



Appendix B

Draft Statement of Commitments



Table 1 Draft Statement of Commitments

Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
Environmental Management				
Manage the potential environmental impacts of the Project.	EA 15.7.3	A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) would be prepared and implemented to guide project delivery and would include: • A description of all activities to be undertaken on the site during site preparation and construction; • Statutory approvals and other obligations that would be fulfilled during site preparation and construction, including all approvals, consultations and agreements required from authorities and other stakeholders, and key legislation and policies; • Details of how the environmental performance of the site preparation and construction works would be monitored, and what actions would be taken to address identified adverse environmental impacts; • A description of the roles and responsibilities for all relevant employees; and • Complaints handling procedures.	Pre-construction and Construction	
		Concise environmental management sub-plans would be developed. These would link to and form part of the CEMP.	Pre-construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Ensure that the mitigation measures identified in the environmental assessment, submissions report and this statement of commitments are incorporated into the CEMP.	Pre-construction	
		ARTC would: - Implement the CEMP in accordance with this statement of commitments and all relevant acts and regulations; and - Periodically review the CEMP with the aim of continuous improvement.	Pre-construction and Construction	
Communication and Consultation				
	EA 3	There would be continuing consultation with the community during the construction phase of the Project.	Pre-construction and Construction	
Ecology				
Manage the potential ecological impacts of the project.	EA 7.5	Locating works and machinery compounds and soil stockpiles in cleared areas and not in any areas of natural vegetation.	Pre-construction and Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Rehabilitation and replanting of native vegetation on areas of newly created bare soil, such as batters, following construction. A rehabilitation plan should be prepared, including particularly strategies for protection and rehabilitation of occupied or potential habitat for Slaty Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i>), <i>Grevillea montana</i> and the Hunter Lowland Redgum Forest and River-flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains EECs.	Pre-construction and Post-construction	
		A weed control strategy for newly created areas of bare soil, such as batters. All weeds from areas cleared during construction should be completely removed from the site and not allowed to enter watercourses or moist areas such as drainage lines.	Construction and Post-construction	
		Replanting locally-occurring species characteristic of the EECs in appropriate areas, particularly on areas of newly-created bare soil such as batters.	Construction and Post-construction	
		Facilitating the expansion of <i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i> into additional areas, particularly where saplings were observed to be regenerating around adult trees.	Construction and Post-construction	
		Hydro-seeding and hydro-mulching batters with sterile cover crops and native species.	Construction	
		Engaging with local Landcare groups and adjoining landowners to identify opportunities for assisting with revegetation works eg seed-collection.	Pre-construction, Construction and Post-Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		In order to provide offset areas for the loss of <i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i> and EEC habitat, agreements could be entered into with adjoining property owners to fence and protect occupied areas of habitat. By fencing off land containing and adjacent to <i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i> plants, the population could potentially expand, particularly where saplings were observed to be regenerating around adult trees.	Pre-construction, Construction, and Post-construction	
		Land set aside to ameliorate the loss of <i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i> and EEC habitat would also compensate for the loss of threatened fauna habitat.	Construction	
		Installation of nest boxes outside of the construction zone, prior to the removal of hollow-bearing trees, to provide temporary shelter habitat for animals displaced by clearing activities.	Pre-Construction	
		Pre-clearing surveys of all habitat trees (including Grey-crowned Babbler nests and hollow-bearing trees) within the construction zone to determine which trees are occupied by fauna. Any habitat trees are to be clearly marked.	Pre-Construction	
		Inspection of culverts and drains for roosting bats, by an ecologist, immediately prior to any works.	Pre-construction	
		During removal of habitat trees (including Grey-crowned Babbler nests and hollow-bearing trees) and clearing of native vegetation, an experienced and fully equipped wildlife handler should be present to retrieve and manage any displaced wildlife.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Prior to vegetation clearance, seed is to be collected from fruiting <i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i> for subsequent redistribution within habitat adjoining the construction zone. The species flowers during Spring, with fruit borne on the plant all year.	Pre-construction and Post-Construction	
