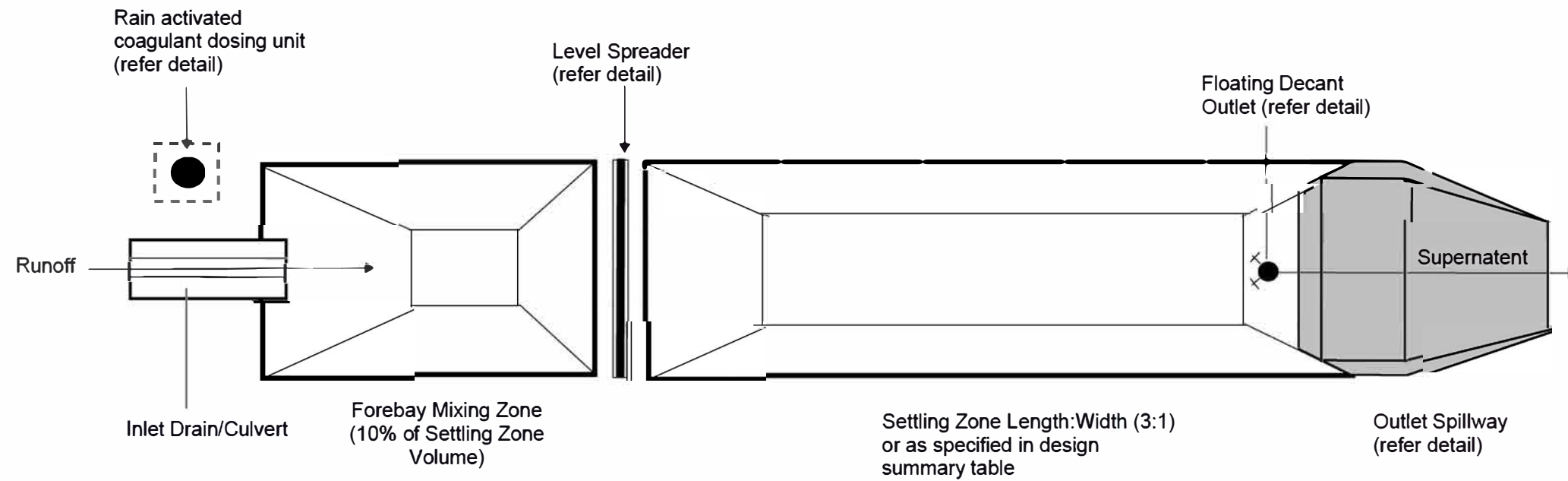
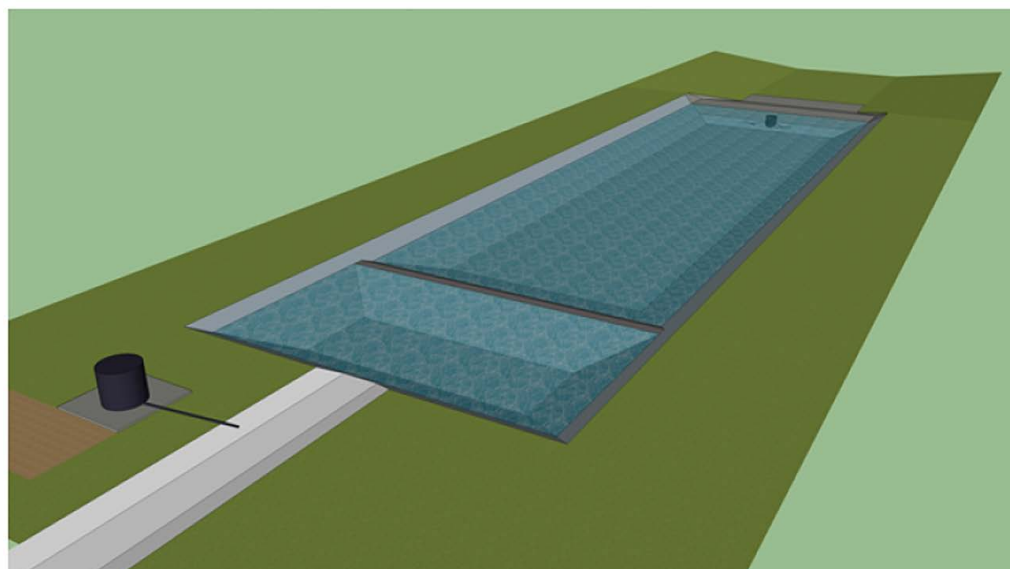


