

**TRANSPORT FOR NSW (TfNSW)**  
**SPECIFICATION D&C G38**  
**SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT**

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**Transport  
for NSW**

**SPECIFICATION D&C G38**

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# SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT

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## **FOREWORD**

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### **BASE SPECIFICATION**

This document is based on Specification TfNSW G38 Edition 2 Revision 4.

# TfNSW SPECIFICATION D&C G38

## SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT

### 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SCOPE

This Specification sets out the requirements for preventing water pollution, minimising soil erosion and controlling sedimentation on work sites.

Other specifications cover related matters on environmental protection (Specification TfNSW D&C G36), clearing and grubbing (Specification TfNSW D&C G40), earthworks (Specification TfNSW D&C R44) and revegetation (Specification TfNSW D&C R178).

#### 1.2 STRUCTURE OF THE SPECIFICATION

This Specification includes a series of annexures that detail additional requirements.

##### 1.2.1 Project Requirements

Details of Project Requirements are shown in Annexure G38/A.

##### 1.2.2 (Not Used)

##### 1.2.3 Schedules of **HOLD POINTS**, **WITNESS POINTS** and **Identified Records**

The schedules in Annexure G38/C list the **HOLD POINTS** and **WITNESS POINTS** that must be observed. Refer to Specification TfNSW D&C Q6 for the definitions of **HOLD POINTS** and **WITNESS POINTS**.

The records listed in Annexure G38/C are **Identified Records** for the purposes of TfNSW D&C Q6 Annexure Q/E.

##### 1.2.4 Planning Documents

The PROJECT QUALITY PLAN must include each of the documents and requirements listed in Annexure G38/D and must be implemented.

##### 1.2.5 Frequency of Testing

Your Inspection and Test Plan must nominate the proposed testing frequency to verify conformity of the item, which must not be less than the frequency specified in Annexure G38/L.

Where a minimum frequency is not specified, nominate an appropriate frequency.

Frequency of testing must conform to the requirements of TfNSW D&C Q6.

### **1.2.6 Referenced Documents**

Standards, specifications and test methods are referred to in abbreviated form (e.g. AS 1234). For convenience, the full titles are given in Annexure G38/M.

## **1.3 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS**

### **1.3.1 Definitions**

The terms “you” and “your” mean “the Contractor” and “the Contractor’s” respectively.

The following definitions apply to this Specification:

<b>Catch drain</b>	An open channel constructed along the high side of a road cutting or embankment, outside the batter, to intercept and redirect surface water.
<b>Construction sediment retention basin</b>	Temporary ponds or impoundments designed to intercept sediment-laden runoff and retain most sediment and other materials, thereby protecting downstream waterways from pollution. The retention is generally achieved by the settling of the suspended sediment from the stormwater flow, combined with the interception of bedload material.
<b>Dewatering</b>	Any activity that involves the removal of ponded stormwater or infiltrated groundwater from any location on Site and the subsequent reuse or discharge of that water.
<b>Diversion bank</b>	A bank constructed to provide an open channel without excavation.
<b>Diversion drain</b>	An excavated open channel that leads water away from a given area.
<b>Earth bank</b>	Temporary open channel constructed at a low gradient across a slope in the form of a ditch with a bank on its lower side to intercept and divert runoff from the site to nearby stable areas at non-erosive velocities.
<b>Level spreader (or level sill)</b>	A flat stabilised area at the outlet of an open drain which spreads the water over a sufficient width to reduce the velocity and energy of the water and prevent downstream erosion.
<b>Open drain</b>	An open channel constructed to intercept and redirect surface runoff water including catch drains, diversion banks and drains, earth banks, batter drains and inlet and outlet drains.
<b>Operational basin</b>	A permanent structure provided to capture a significant proportion of the sediment and other pollutants which may enter the stormwater system from the road environment following construction and opening to traffic. May also be designed to trap chemical spills. Usually shown on the Design Documentation drawings and their locations and design are not necessarily satisfactory for construction sediment retention purposes.
<b>Sediment traps and filters</b>	Temporary measures used to trap or filter sediment in runoff from small areas. Examples include straw bales and filter fences.



