Mamre Road Data Centre Campus

SSD-92743706

706-752 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Plan Project Management

25/11/2025

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Commercial in Confidence

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1. Introduction

This Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) has been prepared by AT&L on behalf of Plan Project Management in support of a State Significant Development Application (SSD-92743706) for the proposed development of the **Mamre Road Data Centre Campus** located at 706-752 and 754-786 Mamre Road, 1-23 Aldington Road, Bakers Lane and portions of Mamre Road and Aldington Road, Kemps Creek (the Site).

1.1. Site Description

The Site for the proposed development, 706-752 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek (Lot 10 DP 1280592), constitutes the main development site with areas across shared boundaries to the east and south (described below) utilised to facilitate roadworks and bulk earthworks:

- Gibb Group site to the east known as 1-22 Bakers Lane, Kemps Creek (Lot 40 DP 708347).
- GPT Group site to the south known as 754 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek (Ancillary works (roadworks and bulk earthworks) will also be undertaken on adjoining properties to the south (Lot 180 DP 1290397).

Additionally, power supply lead-in from Sydney-West Substation is proposed as part of the development, which traverses through multiple landholdings.

Figure 1: Site Area (imagery source: nearmap, 10 October 2025)

1.2. Scope of SSDA

The site is proposed for development under a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) as a data centre campus comprising:

- Approximately 26 shells across four-storeys data centre buildings (4x four shells and 2x five shells), including six technical office buildings, plus a campus office.

- Incoming and internal electrical substations and associated infrastructure
- Site preparation, including earthworks, stormwater, sewer, roads, and associated infrastructure.

1.3. Scope of this ESCP

This ESCP has been prepared to describe the approach to construction phase soil and water management and to summarise the key standards and guidelines that will inform detailed design, implementation and operation of erosion and sediment control measures.

This ESCP presents conceptual design of a series of proposed measures that will need to be implemented during demolition, site clearing and construction of infrastructure and built-form works across the Mamre Road Data Centre Campus. The objectives of the proposed erosion and sediment control measures incorporated in this ESCP are to:

- Acknowledge the activities on a construction site which may contribute to erosion, sedimentation and water quality impacts.
- Conserve and protect soil resources.
- Minimise potential impacts on receiving land and waters from demolition, site clearing and construction activities.
- Describe industry best management practices to minimise adverse water quality and sedimentation impacts brought about through construction activities.
- Demonstrate compliance with relevant regulatory requirements.

The final sizing, location and sequencing of erosion and sediment control measures will be subject to the proposed construction sequencing, which will ultimately be determined by the principal civil contractor nominated by the Proponent. The principal civil contractor (or its representative) will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of detailed Progressive Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (PESCPs), which will be incorporated into an overarching Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

1.4. Key references

This ESCP references several guidelines that document minimum requirements and best practice for erosion and sediment control:

Document title	**Abbreviation**
International Erosion Control Association (IECA) Australasia, *Best Practice Erosion & Sediment Control*, November 2008	IECA (2008)
International Erosion Control Association (IECA) Australasia, *Appendix B; Sediment basin design and operation* (Revision – June 2018), www.austieca.com.au/documents/item/697	IECA Appendix B (2018)
Landcom, *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction (Volume 1)*, 4th edition, March 2004	The Blue Book
NSW Department of Planning and Environment, *Technical guidance for achieving Wianamatta-South Creek stormwater management targets*, September 2022	DPE Technical Guidance (2022)

In addition to these documents, fact sheets prepared by Catchments and Creeks Pty Ltd have also been referred to throughout this ESCP.

1.5. Supporting documentation

a) Civil Drawings (AT&L)
b) Civil Infrastructure (AT&L, October 2025)
c) Earthworks Strategy Report (AT&L, October 2025)
d) Water and Stormwater Management Plan (AT&L, October 2025)
e) Landscape Design package
f) Geotechnical Investigation Report (PSM, October 2025)

2. Compliance with SEARs

This report responds to the NSW Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) in September 2025. **Table 1** below summaries the infrastructure issues relating to erosion and sediment control raised in the SEARs and how they have been addressed in this report.

Table 1: Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements addressed in this report

Key Issue listed in the SEARs	Response
Infrastructure Requirements	
▪ *A draft Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, prepared by a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control and in accordance with the Department's Technical guidance for achieving Wianamatta–South Creek stormwater management targets (Technical Guidance) and the MRP DCP.*	This ESCP has been prepared by a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (Tim Michel CPESC No. 11555) generally in accordance with the Department's *Technical guidance for achieving Wianamatta–South Creek stormwater management targets* and the *Mamre Road Precinct DCP 2021*. Departures from the Technical guidance are explained and justified in **Section 6.2** of this ESCP.

3. Pre-Development Site Conditions

3.1. General

The site is currently characterised as rural land and comprises residential dwellings, sheds, open pasture and farm dams.

The Site is zoned *IN1 – General Industrial* under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021*. The Site is also located in the Mamre Road Precinct and is therefore subject to controls outlined in the *Mamre Road Development Control Plan 2021*.

Refer to the Water and Stormwater Management Plan (AT&L, October 2025) for details of the pre-development site conditions including waterways and vegetation, topography and catchment delineation.

3.2. Site Geology

A desktop study and geotechnical investigation has been prepared for the Site by PSM (October 2025). This study identified the following geological units within the Site extent:

- (Rwb) – Shale of the Wianamatta Group comprising carbonaceous claystone, claystone, laminate, fine to medium-grained lithic sandstone, rare coal and tuff.

PSM undertook site investigation works in May 2019, consisting of 49 test pits and auger holes. Based on these tests, a summary of the inferred subsurface conditions across the Site is summarised below:

- Topsoil (0m to top of inferred unit) – silty clay and silty clay with gravel.
- Fill (up to 0.2m deep) –fill / clay / silty clay.
- Residual soil (between 0.1m and 1.2m deep) – clay (medium to high plasticity) and silty clay (medium plasticity).
- Bedrock (between 0.6m and 2.8m deep) – siltstone (pale grey and red, extremely weathered), siltstone (pale grey and orange, moderately weathered), sandstone (fine grained, slightly weathered).

3.2.1. Salinity

Based on site investigations undertaken by PSM (May 2019), consisting of eight soil samples across the Site, the soils on site are classified as “non-saline” (six out of eight samples) to “moderately saline” (two out of eight samples).

3.2.2. Sodicity

The Exchangeable Sodium Percentages (ESPs) calculated from tests undertaken by PSM ranged from <1.9% to 22.0%, which indicates that the natural soil on the site is classified as “non-sodic” (<5% ESP) to “highly sodic” (>15% ESP).

3.3. Soil Landscapes

Reference to the *Soil Landscape Series Map – Penrith* (refer to **Figure 2**) shows that the soil landscape grouping for the majority of the Site is or the majority of the site is:

Luddenham (lu) – undulating to low rolling hills on Wianamatta Group shales, often associated with Minchinbury Sandstone. Local relief 50-80m, slopes 5-20%. Narrow ridges, hillcrests and valleys. Extensively cleared tall open-forest (wet sclerophyll forest). Soils – shallow (<100cm) dark Podzolic Soils or massive earthy clays on crests; moderately deep (70-150cm) Red Podzolic Soils on upper slopes; moderately deep (<150cm) Yellow Podzolic Soils and Prairie Soils on lower slopes and drainage lines. Limitations – high soil erosion hazard, localised impermeable highly plastic subsoil, moderately reactive.

The soil landscape in the south-western portion of the Site is:

Blacktown (bt) – gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales. Local relief to 30 m, slopes usually < 5%. Shallow to moderately deep (< 100 cm) hard setting mottled texture contrast soils, red and brown podzolic soils on crests grading to yellow podzolic soils on lower slopes and in drainage lines.

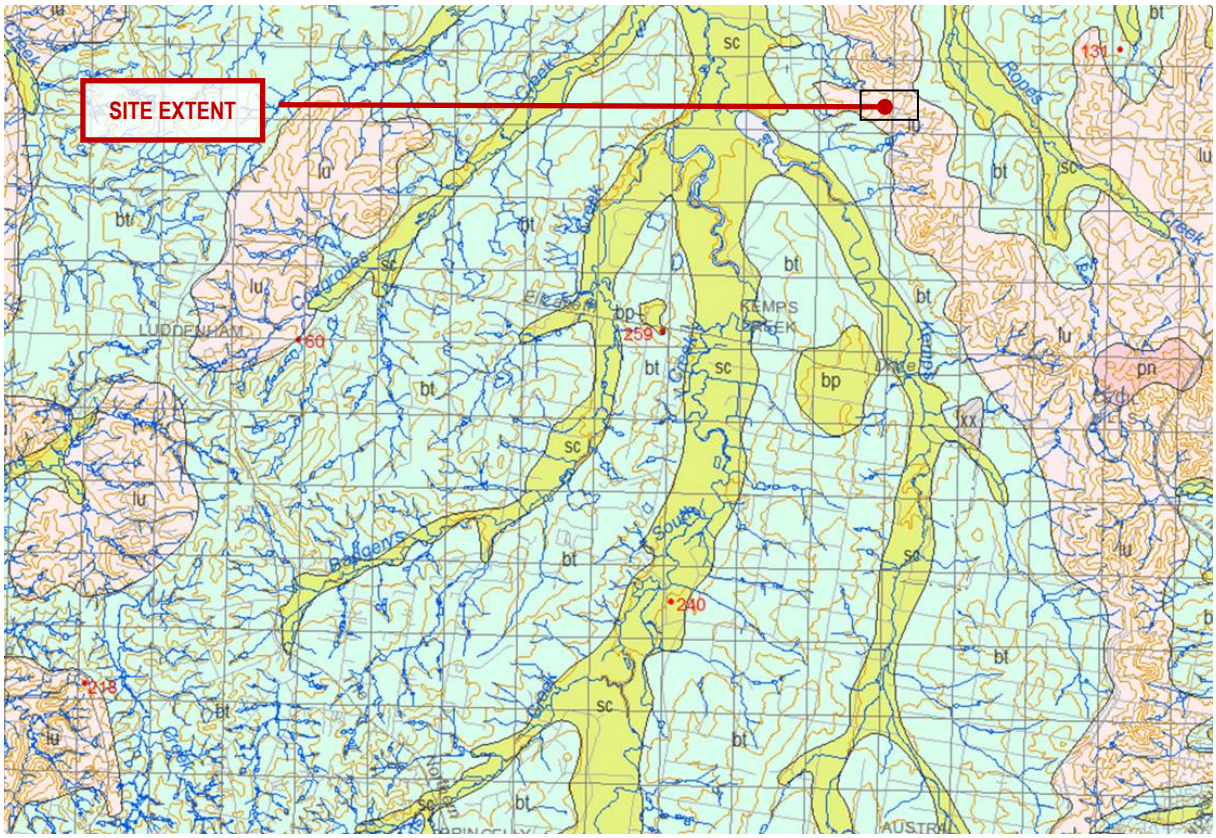

Figure 2: Extract of the Soil Landscape Series Map – Penrith (9030)

The Wianamatta Group extends to a depth of up to 110 m within the southern Sydney Basin and is underlain by Hawkesbury Sandstone, which is known to contain significant amounts of groundwater in some parts of the Sydney Basin.