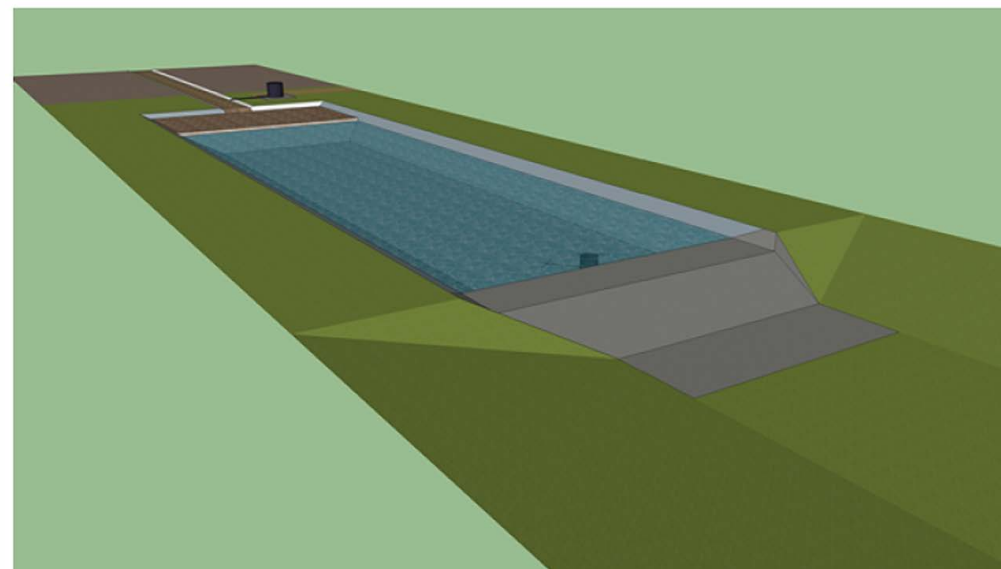
Type A Sediment Basin Long Section (Typical NTS)



Type A Sediment Basin Plan View (Typical NTS)



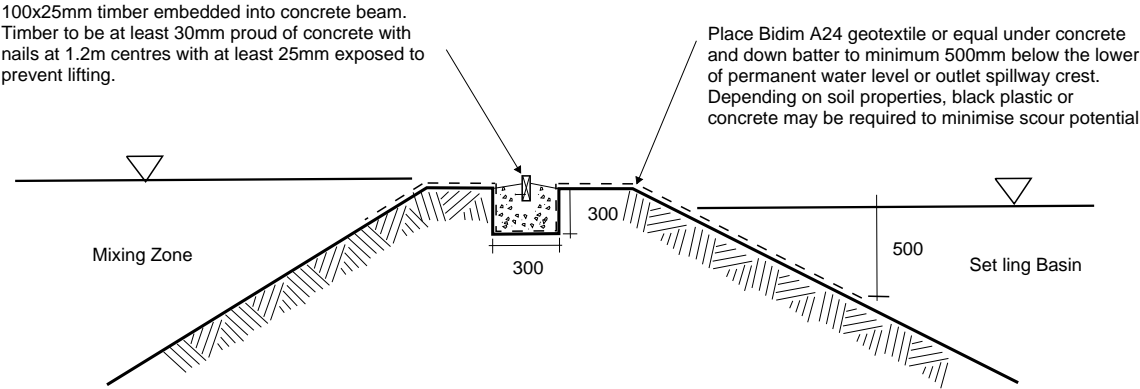
Basin Perspective (looking downstream)



