

V.C.	
GRADE	
HORIZ. GEOMETRY	
DATUM R.L. 86	
W.A.E.	
LEVEL	
DESIGN	
LEVEL	
EXISTING	
LEVEL	
CHAINAGE	

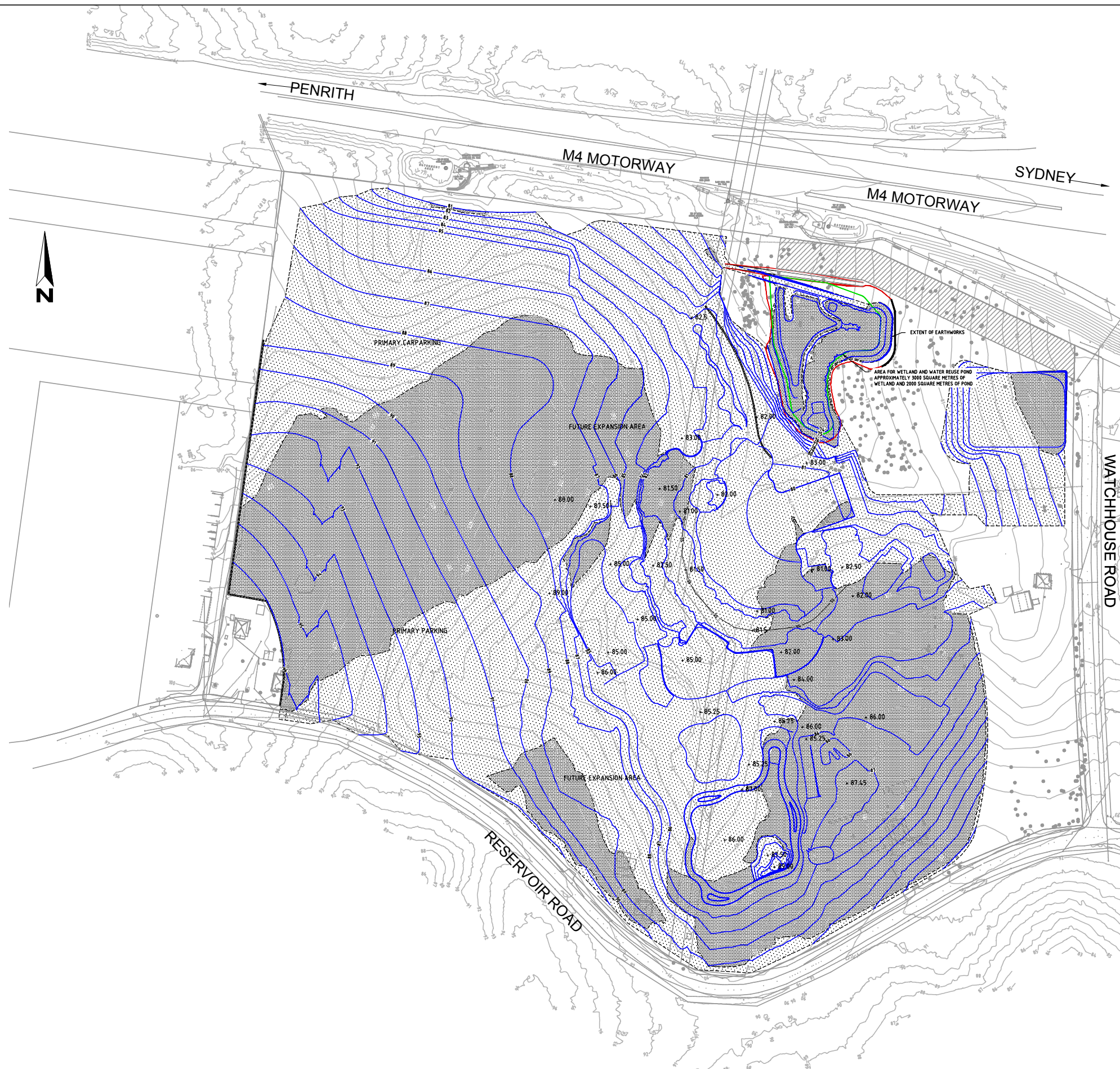
LONGITUDINAL SECTION CENTRELINE - ROAD No.1
SCALE 1:500 (H)
SCALE 1:100 (V)

	4%	3%		3%	4%
	FOOTPATH	CARRIAGE WAY	SWALE	CARRIAGE WAY	FOOTPATH
	4.6m	6.2m	1.5m	6.2m	4.6m
DESIGN					
LEVEL					
OFFSET					

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION
ROAD No.1
SCALE 1:100 (H) 1:100 (V)

LEGEND


- EXISTING CONTOUR
- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- PROPOSED STORMWATER DRAINAGE PIT & PIPE
- CONVEYANCE SWALE
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL SPOT HEIGHT
- PROPOSED PAD LEVEL