4. Objectives and Controls

The Mamre Road Precinct DCP establishes the construction and operational phase stormwater quality and quantity (flow) targets for the Site. This ESCP addresses construction phase water quality targets only. Operational phase targets are addressed in a separate Water and Stormwater Management Plan for the Site.

The construction phase stormwater flow targets adopted in the Mamre Road Precinct DCP are summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Construction phase stormwater quality targets adopted in the Mamre Road Precinct DCP

Parameter	Construction Phase Target	Reference in this ESCP
TSS and pH	All exposed areas greater than 2500 square metres must be provided with sediment controls designed, implemented and maintained to a standard achieving at least 80% of the average annual runoff volume of the contributing catchment treated (i.e., 80% hydrological effectiveness) to 50mg/L TSS or less, and pH in the range 6.5–8.5.	**Section 6.1** **Section 7.2** **Section 7.3**
Oil, litter and waste contaminants	No release of oil, litter or waste contaminants.	The proposed management and mitigation measures outlined in **Section 6** would provide inherent capture of oil, litter and waste generated throughout the construction phase. It is expected that further specific measures to address potential impacts associated with the discharge of oil, litter and waste contaminants would be contained within a Construction Waste Management Plan.
Stabilisation	Prior to completion of works for the development, and prior to removal of sediment controls, all site surfaces must be effectively stabilised including all drainage systems. An effectively stabilised surface is defined as one that does not, or is not likely to result in visible evidence of soil loss caused by sheet, rill or gully erosion or lead to sedimentation water contamination.	**Section 6.3**

5. Potential erosion and sedimentation impacts

5.1. Summary of potential impacts

The major potential impacts on receiving waters downstream of the Site relate to erosion of distributed areas or stockpiles and sediment transportation. Potential adverse impacts from erosion and sediment transportation can include:

- Loss of topsoil.
- Increased water turbidity.
- Decreased levels of dissolved oxygen.
- Changed salinity levels.
- Changed pH levels.
- Smothering of stream beds and aquatic vegetation.
- Reduction in aquatic habitat diversity.
- Increased maintenance costs.
- Decrease in waterway capacity leading to increased flood levels and durations.

5.2. Sources of pollution

The activities and aspects of the works that have potential to lead to erosion, sediment transport, siltation and contamination of natural waters include:

- Earthworks undertaken immediately prior to rainfall periods.
- Work areas that have not been stabilised.
- Extraction of construction water from waterways during low rainfall periods.
- Clearing of vegetation and the methods adopted, particularly in advance of construction works.
- Stripping of topsoil, particularly in advance of construction works.
- Bulk earthworks and construction of pavements.
- Works within drainage paths, including depressions and waterways.
- Stockpiling of excavated materials.
- Storage and transfer of oils, fuels, fertilisers and chemicals.
- Maintenance of plant and equipment.
- Ineffective implementation of erosion and sediment control measures.
- Inadequate maintenance of environmental control measures; and
- Time taken for the rehabilitation / revegetation of disturbed areas.

5.3. Assessment of erosion hazard

To inform the design of the ESCP, an analysis using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) has been undertaken in accordance with the “Blue Book”. This analysis has been undertaken to predict the long term, average and annual soil loss from sheet and rill flow from the site under specified management conditions.

Estimating soil loss for a proposed development has four important applications to soil and water management. These are to:

a) Assess the erosion risk at a site.
b) Identify suitable measures to overcome the erosion risk.
c) Estimate the required capacity of sediment retarding basins.
d) Compare the effectiveness of various erosion control measured.

Refer to **Table 3** below for estimates of soil loss on the site.

Table 3: RUSLE Analysis

Parameter	Item (Blue Book Reference)	
Rainfall Erosivity Factor (R)	1893	(Equation 2, Appendix A2)
Soil Erodibility Factor (K) (Table C20, Blue Book)	0.05	(Table C19, Appendix C) For South Creek (sc) soil landscape
Slope Length / Gradient Factor (LS)	3.25	Table A1, Appendix A Assuming a maximum slope length of 300m and a maximum slope gradient of 6%
Erosion Control Practice Factor (P)	1.20	Table A1, Appendix A5 Assuming slopes are track-walked along the contour
Ground Cover and Management Factor (C)	1	Assumed that all soil is recently disturbed, thus a C factor of 1 is chosen.
Computed Soil Loss (t/ha/yr)	**369**	
Soil Loss Class	4	(Table 4.2 of the Blue Book)
Erosion Hazard	Moderate	(Table 4.2 of the Blue Book)

5.4. Dispersive soil management

Management of dispersive (sodic) soils should be undertaken in accordance with IECA (2008). Specific advice regarding the management of problematic soils (including dispersive soils) and an overview of critical erosion and sediment control measures are outlined in Table 6.3 and Table 7.1 of IECA (2008). Measures to manage dispersive (sodic) soils are reproduced from IECA (2008) below:

<table>
<tr><th>Soil type</th><th>Erosion Control</th><th>Sediment Control</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Dispersive (sodic) soils</td><td>▪ Dispersive soils are highly susceptible to deep, narrow rilling (fluting) on slopes and drains.
▪ High risk of tunnel erosion if water pathways are not managed properly.
▪ Dispersive soils must be treated or buried under a minimum 100mm layer of non-dispersive soil before placing any revegetation or erosion control measures.
▪ Avoid cutting drainage channels into dispersive soils.</td><td>▪ Dispersive soils usually require the addition of gypsum or similar to improve settlement properties.
▪ Sediment control usually relies on the use of Type D Sediment Basins.
▪ Priority should be given to the application of effective erosion control measures, rather than trying to control runoff sediment and turbidity only through the use of sediment control measures.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Likely critical aspects of erosion and sediment control</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">▪ The effective use of flocculated Sediment Basins is critical for environmental protection.
▪ Severe rilling is usually best managed through the appropriate treatment and/or placement of these soils, rather than through the control of runoff velocity.
▪ Ensure dispersive soils are either treated (e.g. with gypsum), or buried under a layer of non-dispersive soil (minimum 100mm), before applying final surface treatment, even if the final surface treatment is rock, gabions or concrete.</td></tr>
</table>

Where possible, catch drains and drainage channels should be avoided where they need to be cut into dispersive soils. Generally for our site, erosion swales will be in areas of fill. If this cannot be avoided, appropriate sediment controls will be implemented such as:

- Addition of gypsum (or similar) to improve settlement properties or to minimise the risk of dispersion.
- Placement of sediment basins at locations that will maximise the capture of sediment-laden runoff in areas of dispersive soils.

6. Erosion and sediment control measures

6.1. Summary of measures

This section outlines the proposed erosion and sediment control measures that have been incorporated in this ESCP. An indicative layout and details of these proposed measures is presented on drawings CIV-02201 to CIV-02213 inclusive for erosion and sediment control plans and details, for all proposed control and protection measures across the site until completion of on-lot works.

The following erosion and sediment control measures and construction methodology will be adopted to minimise the impact of sedimentation due to construction works:

- Minimising the extent and duration of land disturbance
- Diversion of surface runoff from undisturbed areas away from disturbed areas and discharge via suitable scour protection.
- Provision of hay bale type flow diverters to catch drainage and divert to “clean” water drains.
- Diversion of sediment-laden water into temporary sediment control basins to capture the design storm volume and undertake flocculation (if required).
- Provision of construction traffic shaker grids and vehicle / wheel wash facilities to prevent vehicles carrying soils beyond the Site, in particular onto the road network adjacent to the Site.
- Provision of catch drains to carry sediment-laden water to sediment basins.
- Provision of silt fences to filter and retain sediments at source.
- Rapid stabilisation of disturbed and exposed ground surfaces with hydro-seeding areas where future construction and building works are not currently proposed.

All temporary sediment basins will be located clear of the 1% AEP flood extents from local overland flow and from South Creek.

6.2. Sediment basins

Sediment basins will be required based on the area of the Site that will be disturbed and the construction phase water quality targets adopted in the Mamre Road Precinct DCP.

The *Technical guidance for achieving Wianamatta-South Creek stormwater management targets* specifies that to achieve the adopted construction phase water quality targets, sediment basins need to be sized and operated as either a Type-A or Type-B basin as per IECA Appendix B (2018). Type A and Type B basins incorporate automated flocculant dosing systems and a suitable supply of flocculant or coagulant.

IECA Appendix B (2018) notes that ‘*alternative measures such as batched sediment basins (i.e., enlarged Type D) may be implemented in lieu of Type A or B basins where it can be shown that such measures will achieve a commensurate performance outcome*’.

Further to recent advice provided by the Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Group (BCS) within NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) on the SSDA for the Dexus site at 113-153 Aldington Road (SSD-32722834), it is understood that enlarged Type-D basins with a minimum volume of 900 m^3/ha have been suggested as an alternative to Type A/B basins.

Given the nature of the proposed development of the Mamre Road Data Centre Campus and the available space for enlarged Type D sediment basins, these basins have been incorporated into the ESCP.

Sizing of the sediment basins has been undertaken by applying a uniform 900 m^3/ha as per recent advice from DCCEEW CPHR Group. A summary of the volume calculations is presented on drawing CIV-02213 (refer to **Appendix A**).

The temporary sediment basin locations and sizes have been determined to suit development staging requirements. Sediment basins will be maintained in accordance with the requirements of the above-mentioned authority documents.