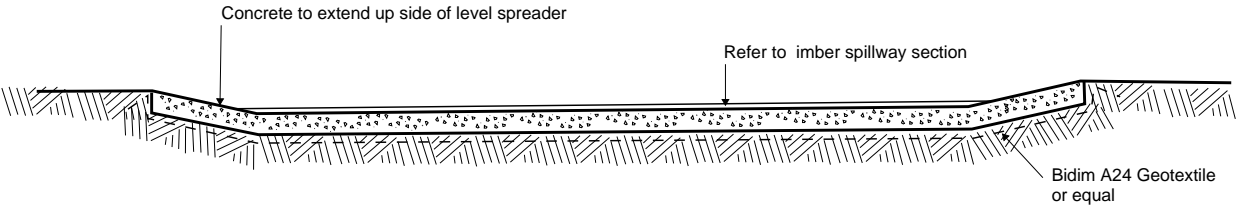
Basin Perspective (looking upstream)



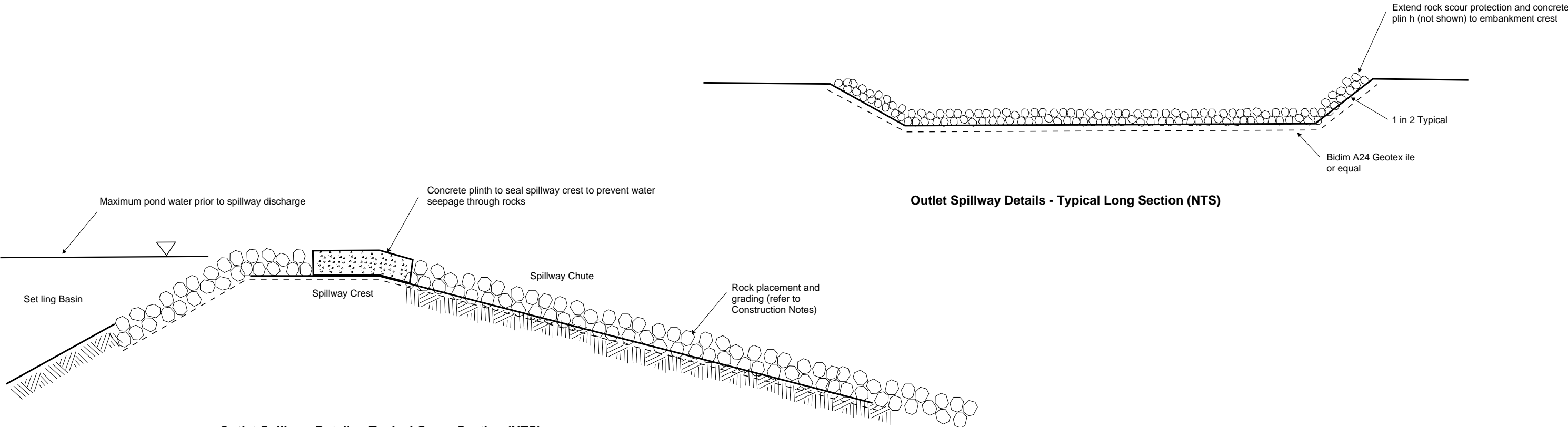
PortaFLOC™



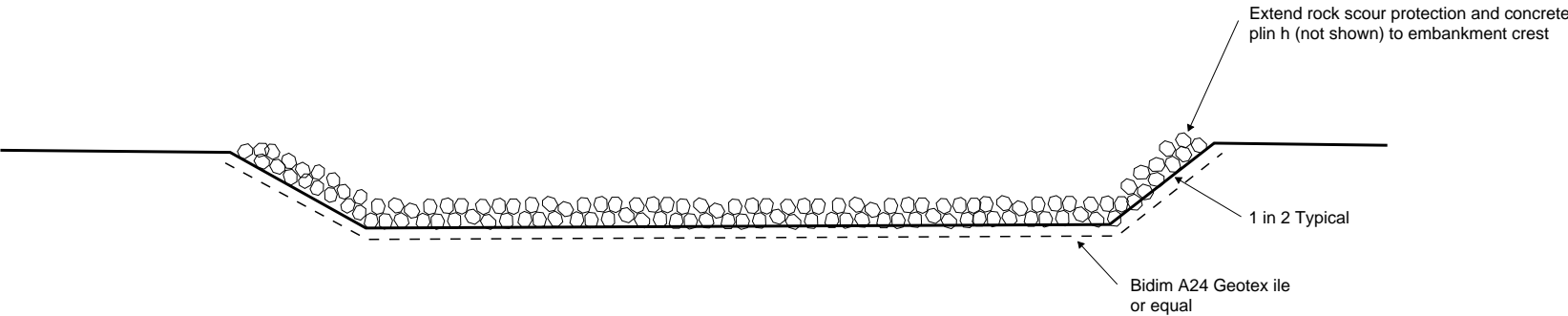
Level Spreader Details - Typical Cross Section (NTS)