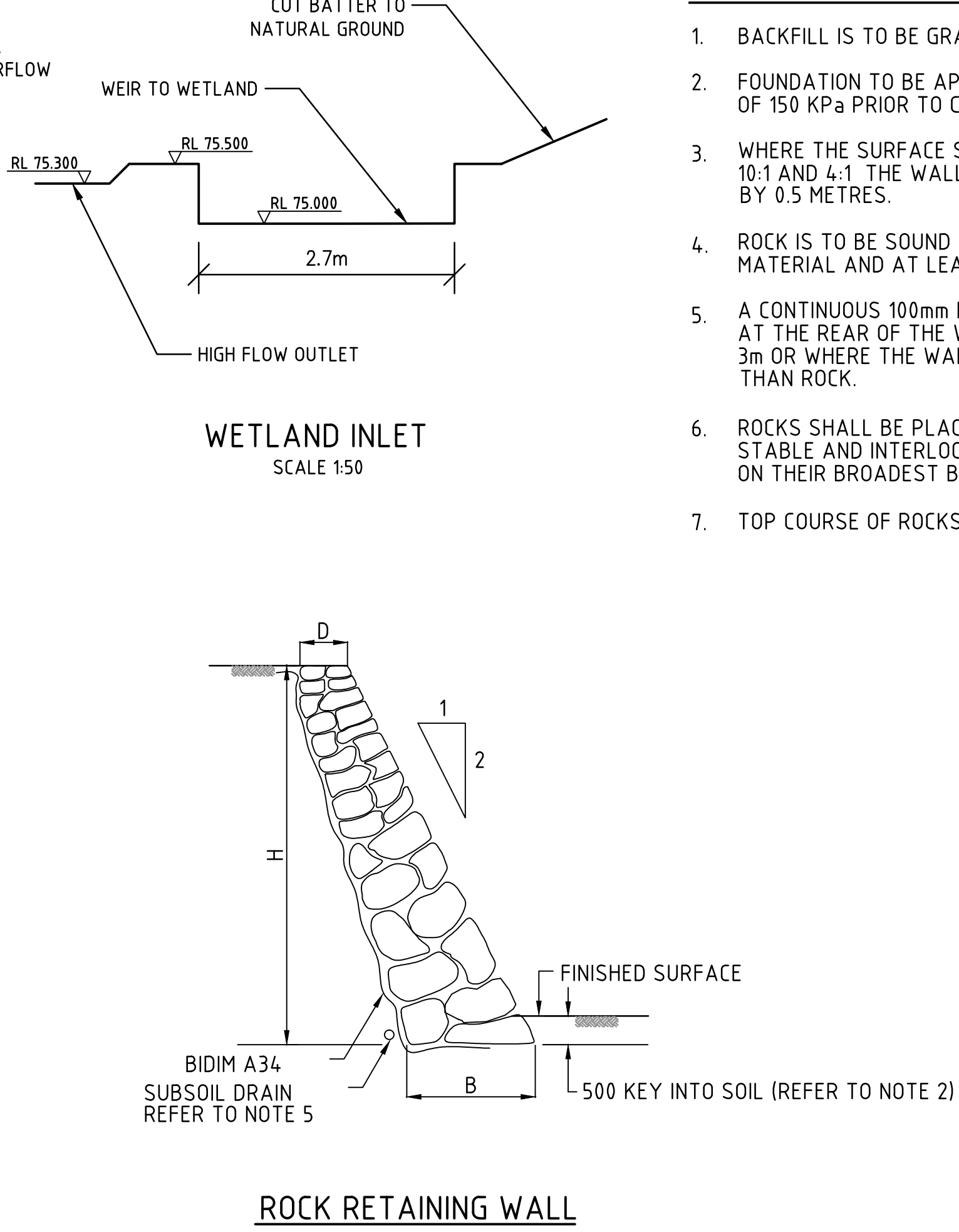
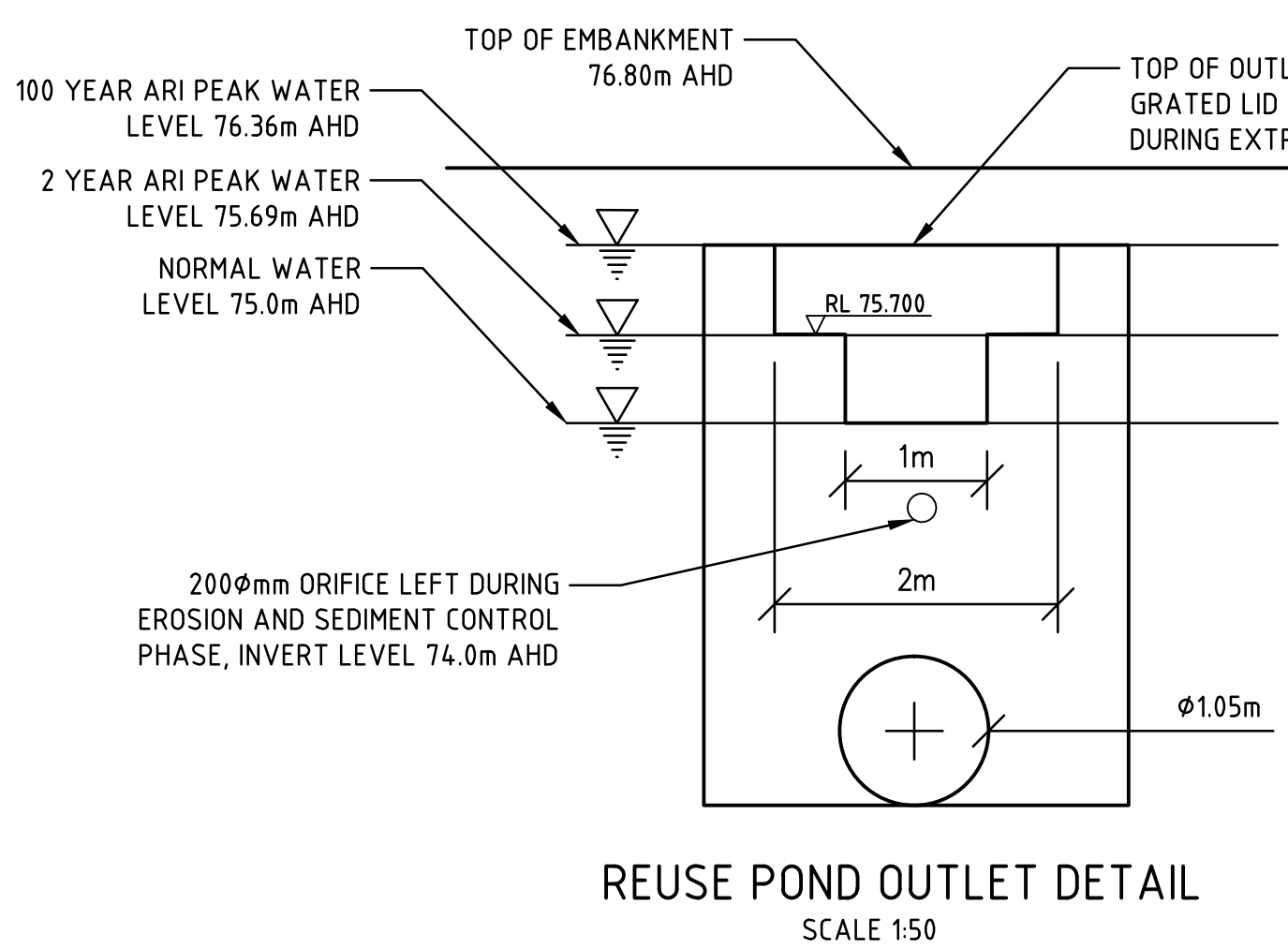
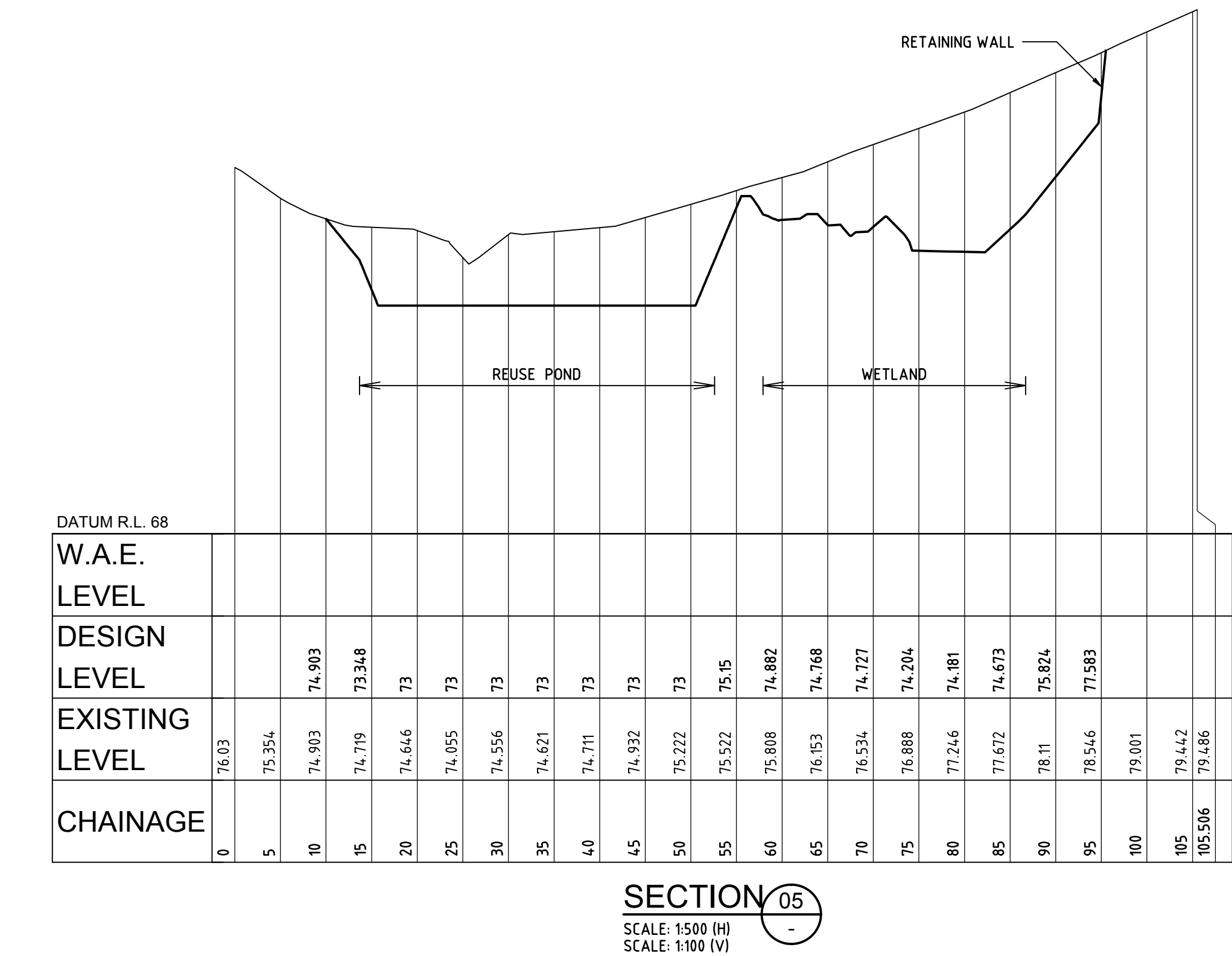
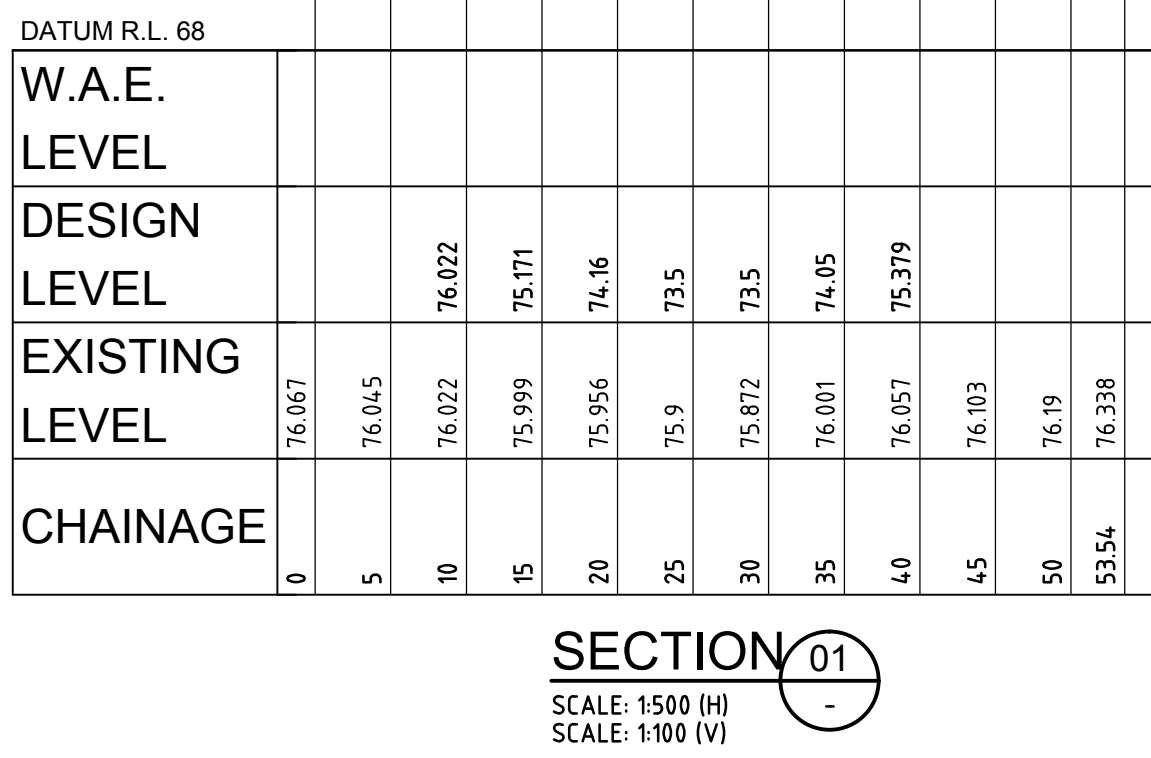
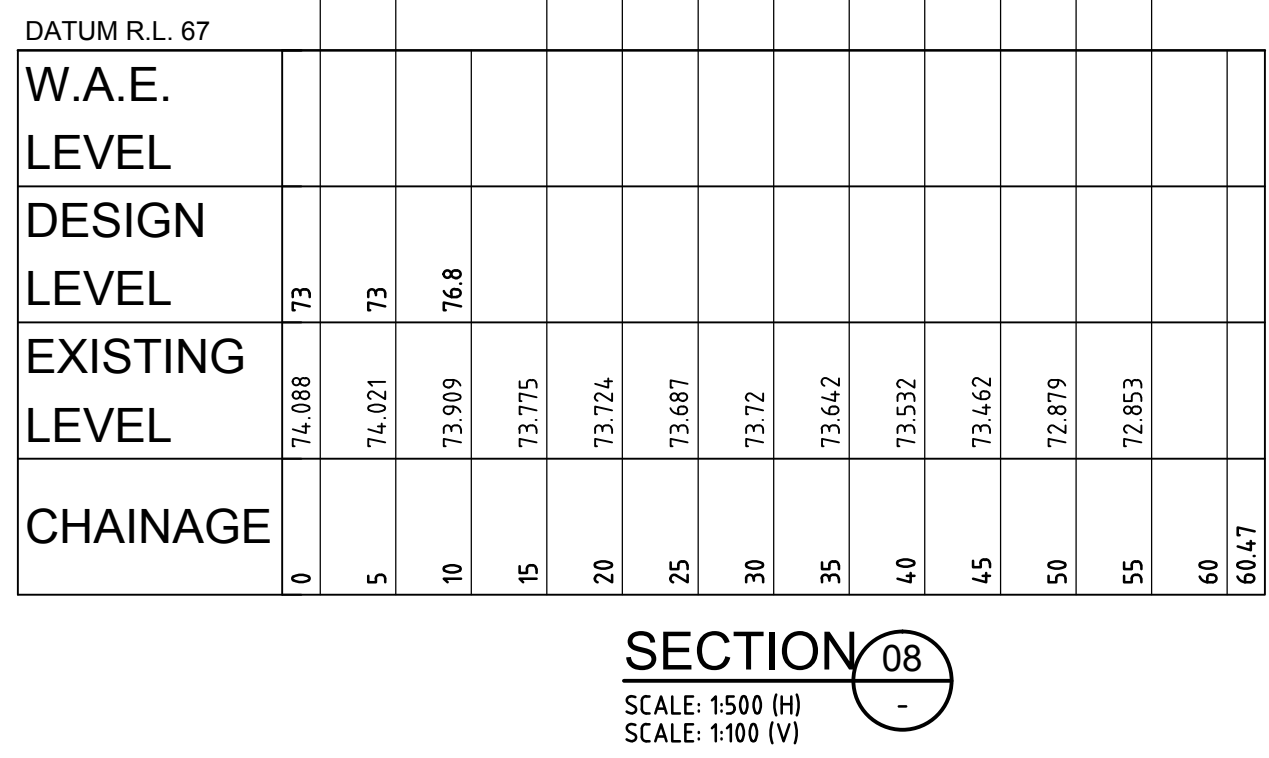