### **1.3.2 Acronyms**

<b>CEMP</b>	Contractor's Environmental Management Plan
<b>ESCP</b>	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
<b>EPA</b>	Environment Protection Authority
<b>EWMS</b>	Environmental Work Method Statement
<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
<b>SWMP</b>	Soil and Water Management Plan
<b>TSS</b>	Total Suspended Solids
<b>WQMP</b>	Water Quality Monitoring Program

## **2 MANAGEMENT PLANS**

### **2.1 SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **2.1.1 General**

If specified in Annexure G38/A, prepare a Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP) for the contract. The SWMP will form part of the Contractor's Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) specified in TfNSW D&C G36, and incorporates the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) (refer Clause 2.2).

The SWMP must be prepared by a person with demonstrated skills and experience in preparing the SWMP in accordance with the guidelines in the publication "Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volumes 1 and 2d" (the BLUE BOOK).

#### **2.1.2 Plan Requirements**

The Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP) must identify all risks relating to soil erosion, and pollution caused by sediments and other materials, and describes how these risks will be addressed during construction.

The SWMP must include details of the following, where relevant:

- (a) Purpose and objectives of SWMP.
- (b) Approvals, licence requirements and relevant legislation.
- (c) Site investigation and assessment of the following:
  - (i) soil properties (including dispersion properties and presence of acid sulphate soils);
  - (ii) rainfall records and design parameters;
  - (iii) waterways and other water related sensitive environments;
  - (iv) groundwater;
  - (v) possibilities of, and limitations on, water extraction.
- (d) Environmental control measures, including:
  - (i) responsibility for its implementation, including the names and contact details of the person(s) responsible;
  - (ii) resources required for its construction, monitoring, maintenance and removal;
  - (iii) implementation schedule for the measures, related to construction activities;

- (iv) monitoring and maintenance of the environmental controls.
- (e) Other associated plans, Environmental Work Method Statements (EWMS) and procedures.
- (f) Construction sediment retention basins, including details of the following:
  - (i) design of the construction sediment retention basins, including any temporary modifications to the operational basins, providing details of the approach, standards, criteria and references used in the design of the basins;
  - (ii) management of the basins;
  - (iii) procedures for testing, treatment and discharge of water from the basins;
  - (iv) procedures for the periodic removal and disposal of the sediment collected within the basins.
- (g) Training, including:
  - (i) site induction;
  - (ii) environmental training;
  - (iii) toolbox training.
- (h) Inspection and auditing.

In addressing items (g) and (h) above, refer to TfNSW D&C G36.

*Detail here any specific SWMP requirements, such as from the EIS, REF, Submissions Report or planning consent/approval. Include any requirements for preparation of the plan in consultation with a Government agency.*

## **2.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN**

### **2.2.1 General**

Prepare an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for the contract. The ESCP will form part of the CEMP, and where a SWMP is also required, the ESCP will be incorporated in the SWMP.

The ESCP must be prepared by a person with demonstrated skills and experience in preparing the ESCP in accordance with the BLUE BOOK guidelines.

### **2.2.2 Plan Requirements**

The ESCP must identify all erosion and sediment control risks and describe how these will be addressed during construction.

