

Managing construction impacts – Environmental management

PW2PA
ALLIANCE



The Joy Baluch AM Bridge is an important link in the National Land Transport Network at Port Augusta, providing access across the Spencer Gulf for commuter, commercial and freight vehicles in the northern region of South Australia. It is also a key tourist connection to the Eyre Peninsula, northern South Australia and beyond. The Joy Baluch AM Bridge Duplication Project is a joint initiative of the Australian and South Australian governments and will be delivered by the Port Wakefield to Port Augusta Project (PW2PA) Alliance.

PW2PA Alliance is committed to delivering the project with environmental care, aiming to minimise any adverse impacts associated with construction and ongoing operation.

As a part of PW2PA's commitment to caring for the environment, the project will:

- Minimise our environmental impacts and prevent pollution by applying a hierarchy of controls to eliminate, substitute or mitigate such impacts.
- Promote the efficient use of energy, reduction of waste and recycling of materials in all activities.
- Comply with environmental legal requirements and approval conditions for the project.
- Operate in accordance with a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which describes the management of environment risks associated with the project and controls our actions, to ensure that our practices are fully compliant.

During the project, the community may experience a number of construction impacts including noise, vibration, dust and mud.

Noise and vibration

Heavy machinery, generators, light towers, truck loading, vehicle movements and general construction activities will produce noise. Vibration can occur as a result of rock or concrete breaking, piling works or where vibratory rollers are used for compaction.

Measures to mitigate noise and vibration impacts include:

- Scheduling the noisiest works during the day or early evening where possible.
- Providing timely notification to residents of works that may cause disturbance.
- Enclosing stationary equipment such as generators.
- Using low level reversing squawkers where possible.
- Using static or reduced vibration rollers where possible.
- Using radios for crews to communicate.
- Using noise and vibration monitors to monitor performance.
- Regularly testing equipment to ensure it is operating at a high standard.



Vibration monitoring at a private residence

CONTACT

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Dust

Due to the nature of the project dust cannot be entirely eliminated during construction. Dust is mostly generated from excavation, stockpiling, loading trucks and vehicle movements, and can be worsened by dry and windy conditions.

Dust across the project area will be addressed by:

- Setting low speed limits on unsealed surfaces and stabilising disturbed areas as soon as possible.
- Using dust suppressants over work areas and stockpiles.
- Limiting works during dry and windy conditions.
- Installing grids and rubble at work site exits and using street sweepers.
- Using dust monitors to monitor the performance of these measures.



Dust monitoring at a private residence

Erosion, mud and water quality impacts

During heavy rainfall events, erosion can occur, resulting in mud and sediment-affected runoff, potentially affecting neighbouring streets/roads, residual vegetation, waterways and habitat. Works within waterways present a direct risk to water quality, which must be confined to the minimum area possible. Erosion and water quality impacts will be addressed by:

- Planning works to avoid areas of risk during wet weather.
- Installing erosion and sediment controls, including silt curtains for works within water.
- Stabilising disturbed areas as soon as possible.
- Installing grids and rubble at work site exits and using street sweepers.
- Using inspections and water quality monitoring to monitor the performance of these measures.

For more information about working in the marine environment please see *Managing construction impacts – Marine fauna* fact sheet.

Light spill

During night works, temporary lighting is needed in the location of the works to illuminate the area for the safety of the workers and the community, and there is a risk that the community will be affected. We will minimise light spill by:

- Keeping the amount of light to the minimum required for safe access and works.
- Directing light towers away from houses where possible.

If you are experiencing issues with the direction of light towers, please contact us so we can explore possible solutions.

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