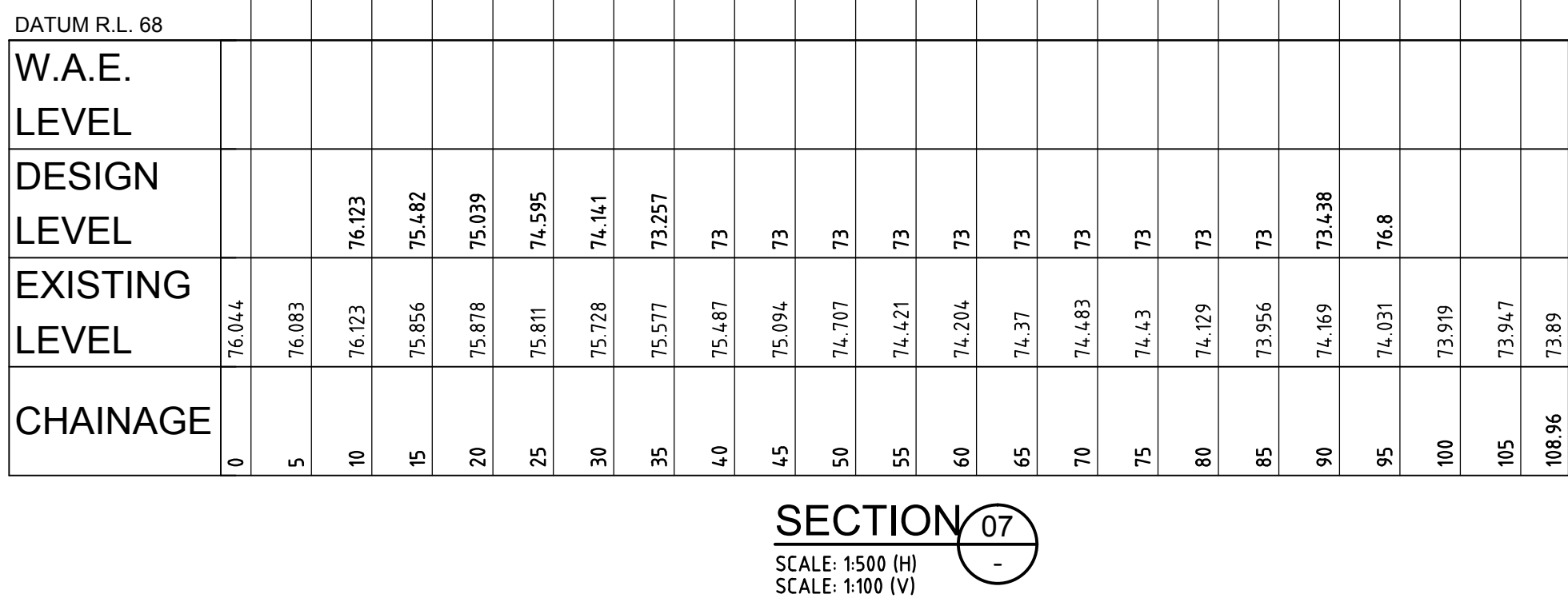
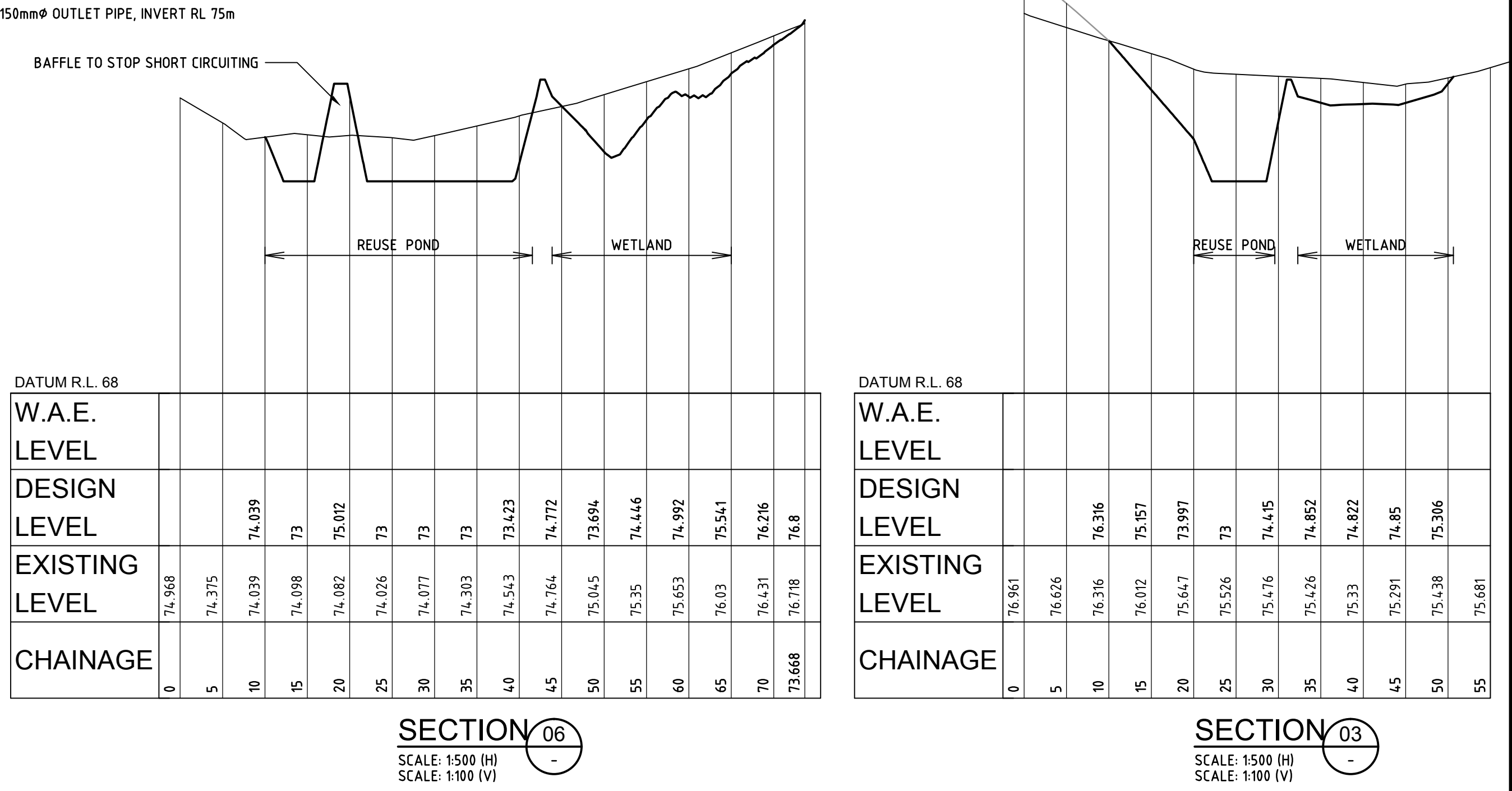
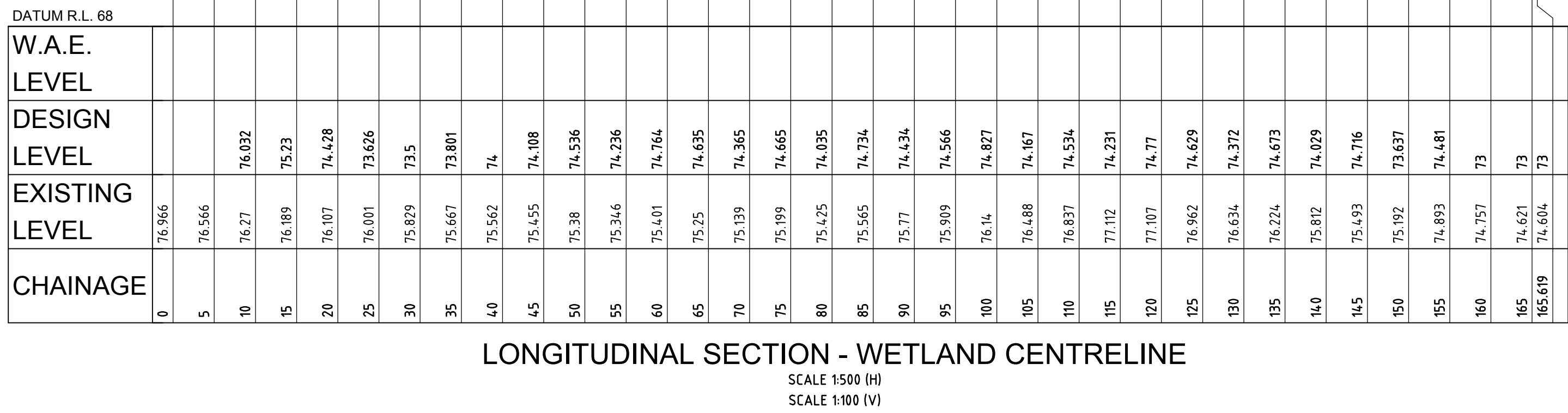
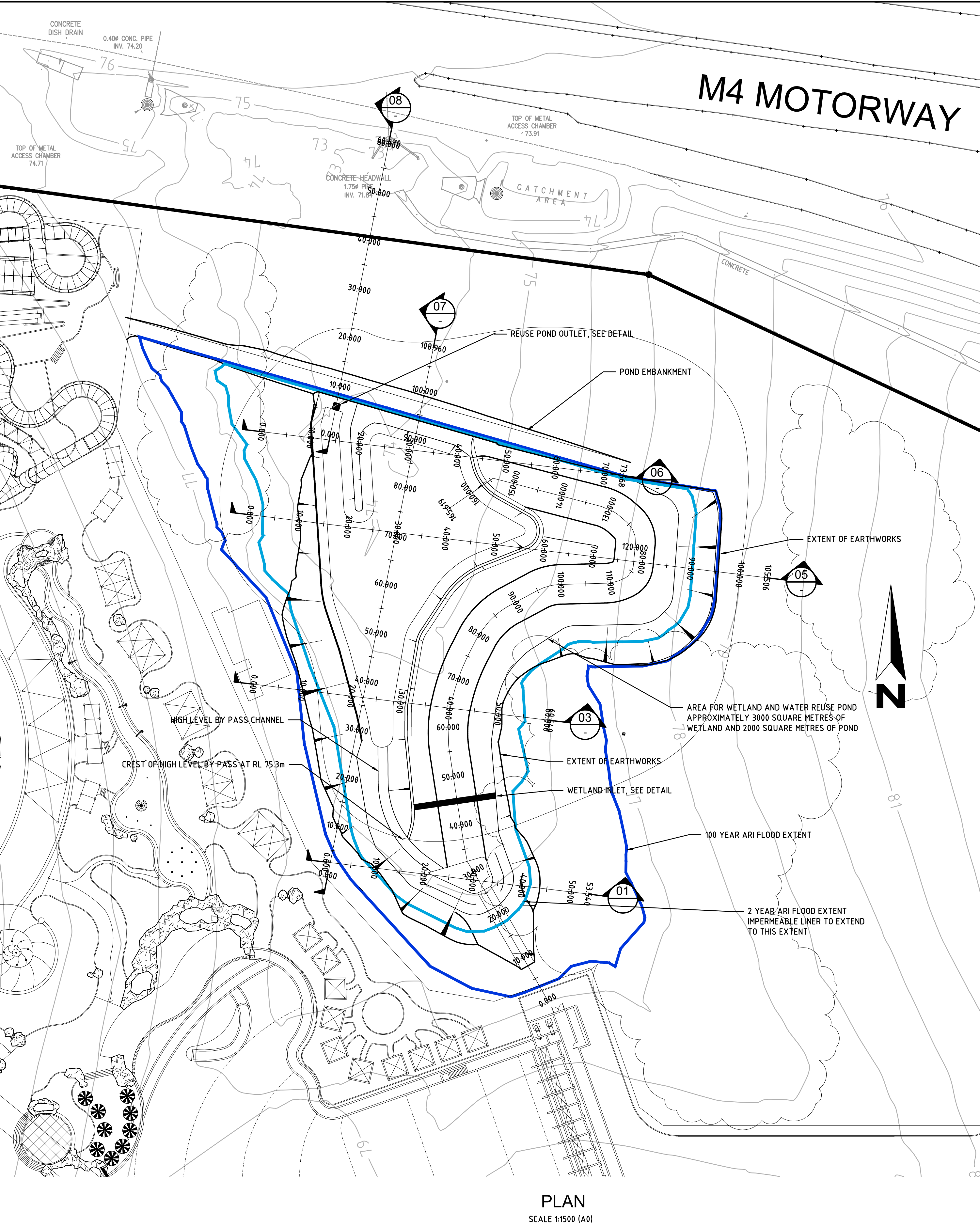