The ESCP must include details of the following where relevant:

- (a) erosion and sediment control measures required:
  - (i) before clearing and grubbing of the Site;
  - (ii) before removal of topsoil and commencement of earthworks within the catchment area;
- (b) how upstream water will be managed so it is not polluted by the construction activities;
- (c) method of tree removal in intermittent watercourses, leaving grasses and small understorey species undisturbed wherever possible;
- (d) scour protection measures for haul roads and access tracks when these are an erosion hazard due to either their steepness, soil erodibility or potential for concentrating runoff flow;
- (e) measures for stabilising temporary drains;

- (f) measures to minimise erosion during construction of embankments;
- (g) measures to minimise erosion and control sedimentation from stockpiles;
- (h) methods of constructing batters to assist the retention of topsoil on the batter slopes;
- (i) measures to temporarily trap sediment in median areas at regular intervals;
- (j) controls in runoff flow paths to reduce flow velocities and minimise the potential for erosion;
- (k) measures for controlling waste water discharge on or around the Site from dewatering (refer to Clause 3.4), surface washing, grit blasting, saw cutting, drilling, washing vehicles and plant and any other activities which add pollutants to water;
- (l) measures to be put in place during an extended shut-down of the Site or when rainfall above a certain trigger level is predicted;
- (m) maintenance of erosion and sediment control structures including measures to restore their capacity;
- (n) inspection and auditing program for all erosion and sediment controls to ensure that no disturbed area is left without adequate erosion and sediment controls.

In addressing item (k) above, refer to TfNSW D&C G36.

*Detail here any specific ESCP requirements, such as from the EIS, REF, Submissions Report or planning consent/approval. Include any requirements for preparation of the plan in consultation with a government agency.*

### **2.2.3 Plan Preparation**

When preparing the ESCP, subdivide the site into sections based on the separate catchment areas, or alternatively into high risk areas, that will be affected by the Works.

Progressively, before work begins on any section of the Site, prepare a drawing for that section showing all controls required to avoid erosion and sedimentation of the Site, surrounding areas, watercourses, drainage systems, water bodies and wetlands.

Update each drawing regularly as the site conditions changes during the progress of the Works. Include as part of the ESCP a procedure for updating the drawings, and keep a register of all such drawings with the dates of submission, approval, and commencement of work on that section.

Include on the drawings locations of all ancillary activities and/or areas that may impact on water quality, such as:

- (a) access and haulage tracks;
- (b) borrow pits;
- (c) stockpile and storage areas;
- (d) temporary work areas;
- (d) materials processing areas;
- (e) compound areas;
- (f) concrete and asphalt batching areas.

## **2.3 WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM**

If specified in Annexure G38/A, prepare a Water Quality Monitoring Program (WQMP), as a supplement to the ESCP, in accordance with the TfNSW Guideline for Construction Water Quality

Monitoring and EPA publication “Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW.”.

Include the following in the WQMP:

- (a) objectives of the monitoring (including EPA licence requirements);
- (b) map showing the water sampling locations;
- (c) sampling protocol, including sample collection, chain of custody information and sample preservation;
- (d) parameters to be monitored;
- (e) method for interpretation of field results and identifying exceedance of water quality criteria;
- (f) accountabilities, responsibilities and training required to meet the monitoring objectives;
- (g) method of comparison of results between sampling locations (e.g. upstream and downstream) and any water quality criteria and/or targets;
- (h) reporting and recording of the monitoring results;
- (i) responsibility for planning, implementing, checking and reviewing each element of the monitoring;
- (j) methodology for using monitoring results to assess and manage identified problems;
- (k) reporting requirements in the case the monitoring results exceed the set criteria.

Laboratories used in the monitoring program must be accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).

## **2.4 DESIGN GUIDE**

In preparing the SWMP and/or ESCP, be guided by the BLUE BOOK.

Comply with the following requirements:

- (i) estimate peak flows and other parameters needed to design drains and drainage structures using the methods described in Australian Rainfall and Runoff;
- (ii) use the Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) shown in Annexure G38/E for the design of erosion and sediment control measures, unless site conditions or risks to life, property or the environment suggest that other values are applicable;
- (iii) superimpose the drawings accompanying the plans on A3 sized drainage drawings of the Works.

You do not need to submit the calculations carried out during preparation of the SWMP or ESCP with the plan, but you must retain them as an Identified Record. Forward a copy to the Principal upon request.