6.3. Site stabilisation

As per The Blue Book (Landcom, 2004), site stabilisation will be achieved to protect disturbed surfaces from erosive forces. Maximum cover factors (C-factor) applicable to the Site are specified in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Target cover factor (C) during and after construction (Landcom, 2004)

Land	Nominated duration	Maximum C-factor	Comments
Waterways and other areas subject to concentrated flows (e.g., downstream of proposed detention basin)	Post-construction	0.05	Applies after 10 working days from completion of formation and before they are allowed to carry any concentrated flows.
Material stockpiles	Post-construction	0.10	Applies after 10 working days from completion of formation.
All lands, including waterways and stockpiles	During construction	0.15	Applies after 20 working days of inactivity, even though works might continue later.

Various stabilisation methods can be implemented (refer to Table A3 of The Blue Book), such as:

- Biodegradable mulches (e.g., wood chip, hydromulching, bonded fibre)
- Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECPs) (e.g., jute, coir, plastic fibre netting)
- Hydraulic soil stabilisers (bitumen emulsion)
- Temporary seeding
- Rolled turf

7. Inspection, maintenance and monitoring

The inspection and maintenance requirements outlined in this section must be carried out prior to commencement of earthworks, while earthworks are being conducted, and until all areas are re-established.

7.1. Site inspections and maintenance

The Contractor will be required to inspect the Site before forecast rainfall, after every rainfall event and at least weekly, and will:

- Inspect and assess the effectiveness of the ESCP and identify any inadequacies that may arise during normal work activities or from a revised construction methodology.
- Construct additional erosion and sediment control works as necessary to ensure the desired protection is given to downstream lands and waterways.
- Ensure that drains operate properly and to affect any repairs.
- Remove spilled sand or other materials from hazard areas, including lands closer than 5 metres from areas of likely concentrated or high velocity flows especially waterways and paved areas.
- Remove trapped sediment whenever less than design capacity remains within the structure.
- Ensure rehabilitated lands have affectively reduced the erosion hazard and to initiate upgrading or repair as appropriate.
- Maintain erosion and sediment control measures in a fully functioning condition until all construction activity is completed and the Site has been rehabilitated.
- Remove temporary soil conservation structures as the last activity in the rehabilitation.
- Inspect the sediment basin during the following periods:
  - During construction to determine whether machinery, falling trees, or construction activity has damaged and components of the sediment basin. If damage has occurred, repair it.
  - After each runoff event, inspect the erosion damage at flow entry and exit points. If damage has occurred, make the necessary repairs.
  - At least weekly during the nominated wet season (if any), otherwise at least fortnightly; and
  - Prior to, and immediately after, periods of 'stop work' or Site shutdown.
- Clean out accumulated sediment when it reaches the marker board/post and restore the original volume. Place sediment in a disposal area or, if appropriate, mix with dry soil on the Site.
- Do not dispose of sediment in a manner that will create an erosion or pollution hazard.
- Check all visible pipe connections for leaks, and repair as necessary.
- Check all embankments for excessive settlement, slumping of the slopes or piping between the conduit and the embankment, make all necessary repairs.
- Remove the trash and other debris from the basin and riser; and
- Submerged inflow pipes must be inspected and de-silted (as required) after each inflow event.

The requirements for inspections by a project appointed Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) and Environmental Representative (ER) will be established via the Development Consent. These requirements are likely to include:

- Monthly audits by the CPESC of the erosion and sediment controls on the site for the duration of the earthworks and construction and for a further 12 months following completion of construction works.
- Inspection of the erosion and sediment controls prior to commencement of earthworks by the ER.

7.2. Sediment basin maintenance

The proposed development Site contains 'Type D' soils, or soils that contain a significant proportion of fine "dispersible" material that will never settle unless flocculated.

Stormwater within the settling zone should be drained or pumped out within 5 days (design time), if the nominated water quality targets can be met, to the satisfaction of the superintendent. Flocculation should be employed where extended settling is likely to fail to meet the objectives within the 5-day period. Flocculation is when flocculating agents are applied to the sediment basins causing the colloidal particles to clump into larger units or 'floc' that can either settle in a reasonable time or be filtered. This has been provided as part of the oversized type D basin strategy.

Refer to Appendix E4 of The Blue Book for flocculation methodologies and manufacturer's instructions for application rates, regarding the proposed sediment basins.

7.3. Performance assessment

As required by IECA Appendix B (2018), ongoing review of sediment basin performance will need be carried out throughout the construction phase of the development. As noted in IECA Appendix B, '*sediment basins are not designed to achieve a specific water quality; rather, they are designed to either capture and treat a specific volume of runoff, or to treat discharges up to a specified peak flow*'. Considering this, site specific water quality management practices such as those suggested in IECA Appendix B will need to be implemented by the Contractor responsible for implementation of the ESCP. Demonstration of adaptive management practices and decision-making processes such as that presented in **Figure 3** will provide greater certainty that all reasonable and practicable actions are being undertaken to minimise potential impacts associated with release of sediment laden water from the Site.

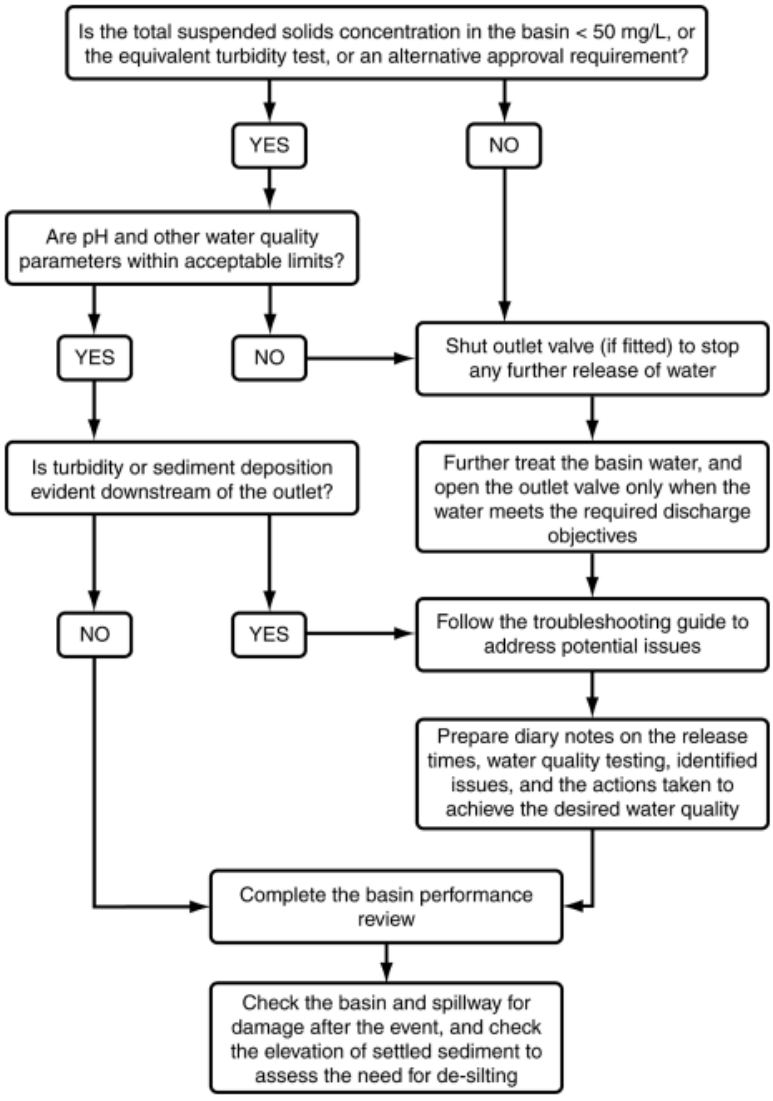

Figure 3: Sediment basin performance assessment process (IECA Appendix B, 2018)

8. Management of incidents and non-compliances

Incident response requirements applicable to all facets of environmental management pertaining to construction activities will be outlined in a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that will be prepared in due course. The CEMP will document:

- Responsibilities for incident and non-compliance response
- Notification requirements
- Contacts for regulatory authorities
- A procedure for handling incidents and non-compliances
- Requirements for keeping an Incident and Non-Compliance Register
- Procedure for handling and responding to complaints

It is the responsibility of all site personnel to report environmental incidents, non-compliances and non-conformances to the Site Supervisor and/or the Contractors Environmental Manager.

9. Contingency management

In the event that the ESCP is not effective in managing potential environmental impacts, specific contingency actions will be implemented. **Table 5** lists actions to be implemented if inspections, monitoring or auditing indicate that the erosion and sediment controls presented on the drawings in **Appendix A** are not effective in managing environmental impacts.

The Contingency Plan categorises conditions as follows:

- **Condition Green** – considered to be normal operating condition.
- **Condition Amber** – minor non-compliance that should be rectified as soon as practical.
- **Condition Red** – non-compliance that should be rectified as a matter of urgency.

All actions and responses identified in **Table 5** will be actioned by the proponent (or a representative of the proponent).

Table 5: Contingency measures relating to construction phase erosion and sediment control

Element	Trigger / Response	Condition Green	Condition Amber	Condition Red
Erosion	Trigger	No evidence of erosion	Minor gully or tunnel erosion present and/or rilling. Evidence of sediment or sediment laden water leaving the site.	Significant gully or tunnel erosion present and/or rilling. Evidence of sediment or sediment laden water leaving the site.
	Response	Continue implementation of controls as per this ESCP	A suitably trained person to inspect the site and review erosion and sediment controls that are in place. Remediation to be undertaken by Contractor as appropriate.	A suitably trained person to inspect the site and review erosion and sediment controls that are in place. Remediation to be undertaken by Contractor as appropriate.
	Timing	Ongoing	Within 14 days of evidence of visible indicators.	Within 5 days of evidence of visible indicators.
Water management structures	Trigger	Water management structures have been designed, constructed and implemented in accordance with the Blue Book and this ESCP.	Inspections indicate that water management structures demonstrate minor non-compliance with the Blue Book and the ESCPs.	Inspections indicate a failure of one or more of the water management structures.
	Response	Continue ESCP implementation.	A suitably trained person to inspect the site. Review of water management structures. Remediate as appropriate.	A suitably trained person to inspect the site. Remediate as soon as practical. Review of engineering design and revise ESCPs.
	Timing	Ongoing	Within 14 days of evidence of visible indicators.	Within 5 days of evidence of visible indicators.