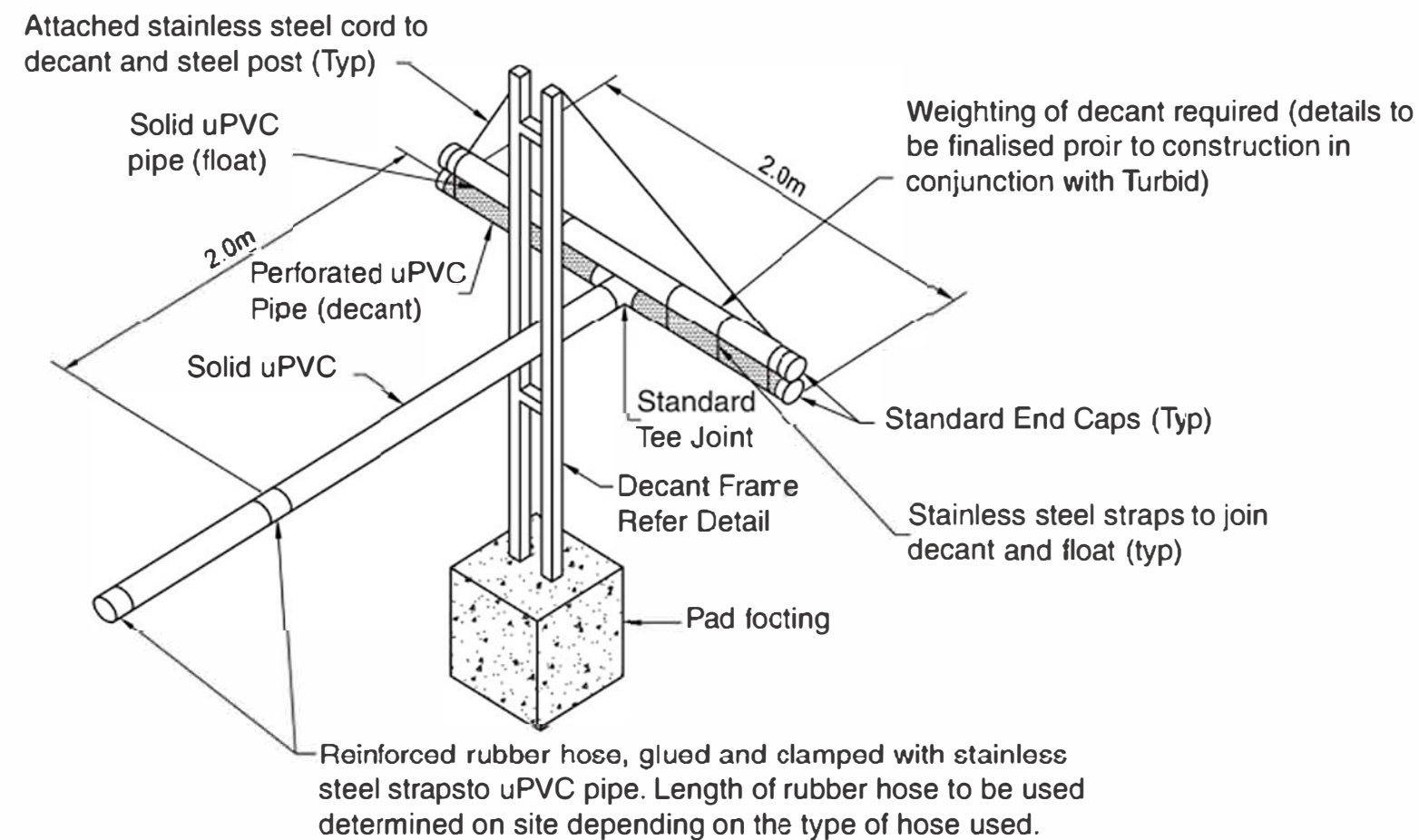
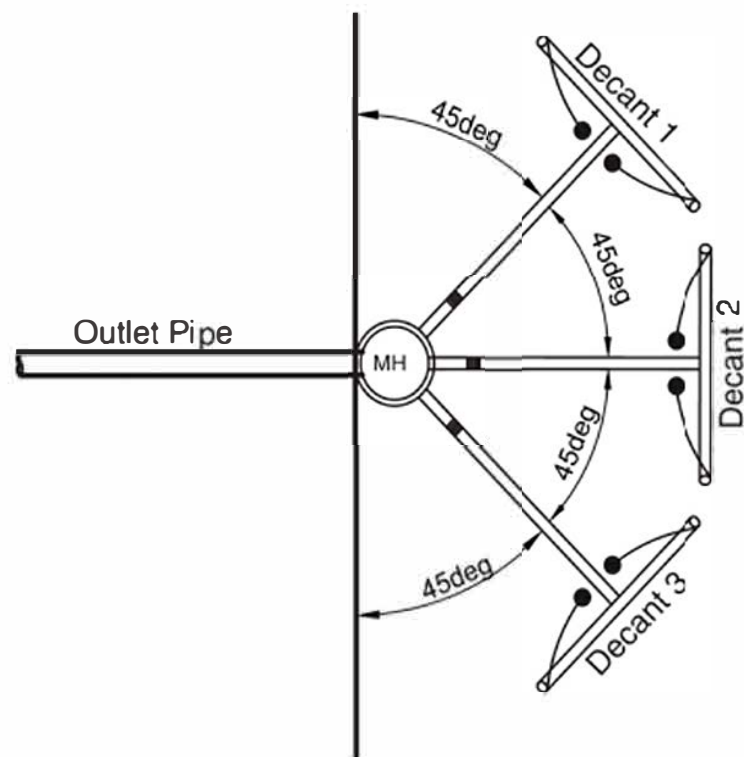
Level Spreader Details - Typical Long Section (NTS)