## **2.5 MANAGEMENT REVIEW**

Develop a documented process to periodically review the effectiveness and proper implementation of the SWMP and ESCP. The management review process must identify opportunities for continual improvement of your environmental management processes and practices, and ensure that the SWMP and ESCP remain current and relevant to the Works.

### **3 SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

#### **3.1 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL**

##### **3.1.1 Implementation**

In addition to the erosion and sediment control measures stated in Clause 2.2, implement the following:

- (i) placing the locations of site compounds, access tracks, stockpile sites and temporary work areas to minimise erosion;
- (ii) staging of work and programming of construction activities to minimise the duration and extent of soil that is left exposed. This includes minimising the time between clearing and initial earthworks and commencement of subsequent works in intermittent and permanent watercourses;
- (iii) temporary modification of operational basins during the construction period for additional capture of stormwater runoff;
- (iv) installing and lining catch drains and diversion banks in accordance with the requirements of Specification TfNSW D&C R11 before earthworks commence;
- (v) installing scour protection at the base of permanent and temporary drainage outlets;
- (vi) constructing drains to direct runoff from disturbed areas to sediment basins or to areas with adequate sediment trapping/filtering devices and away from watercourses;
- (vii) filtering of sediment prior to water entering any pit and management of stormwater discharge through any pit;
- (viii) staged re-vegetation of the Site as work proceeds, progressively undertaking topsoiling and vegetation work as specified in TfNSW D&C R178.

#### **HOLD POINT**

Process Held:	Commencement of work requiring the installation of erosion control and sediment capture measures not previously addressed by ESCP and authorised by earlier Hold Point release.
Submission Details:	Drawings prepared progressively for sections of the Site where work is to commence. The drawing(s) must be submitted at least ten working days before disturbance of the surface of the section of the Site.
Release of Hold Point:	The Nominated Authority will consider the submitted drawing(s) prior to authorising the release of the Hold Point.

## **WITNESS POINT**

Process Witnessed: Disturbance of the existing surface on a section of the Site, other than for the installation of erosion and sediment capture measures.

Submission Details: Written advice to the Nominated Authority that the measures described in the ESCP and included on the drawing submitted progressively for that section of the Site have been implemented or the date by which implementation will be completed. The advice must be forwarded at least five working days before the works are to commence.

### **3.1.2 Register**

Maintain a register of inspection and maintenance of erosion control and sediment capture measures, dates of discharge, water treatment (flocculation) performed, discharge water quality as defined in Clause 2.3, volumes of sediment removed from each device and daily rainfall.

## **3.2 SEDIMENT BASINS**

### **3.2.1 Operational Basins**

Construct operational basins in accordance with the Design Documentation drawings or as required.

Clear and grub the entire storage and embankment foundation area of operational basins and strip the area of topsoil. Remove unsuitable material under embankments in accordance with TfNSW D&C R44.

Prepare the Site under proposed embankments by ripping to a depth of 100 mm and excavating a trench at least 600 mm deep by 1200 mm wide along the centreline of the proposed embankment.

Backfill the trench and construct the embankment in layers not exceeding 200 mm and compacted so that the relative compaction, determined by Test Method TfNSW T166, is not less than 95.0 per cent using material with a Plasticity Index not less than 15 and not more than 30, and a grading such that at least 20 per cent by mass of material passes the 425 micron sieve.

Where material from excavations is unsuitable for the embankments and trench backfill, materials may be borrowed or imported in accordance with TfNSW D&C R44. Dispose of surplus materials in accordance with TfNSW D&C R44.

Install pipes and fittings for draining the sediment basins as shown on the Design Documentation drawings.

Stabilise with vegetation the area disturbed by the construction of the operational sediment basins (except the inner surfaces below the spillway levels and the areas covered by rock mattresses) as specified in TfNSW D&C R178 or as shown on the Design Documentation drawings.

Clean out all operational basins and drainage structures before Construction Completion.

### **3.2.2 Construction Sediment Retention Basins**

Design the construction sediment retention basins in accordance with the BLUE BOOK guidelines.