		<i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i> to be cleared from the construction zone is to be mulched and redistributed in habitat in the vicinity of the location from which it is removed. This will serve to retain seed stock as well as maintain the species within appropriate locations along the rail corridor.	Construction	
		Hollow logs, leaf litter and woody debris removed from within the construction areas should be redistributed during re-vegetation works along the route so as to provide ground habitat.	Construction and Post-construction	
		Tree hollows should be salvaged from felled hollow-bearing trees and re-attached to mature trees within adjoining habitat.	Construction	
		Measures should be incorporated into the Project design to adequately manage runoff, including management of siltation and sedimentation during construction. This is particularly important near watercourses and soaks.	Pre-construction and Construction	
		Protocols to prevent introduction or spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> should be implemented following DECC guidelines.	Construction	
		No barbed wire is to be used in any fencing installed as part of the Project due to the known risk to fauna (particularly gliders and microchiropteran bats) of becoming entangled.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Fencing should funnel (direct) animals towards culverts and bridges to reduce the barrier effect imposed by the fencing.	Construction	
		Examine opportunities for incorporating 'kangaroo-friendly' fencing which allows animals (such as kangaroos, wallabies and wombats) to traverse the fence (either over or under).	Construction	
		Examine opportunities for culverts and bridges to be used as fauna underpasses.	Construction and Post-construction	
		The existing fauna movement corridor links should be retained and that gaps between patches of vegetation are not extended to greater than 30-40m in width.	Construction and Post-construction	Ecotone (2008), <i>Flora and Fauna Impact Assessment for Proposed Third Rail Track for the Minimbah Bank Near Belford</i> , Ecotone Ecological Consultants Pty Ltd.
Indigenous Heritage				
Manage and mitigate the potential impacts on Aboriginal heritage of the project.	EA 8.4	The continued involvement of the registered Aboriginal stakeholders in the ongoing management of the heritage resource within the Project area would be promoted for the overall Project, including providing the opportunity to salvage identified relics prior to construction.	Pre-construction and Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Appropriate precautionary measures, such as informing relevant staff and contractors of the nature and location of the items and the need to avoid impacts, along with temporary protective fencing and signage, would be implemented for those sites within close proximity of the area of works. As a general principle, all relevant contractors and staff engaged on the project will receive heritage awareness training prior to commencing work on site, including but not limited to, the presentation of information about the Aboriginal culture and history of the locality, nature of the identified and potential Aboriginal heritage evidence with the project area, heritage management measures and protocols, and legal obligations.	Pre-construction and Construction	
		Should any previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites or objects be detected during the course of development, work in the immediate vicinity of those objects would need to promptly cease and the finds be reported to the DECC (National Parks and Wildlife Service - NPWS) and advice sought as to the appropriate course of action.	Construction	
		Should any skeletal remains be detected during the course of development, work in that location would cease immediately and the finds would be reported to the appropriate authorities, including the Police, DECC and Aboriginal stakeholders. Subject to the Police requiring no further involvement, any Aboriginal skeletal remains identified would be retrieved by hand excavation and reburied outside of the impact zone at a location agreed to by the Aboriginal stakeholders.	Construction	



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		Under the terms of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> it is an offence to knowingly destroy, damage or deface an Aboriginal object without obtaining the prior written permission of the Director-General of DECC. Therefore, no activities or work should be undertaken within the Aboriginal site areas as described and illustrated in the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment in the absence of a valid Section 90 Consent or <i>in lieu</i> , Part 3A approval.	Pre-construction	
Land Use and Access				
Manage the potential land use impacts of the project.	EA 9.4.1	Detailed management measures to reduce land use impacts on individual properties and land users would be developed in consultation with the individual landholders concerned during the detailed design and property acquisition negotiations. Access requirements for the construction phase of the Project would be discussed with individual landowners prior to construction.	Pre-construction	
		Land use and access impacts would be minimised wherever possible through the development of construction, environmental and traffic management plans. The extent of construction impacts on land use would depend on the construction timetable and the methodology employed.	Pre-construction	