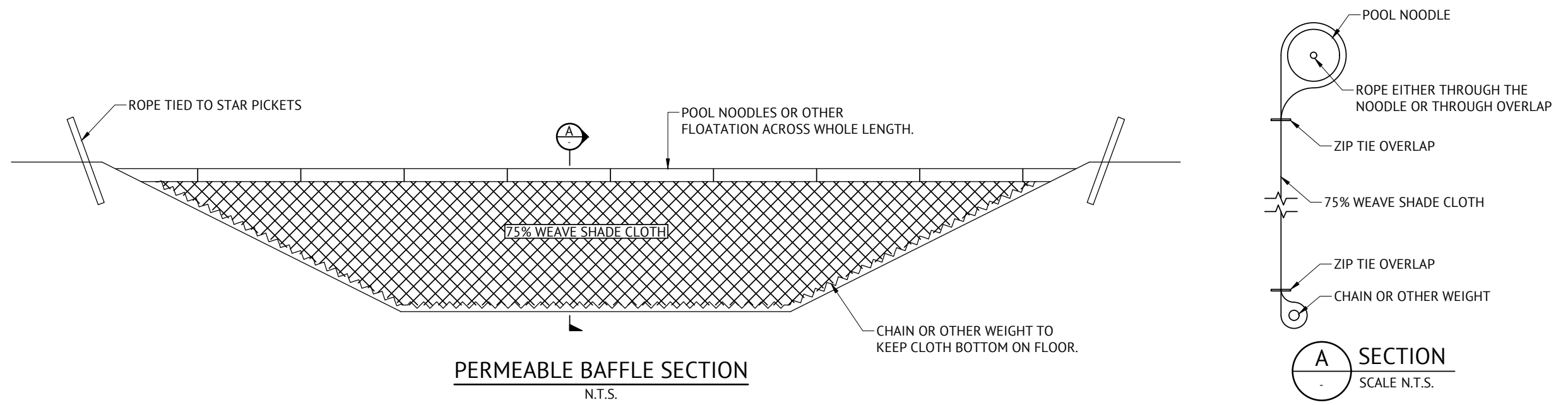


Outlet Spillway Details - Typical Cross Section (NTS)