Construct the basins in accordance with the requirements of Clause 3.2.1 for operational basins, unless alternative designs using alternative materials and construction methods are proposed.

If such alternative designs are used, provide details of the alternative design in the ESCP. The alternative design must be prepared by a suitably qualified engineer experienced in the type of work, and its use is accepted by the Principal.

If you propose to use operational basins for sedimentation control during the duration of the contract, the environmental requirements specified for any discharge must be complied with.

### **3.2.3 Inlets, Outlets and Spillways**

Construct inlets, outlets and spillways as soon as possible using rock filled woven galvanised steel mattresses laid on a needle punched, mechanically bonded, non-woven geotextile filter fabric. The rock filled mattresses must comply with Specification TfNSW D&C R55 and the geotextile must comply with the requirements of Specification TfNSW D&C R63 for Application Category G4, unless shown otherwise on the Design Documentation drawings.

### **3.2.4 Maintenance of Sediment Basins**

Clean out sediment basins, at minimum, whenever the accumulated sediment exceeds 60% of the sediment storage zone.

Remove accumulated sediment from sediment basins and traps in such a manner as not to damage the structures. Dispose of the sediment removed in such locations that the sediment will not be conveyed back into the construction areas, into watercourses or off site.

Provide and maintain suitable access to sediment basins and sediment traps to allow cleaning out in all weather conditions.

### **3.2.5 Removal of Basins**

Remove all construction sediment retention basins and sediment traps before Construction Completion, but not before all upstream areas have been vegetated or otherwise stabilised in accordance with BLUE BOOK.

Restore the ground disturbed by the construction of the sediment basins/traps to a similar condition to that previously existing. Include the following in the restoration work:

- (a) removal of all redundant mattresses from the inlets and spillway(s) and their subsequent burial into the basin area or their use as scour protection or their removal from Site;
- (b) spreading and compaction of the embankment material into the basin area;
- (c) removal of access roads.

Compact the disturbed ground to at least the relative density of the material in the ground adjacent to it.

## **3.3 FLOCCULATION AND COAGULATION**

### **3.3.1 Using Gypsum (Calcium Sulphate)**

Where gypsum is proposed for use to settle suspended sediments, determine the appropriate application rate for the site specific sediment type(s) and the prevailing weather conditions.

State in your SWMP or ESCP your method of applying the gypsum.

### 3.3.2 Using Flocculants or Coagulants Other Than Gypsum (Calcium Sulphate)

You may propose to the Principal for acceptance to use a flocculant or coagulant other than gypsum. Demonstrate in your submission that the proposed flocculant or coagulant is suitable for use. Use the TfNSW template “Alternative flocculants and coagulants – template to propose use” to prepare your submission. The template is available on the TfNSW Internet website:

<http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/about/environment/soil-water-quality/index.html>

The Principal will provide a written response to your proposal within ten working days. Submission of a proposal does not guarantee acceptance to use a flocculant or coagulant other than gypsum.

### 3.3.3 Time of Application

Apply the flocculant or coagulant (whether gypsum or another approved material) to settle suspended sediments within 24 hours of the conclusion of each rain event causing runoff.

### 3.3.4 Water Quality Discharge Criteria

Before discharging water from a basin, test the water to ensure that it meets the following criteria:

*Insert all water quality compliance limits as for discharges from a point source. Where the EPA has issued a licence, the criteria will be specified in the licence. Where no criteria have been specified in a licence or another document, the following default values may be used:*

- total suspended solids      50 mg/L
- pH                                      6.5 – 8.5, and
- oil and grease                      no visible trace

*Insert also the following clauses:*

If a statistical correlation is developed between turbidity (NTU) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) through the construction phase for discharge water, turbidity measurements may be used to allow discharge from sediment basins before laboratory data is available.

Provide a copy of the statistical correlation assessment methodology and results to the Principal before using turbidity in place of TSS for acceptance.