Manage the potential land access impacts of the project.	EA 9.4.2	A Traffic Management Plan would be developed and implemented in consultation with the RTA and Singleton Council.	Pre-construction and Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Truck movements hauling spoil material would be required to use the haulage roads.	Construction	
		A community information and awareness program would be developed prior to and implemented throughout the construction period to inform the local residents of the construction activities and the potential access and traffic issues.	Pre-construction and Construction	
		Appropriate signposting of the access roads and points with appropriate heavy vehicle and construction warning signs.	Construction	
		Installation of warning signs at the access points to warn existing road users of entering and exiting traffic.	Construction and Post-construction	
		Distribution of warning notices to advise local road users of scheduled construction activities.	Pre-construction and Construction	
		Inducting truck and vehicle operations of the requirements of the Traffic Management Plan.	Pre-construction, Construction and Post-construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
Noise and Vibration				
Minimise construction noise impacts.	EA 10.4	All construction vehicles and machinery would be fitted with manufacturer supplied noise suppression devices maintained in accordance with manufacturers' guidelines.	Construction	
		Every practical and reasonable measure would be implemented to minimise the noise and vibration impacts of construction activities on local sensitive receivers.	Construction	
		The Construction Site Manager would establish contact with the local residents and communicate the construction program and progress on a regular basis, particularly when noisy or vibration-generating activities are planned. Affected receivers would be notified of the intended work, its duration and times of occurrence.	Pre-construction and construction	
		The Construction Site Manager would provide a community liaison phone number and permanent site contact so that noise and/or vibration related complaints, if any, can be received and addressed in a timely manner.	Pre-construction and construction	
		For any work that would take place outside of normal construction hours, such as track possessions, residents potentially affected by such activities should be notified at least 5 days before hand, as outlined in O3.2 and O3.3 in EPL 3142.	Pre-construction and construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		All site workers (including subcontractors and temporary workforce) would be informed of the potential for noise and vibration impacts upon local residents and encouraged to take all practical and reasonable measures to minimise noise during the course of their activities.	Pre-construction and construction	
		Work methods would be reviewed, with a preference for quieter and non-vibration generating methods wherever possible. This is particularly important for any night-time activities.	Pre-construction and construction	
		Where practical, material dumps would be located as far as possible from the nearest residences, and whenever possible, loading and unloading areas should be located as far as possible from the nearest residences.	Construction	
		As far as possible, materials dropped from heights into or out of trucks would be minimised.	Construction	
		All plant on site would be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.	Construction	
		Fixed equipment (i.e. pumps, generators, compressors) would be located as far as possible from the nearest residences.	Construction	
		All pneumatic tools operated near a residential area must be fitted with an effective silencer on their air exhaust port.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Noise Labels would be affixed to new mobile air compressors and pavement breakers. The unit with the lowest noise rating which meets the requirements of the job would be used where work is conducted in proximity of noise sensitive locations.	Construction	
		All mechanical plant would be silenced by best practical means. Noise suppression devices would be maintained to the manufacturer's specifications. Internal combustion engines would be fitted with a suitable muffler in good repair.	Construction	
		Where possible, no plant or equipment would be left idling when operating adjacent to residential areas.	Construction	
		All vehicular movements to and from the site must comply with the requirements of the appropriate regulatory authority requirements for such activities	Construction	
Minimise construction vibration impacts.	EA 10.4	Building condition surveys would be undertaken at all potentially impacted dwellings prior to commencement of vibration generating works (e.g. pile-driving). These would be repeated at works completion.	Pre-construction, Construction and Post-construction	
		Pile Driving would be subject to a vibration control plan.	Pre-construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
Minimise operational noise and vibration impacts.		One of/ both the following measures would be implemented at the noise affected property if acquisition negotiations are unsuccessful: ▶ Noise barriers; and ▶ Architectural treatments.	Pre-construction	
Hydrology				
Minimise the construction water quality impacts.	EA 11.4.1	A Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP) would be prepared, as a sub-plan to the CEMP. This plan would incorporate the design and installation of erosion controls in accordance with Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Department of Housing).	Pre-construction	<i>Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction</i> Volume 1 (Department of Housing).
