

**METHOD STATEMENT 04: RUNOFF, EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DURING MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES**

DESCRIPTION OF MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY	RUNOFF, EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DURING MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is suggested that the maintenance of the weir and dam should be undertaken during the dry summer months.</li> <li>• Limit sedimentation at the outflow side (downstream of the works) by way of ponding or cascading with stone formed berms and filters made up of hay bales in combination with bidum to suite.</li> <li>• Erosion control measures must be implemented to prevent erosion and sedimentation of downstream wetland areas. These methods can include the strategic placement of straw bales (not Lucerne or hay) which will divert stormwater away from the areas susceptible to erosion.</li> <li>• Strategically divert runoff from areas where earth moving activities is undertaken in the direction of pegged straw bales where required, in an attempt to intercept sediment-laden runoff before it reaches downstream wetland habitat.</li> <li>• Protect stockpiles, if required, from erosion using tarp or erosion blankets.</li> <li>• Seed the dam wall after maintenance with indigenous grass that has a good soil binding capacity such as <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> or stabilised with geotextiles in order to prevent erosion.</li> </ul>	
Impact of actions	<p>The following impacts are anticipated as a result of undertaking the maintenance activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor disturbance to the aquatic habit as a result erosion control measures (the placement of straw bales and sediment removal).</li> </ul>	
Severity of actions	Minor disturbance to wetland habitat	If all mitigation measures are implemented, the severity if the impact will be Low.
Measures to mitigate the severity of the impact	Minor disturbance to the wetland habitat	<p>Mitigation measures listed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities should be undertaken in dry winter months.</li> <li>• Disturbance vegetation within the immediate vicinity of the area where the bales are placed should be kept to a minimum.</li> <li>• All work should be conducted by hand, sediment should be cleared manually.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No machine/ vehicles s to be driven into aquatic habitat</li> </ul>
Remedial measures if mitigation measures are not implemented adequately on site.	<p>Additional remedial measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The manual removal of accumulated sediment, infilling of erosion gullies and rills and stabilization of gullies and silt fences.</li> <li>Manual removal of washed away material.</li> <li>Recover damaged protected plants</li> </ul>	
Method of Access to site	Access to the site should be through existing access roads.	
Time period of maintenance activity & monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During maintenance activities, straw bales should be checked daily to ensure these are still intact and cleared of sediment if needed</li> <li>The ECO should check the site for erosion and sedimentation after heavy rainfall.</li> <li>The maintenance management activity will last for approximately 1-2 days.</li> </ul>	

Impacts described here are direct impacts only. Cumulative impacts have not been assessed.

**High:** Disturbance of area with important conservation value; destruction of rare or endangered species. No possible mitigation or mitigation is difficult, expensive, time-consuming.

**Medium:** Disturbance of area with potential conservation value or of use as a resource; complete change in species occurrence or variety.

**Low:** Disturbance of degraded area with little conservation value; minor change in species occurrence or variety. Mitigation easily achieved or little require.