Following acceptance from the Principal, include in the dewatering procedure a method of ongoing verification of the relationship between turbidity measurements and TSS that includes notification to the Principal of any amendments made to the statistical correlation as a result of the ongoing verification before using the revised statistical correlation.

## 3.4 CONSTRUCTION SITE DEWATERING

### 3.4.1 General

Conduct any dewatering activities in a manner that does not cause erosion and/or pollute the environment.



### **3.4.2 Procedure**

Prepare a procedure for all identified dewatering activities as part of the SWMP or ESCP. Further guidance for the preparation of a dewatering procedure is provided in TfNSW Technical Guideline EMS-TG-011: Environmental Management of Construction Site Dewatering.

*Detail here any specific requirements for dewatering, such as from the EIS, REF, Submissions Report or planning consent/approval.*

### **3.4.3 Personnel**

The personnel responsible for approval and/or carrying out dewatering activities must be adequately trained and inducted on the use of the dewatering procedure.

### **3.4.4 Implementation**

Prior to the commencement of dewatering, inspect the entire system, including intakes and outlets, pumping and discharge locations.

Wherever possible, supervise any dewatering activities directly. If you choose not to directly supervise dewatering, carry out a risk assessment and implement mitigation measures to eliminate the risks of pollution and to prevent the occurrence of the following:

- (i) intake suction placed within the deposited sediments resulting in discharge of sediment laden waters;
- (ii) erosion at discharge locations and downstream areas;
- (iii) inadvertent or intentional controlled discharge of untreated waters.

### **3.4.5 Records**

Keep records of the following:

- (i) dewatering procedure;
- (ii) date and time for each discharge at each location;
- (iii) water quality test results for each discharge;
- (iv) personnel approving the dewatering activities;
- (v) evidence of discharge monitoring, or risk assessment and mitigation measures used to eliminate the risks of pollution or erosion;
- (vi) any other EPA licence requirements where issued.

## **3.5 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT**

Establish erosion control and sediment capture measures, and maintain them regularly, to divert offsite stormwater, manage onsite stormwater runoff and stabilise stockpiles in accordance with TfNSW Technical Guideline EMS-TG-010: Stockpile Site Management and the BLUE BOOK guidelines.

Install erosion control and sediment capture measures prior to stockpiling material.

Comply with the following:

- (a) Locate stockpiles outside of the tree protection zone of trees or native vegetation identified for retention. Delineate the tree protection zone in accordance with AS 4970.

- (b) Locate stockpiles at least 5 m from likely areas of concentrated water flows and at least 10 m from waterways that are classified as Class 1 and Class 2 from the DPI Fisheries guideline “Why do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings”.
- (c) Keep stockpile heights to no greater than 2 m, and slopes to no steeper than 2:1.
- (d) Cover, or otherwise protect from erosion, stockpiles that will be in place for more than 20 days as well as any stockpiles that are susceptible to wind or water erosion, within 10 days of forming each stockpile.
- (e) Keep topsoil that is not contaminated by noxious weeds in stockpiles for later spreading on fill batters and other areas. Other material may also be stockpiled but kept separated from the topsoil stockpiles.
- (f) Implement measures to prevent the growth of weeds in topsoil stockpiles.

If any stockpile site is to be located on private land, obtain from the landholder an approved notice under s.143 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* prior to commencement of stockpiling.

### **3.6 TANNIN MANAGEMENT**

Prepare a procedure to manage the use and stockpiling of mulch on Site and to reduce the risk of tannin leachate from mulch flowing into waterways, and include this within the SWMP or ESCP. Prepare the procedure in accordance with TfNSW Environmental Direction 25: Management of Tannins from Vegetation Mulch.

### **3.7 WORK IN WATERWAYS**

#### **3.7.1 Environmental Work Method Statement**

Where work is required within waterways, prepare an Environmental Work Method Statement (EWMS) for the work(s). Refer to TfNSW D&C G36 for guidance on preparing an EWMS.