		At the vegetation clearing stage, native vegetation would be stockpiled and then mulched and spread over disturbed areas to provide a natural erosion barrier.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Prior to commencement of earthworks there would be a range of measures put in place which include but would not be restricted to: - Construction of cut-off drains to prevent clean water from upstream of the corridor flowing onto disturbed areas and become dirty water; - The diversion of those discharge points to the nearest watercourse so that clean water can be kept isolated from dirty water; and - The stabilisation of exposed surfaces as soon as they can be practically stabilised following construction of that aspect of the works.	Construction	
		A number of controls outside the specific work area would be put in place and these would include but would not be restricted to: - Refuelling of plant and machinery within bunded areas or off-site at appropriate locations; and - Minimisation of disturbed areas to that necessary for the safe completion of works; and - The establishment and maintenance of a limited number of construction compounds to reduce the areas of overall disturbance for the Project.	Pre-construction and Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		As part of the SWMP, a number of temporary sediment basins would be constructed to capture water and sediment before it can leave the site or enter watercourses: ▶ The sediment basins would be located at points near where dirty water would discharge into receiving waters; and ▶ The minimum depth of the basins would be 0.6 metres, with an average depth of one metre.	Pre-construction and Construction.	<i>Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction</i> Volume 1 (Department of Housing)
		A surface water quality monitoring program for the construction period would be developed to monitor water quality upstream and downstream of the construction areas. Construction period monitoring would be carried out after rainfall events, along with assessment of the operation of water quality mitigation measures. Monitoring during the construction phase of the Proposal would examine the following indicators: ▶ PH; ▶ Electrical conductivity; ▶ Turbidity; and ▶ Dissolved oxygen.	Pre-construction and Construction.	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
Minimise the groundwater quality impacts.	EA 11.4.2	Minimising groundwater drawdown and impacts to existing users by: - Minimising the size and depth of excavations (phased construction); - Divert runoff away from excavations; - Minimise the groundwater pumping rate; - Minimising the time that excavations and wells are dewatered, particularly in the alluvial aquifers i.e. if possible, only dewater during the day while construction activities are taking place; and - Locating dewatering wells as far away from existing wells as possible.	Construction	
		Protecting groundwater quality by implementing the surface water quality mitigation measures for handling, storage and management of fuels and chemicals.	Construction	
		Minimising changes to the groundwater flow regime.	Construction	
		Routine groundwater monitoring should be undertaken throughout the construction phase to identify any impacts that may occur. Monitoring should focus on the alluvial aquifer and involve ongoing measurement of groundwater levels and electrical conductivity near the major infrastructure elements of the Project.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
Soils and Geology				
Minimise soil and erosion impacts.	EA 12.4.1	An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) would be prepared by the construction contractor based on the mitigation measures identified in the Environmental Assessment and the SoC. The ESCP should detail structural and non-structural measures to: - Prevent erosion; - Limit the movement of sediment; - Remove sediment from runoff; and - Control the discharge of runoff from the work site.	Pre-construction and Construction	
Minimise contamination impacts.	EA 12.4.2	Further assessment of those sites proposed for acquisition where potential contamination issues due to past or present site usage that have been identified.	Pre-construction	
		Where the Project requires disturbance of the fill embankment or other areas of fill, the fill soils would need to be stockpiled onsite to allow assessment of contamination, waste classification if required and would need to be treated and/or disposed of accordingly.	Construction	
		Impacted ballast materials should be stockpiled onsite in areas, and in a manner, that would not cause impact to nearby waterways and other sensitive receptors.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Preparation of a Contaminated Soil Management Plan to reduce exposure to contamination soils during construction. The plan would include the following: ▶ Requirements for waste classification (including Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) analysis) be undertaken on excavated material prior to disposal; ▶ OHS and environmental management requirements for dealing with contaminated soils; ▶ Requirements for the management of soil and soil stockpiles, including; – Segregation of soil types (e.g. fill material); – Suitable areas for stockpiling of excavated soils; and – Sampling requirements for soil stockpiles.	Pre-construction and Construction	
