH BANK TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN 10 DAYS OF CONSTRUCTION
6. ALL OUTLETS FROM DISTURBED LANDS ARE TO FEED INTO SEDIMENT BASIN OR SIMILAR.
7. DISCHARGE RUNOFF COLLECTED FROM UNDISTURBED LANDS ONTO EITHER A STABILISED OR AN UNDISTURBED DISPOSAL SITE WITHIN THE SAME SUBCATCHMENT AREA FROM WHICH THEY WATER ORIGINATED.
8. COMPACT BANK WITH A SUITABLE IMPLEMENT IN SITUATIONS WHERE THEY ARE REQUIRED TO FUNCTION FOR MORE THAN FIVE DAYS.
9. EARTH BANKS TO BE SET FREE OF PROJECTIONS OR OTHER IRREGULARITIES THAT WILL EMPEDE NORMAL FLOW.

EARTH BANK (LOW FLOW)