The EWMS for work in waterways must detail the control measures to avoid or minimise erosion and any adverse impact on water quality and riparian fauna and flora, and must include the following:

- (a) plan the Works to avoid, where practicable, any activities in aquatic habitats and riparian zones;
- (b) properly protect and signpost as environmentally sensitive areas, all waterways areas in or adjacent to the Site which are excluded from the work areas. Refer to TfNSW D&C G36 for the requirements for working in environmentally sensitive areas;
- (c) minimise riparian vegetation removal where practicable, and restrict access to the waterways to the minimum amount of bank length required for the activity;
- (d) retain stumps in riparian zones and aquatic habitats, where practicable, to reduce the potential for bank erosion;
- (e) carry out any refuelling of plant and equipment, chemical storage and decanting at least 50 m away from aquatic habitats;
- (f) operate your boats or other watercraft in a manner that prevent boat wash which could cause erosion of the banks, and propeller damage to seagrass beds.

#### **3.7.2 Temporary Waterway Crossings**

Provide temporary waterway crossings if required to maintain the flow in the waterway. To minimise impacts on the waterways, take into consideration the following:

- (a) design, construct and maintain the crossing in accordance with the requirements of the BLUE BOOK;
- (b) maintain fish passage in accordance with DPI Fisheries guideline “Why do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings”;
- (c) use material that will not result in fine sediment material entering the waterway. Rock used must be hard, sound, durable rock, free of fine particles and not contaminated with foreign materials;
- (d) provide erosion and sediment controls at entry/exits points of the crossing to minimise mudtracking on the crossing.

*Detail here any specific requirements for work in waterways, such as from the EIS, REF, Submissions Report or planning consent/approval.*

### **3.8 WATER EXTRACTION**

Where relevant, describe in the SWMP or ESCP the proposed water source(s) intended for use for construction activities. Obtain all necessary approvals and licences from the New South Wales Office of Water, the Local Council and/or any other persons or authorities having responsibility for the chosen source(s) before commencing extraction.

If the proposed source is other than a town water supply or natural water source, include procedures for regular testing to ensure that the water is suitable for the purpose and is not hazardous to health and the environment.

The use of reclaimed water must comply with the requirements of TfNSW Environmental Direction 19: Use of Reclaimed Water.

*Detail here any specific requirements or exclusions for water extraction, such as from the EIS, REF, Submissions Report or planning consent/approval.*

## **ANNEXURE G38/A – PROJECT REQUIREMENTS**

Refer to Clause 1.2.1.

*NOTES TO TENDER DOCUMENTER: (Delete this boxed text after customising Annexure G38/A)*

*Where “Yes / No” options are shown below, delete whichever is not applicable.*

<b>Clause</b>	<b>Details</b>	
2.1	Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP) required	Yes / No <sup>(1)</sup>
2.2	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) required	Yes <sup>(2)</sup>
2.3	Water Quality Monitoring Program (WQMP) required	Yes / No
3.6	Tannin Management Procedure required	Yes / No
3.7	EWMS for Work in Waterways required	Yes / No

**Note:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> SWMP is required when:
  - (a) the area disturbed by construction exceed 2,500 m<sup>2</sup>; or
  - (b) there is a high risk of polluting the receiving waters downstream of the disturbed areas.
- <sup>(2)</sup> ESCP is always required.

**ANNEXURE G38/B – (NOT USED)****ANNEXURE G38/C – SCHEDULES OF HOLD POINTS, WITNESS POINTS AND IDENTIFIED RECORDS**

Refer to Clause 1.2.3.

**C1 SCHEDULE OF HOLD POINTS AND WITNESS POINTS**

<b>Clause</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1	Hold	Submission of an ESCP(s) and, where required, WQMP for a section of the Works.
3.1	Witness	Submission of written notice that measures set out in the ESCP for a section of the work have been installed.