Visual Amenity				
Minimise the visual impact of the Project.	EA 13.4	To soften the impact of the fill embankment on the visual amenity, landscaping the embankment, and the land immediately adjacent to it, with appropriate trees and shrubs where possible.	Post-construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
Social and Economic				
Minimise any negative social or economic impacts.	EA 14.1.3	Continuing consultation with the community during the construction phase of the Project.	Construction	
		Management measures for the construction and operation phases and would be supplemented by the ecology, indigenous heritage, land use and access, noise and vibration, hydrology and flooding, soils and geology and visual amenity measures.	Construction and Post-construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
Air Quality				
Minimise dust generation and adverse air quality impacts, plus monitor effectiveness of air quality management measures.	EA 14.2.4	Site managers would be provided with daily weather updates that would contain warnings of the onset of strong winds. The site manager would then take steps to pre-water construction areas and stockpiles before they are disturbed and continue watering during any activities where fugitive dust may be produced.	Pre-construction and Construction	
		Physical barriers would be constructed to act as windbreaks for the construction site or for stockpile areas where practicable and dust screens (such as shade cloth) would be installed on construction site boundaries that are adjacent to sensitive receptors.	Construction	
		Stockpiles would be a suitable height, width and slope and placed away from public places where possible. Spoil stockpiles would be watered or covered, where practicable.	Construction	
		Existing vegetation would be retained where possible. Cleared areas would be revegetated as soon as practicable to temporarily or permanently stabilise soil.	Construction and Post-construction	
		Construction traffic would be controlled by designating specific routes for haulage and access. Vehicle speeds would be limited to limit dust generation and use ballast where possible.	Construction	
		All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil or other loose materials to and from the construction site would be covered on public roads and where practicable or required on site.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Wheel washers/shakers would be installed where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto public paved roads. Material spillage on roads would be cleaned up regularly.	Construction	
		Earthmoving activities would be reviewed when excessive dust plumes are directed towards sensitive receptors.	Construction	
		All construction vehicles, mobile plant and machinery would be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications to minimise exhaust emissions.	Construction	
		Egress to public roads would be monitored and mechanically swept as required.	Construction	
Non-Indigenous Heritage				
Minimise impacts on Non-Indigenous heritage.	EA 14.3.3	Adoption of the recommended mitigation measures detailed in noise and vibration, visual amenity and air quality would further reduce potential impacts on the nearest heritage items (the Baroona homestead and the Gate/Gates Lodge).	Construction	
Traffic and Transportation				
Minimise impacts on traffic and transportation.	EA 14.4.3	The promotion of car-pooling and other shared transport initiatives during the construction phase.	Pre-Construction and Construction	
		Manage the transportation of construction materials to maximise vehicle loads to therefore minimise vehicle movements.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Whenever practical vehicles associated with the construction works would use internal and haulage access roads instead of public roads.	Construction	
Energy and Greenhouse				
Minimise energy consumption and the generation of greenhouse gasses as a result of vegetation clearance.	EA 14.5.4	Minimise the area of vegetation clearance to that required for safe completion of construction.	Pre-construction and construction	
		Where vegetation is to be cleared, it would be made available for beneficial reuse (such as mulching and landscaping) either within the Project or for other projects. On-site burning of vegetation material would not take place.	Construction	
		Where practical, make available all timber suitable for milling accumulated during vegetation clearing.	Construction	
		Use large branches (particularly those containing native seed) for brush matting and erosion control in rehabilitation areas where practical.	Construction	
Minimise energy consumption and the generation of greenhouse gasses as a result of construction.	EA 14.5.4	Where feasible, assess the energy efficiency when selecting construction equipment, machinery and infrastructure.	Construction	
		Maintain construction machinery in accordance with manufacturer's requirements to maintain operating (and fuel) efficiency.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Where feasible, use of biofuels (such as biodiesel, ethanol or blends) to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with fuel use.		