LEGEND

- 27.8 EXISTING CONTOUR
- 21.5 PROPOSED CONTOUR
- PROPOSED STORMWATER DRAINAGE PIT & PIPE
- CONVEYANCE SWALE
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL SPOT HEIGHT
- 84.7 PROPOSED PAD LEVEL
- CUT
- FILL

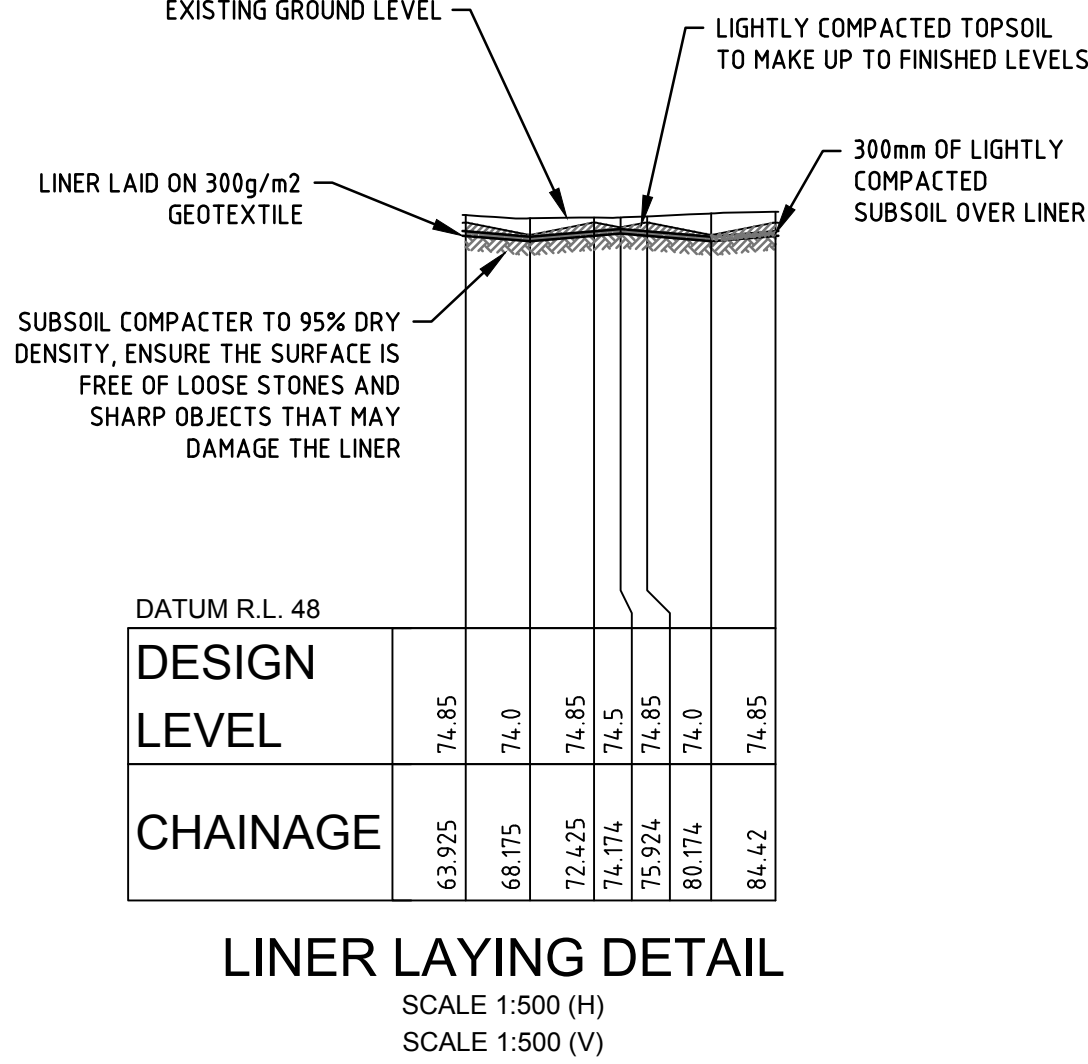
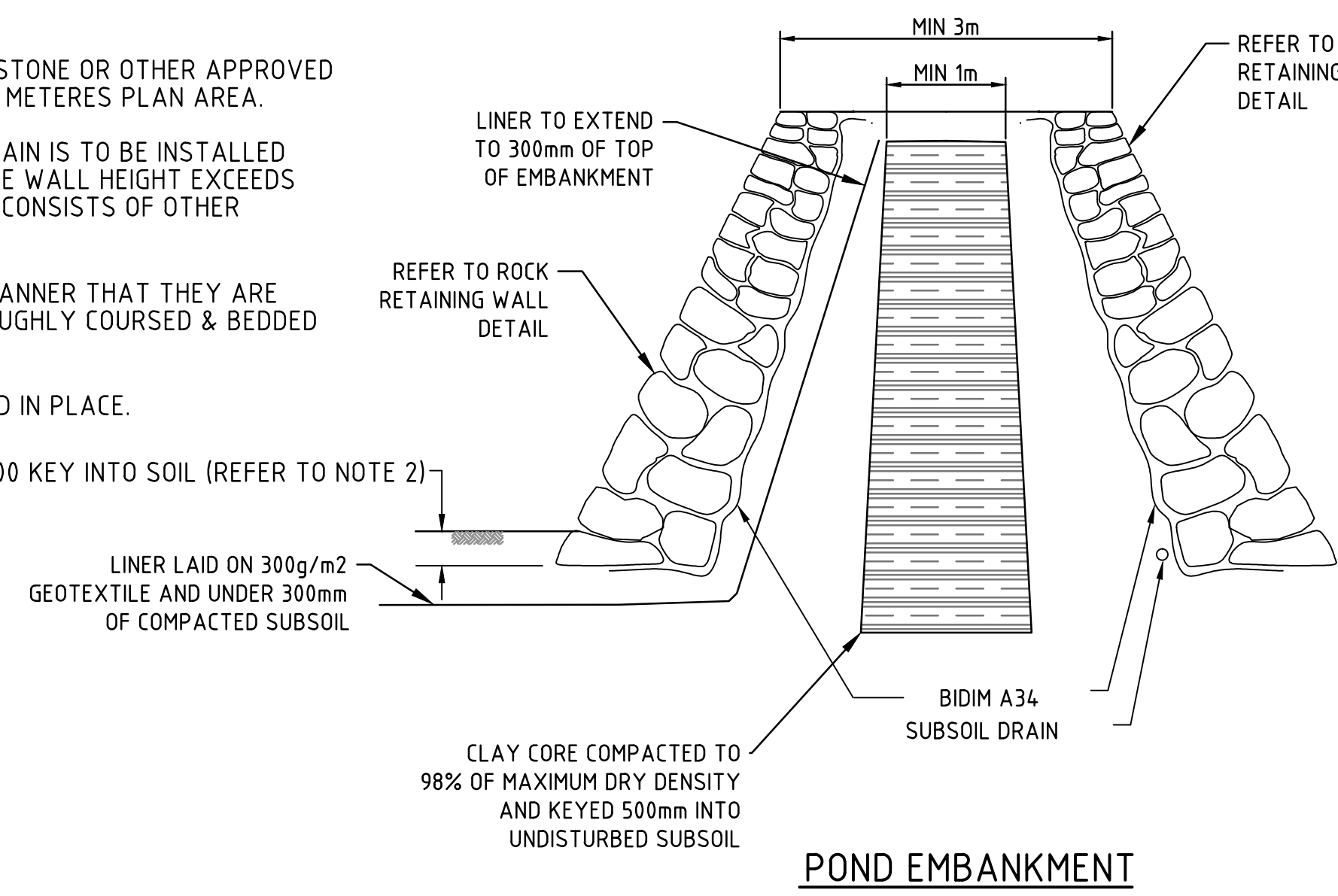
PLAN

	Brown Consulting (NSW) Pty Ltd Level 2, 2 Burbank Place Norwest Business Park NSW Australia 2153 Telephone: 02 8808 5000 Facsimile: 02 8808 5099	SCALE METRES 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 SCALE 1:1000 (A1) SCALE 1:2000 (A2)	DRAWING TITLE WET 'N' WILD SYDNEY CONCEPT PLAN FOR BULK EARTHWORKS
	DRAWING NUMBER X10212.01-SK06	DATE 29/07/11	REVISION 01

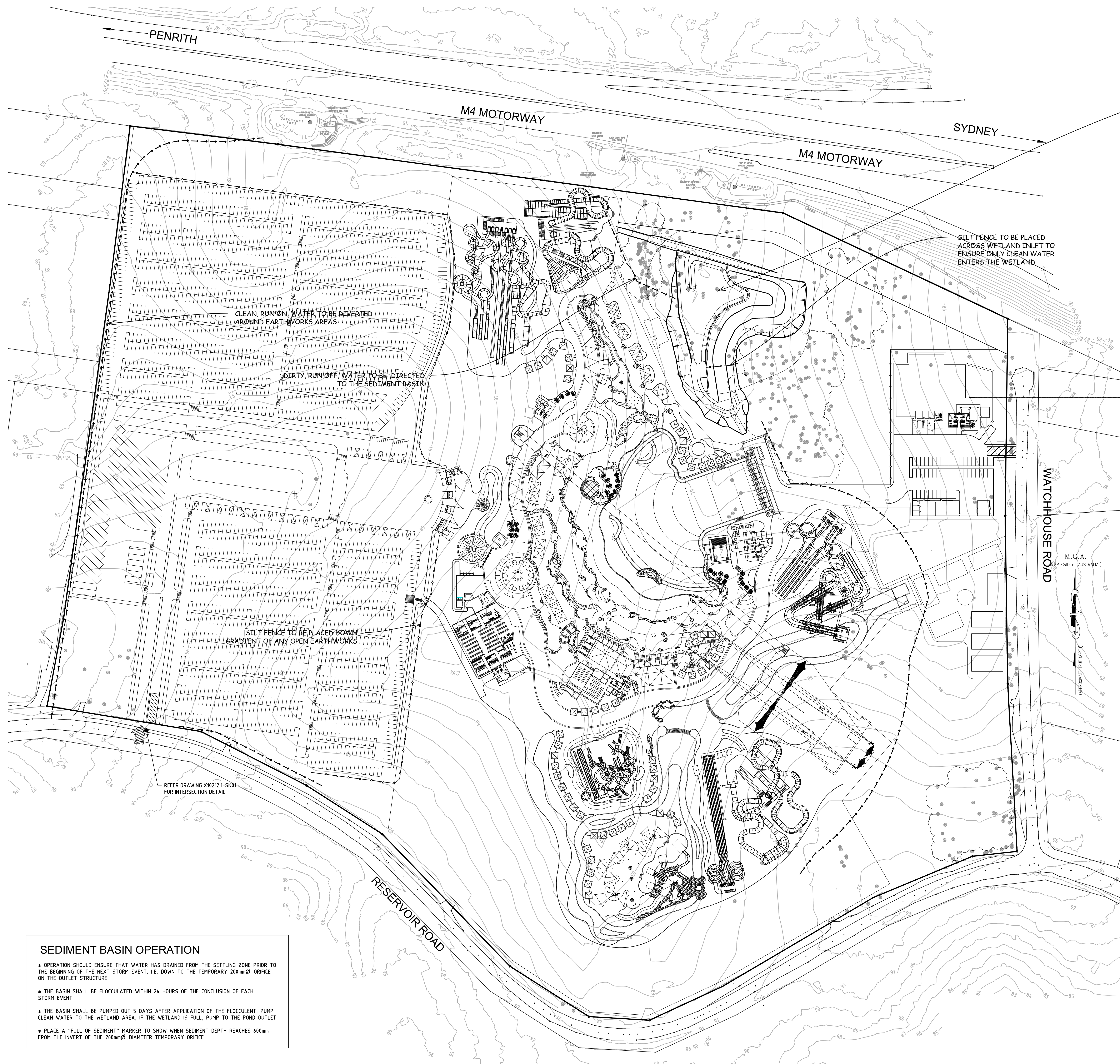


ROCK RETAINING WALL NOTES:

- BACKFILL IS TO BE GRANULAR, FREE DRAINING AND COMPACTED.
- FOUNDATION TO BE APPROVED FOR A SAFE BEARING CAPACITY OF 150 KPa PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BY GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.
- WHERE THE SURFACE SLOPE OF RETAINED MATERIAL IS BETWEEN 10:1 AND 4:1 THE WALL BASE DIMENSION IS TO BE INCREASED BY 0.5 METRES.
- ROCK IS TO BE SOUND DURABLE SANDSTONE OR OTHER APPROVED MATERIAL AND AT LEAST 0.5 SQUARE METRES PLAN AREA.
- A CONTINUOUS 100mm DIA. SUBSOIL DRAIN IS TO BE INSTALLED AT THE REAR OF THE WALL WHERE THE WALL HEIGHT EXCEEDS 3m OR WHERE THE WALL FOUNDATION CONSISTS OF OTHER THAN ROCK.
- ROCKS SHALL BE PLACED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THEY ARE STABLE AND INTERLOCKING & LAID ROUGHLY COURSED & BEDDED ON THEIR BROADEST BASE.
- TOP COURSE OF ROCKS TO BE GROUTED IN PLACE.



PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



EXCAVATION FOR WATER REUSE POND TO BE USED AS A SEDIMENT BASIN UNTIL THE SITE IS STABILISED. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE THE LINING DURING DESILTING.

NOTES

SILT FENCES ARE TO BE PLACED DOWN GRADIENT OF ALL AREAS OF OPEN EARTHWORK THAT DO NOT HAVE AT LEAST A 10m WIDE GRASS BUFFER STRIP ON THEIR DOWN SLOPE SIDE.

CLEAN WATER DIVERSION CHANNELS/BUNDS ARE TO BE PLACED UP GRADIENT OF ANY AREAS OF OPEN EARTHWORKS.

GRASS COVER IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS LONG AS POSSIBLE AND ONLY REMOVED WHEN NECESSARY FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT THAT LOCATION.

ALL INLET TRAPS ARE TO BE PROTECTED UNTIL THE CATCHMENT THEY DRAIN IS ARE AT LEAST 80% STABILISED

AREAS OF OPEN EARTHWORKS ARE TO BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM AT ALL STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION

ALL NOTES AND DETAILS ON SHEET SK09 ARE TO BE ADHERED TO WHEN INSTALLING SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

LEGEND

- SEDIMENT FENCE
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- INLET SEDIMENT TRAP DURING CONSTRUCTION, KERB INLET CONTROL AFTER CONSTRUCTION
- STABILISED SITE ACCESS
- CATCH DRAIN/ DIVERSION BANK
- TREE PROTECTION BARRIER

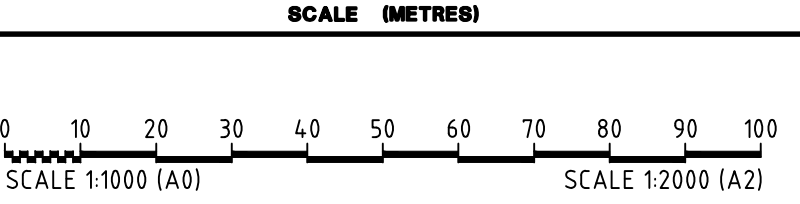
SEDIMENT BASIN OPERATION

- OPERATION SHOULD ENSURE THAT WATER HAS DRAINED FROM THE SETTLING ZONE PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT STORM EVENT. I.E. DOWN TO THE TEMPORARY 200mmØ ORPIKE ON THE OUTLET STRUCTURE
- THE BASIN SHALL BE FLOCCULATED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE CONCLUSION OF EACH STORM EVENT
- THE BASIN SHALL BE PUMPED OUT 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OF THE FLOCCULENT, PUMP CLEAN WATER TO THE WETLAND AREA, IF THE WETLAND IS FULL, PUMP TO THE POND OUTLET
- PLACE A "FULL OF SEDIMENT" MARKER TO SHOW WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES 600mm FROM THE INVERT OF THE 200mmØ DIAMETER TEMPORARY ORPIKE