Element	Trigger / Response	Condition Green	Condition Amber	Condition Red
Water quality monitoring	Trigger	No visible indicators within the Site (oil / grease, turbidity). No complaints from property owners downstream of the Site.	Visible indicators within the Site. Complaints from property owners downstream of the Site.	Prolonged poor water quality within the sediment basins and downstream of the Site.
	Response	Continue ESCP implementation	Water quality sampling and testing to be undertaken to ensure results are just an anomaly and not a trend.	Appropriate rectification measures are implemented (e.g., aeration, additional filtration). Follow up water quality monitoring is undertaken to ensure parameters meet the construction phase water quality targets for the Wianamatta-South Creek catchment.
	Timing	Ongoing	Within five (5) business days of evidence of visible indicators within the Site or receipt of a complaint from an adjacent property owner.	Follow up water quality monitoring within five (5) business days of implementation of measures and until water quality results are below or within acceptable limits.
Tracking of soil or sediment onto public roads	Trigger	No visible indication of soil or sediment on public roads adjacent to the site.	Visible indication of soil or sediment on public roads adjacent to the site.	Multiple instances of visible soil or sediment on public roads adjacent to the site.
	Response	Continue ESCP implementation	A suitably trained person to inspect wheel wash measures at site exit point(s). Review and remediate as appropriate.	A suitably trained person to inspect wheel wash measures at site exit point(s). Review and remediate as soon as practical. Review of engineering design and revise ESCPs.
	Timing	Ongoing	Within 14 days of evidence of visible indicators.	Within 5 days of evidence of visible indicators.

Element	Trigger / Response	Condition Green	Condition Amber	Condition Red
Dust management	Trigger	No visible evidence of dust within or adjacent to the site due to construction activities.	Visible evidence of dust within or adjacent to the site due to construction activities (primarily bulk earthworks).	Frequent visible evidence of dust within or adjacent to the site due to construction activities (primarily bulk earthworks).
	Response	Continue ESCP implementation	Implement dust suppression, including importing water to site if none is available in on-site water storages.	Implement dust suppression, including importing water to site if none is available in on-site water storages. Apply stabilisation to exposed surfaces and stockpiles. Consider covering high risk stockpiles with a suitable material (e.g., geotextile).
	Timing	Ongoing	As required	As required

10. Review and improvement

Continuous review and improvement of this ESCP will be achieved by ongoing evaluation of the performance of erosion and sediment control measures against the requirements of the standards and guidelines listed in **Section 1.4** and the objectives and controls outlined in **Section 4**.

This ESCP will be revised to address agency comments, monitoring outcomes, lessons learned and as otherwise necessary. The ESCP will also be revised whenever the construction programme, scope of work or work methods change to a degree that warrant amendments to the proposed erosion and sediment control measures.

Appendix A –
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawings

A1

LOT 2
DP587334

EXISTING BAKERS LANE

274.84 BY SURVEY

FUTURE SOUTHERN LINK ROAD

1 IN 4 MAX BATTER SLOPE

1 IN 4 MAX BATTER SLOPE

153.59 BY SURVEY

MAMRE ROAD

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL BASIN

PROVIDE STRAW BALE FILTER 30m (TYP.)

TIERED RETAINING WALL

LOT 1
DP1271142

CAMPAS
ELECTRICAL
SUBSTATION
BEL 51.00

0.5% FALL

0.5% FALL

1.0% FALL

1.0% FALL

1.0% FALL

STATCOM
BEL 53.00

BEL 53.14

BEL 53.14

SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
NTS

LEGEND

- SEDIMENT FENCE
- CATCH DRAIN
- BARRIER FENCE
- STRAW BALE FILTER
- MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER
- GEOTEXTILE INLET
- STABILISED SITE ACCESS AND TRUCK WASH DOWN AREA
- PROPOSED SITE ACCESS GATE

CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

Do not scale

0 10 20 30 40 50m

1 : 500 @ A1 1 : 1000 @ A3

Client:

Contractor / Consultant / Document Author:

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NSW 2060
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E info@atl.net.au
www.atl.net.au
ABN 96 130 882 405

GDA2020

Key Plan:

Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE	
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH	Scale 1:500
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc	Sheet A1

Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS

Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 1

File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02201

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02201

Rev: 01

A1

LOT 3
DP587334

EXISTING BAKERS LANE

192.0 BY SURVEY

133.135 BY SURVEY

TEMPORARY ACCESS TO BAKERS LANE

1 IN 4 MAX BATTER SLOPE

FUTURE SOUTHERN LINK ROAD

1 IN 4 MAX BATTER SLOPE

PROVIDE STRAW BALE FILTER 30m (TYP.)

RETAINING WALL

STATCOM
BEL 53.00

BEL 53.14

1.0% FALL

RETAINING WALL

ELECTRICAL
SUBSTATION
BEL 62.50

BEL 62.60

BEL 62.85

0.8% FALL

ELECTRICAL
SUBSTATION
BEL 62.50

BEL 62.85

BEL 62.80

0.8% FALL

SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
NTS

LEGEND

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- STABILISED SITE ACCESS AND TRUCK WASH DOWN AREA
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CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

0 10 20 30 40 50m

1 : 500 @ A1 1 : 1000 @ A3

Do not scale

Client:

Contractor / Consultant / Document Author:

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Key Plan:

Site:	Stage:	Phase:	
	ULTIMATE	ULTIMATE	
Author Job Number:	Drawn by:	Designed by:	Scale
25-1282	PT	JH	1:500
Project Number:	Checked by:	Approved by:	Sheet
	MM	AMc	A1

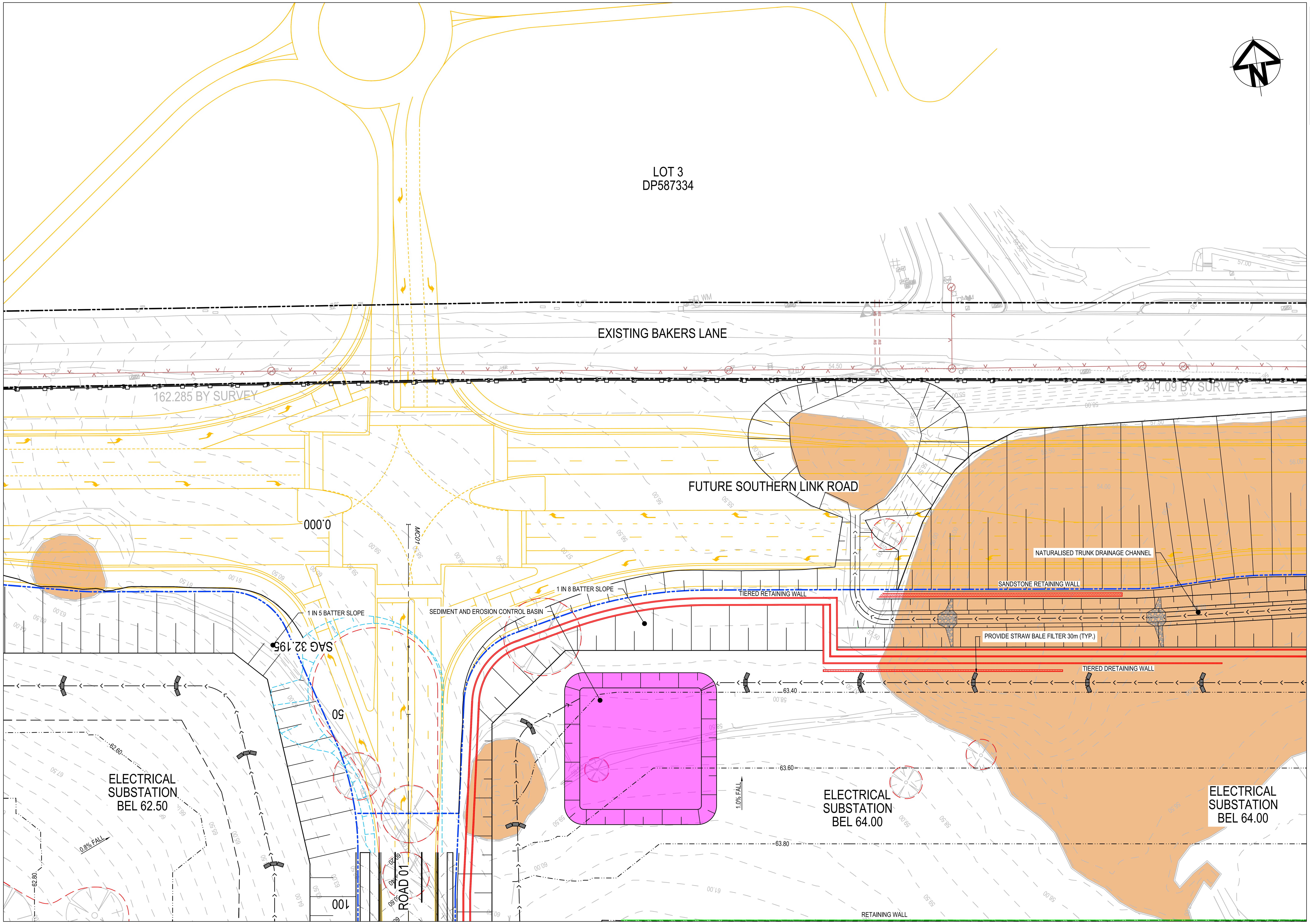
Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS

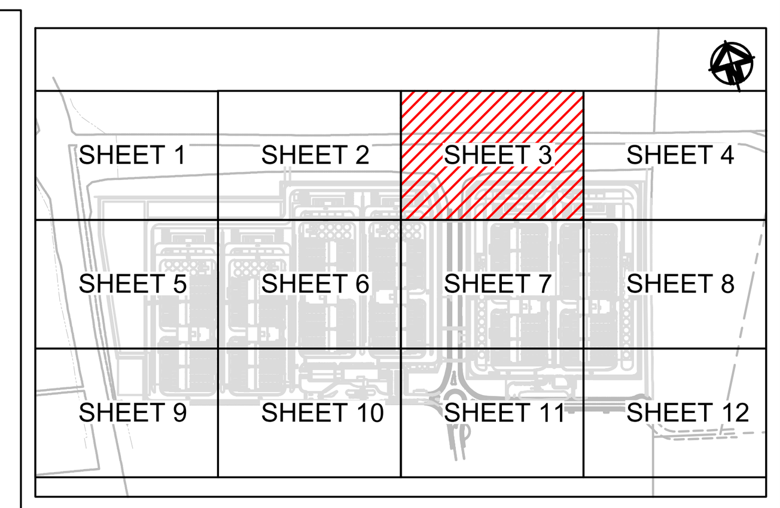
Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 2

File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02202

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02202

Rev: 01





KEYPLAN
NTS

LEGEND

- SEDIMENT FENCE
- CATCH DRAIN
- BARRIER FENCE
- STRAW BALE FILTER
- MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER
- GEOTEXTILE INLET
- STABILISED SITE ACCESS AND TRUCK WASH DOWN AREA
- PROPOSED SITE ACCESS GATE

CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

Do not scale

0 10 20 30 40 50m
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Key Plan:

Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE	
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH	Scale 1:500
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc	Sheet A1
File Name SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02203			

Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS

Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 3

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02203 Rev 01

LOT 3
DP587334

LOT 4
DP587334

EXISTING BAKERS LANE

FUTURE SOUTHERN LINK ROAD

NATURALISED TRUNK DRAINAGE CHANNEL

DAM TO BE FILLED AS PART OF ACCESS WORKS (TYP.)