**C2 SCHEDULE OF IDENTIFIED RECORDS**

The records listed below are Identified Records for the purposes of TfNSW D&C Q6 Annexure Q/E.

<b>Clause</b>	<b>Description of Identified Record</b>
3.1.2	Register of inspection and maintenance measures
3.4	Dewatering records
3.5	Approval notices to locate stockpiles on private land
3.8	Approvals and licences to extract water

**ANNEXURE G38/D – PLANNING DOCUMENTS**

Refer to Clause 1.2.4. The following documents are a summary of documents that must be included in the PROJECT QUALITY PLAN. Review the requirements of this Specification and other contract documents to determine any additional documentation requirements.

<b>Clause</b>	<b>Description</b>
2.1	Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP) and associated plans, EWMS and procedures
2.2.3	Register of drawings for ESCP submitted progressively
2.4	Design calculations and drawings involved in preparation of SWMP and ESCP

**ANNEXURE G38/E – DESIGN AVERAGE RECURRENCE INTERVALS**

Refer to Clause 2.4.

Control Measure	Estimated Design Life	
	0 – 12 months	> 12 months
	Design Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) (years)	
<b>Diversion bank</b>	10	20/100 *
<b>Level spreader</b>	10	20/100 *
<b>Waterway</b>	10	20/100 *
<b>Sediment basin:</b>		
Primary outlet	5	10
Emergency outlet (overflow)	20	100
<b>Sediment trap</b>	5	10
<b>Outlet protection</b>	20	50
<b>Grade stabilising structure</b>	20	50
<b>Detention basin:</b>		
Primary outlet	5	10
Emergency outlet (overflow)	20	100
Waterway diversion	2	5/100 *

\* **Note:** Where two ARI values are shown, the first number refers to the minor flow and the second to the major flow as defined in ARR.

**ANNEXURES G38/F TO G38/K – (NOT USED)****ANNEXURE G38/L – MINIMUM FREQUENCY OF TESTING**

Refer to Clause 1.2.5.

Clause	Characteristic Analysed	Test Method	Minimum Frequency of Testing
3.2	Compaction of embankments	TfNSW T166	One test per 500 m <sup>3</sup> with a minimum of 2 per basin/trap

## **ANNEXURE G38/M – REFERENCED DOCUMENTS**

Refer to Clause 1.2.6.

### **TfNSW Specifications**

TfNSW D&C G36	Environmental Protection
TfNSW D&C Q6	Quality Management System (Type 6)
TfNSW D&C R11	Stormwater Drainage
TfNSW D&C R44	Earthworks
TfNSW D&C R55	Rock Filled Gabions and Mattresses
TfNSW D&C R63	Geotextiles (Separation and Filtration)
TfNSW D&C R178	Vegetation

### **TfNSW Test Methods**

TfNSW T166	Determination of Relative Compaction
TfNSW T215	Wet/Dry Strength Variation

### **TfNSW Publications**

Guideline for Construction Water Quality Monitoring  
Environmental Direction 19: Use of Reclaimed Water  
Technical Guideline EMS-TG-010: Stockpile Site Management  
Technical Guideline EMS-TG-011: Environmental Management of Construction Site Dewatering  
Environmental Direction 25: Management of Tannins from Vegetation Mulch

### **Australian Standards**

AS 3706.9	Geotextiles – Methods of test – Determination of permittivity, permeability and flow rate
AS 4970	Protection of trees on development sites
AS/NZS 5667.1	Water Quality – Sampling - Guidance on the Design of Sampling Programs, Sampling Techniques and the Preservation and Handling of Samples

### **NSW Government Publications**

BLUE BOOK	Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 (2004) by NSW Department of Housing Volume 2d - Main Road Construction (2008) by NSW Office of Environment and Heritage  Why do Fish Need to Cross the Road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings (NSW Fisheries 2003)
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Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW  
(NSW Environment Protection Authority)

**Engineers Australia**

Australian Rainfall and Runoff (ARR)