Outlet Spillway Details - Typical Long Section (NTS)





Notes:

Auto Doser

- 1. Provided as Foc box or iFOD-Rain to manufacturers specification.
- 2. Doser and supply of flocculant to be provided on level pad 4mx4m within 10m of dosing point.
- 3. All-weather access track to be provided to doser.
- 4. Flocculant provided as Turbiclear (ACH). If alternative flocculant used then the basin size is to be increased according to jar settlement test (refer to table below.

Jar Settlement after 15 mins (mm)	Multiplication Factor to Settling Zone Volume
50	x3
75	x2
100	x1.5
150	x1

Basin construction:

Materials-

- 5. Earth Fill: clean soil with Emerson Class 2(1), 3, 4 or 5 and free of roots, woody vegetation, rocks and other unsuitable material. Soil with Emerson Class 4 and 5 may not be suitable depending on particle size distribution and degree of dispersion. Class 2(1) should only be used upon recommendation from geotechnical specialist.
- 6. Spillway rock: hard, angular, durable, weather resistant and evenly graded rock with 50% by weight larger than the specified nominal (d50) rock size. Large rock should dominate, with sufficient small rock to fill the voids between larger rock. the diameter of the largest rock should be no larger than 1.5 times the nominal rock size. The specific gravity should be at least 2.5.
- 7. Geotextile fabric: heavy duty, needle-punched, non-woven cloth, minimum 'bidim' A24 or equivalent.

Construction-

- 8. Notwithstanding any description contained with approved plans or specifications, the Contractor shall be responsible for satisfying themselves as to the nature and extent of the specified works and the physical and legal conditions under which the works will be carried out. This shall include means of access, extent of clearing, nature of the materials to be excavated, type and size of mechanical plant required, location and suitability of water supply for construction and testing purposes, and any other likely matters affecting the construction of the works.
- 9. Refer to approved plans for location, dimensions, and construction details. If there are questions or problems with the location, dimensions, or method of installation, contact the engineer or responsible on-site officer for assistance.
- 10. Before starting any clearing or construction, ensure all the necessary materials and components are on the site to avoid delays in completing the sediment basin once works begin.
- 11. Install requires short term sediment control measures downstream of the proposed earthworks to control sediment runoff during construction of the basin.
- 12. The area to be covered by the embankment, borrow pits and incidental works, together with an area extending beyond the limits of each for a distance not exceeding five (5) metres all around must be cleared of all trees, scrub, stumps, roots, dead timber and rubbish and disposed of in a suitable manner. Delay clearing the main basin area until the embankment is complete.
- 13. Ensure all holes made by grubbing within the embankment footprint are filled with sound material, adequately compacted, and finished flush with the natural surface.

Cut-off Trench-

- 14. Before construction of the cut-off trench or any ancillary works within the embankment footprint, all grass growth and topsoil must be removed from the area to be occupied by the embankment and must be deposited clear of this area and reserved for topdressing the completed embankment.

- 15. Excavate a cut-off trench along the centre line of the earth fill embankment. Cut the trench to stable soil material, but in no case make it less than 600mm deep. the cut-off trench must extend into both abutments to at least the elevation of the outlet spillway crest. Make the minimum bottom width wide enough to permit operation of the excavation and compaction equipment, but in no case less than 600mm. Make the side slopes of the trench no steeper than 1:1 (H:V).
- 16. Ensure all water, loose soil, and rock are removed from the trench before backfilling commences. The cut-off trench must be backfilled with select earth-fill of the type specified for the embankment, and this soil must have a moisture content and degree of compaction the same as specified for the core zone.
- 17. Material excavated from the cut-off trench may be used in the construction of the embankment provided it is suitable and it is placed in the correct zone according to its classification.