PROVIDE STRAW BALE FILTER 30m (TYP.)

TIERED DRETAINING WALL

63.40

63.60

ELECTRICAL
SUBSTATION
BEL 64.00

1.0% FALL

63.80

1 IN 5 BATTER SLOPE

RETAINING WALL

ONGOING COORDINATION WITH ADJACENT DEVELOPER TO ALIGN UPSTREAM NATURALISED TRUNK DRAINAGE ACROSS PROPERTY BOUNDARY.

10m WIDE FUTURE DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR

TEMPORARY OPEN SWALE TO DRAIN GIBB GROUP LANDS

1 IN 3 TEMPORARY BATTER SLOPE

GIBB GROUP DEVELOPMENT
FFL 77.50

SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
NTS

LEGEND

- SEDIMENT FENCE
- CATCH DRAIN
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CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

Do not scale

0 10 20 30 40 50m

1 : 500 @ A1 1 : 1000 @ A3

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Key Plan:

Site:	Stage:	Phase:
	ULTIMATE	ULTIMATE

Author Job Number:	Drawn by:	Designed by:	Scale
25-1282	PT	JH	1:500
Project Number:	Checked by:	Approved by:	Sheet
	MM	AMc	A1

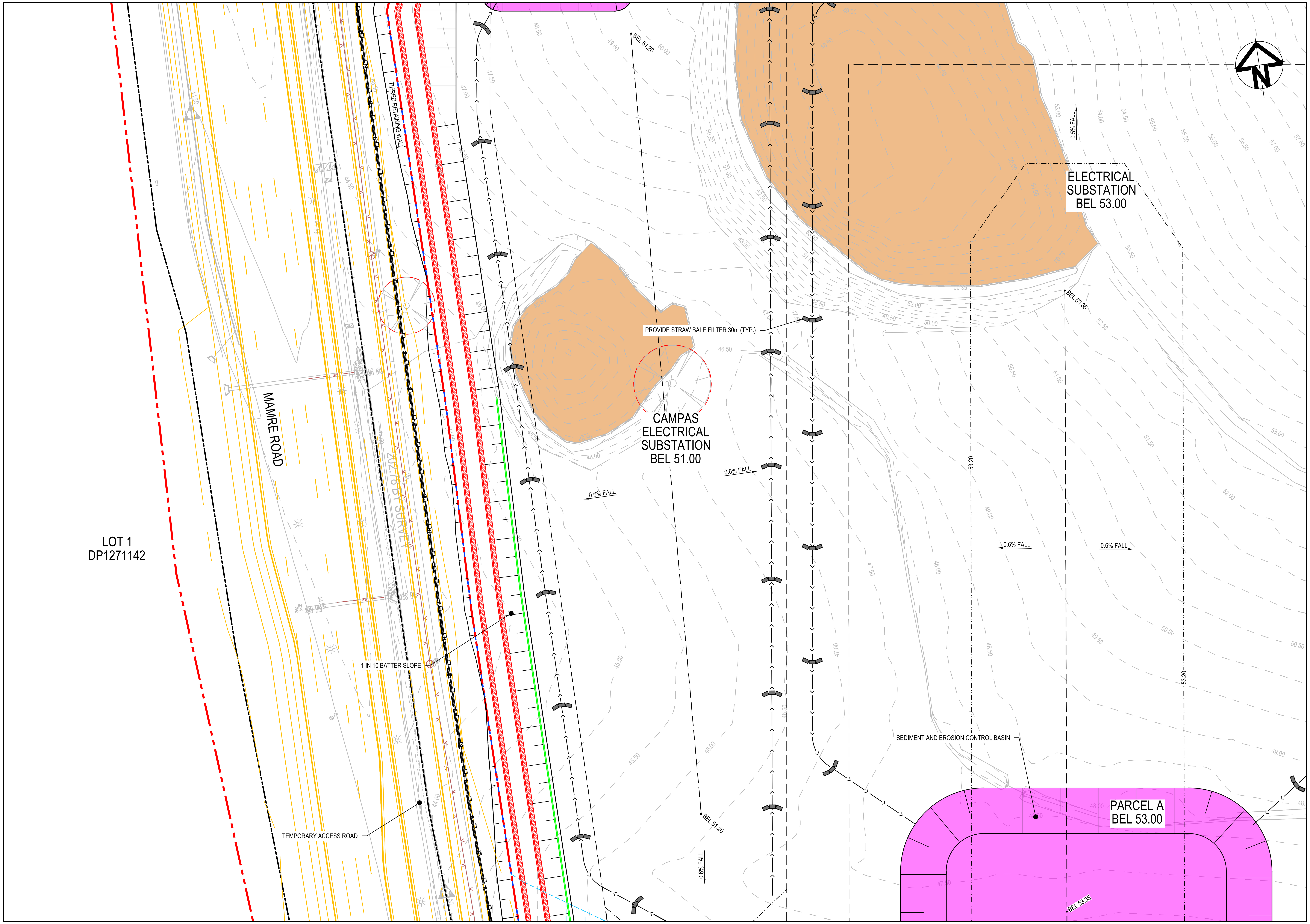
File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02204

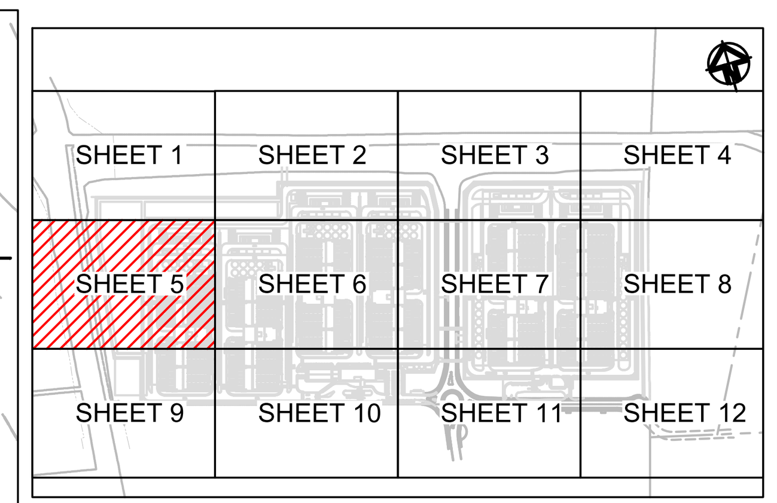
Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS

Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 4

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02204

Rev: 01





KEYPLAN
NTS

LEGEND

- SEDIMENT FENCE
- CATCH DRAIN
- BARRIER FENCE
- STRAW BALE FILTER
- MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER
- GEOTEXTILE INLET
- STABILISED SITE ACCESS AND TRUCK WASH DOWN AREA
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CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

Do not scale

0 10 20 30 40 50m
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Key Plan:

Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH
Scale: 1:500		
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc
Sheet: A1		

File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02205

Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS

Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 5

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02205

Rev: 01

A1

ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION
BEL 54.00

PARCEL B
BEL 54.00

PARCEL C
BEL 62.50

PARCEL D
BEL 62.50

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL BASIN

PROVIDE STRAW BALE FILTER 30m (TYP.)

RETAINING WALL

RETAINING WALL

0.6% FALL

0.6% FALL

0.6% FALL

0.6% FALL

0.6% FALL

BEL 52.50

BEL 54.35

BEL 62.85

BEL 62.85

BEL 52.50

BEL 54.35

BEL 62.85

BEL 62.85

SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
NTS

LEGEND

- SEDIMENT FENCE
- CATCH DRAIN
- B — BARRIER FENCE
- STRAW BALE FILTER
- MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER
- GEOTEXTILE INLET
- STABILISED SITE ACCESS AND TRUCK WASH DOWN AREA
- PROPOSED SITE ACCESS GATE

CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

Do not scale

0 10 20 30 40 50m

1 : 500 @ A1 1 : 1000 @ A3

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Key Plan:

Site:	Stage:	Phase:
	ULTIMATE	ULTIMATE

Author Job Number:	Drawn by:	Designed by:	Scale
25-1282	PT	JH	1:500

Project Number:	Checked by:	Approved by:	Sheet
	MM	AMc	A1

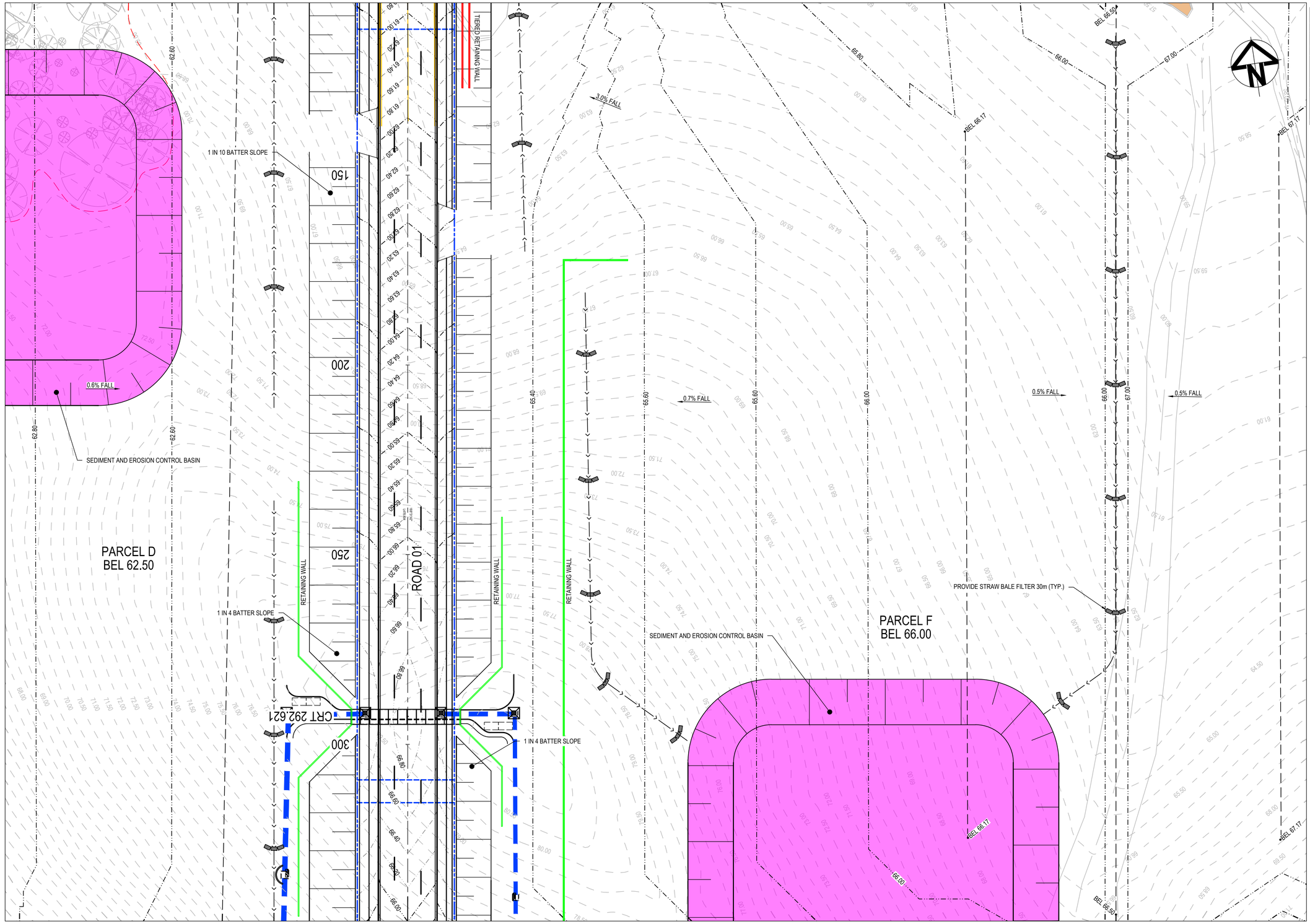
Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS

Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 6

File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02206

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02206

Rev: 01



SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
NTS

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CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

Do not scale

0 10 20 30 40 50m

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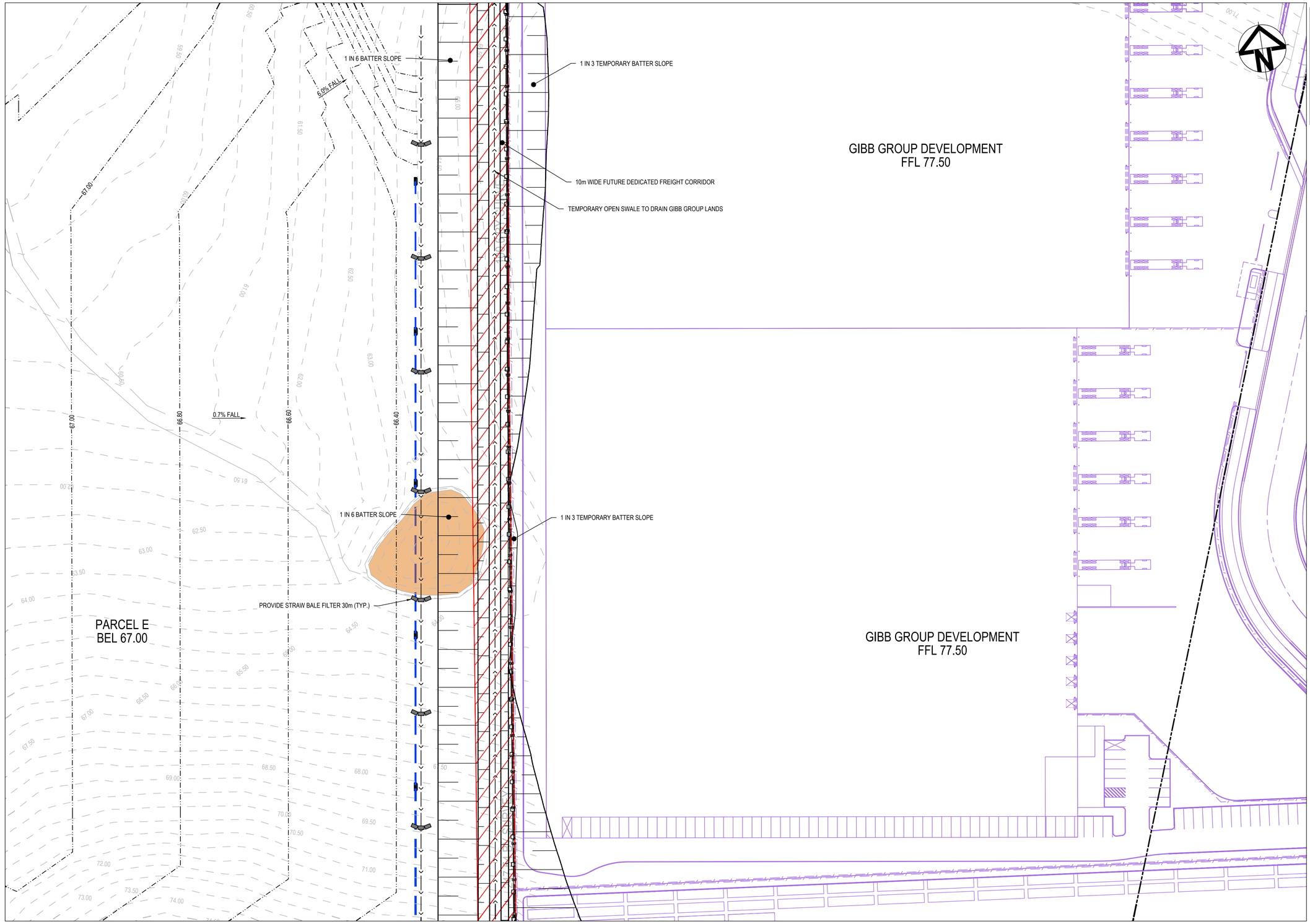
Key Plan:

Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE	Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH	Scale 1:500
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc	Sheet A1
File Name SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02207			Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 7
			Drawing Number SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02207
			Rev 01



SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
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LEGEND

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CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

0 10 20 30 40 50m

1 : 500 @ A1 1 : 1000 @ A3

Client:

Contractor / Consultant / Document Author:

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ABN 96 130 882 405

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Key Plan:

Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE	Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH	Scale 1:500
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc	Sheet A1
File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02208			Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 8
			Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02208
			Rev: 01

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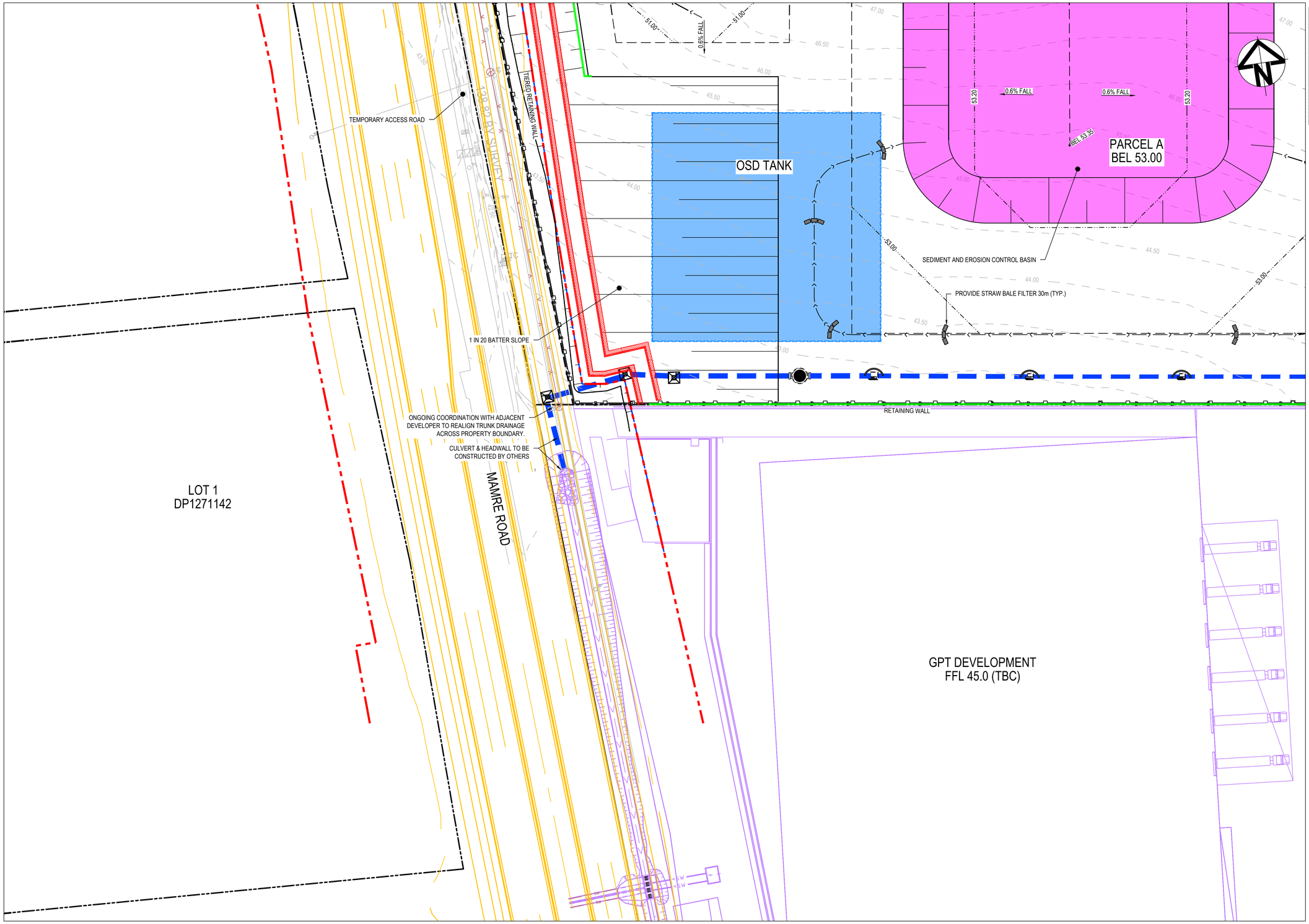

SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
NTS

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CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

Do not scale

0 10 20 30 40 50m

1 : 500 @ A1 1 : 1000 @ A3

Client:

Contractor / Consultant / Document Author:
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Key Plan:

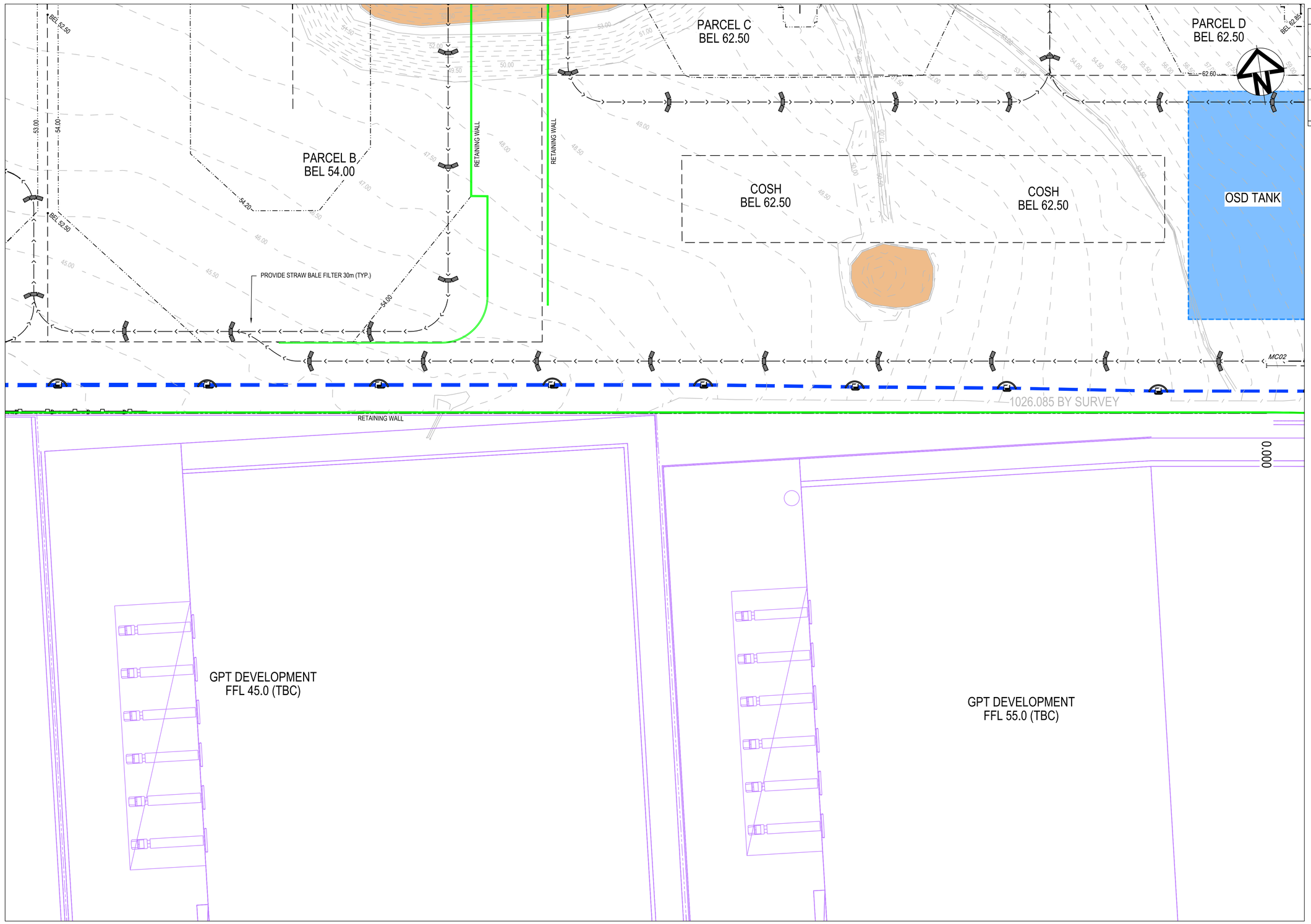
Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE	Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH	Scale: 1:500
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc	Sheet: A1

Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 9

File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02209

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02209

Rev: 01



SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
NTS

LEGEND

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- CATCH DRAIN
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CONFIDENTIAL

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Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

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Key Plan:

Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE	
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH	Scale 1:500
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc	Sheet A1

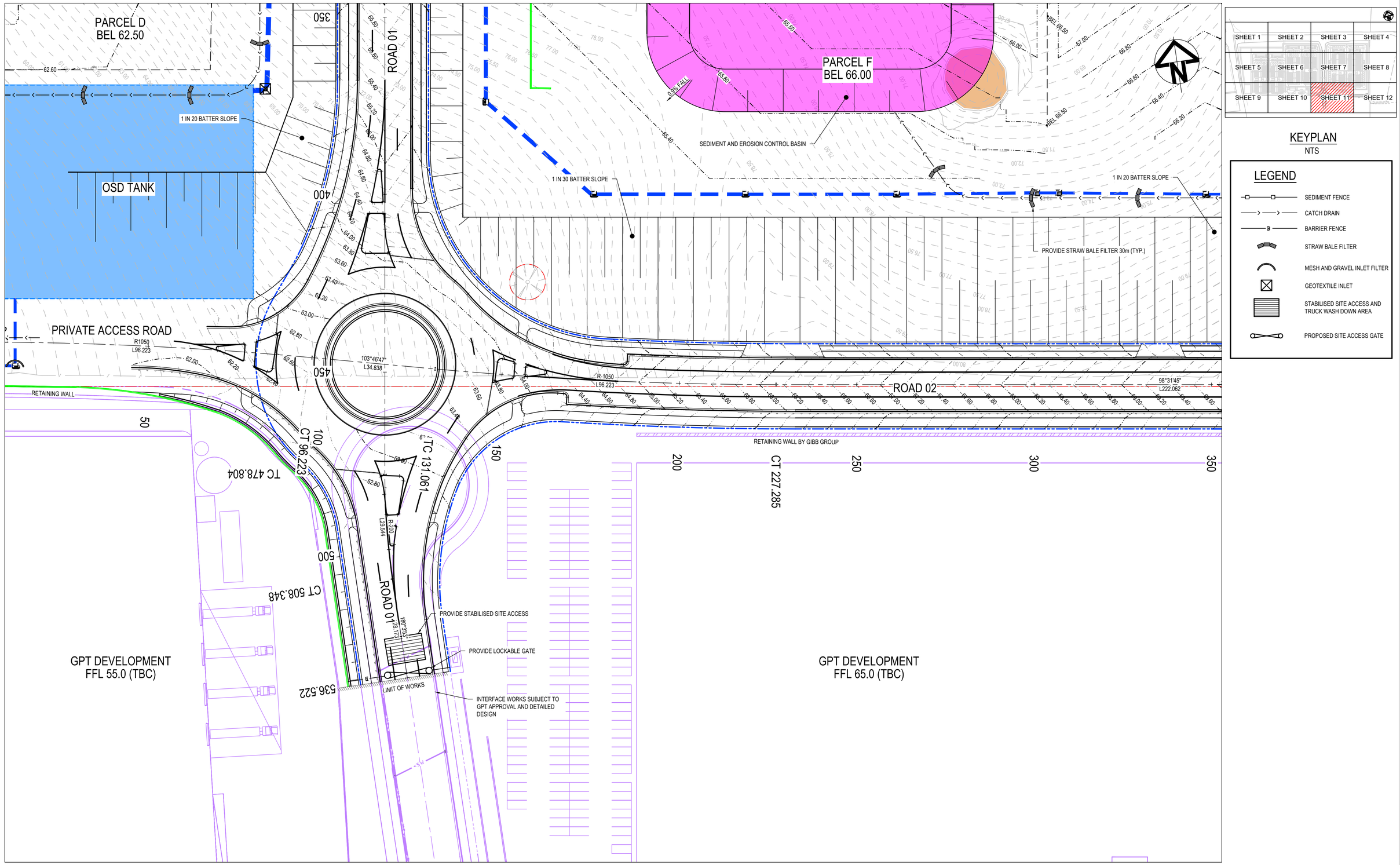
Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS

Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 10

File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02210

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02210

Rev: 01



SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
NTS

LEGEND

- SEDIMENT FENCE
- CATCH DRAIN
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Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
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0 10 20 30 40 50m

