

Environmental management checklist for new works

The following checklist is a starting point for identifying the environmental management requirements for new works.

Aspect	Potential impacts	Possible mitigation measures
<i>Water</i>	<p>Disruption to existing overland flow paths (potentially causing flooding, erosion of adjacent areas, modification to water table, etc.)</p> <p>Pollution of receiving waters by turbidity from the work site (such as from eroded soils), fuel or oil from equipment, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the amount of site disturbance. • Limit excavation works to periods of dry weather where practical. • Isolate the works site by diverting upstream 'run-on' water around or separately through the development. • Minimise watercourse crossings. • Keep stockpiles of soil out of drainage lines/paths. • Control run-off and sediment movement at its source. Erosion and sediment control measures may include sand bags, silt fences, straw bale barriers, rock/blue metal 'rip rap' or groynes etc. • Ensure that sediment trapping systems are of sufficient size to cater for possible peak flows from the works site. • Keep trenches open for the shortest time practicable. • Minimise disturbance to, or destruction of vegetation. • Stabilise soil or revegetate site on completion of works. Use appropriate trees, plant and grass species. • Repair any damage arising from development works including the clearing of material from roads, pipes, drains, etc, reinstate existing erosion control structures. • Regularly inspect works site during construction and restoration to ensure that all erosion and

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		sedimentation control structures are functioning correctly.
	Disposal of excess water collected in trenches, pits or other works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible prevent run-off from entering trenches and pits, thereby minimising excess water requiring disposal. Identify areas of the works which may collect excess water. Make every effort to minimise excess water requiring disposal. Avoid intersecting the water table where possible as this can increase the potential for groundwater contamination. Develop and implement a treatment plan for discharge of excess water. Ensure that any discharge to waterways is of sufficient quality to not pollute the waterway. Prior to disposal test the quality of water collected (turbidity and other indicators) and confirm that the water quality is acceptable. Control sediment during discharge of water to minimise turbidity.
	Water Harvesting	Where possible, include water tank
<i>Soil</i>	Soil erosion from disturbance by works, changes to hydrology, etc.	Refer to 'water' above
	Contamination of soil by plant or equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain at source potential contamination (e.g. through preventative maintenance of equipment, appropriate storage and handling of chemicals, fuel, lubricants etc.)
	Disturbance of existing contamination within the works area (including PFAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess works site for potential contamination prior to commencement of works. Monitor during works period to determine whether contamination is present.

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	Contamination of airport land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-acceptance of PFAS-contaminated fill (e.g. soil, crushed concrete, rubble and other building materials) on site. • Minimising the volumes of PFAS-contaminated materials in use. • Re-use of PFAS-contaminated materials already on airport is permitted.
<i>Flora and fauna</i>	Introduction of pest plants or animals (including Fire Ants, environmental weeds etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement appropriate machinery hygiene practices • Review landscaping/revegetation works to exclude inappropriate plants (weeds and pests)
	Introduction of soil borne pathogens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement appropriate machinery hygiene practices
	Loss of native fauna and flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to development in proximity of Oxley Creek, assess native flora and fauna values. Address the findings of the assessment in the design and implementation of new works.
<i>Noise</i>	Noise impacts of plant or equipment during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule the use of noisy equipment during daytime periods only. • Achieve maximum attenuation of noise by locating noisy equipment behind structures; and/or at the greatest distance from the noise-sensitive area; and/or orient the equipment so that noise emissions are directed away from any sensitive areas. • Where possible schedule the use of noisy equipment at separate times of the day, rather than concurrently. • Keep equipment well maintained. • Identify appropriate areas for equipment depot(s), away from noise sensitive uses (on and off airport).

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust reversing alarms on heavy equipment to limit acoustic range to the immediate danger area. Use equipment with efficient muffler design. Where noise emissions are of particular concern, consider specifying 'quieter' equipment or construction techniques (eg use quieter engines, such as electric instead of internal combustion; using high pressure hydraulic systems to split rock, instead of hydraulic or pneumatic hammers; dampen or line metal trays or bins).
<i>Air quality</i>	Dust from works site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a dust management plan for the construction works, identifying dust suppression actions that will be undertaken according to site and wind conditions, location of areas that may be impacted by dust, the type of construction activity, machinery, and equipment used etc. Include in the plan monitoring of day to day conditions and recording of actions taken. Keep the ground surface damp (not wet) where the surface is disturbed for an extended period, particularly on windy days. Limit traffic movement over disturbed areas. Cover stockpiles. Minimise the extent of soil disturbance. Phase works to minimise the time any trench or other area of earthworks is open. Revegetate or otherwise stabilise areas following completion of earthworks.
<i>Heritage values</i>	Modification of documented pre and post contact heritage features or sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm heritage values and conservation recommendations and/or requirements (this may require consultation with stakeholders). Secure all necessary approvals.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement works in accordance with conditions of approvals.
<i>Visual</i>	Appearance of works from within the airport and from external viewing points.	Ensure that all works are designed, constructed and (as appropriate) landscaped to conserve and enhance where possible the appearance of the airport.
<i>Waste</i>	Appropriate disposal of waste materials from works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classify all wastes prior to taking them to the appropriate recycling facility, landfill, treatment facility or storage area. Solid wastes can be classified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inert Waste (solid); Solid Waste (solid); Industrial Waste (solid); Hazardous waste (solid). Any surplus spoil from construction works that cannot be used on-site must be disposed of at locations where approval has been obtained. Before generating, storing or disposing of hazardous or industrial waste, determine whether a licence or other approval is required. Install litter traps at stormwater runoff sites. Recycle materials wherever possible.
<i>Communication and consultation</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to commencement of works, identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all stakeholders who may be affected by works all approvals required for the works any communication and consultation requirements to facilitate the project. Prepare and implement communication and consultation activities.