

# Discussion on Fact Sheet Title Box Headings

## MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS

### Drainage Control Techniques

Low Gradient	✓	Velocity Control	✓	Short-Term	✓
Steep Gradient	✓	Channel Lining	✓	Medium-Long Term	✓
Outlet Control	✓	Soil Treatment	✓	Permanent	✓

Low Gradient	Means the drainage control device is best suited to low gradient installations such as across a slope.
Steep Gradient	Means the drainage control device is best suited to steep gradient installations such as down a slope.
Outlet Control	Means the drainage structure can act as an outlet structure for a drainage channel or chute.
Velocity Control	Means the device can be used to control flow velocity within a channel.
Channel Lining	Means the fact sheet refers to the use of a material to line the surface of a channel or chute.
Soil Treatment	Means the fact sheet refers to a material used to modify the properties of the exposed soil to improve its scour resistance within a drainage channel.
Short-Term	Means the material is generally only suitable for short-term application, or has a relatively short service life.
Medium-Long Term	Means the material is generally suitable for medium to long-term applications.
Permanent	Means the material is suitable as a permanent channel/chute liner, or the drainage device is suitable for use as part of the site's permanent drainage system.

### Erosion Control Techniques

Revegetation	✓	Temperate Climates	✓	Short-Term	✓
Non Vegetation	✓	Wet Tropics	✓	Long-Term	✓
Weed Control	✓	Semi-Arid Zones	✓	Permanent	✓

Revegetation	Means the erosion control technique is associated with the revegetation of a site.
Non Vegetation	Means the technique is does not necessarily need to be incorporated with vegetation in order to achieve its erosion control benefits.
Weed Control	Means the technique provides weed control benefits along with any erosion control benefits.
Temperate Climates	Means the technique is appropriate for use in temperate climates.
Wet Tropics	Means the technique is appropriate for use within the wet tropics.
Semi-Arid Zones	Means the technique is appropriate for use within semi-arid zones.
Short-Term	Means the technique typically has a short service life.
Long-Term	Means the technique can provide long-term erosion control benefits.
Permanent	Means the technique can be used for permanent erosion control.

### Sediment Control Techniques

Type 1 System	✓	Sheet Flow	✓	Sandy Soils	✓
Type 2 System	✓	Concentrated Flow	✓	Clayey Soils	✓
Type 3 System	✓	Instream Works	✓	Dispersive Soils	✓

Type 1 System	Means the sediment control technique is generally considered to satisfy a Type 1 standard if installed and operated within the recommended design conditions.
Type 2 System	Means the sediment control technique is generally considered to satisfy a Type 2 standard.
Type 3 System	Means the sediment control technique is generally considered to satisfy a Type 3 standard.
Sheet Flow	Means the device is best used to treat sheet flow.
Concentrated Flow	Means the device is best used to treat concentrated flow.
Instream Works	Means the device can be used within major drainage channels and streams, provided the device is installed and operated within the recommended design limits.
Sandy Soils	Means the device is suitable (as a sediment control device) for the treatment of sandy soils.
Clayey Soils	Means the device is suitable for the treatment of clayey soils.
Dispersive Soils	Means the device is suitable for the treatment of dispersive soils. This does not refer to the chemical "treatment" of dispersive soils.

### De-Watering Sediment Control Technique

Low Flow Rates	✓	Low Filtration	✓	Sandy Soils	✓
Medium Flow Rates	✓	Medium Filtration	✓	Clayey Soils	✓
High Flow Rates	✓	High Filtration	✓	Polluted Soils	✓

Low Flow Rates	Means the de-watering sediment control technique is generally only suitable for low flow rates.
Medium Flow Rates	Means the de-watering sediment control technique is suitable for low to medium flow rates.
High Flow Rates	Means the de-watering sediment control technique is suitable for medium to high flow rates.
Low Filtration	Means the technique provides only coarse filtration and thus is unlikely to extract fine grain particles.
Medium Filtration	Means the technique provides only medium filtration.
High Filtration	Means the technique provides significant filtration and thus is likely to extract significant quantities fine grain particles.
Sandy Soils	Means the technique is best used in sandy soil areas.
Clayey Soils	Means the technique is suitable for used in clayey soil areas.
Polluted Soils	Means the technique is likely to be suitable for the partial treatment of soil containing very fine or dissolved particles.

## Instream Practices

Flow Control	✓	No Channel Flows	✓	Dry Channels	✓
Erosion Control	✓	Low Channel Flows	✓	Shallow Water	✓
Sediment Control	✓	High Channel Flows	✓	Deep Water	✓

Flow Control	Means the instream management practice is used for the temporary management of stream flow during the construction phase.
Erosion Control	Means the practice is used to control bed and bank erosion, either on a temporary basis (i.e. during the construction phase), or permanently as part of the site rehabilitation.
Sediment Control	Means the practice is used for instream sediment control during the construction phase.
No Channel Flows	Means the sediment control device is generally only suitable for use in channels during periods of no flow.
Low Channel Flows	Means the sediment control device is generally only suitable for use in channels during periods of low flow.
High Channel Flows	Means the sediment control device is generally suitable for use in channels during periods of potential high flow.
Dry Channels	Means the sediment control device is generally only suitable for use in dry bed channels.
Shallow Water	Means the sediment control device is generally only suitable for use in shallow water.
Deep Water	Means the sediment control device is generally suitable for use in deep water. In some cases the device will not work effectively in shallow water.