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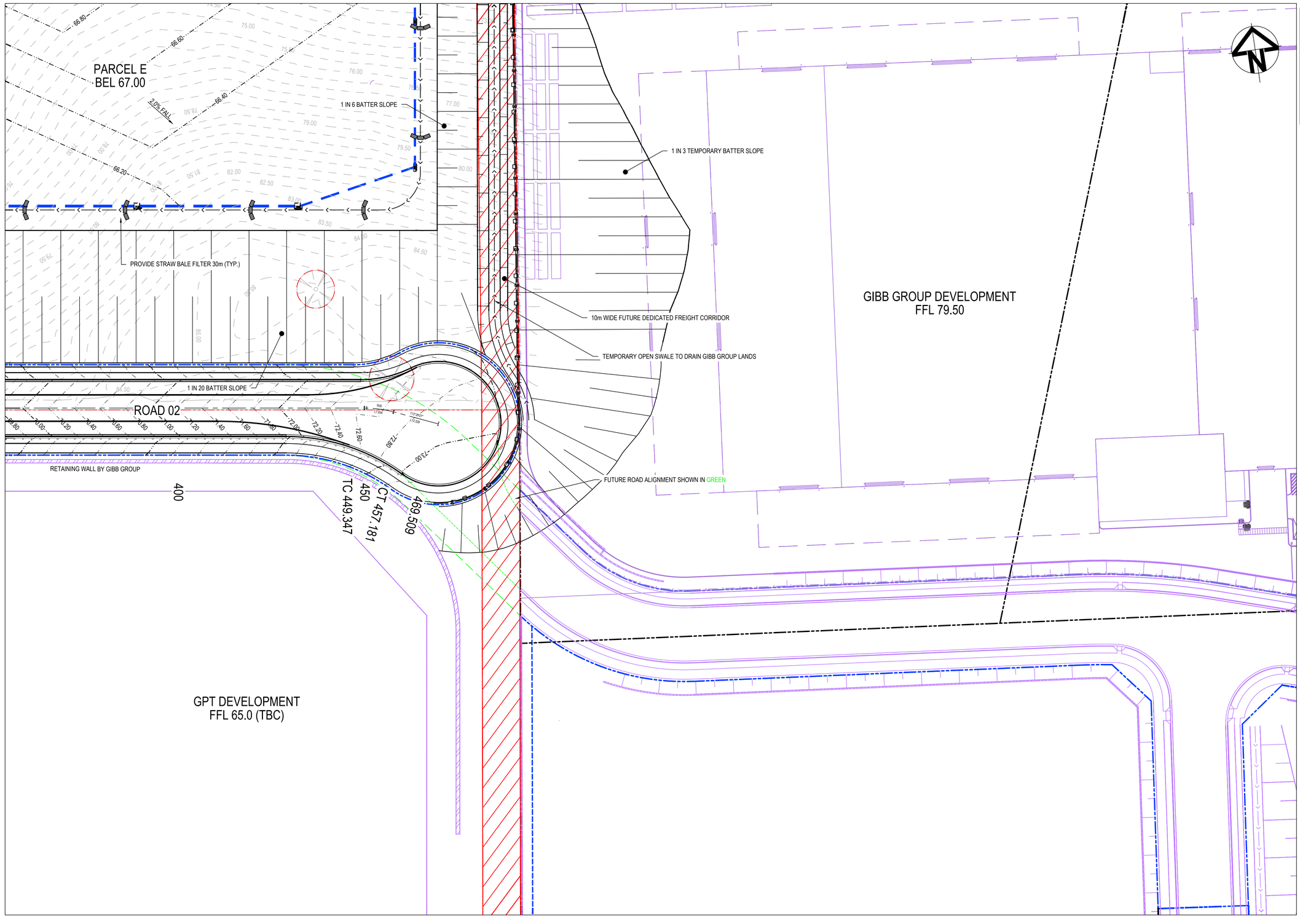
Key Plan:

Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE		Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH	Scale 1:500	Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 11
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc	Sheet A1	
File Name SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02211				Drawing Number SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02211 / Rev 01



SHEET 1	SHEET 2	SHEET 3	SHEET 4
SHEET 5	SHEET 6	SHEET 7	SHEET 8
SHEET 9	SHEET 10	SHEET 11	SHEET 12

KEYPLAN
NTS

LEGEND

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CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

0 10 20 30 40 50m

1 : 500 @ A1 1 : 1000 @ A3

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Key Plan:

Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE	
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH	Scale 1:500
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc	Sheet A1

Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS

Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEET 12

File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02212

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02212

Rev: 01

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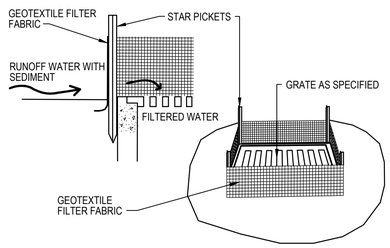
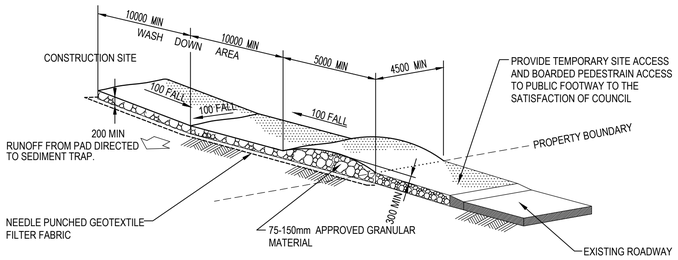


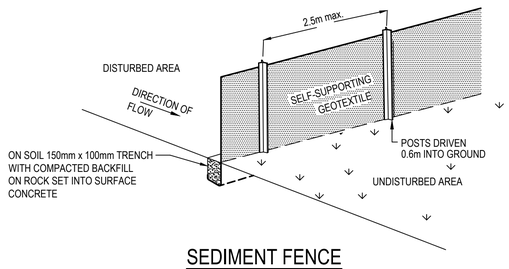
GEOTEXTILE FILTER PIT SURROUND

NTS



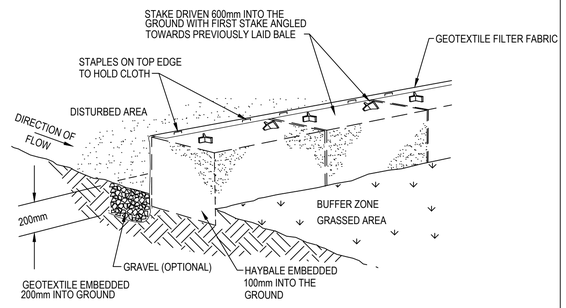
STABILISED SITE ACCESS AND TRUCK WASH DOWN AREA

NTS



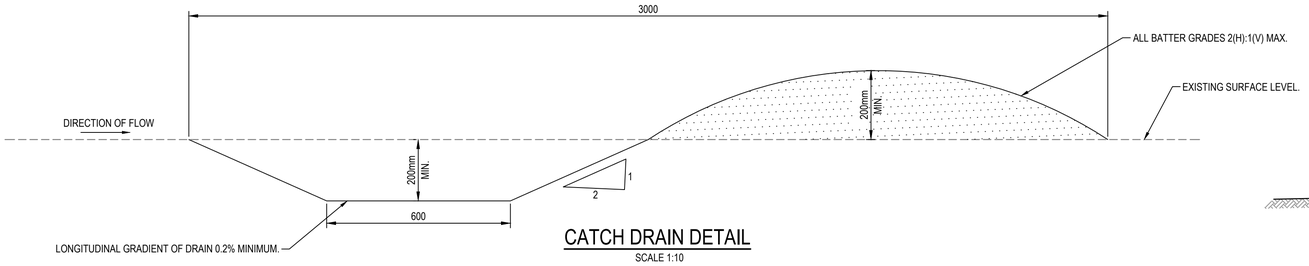
SEDIMENT FENCE

NTS



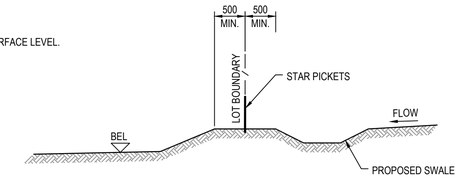
HAYBALE AND GEOTEXTILE SEDIMENT FILTER

NTS



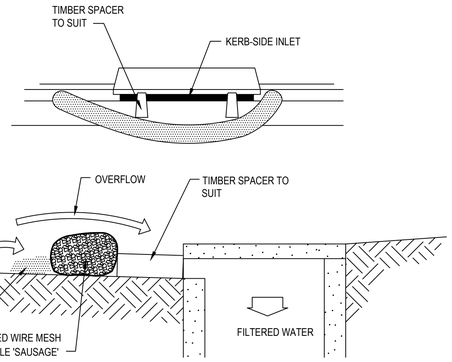
CATCH DRAIN DETAIL

SCALE 1:10



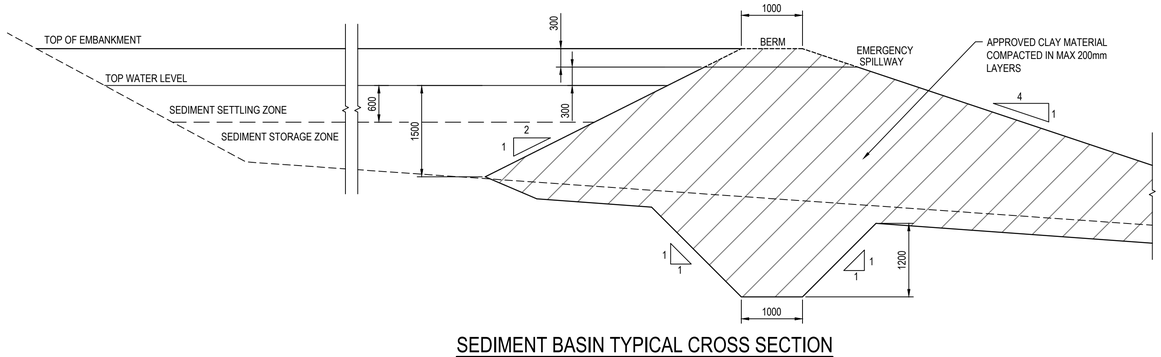
TYPICAL LOT BOUNDARY DETAIL

1 : 50



MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER

NTS



SEDIMENT BASIN TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

1 : 50

CONFIDENTIAL

Drawing Status: FOR REVIEW

Issue	Date	Description
01	14-10-25	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW

0 1 2 3 4 5m

1 : 50 @ A1 1 : 100 @ A3

Client:

Contractor / Consultant / Document Author:

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Key Plan:

Site:	Stage: ULTIMATE	Phase: ULTIMATE	
Author Job Number: 25-1282	Drawn by: PT	Designed by: JH	Scale AS SHOWN
Project Number:	Checked by: MM	Approved by: AMc	Sheet A1

Project name: MAMRE ROAD DATA CENTRE CAMPUS

Drawing title: SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

File Name: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02213

Drawing Number: SYD4-SITE-DRG-ATL-CIV-02213

Rev: 01

Do not scale

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