		Use of local material and personnel where possible to reduce transport-related emissions.		
		Where possible, minimise the distance of stockpile areas and other associated facilities from the Project to reduce transport-related emissions.		
		Where possible, use recycled materials, recycled aggregate, and recycled metals (such as recycled content in steel) where possible to minimise the greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction materials.		
		Use of low greenhouse-intensity materials where possible.		
Resource Conservation and Waste Management				
Reduce waste and maximise re-use and recycling.	EA 14.6.1	Excavated material would, wherever possible, be re-used on site, although some material would require offsite disposal.	Construction, Post-construction, and Operation	
		Contaminated material would be managed and disposed of as discussed in soils and geology.	Construction, Post-construction, and Operation	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
		Topsoil would be reused in revegetation and rehabilitation of cleared areas.	Construction, Post-construction, and Operation	
		Where practical, vegetative matter, not including weeds, would be chipped and reused on-site. Logs and tree limbs suitable for habitat and or fauna refuge would be collected during clearing and placed in a location identified as suitable.	Construction, Post-construction, and Operation	
		Demolition waste materials would be recycled and/or reused on site, or transported to an approved recycling or waste management facility, as appropriate.	Construction, Post-construction, and Operation	
		Construction materials would be sourced and ordered in appropriate quantities to avoid the creation of excess waste, recycled and/or reused on site, where possible, or transported to an approved recycling facility.	Pre-construction, Construction and Post-construction	
		Suitable waste bins/receptacles would be provided throughout the work site to capture all waste streams.	Construction	
		Separate containers would be provided for recyclable and non-recyclable materials. These materials would be transported to an approved recycling or waste management facility, as appropriate.	Construction	
		Waste would be transported from the site when storage facilities are filled. The waste storage area would be kept tidy and well maintained.	Construction	



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		Liquid waste such as chemicals, fuel and lubricants, and their containers, would be disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste</i> (Department of Environment and Climate Change 2008).	Construction	<i>Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste</i> (Department of Environment and Climate Change 2008).
		Portable toilet facilities would be installed on site and emptied periodically by an approved contractor.	Construction	
Risks and Hazards				
Minimise the risk of an incident during construction in regards to human health and safety.	EA 14.7.3	A Safety Management Plan (SMP) would be developed prior to the commencement of works on the site. The SMP would be developed to address WorkCover and all other requirements relating to workplace safety and human health.	Pre-construction	
		Storage areas for oils and hazardous liquids used during construction would be bunded and secured in accordance with the <i>DECC Waste Guidelines</i> 2008. Any spillages would be contained and collected for appropriate disposal.	Construction	<i>DECC Waste Guidelines</i> 2008 (Department of Environment and Climate Change 2008)
		The management of work in the Danger Zone under operating rail traffic would be undertaken in accordance with the ARTC Safety Policy for work within the Danger Zone.	Pre-construction	
		Works within the road corridor consistent with the Traffic Management Plan and in compliance with RTA and Singleton Council standards and guidelines.	Construction	



Objective	Ref no	Commitment	Timing	Reference Document
Minimise the risk of an incident during construction in regards to the environment.	EA 14.7.3	Activities with the potential for spillage, including refuelling, maintenance of equipment, mixing of cutting oil and bitumen would be conducted in areas with suitable containment to prevent discharge into watercourses.	Construction	
		Potentially hazardous and contaminating activities (such as washing construction plant, concrete and handling hazardous materials) would be conducted in contained areas away from watercourses.	Construction	
		Minimise, where possible, excess vehicular movements over exposed soils and use dust suppression as required.	Construction	