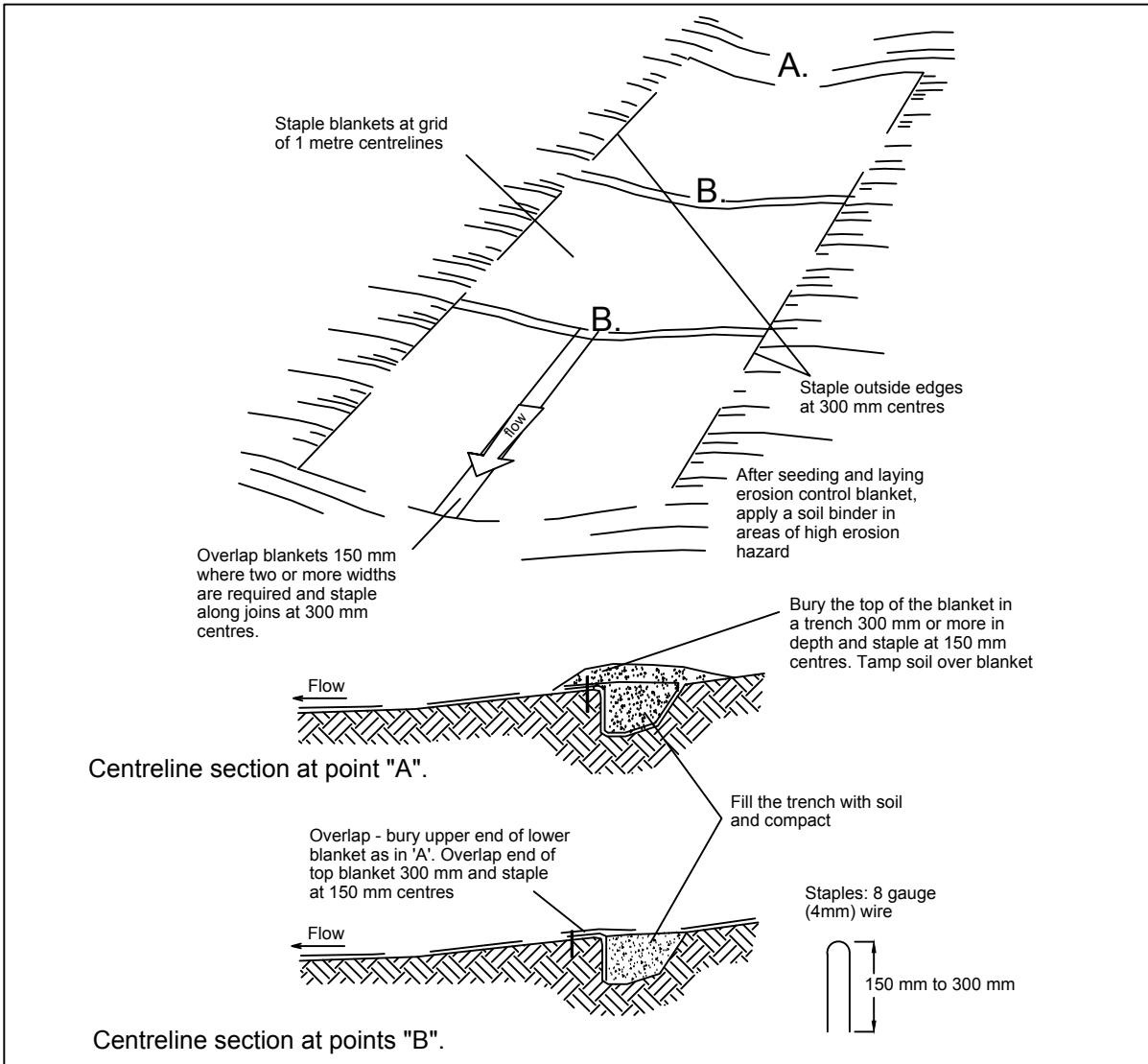
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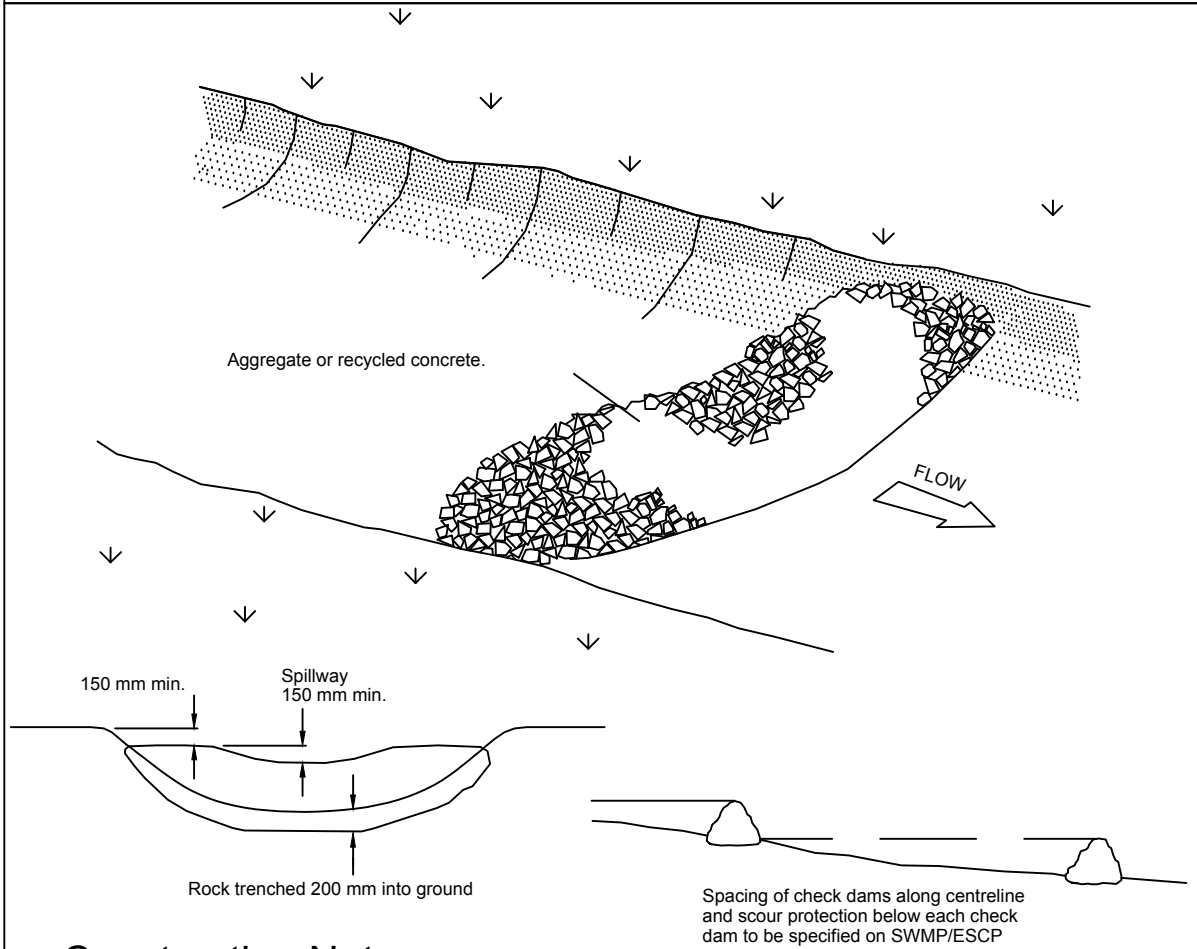


DRAWING TITLE			
WET 'N' WILD SYDNEY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN			
DRAWING NUMBER	DATE	REVISION	
X10212.01-SK08	06/06/11	00	



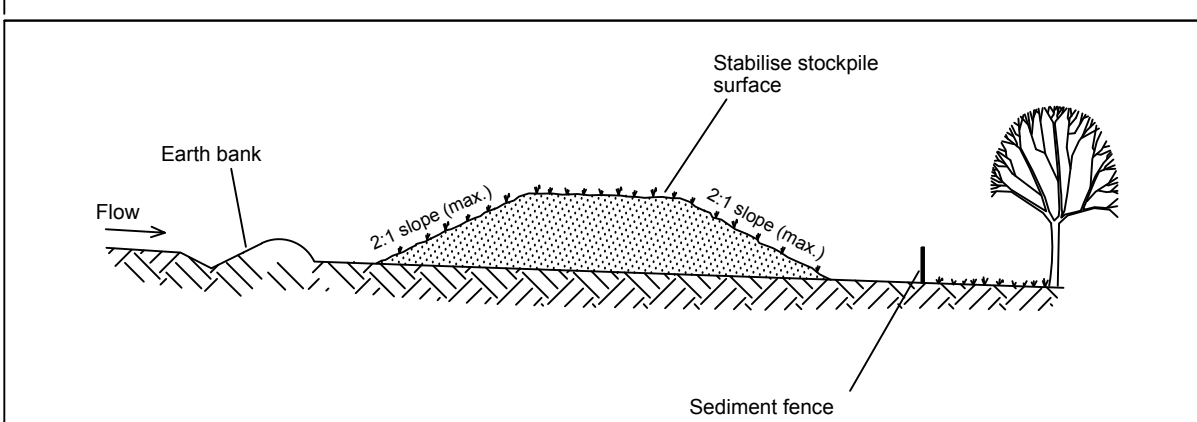
- Construction Notes**
1. Remove any rocks, clods, sticks or grass from the surface before laying matting.
 2. Ensure that topsoil is at least 75 mm deep.
 3. Complete fertilising and seedling before laying the matting.
 4. Ensure fabric will be continuously in contact with the soil by grading the surface carefully first.
 5. Lay the fabric in "shingle-fashion", with the end of each upstream roll overlapping those downstream. Ensure each roll is anchored properly at its upslope end (Standard Drawing 5-7b).
 6. Ensure that the full width of flow in the channel is covered by the matting up to the design storm event, usually in the 10-year ARI time of concentration storm event.
 7. Divert water from the structure until vegetation is stabilised properly.

RECP : CONCENTRATED FLOW SD 5-7



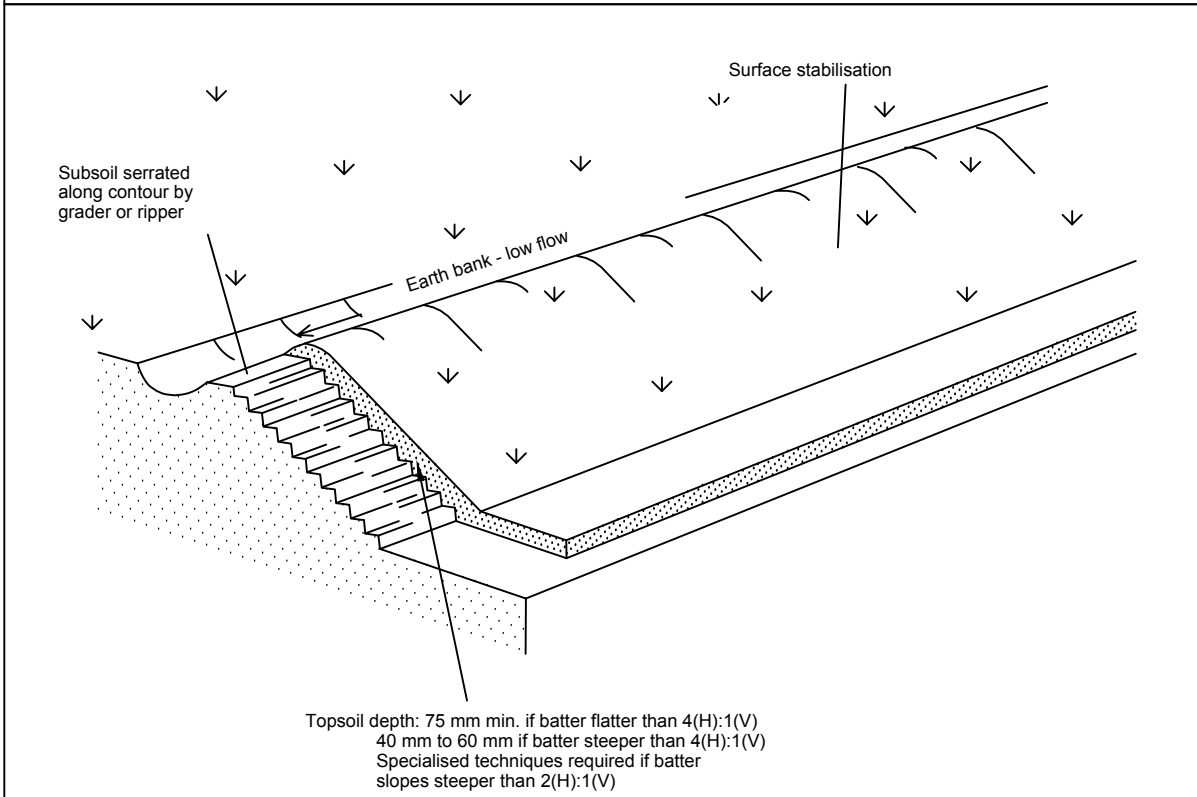
- Construction Notes**
1. Check dams can be built with various materials, including rocks, logs, sandbags and straw bales. The maintenance program should ensure their integrity is retained, especially where constructed with straw bales. In the case of bales, this might require their replacement each two to four months.
 2. Trench the check dam 200 mm into the ground across its whole width. Where rock is used, fill the trenches to at least 100 mm above the ground surface to reduce the risk of undercutting.
 3. Normally, their maximum height should not exceed 600 mm above the gully floor. The centre should act as a spillway, being at least 150 mm lower than the outer edges.
 4. Space the dams so the toe of the upstream dam is level with the spillway of the next downstream dam.