Embankment-

- 18. Scarify areas on which fill is to be placed before placing the fill.
- 19. Ensure al fill material used to form the embankment meets the specifications certified by a soil scientist of geotechnical specialist.
- 20. The fill material must contain sufficient moisture so it can be formed by hand into a ball without crumbling. If water can be squeezed out of the ball, it is too wet for proper compaction. Place fill material in 150 to 200mm continuous layers over the entire length of the fill area and then compact before placement of further fill.
- 21. Unless specified on the approved plans, compact the soil at about 1% to 2% wet optimum and to 95% modified or 100% standard compaction.embankment to an elevation 10% higher than the design height to allow for settling
- 22. Where both dispersive and non-dispersive classified earth-fill materials are available, non-dispersive earth-fill must be used in the core zone. the remaining classified earth-fill materials must only be used as directed by the site superintendent.

23. Where specified, construct the embankment to an elevation 10% higher than the design height to allow for settling; otherwise finished dimensions of the embankment after spreading of topsoil must conform to the drawing with a tolerance of 75mm from specified dimensions.

24. Ensure debris and other unsuitable building waste is not placed within the earth embankment.

25. After completion of the embankment all loose uncompacted earth-fill material on the upstream and downstream batter must be removed prior to spreading topsoil.

26. Topsoil and re-vegetate/stabilise all exposed earth as directed within the approved plans.

Spillway construction-

27. The spillway must be excavated as shown on the plans, and the excavated material if classified as suitable, must be used in the embankment, and if not suitable it must be disposed of into spoil heaps.

28. Ensure excavated dimensions allow adequate boxing-out such that the specified elevations, grades, chute width, and entrance and exit slopes for the emergency spillway will be achieved after placement of the rock or other scour protection measures as specified in the plans.

29. Place specified scour protection measures on the emergency spillway. Ensure the finished grade blends with the surrounding area to allow a smooth flow transition from spillway to downstream channel.

30. If a synthetic filter fabric underlay is specified, place the fabric directly on the prepared foundation. if more than 1 sheet of filter fabric is required, overlap the edges by at least 300mm and place anchor pins at minimum 1m spacing along the overlap. bury the upstream end of the filter fabric a minimum 300mm below ground and where necessary, bury the lower end of the fabric or overlap a minimum 300mm over the next downstream section as required. Ensure the filter fabric extends at least 1000mm upstream of the spillway crest.

31. Take care not to damage the fabric during or after placement. If damage occurs, remove the rock and repair the sheet by adding another layer of fabric with a minimum overlap of 300mm around the damaged area.³If extensive damage is suspected, remove and replace the entire sheet.

32. where large rock is used, or machine placement is difficult, a minimum 100mm layer of fine gravel, aggregate, or sand may be needed to protect the fabric.

33. Placement of rock should follow immediately after placement of the filter fabric. Place rock so that it forms a dense, well graded mass of rock with a minimum of voids. the desired distribution of rock throughout the mass may be obtained by selective loading at the quarry and controlled dumping during final placement.

34. The finished slope should be free of pockets of small rock or clusters of large rocks. Hand placing may be necessary to achieve the proper distribution of rock sizes to produce a relatively smooth, uniform surface. the finished grade of the rock should blend with the surrounding are. No overfall or protrusion of rock should be apparent.

35. Ensure that the final arrangement of the spillway crest will not promote excessive flow through the rock such that the water can be retained within the settling basin at the elevation no less than 50mm above of below the nominated spillway crest elevation.

Establishing the settling pond-

36. The area to be covered by the stored water outside of the limits of the borrow pits must be cleared rubbish. Trees must be cut down stump high and removed from the immediate vicinity of the work.

37. Establish all required inflow chutes and inlet baffles, if specified, to enable water to discharge into the basin in a manner that will not cause soil erosion or the re-suspension of settled sediment.

38. Install a sediment storage level marker post with a cross member set just below the top of the sediment storage zone (as specified on the approved plans). Use at least a 75mm wide post firmly set into the basin floor.

39. If specified, install internal settling pond baffles. Ensure the crest of these baffles is set level with, or just below, the elevation of the emergency spillway.

40. Install all appropriate measures to minimise safety risk to on-site personnel and the public caused by the presence of the settling pond. Avoid steep, smooth internal slopes. Appropriately fence the settling pond and post warning signs if unsupervised public access is likely or there is considered to be an unacceptable risk to the public.