ROCK CHECK DAM SD 5-4



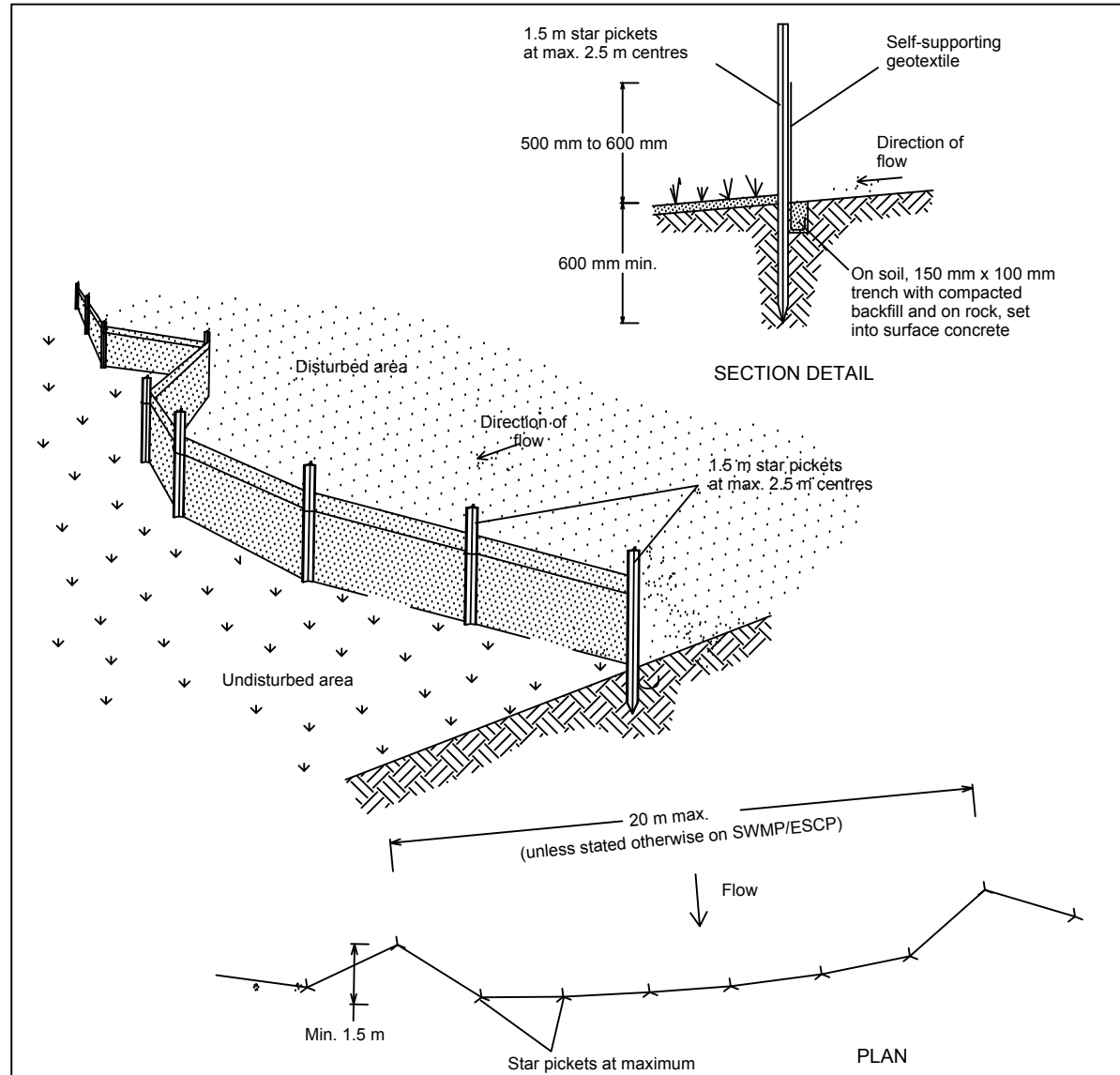
- Construction Notes**
1. Place stockpiles more than 2 (preferably 5) metres from existing vegetation, concentrated water flow, roads and hazard areas.
 2. Construct on the contour as low, flat, elongated mounds.
 3. Where there is sufficient area, topsoil stockpiles shall be less than 2 metres in height.
 4. Where they are to be in place for more than 10 days, stabilise following the approved ESCP or SWMP to reduce the C-factor to less than 0.10.
 5. Construct earth banks (Standard Drawing 5-5) on the upslope side to divert water around stockpiles and sediment fences (Standard Drawing 6-8) 1 to 2 metres downslope.

STOCKPILES SD 4-1



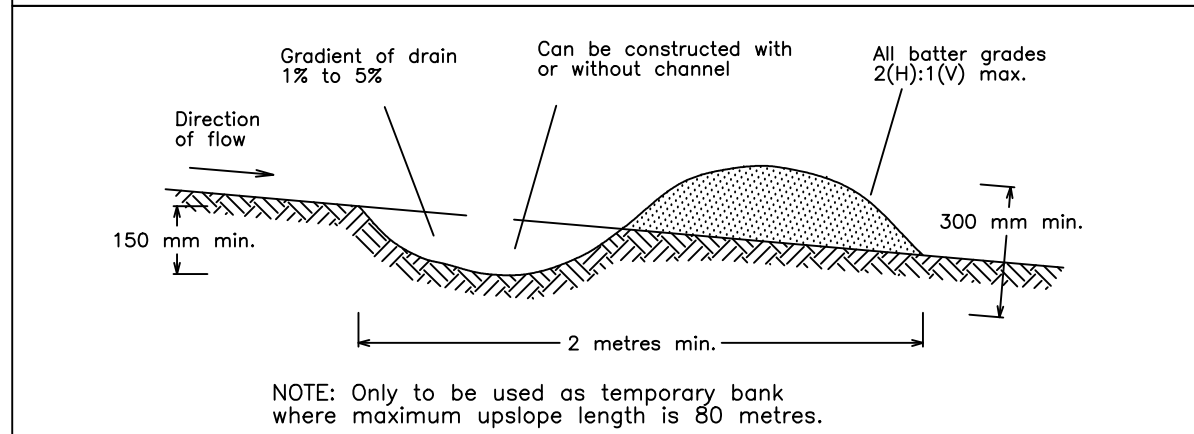
- Construction Notes**
1. Scarify the ground surface along the line of the contour to a depth of 50 mm to 100 mm to break up any hardsetting surfaces and to provide a good bond between the respraid material and subsoil.
 2. Add soil ameliorants as required by the ESCP or SWMP.
 3. Rip to a depth of 300 mm if compacted layers occur.
 4. Where possible, replace topsoil to a depth of 40 to 60 mm on lands where the slope exceeds 4(H):1(V) and to at least 75 mm on lower gradients.

REPLACING TOPSOIL SD 4-2



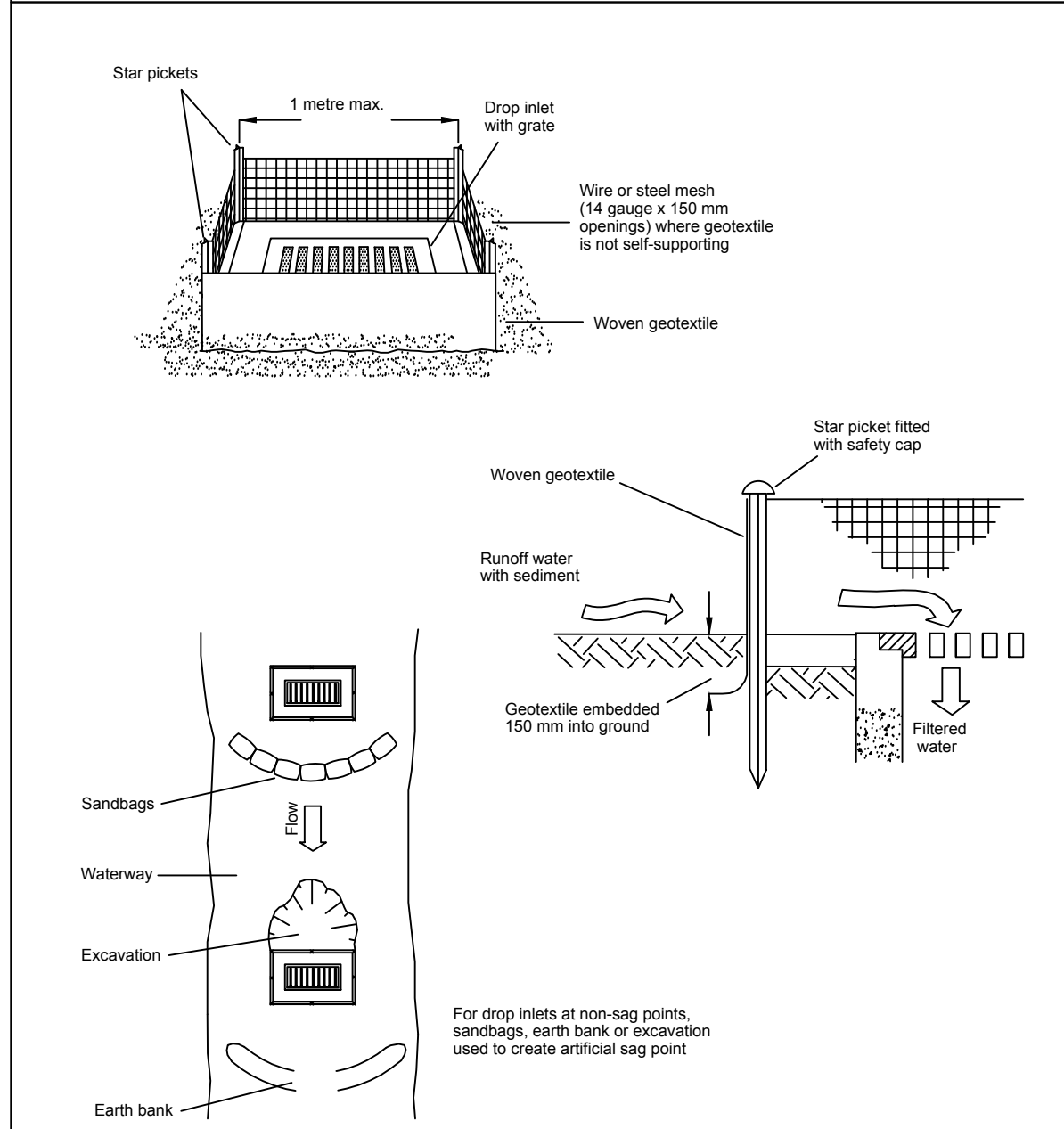
- Construction Notes**
1. Construct sediment fences as close as possible to being parallel to the contours of the site, but with small returns as shown in the drawing to limit the catchment area of any one section. The catchment area should be small enough to limit water flow if concentrated at one point to 50 litres per second in the design storm event, usually the 10-year event.
 2. Cut a 150-mm deep trench along the upslope line of the fence for the bottom of the fabric to be entrenched.
 3. Drive 1.5 metre long star pickets into ground at 2.5 metre intervals (max) at the downslope edge of the trench. Ensure any star pickets are fitted with safety caps.
 4. Fit self-supporting geotextile to the upslope side of the posts ensuring it goes to the base of the trench. Fix the geotextile with wire ties or as recommended by the manufacturer. Only use geotextile specifically produced for sediment fencing. The use of shade cloth for this purpose is not satisfactory.
 5. Join sections of fabric at a support post with a 150-mm overlap.
 6. Backfill the trench over the base of the fabric and compact it thoroughly over the geotextile.

SEDIMENT FENCE SD 6-8



- Construction Notes**
1. Build with gradients between 1 percent and 5 percent.
 2. Avoid removing trees and shrubs if possible - work around them.
 3. Ensure the structures are free of projections or other irregularities that could impede water flow.
 4. Build the drains with circular, parabolic or trapezoidal cross sections, not V shaped.
 5. Ensure the banks are properly compacted to prevent failure.
 6. Complete permanent or temporary stabilisation within 10 days of construction.

EARTH BANK (LOW FLOW) SD 5-5



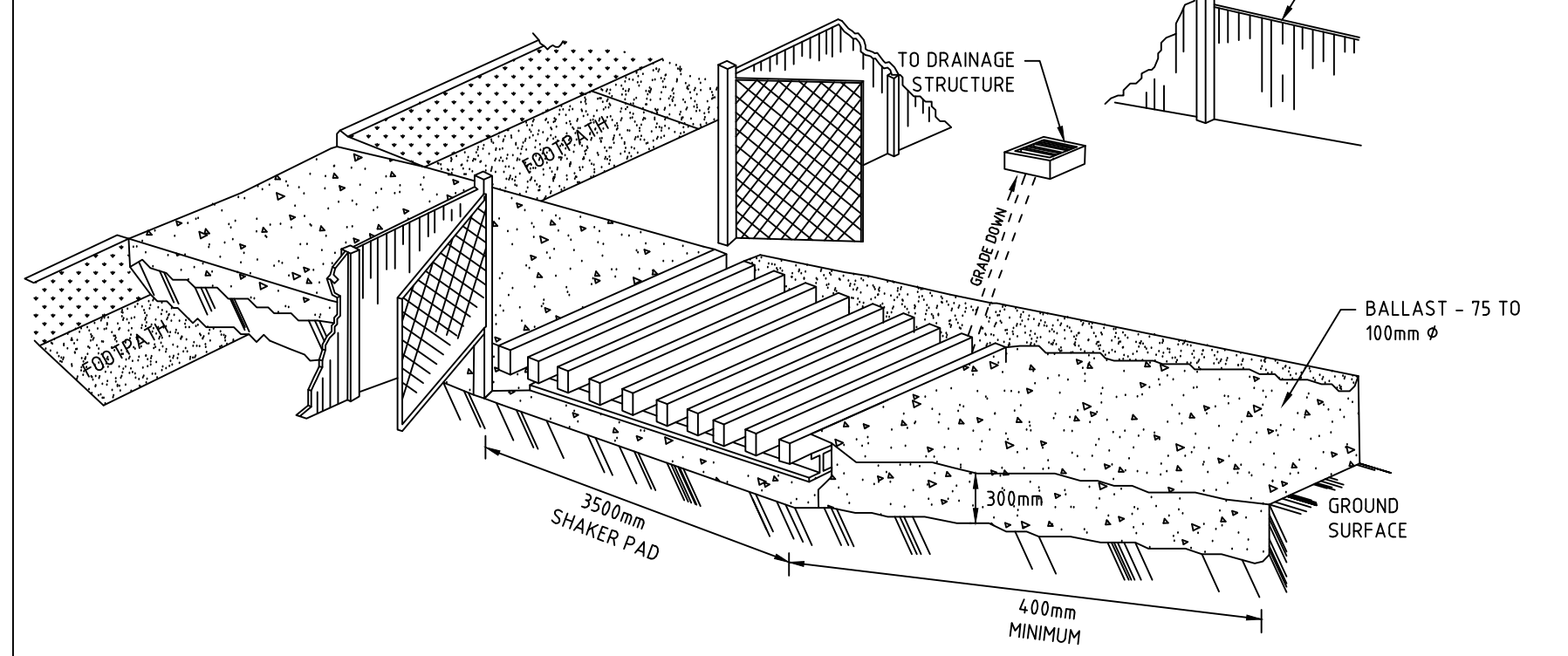
- Construction Notes**
1. Fabricate a sediment barrier made from geotextile or straw bales.
 2. Follow Standard Drawing 6-7 and Standard Drawing 6-8 for installation procedures for the straw bales or geotextile. Reduce the picket spacing to 1 metre centres.
 3. In wetways, artificial sag points can be created with sandbags or earth banks as shown in the drawing.
 4. Do not cover the inlet with geotextile unless the design is adequate to allow for all waters to bypass it.

GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER SD 6-12

STABILISED ACCESS POINT TYPE II SAP

THE TYPE II SAP DESIGN IS MORE DEFINED IN THAT IT REQUIRES AN AREA OF BALLAST WITHIN THE SITE COMBINED WITH A SHAKER PAD, ADJACENT TO THE SHAKER PAD AND IN THE PUBLIC WAY IS A TEMPORARY CONCRETE VEHICULAR CROSSING. (SEE DIAGRAM)

STABILISED ACCESS POINT - TYPE 2



- IN BOTH TYPE I AND TYPE II SAP'S, THE TEMPORARY VEHICULAR CROSSING MUST:
1. CONNECT TO AN EXISTING OUTLET LAYBACK WHERE THE KERB AND GUTTER EXIST. IF A GUTTER LAYBACK DOES NOT EXIST THEN THE CONNECTION MUST BE MADE TO THE GUTTER BY REMOVING THE ADJACENT KERB SECTION ONLY.
 2. CONNECT TO A DRAIN CROSSING WHERE KERB AND GUTTER DOES NOT EXIST. IF A DRAIN CROSSING DOES NOT EXIST, THEN IT MUST BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DETAILS CONTAINED IN COUNCIL'S ISSUED FOOTPATH CROSSING LEVELS.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THESE TYPES OF SAPS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE APPLICABLE FOR THE MAJORITY OF ACTIVITIES HOWEVER SOME SITES MAY REQUIRE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

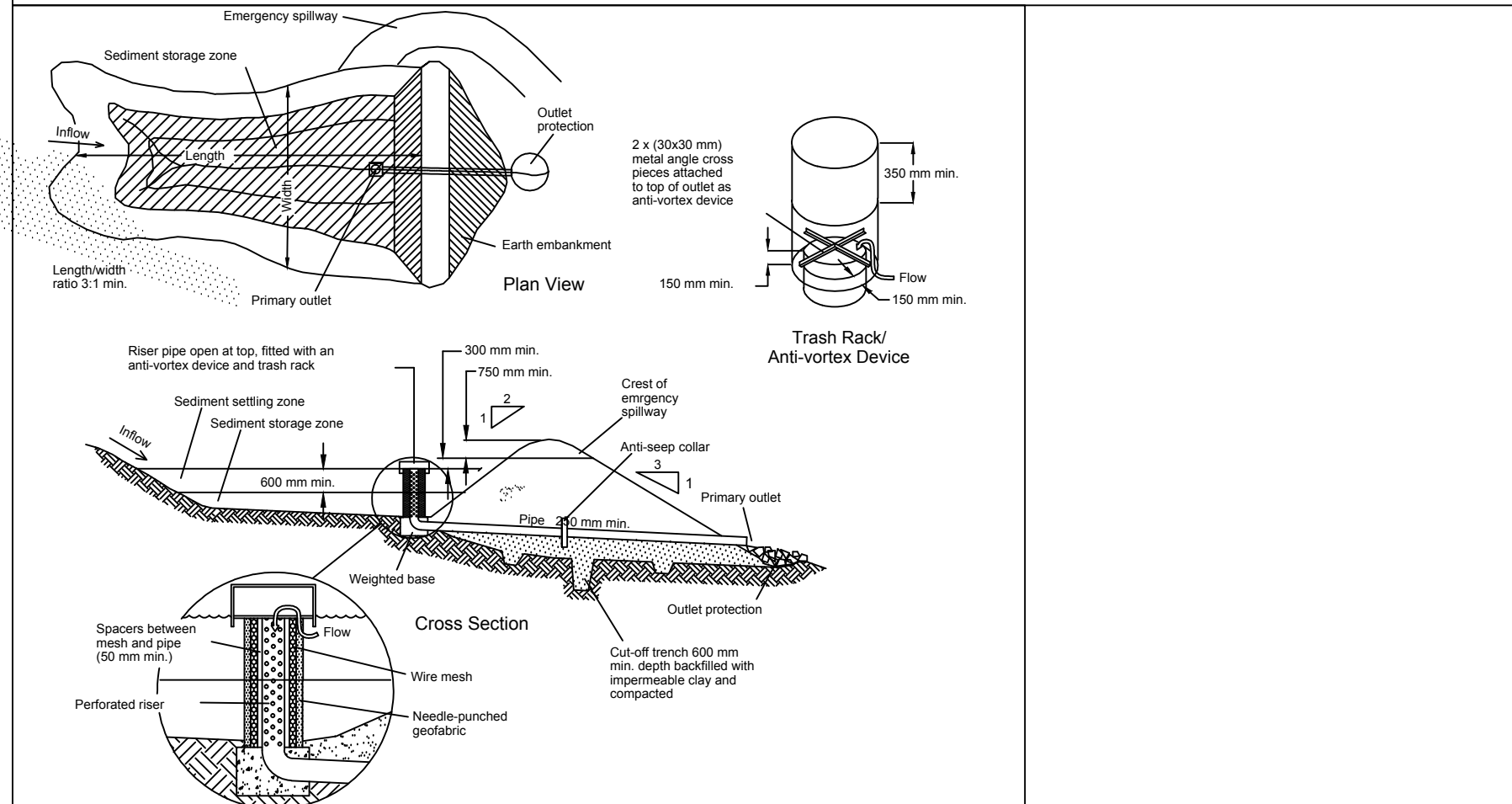
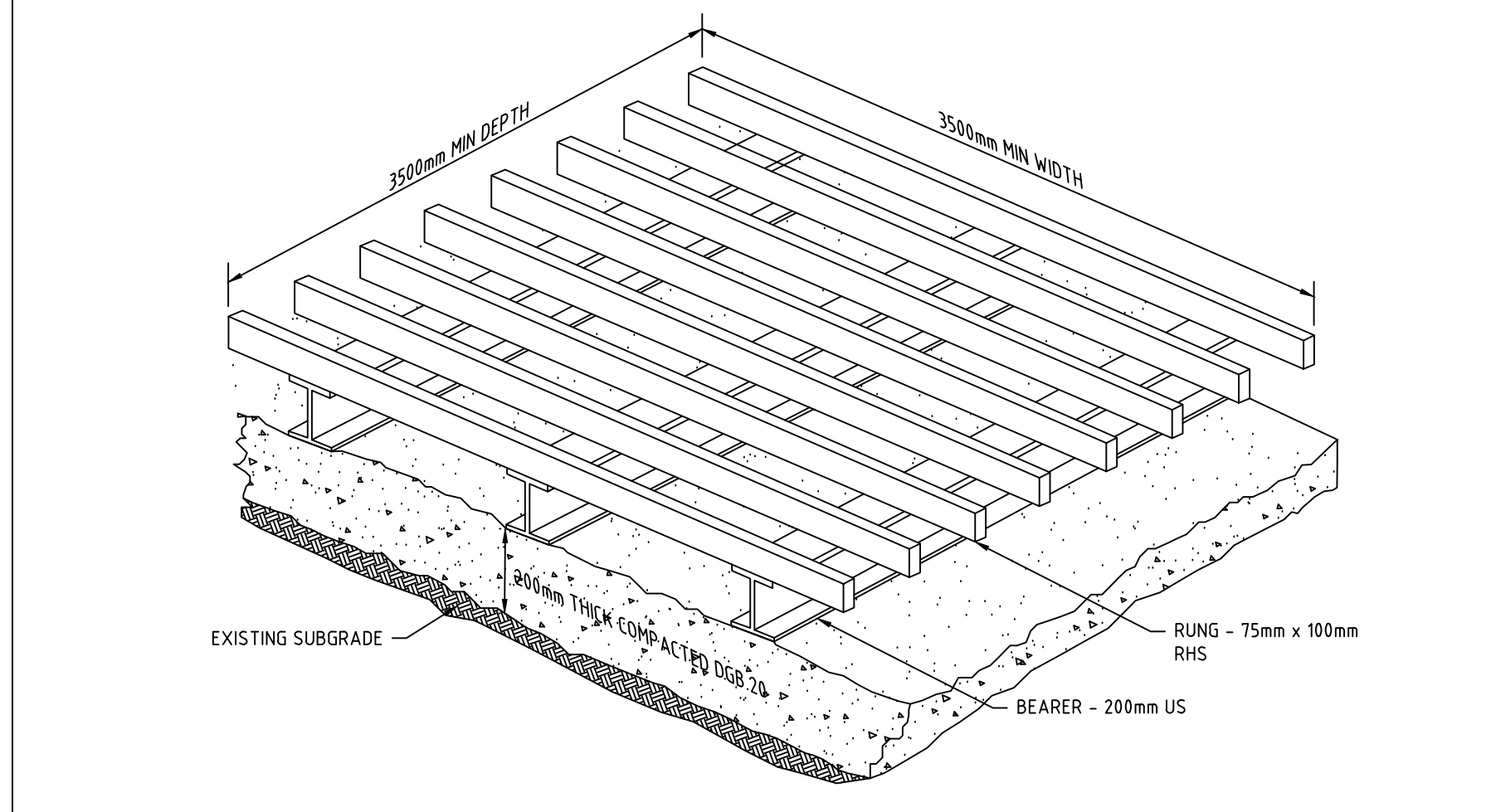
SHAKER PAD (CATTLE GRID)

A CORRECTLY DESIGNED AND INSTALLED SHAKER PAD WILL ASSIST IN PREVENTING SEDIMENT TRANSFER FROM A SITE. ANY STABILISED ACCESS POINT (SAP) CAN BE DESIGNED WITH A SHAKER PAD (COMPULSORY IN TYPE II SAP'S).

SHAKER PADS CAN BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED TO ENABLE RE-USE ON FUTURE PROJECTS.

- THE SHAKER PAD**
1. MUST BE DESIGNED AND CERTIFIED BY A PRACTISING STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. THE CERTIFIED DESIGN SHOULD BE SUBMITTED WITH THE RELEVANT APPLICATION.
 2. CAN BE CONSTRUCTED FROM ANY SUITABLE MATERIAL.
 3. MUST BE LOCATED ON A SUITABLY PREPARED AND COMPACTED SUB-GRADE/PAVE SURFACE.
 4. MUST BE SITUATED SUCH THAT THE RINGS OF THE SHAKER PAD ARE LEVEL WITH THE ADJOINING NATURAL SURFACE.
 5. MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 3.5m IN LENGTH.
 6. MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 3.5m IN WIDTH.
 7. MUST HAVE CLEAR SPACING BETWEEN RINGS OF 200 - 250mm.
 8. RINGS MUST HAVE A MINIMUM WIDTH BEARING AREA OF 75mm.
 9. MUST HAVE A MINIMUM CLEAR DEPTH OF 30mm IF FROM THE TOP OF THE RING TO THE FINISHED SUB-GRADE/PAVE LEVEL.

THE SHAKER PAD MUST BE PROVIDED WITH SUITABLE BARRIERS AT THE SIDES TO ENSURE THAT ALL TYPES OF VEHICLES LEAVING THE SITE TRAVERSE THE DEVICE.



- Construction Notes**
1. Remove all vegetation and topsoil from under the dam wall and from within the storage area.
 2. Form a cut off trench under the centreline of the embankment 600 mm deep and 1,200 mm wide, extending to a point on the watercourse wall above the riser sill level.
 3. Maintain the trench free of water and recompact the materials with equipment as specified in the SWMP to 95 per cent Standard Proctor Density.
 4. Select fill according to the SWMP that is free from roots, wood, rock, large stone or foreign material.
 5. Prepare the site under the embankment by ripping to at least 100 mm to help bond the compacted fill to the existing substrate.
 6. Spread the fill in 100 mm to 150 mm layers and compact it at optimum moisture content following the SWMP.
 7. Install the pipe outlet with seepage collars as specified in the SWMP and Standard Drawing 5-5b.
 8. Form batter grades at 2(H):1(V) upstream and 3(H):1(V) downstream or as specified in the SWMP.

EARTH BASIN - DRY (APPLIES TO 'TYPE C' SOILS ONLY) SD 6-3

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORKS BEING CARRIED OUT. ALL SOIL AND EROSION MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND KEPT IN PLACE FOR THE FULL DURATION OF THE WORKS AND SHALL ONLY BE REMOVED AT FINAL STABILISATION OF THE WORKS, WHERE IT IS NECESSARY TO UNDERTAKE STRIPPING IN ORDER TO CONSTRUCT A SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE ONLY SUFFICIENT GROUND SHALL BE STRIPPED TO ALLOW CONSTRUCTION.
2. ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED AS INDICATED ON THESE DRAWINGS. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT DEVICES IS DIAGRAMMATIC ONLY AND THE ACTUAL REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE CONFIRMED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT.
3. CONFORMITY WITH THIS PLAN SHALL IN NO WAY REDUCE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT AGAINST WATER DAMAGE DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTRACT. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THAT ANY NECESSARY CONTROL IS IN PLACE EVEN THOUGH SUCH CONTROL MAY NOT BE SHOWN ON THE PLAN.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INFORM ALL SUBCONTRACTORS AND ALL EMPLOYEES OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES IN MINIMISING THE POTENTIAL FOR SOIL EROSION AND POLLUTION TO DOWNSTREAM AREAS.
5. APART FROM SEDIMENT BASINS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REGULARLY MAINTAIN SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURES AND DESILT SUCH STRUCTURES PRIOR TO THE REDUCTION IN CAPACITY OF 30% DUE TO ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT. THE SEDIMENT SHALL BE DISPOSED OF ON SITE IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TEMPORARILY REHABILITATE WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS ANY DISTURBED AREAS PROVIDING A MINIMUM 60% COVER. FINAL REHABILITATION IS TO BE PROVIDED WITHIN A FURTHER 60 DAYS WITH A MINIMUM 70% COVER.
7. ALL BATTERS AND DISTURBED LAND TO BE REVEGETATED AS SPECIFIED IN THE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS.
8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE WATERING OF THE VEGETATED BATTERS FOR MAINTENANCE PERIOD. TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT SPECIFICATIONS. PLANT, MACHINERY AND VEHICLES SHALL NOT BE DRIVEN OVER GRASSED AREAS UNLESS ON AN APPROVED HAULAGE ROUTE.
9. ALL DRAINAGE WORKS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND STABILISED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO MINIMISE RISK OF EROSION.
10. SITE ACCESS SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO THE NOMINATED POINTS.
11. DUST AND SITE DISTURBANCE MUST BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM ALWAYS. DURING WINDY WEATHER LARGE UNPROTECTED AREAS MUST BE KEPT MOIST (NOT WET) BY SPRINKLING WITH WATER TO REDUCE WIND EROSION. ERECT BARRIER FENCING TO MINIMISE LAND DISTURBANCE BY PREVENTING VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO AREAS BEING REHABILITATED AND LANDS THAT DO NOT NEED TO BE DISTURBED BY THIS PROJECT.
12. STOCKPILE TOPSOILS, SUBSOILS AND OTHER MATERIALS SEPARATELY.
13. TOPSOIL SHALL BE STORED IN LOW MOUNDS NO MORE THAN 2 METRES HIGH AND RE-USED WITHIN TWO MONTHS TO MAINTAIN ACTIVE POPULATIONS OF BENEFICIAL SOIL MICROBES AND SEED.
14. PLACE ALL STOCKPILES AT LEAST FIVE METRES FROM AREAS OF LIKELY CONCENTRATED OR HIGH VELOCITY FLOWS, ESPECIALLY EARTH BANKS AND ROADS. IF NECESSARY, EARTH BANKS OR DRAINS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED TO DIVERT LOCALISED RUN-OFF.
15. TURN TOPSOIL STOCKPILES OVER TO AERATE THEM AT MONTHLY INTERVALS. ENSURE VEGETATION IS NOT INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL.
16. AVOID REVERSING THE SOIL PROFILE MATERIALS DURING FILL OPERATIONS - REPLACE DISTURBED SOILS IN THEIR ORIGINAL ORDER.
17. ON COMPLETION OF MAJOR EARTHWORKS AND BEFORE ADDING TOPSOIL, LEAVE DISTURBED LANDS WITH A LOOSE SURFACE. ALTERNATELY, DISTURBED AREAS PREVIOUSLY COMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION WORKS WILL BE RIPPED TO MORE THAN 200 MM ALONG THE CONTOUR BEFORE APPLYING TOPSOIL (REFER REPLACING TOPSOIL STANDARD DETAIL).
18. PROVIDING MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE, SPREAD TOPSOIL TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 75mm IN REVEGETATION AREAS ON SLOPES OF 4(H):1(V) OR LESS AND TO A DEPTH OF 40 to 60mm IN REVEGETATION AREAS STEEPER THAN 4:1.
19. LEAVE TOPSOIL IN A SCARIFIED OR ROUGH CONDITION ONCE REPLACED TO HELP MOISTURE INFILTRATION AND REDUCE SOIL EROSION.
20. ENSURE SOIL IS THOROUGHLY SOAKED TO A DEPTH OF 75mm (RAIN OR IRRIGATION) IMMEDIATELY BEFORE PLANTING.
21. HANDLE TOPSOIL ONLY WHEN IT IS MOIST (NOT WET OR DRY) TO AVOID DECLINE OF SOIL STRUCTURE.
22. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE MAINTAINED FOR THE ENTIRE DURATION OF THE PROJECT OR UNTIL SUCH TIME AS ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE HYDROMULCHED.
23. WHERE FLOCCULATION OF BASINS IS REQUIRED UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED THE RECOMMENDED INITIAL DOSING IS 30KG OF GYPSUM PER 100 CUBIC METRES OF BASIN VOLUME. THE CONTRACTOR MAY VARY THIS RATE SUBJECT TO TESTING OF PREVIOUS WATER SAMPLES AND THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE REQUIRED WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.
24. ANY DAMS TO BE DESILTED SHALL BE FLOCCULATED TO SETTLE ANY SUSPENDED SOLIDS CLEAR WATER SHALL THEN BE PUMPED OUT IN A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CAUSE DOWNSTREAM EROSION. THE DAM WALL SHALL THEN BE BREACHED AND ANY SILT REMOVED AND PLACED IN A SUITABLY CONSTRUCTED DRYING BASIN. WHEN DRY, THE SILT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM SITE OR MIXED WITH TOP SOIL FOR FUTURE SPREADING.
25. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A LOG BOOK DETAILING:
 - a. RECORDS OF ALL RAINFALL.
 - b. CONDITION OF SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES
 - c. ANY APPLICATION OF FLOCCULATION AGENTS TO SEDIMENT BASIN
 - d. VOLUMES OF ALL WATER DISCHARGED FROM SEDIMENT BASINS
 - e. ANY ADDITIONAL REMEDIAL WORKS REQUIRED
26. THE LOG BOOK SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ANY AUTHORISED PERSON UPON REQUEST. THE ORIGINAL LOG BOOK SHALL BE ISSUED TO THE PROJECT MANAGER AT THE COMPLETION OF WORKS.
27. A SELF AUDITING PROGRAM SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED BASED ON A CHECK SHEET DEVELOPED FOR THE SITE. A SITE INSPECTION USING THE CHECK SHEET SHOULD BE MADE BY THE SITE MANAGER AT LEAST WEEKLY, IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SITE CLOSURE AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING RAINFALL EVENTS THAT CAUSE RUNOFF.
28. UNDERTAKE THE SELF AUDIT BY:
 - a. WALKING AROUND THE SITE SYSTEMATICALLY (E.G. CLOCKWISE)
 - b. RECORDING THE CONDITION OF EVERY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTISE EMPLOYED
 - c. RECORDING MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS (IF ANY) FOR EACH BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTISE
 - d. RECORDING THE VOLUMES OF SEDIMENT REMOVED FROM THE SEDIMENT RETENTION SYSTEMS WHERE APPLICABLE
 - e. RECORDING THE SITE WHERE SEDIMENT IS DISPOSED
 - f. FORWARDING A SIGNED DUPLICATE OF THE COMPLETED CHECK SHEET TO THE PROJECT MANAGER/DEVELOPER/SITE OPERATOR FOR THEIR INFORMATION
29. IN PARTICULAR, INSPECT LOCATIONS WHERE VEHICLES ENTER AND LEAVE THE SITE ALL INSTALLED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES, ENSURING THEY ARE OPERATING CORRECTLY AREAS THAT MIGHT SHOW WHETHER SEDIMENT OR OTHER POLLUTANTS ARE LEAVING THE SITE OR HAVE POTENTIAL TO DO SO ALL DISCHARGE POINTS, TO ASSESS WHETHER THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING IMPACTS TO THE RECEIVING WATERS
30. A SITE INSPECTION USING THE CHECK SHEET WILL BE MADE BY THE SITE MANAGER AT LEAST WEEKLY, IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SITE CLOSURE AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING RAINFALL EVENTS GREATER THAN 5mm IN 24 HOURS.
31. SILT FENCES ARE TO BE PLACED DOWN GRADIENT OF ALL AREAS OF OPEN EARTHWORK THAT DO NOT HAVE AT LEAST A 10m WIDE GRASS BUFFER STRIP ON THEIR DOWN SLOPE SIDE.
32. CLEAN WATER DIVERSION CHANNELS/BUNDS ARE TO BE PLACED UP GRADIENT OF ANY AREAS OF OPEN EARTHWORKS.
33. GRASS COVER IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS LONG AS POSSIBLE AND ONLY REMOVED WHEN NECESSARY FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT THAT LOCATION.
34. AREAS OF OPEN EARTHWORKS ARE TO BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM AT ALL STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION