

# REHABILITATION

At the completion of operations, cleared areas must be adequately rehabilitated. This will include:

- Backfilling all test pits.
- Removal of unwanted equipment.
- Treatment of any weeds.
- Battering back pit walls (3 horizontal to 1 vertical for pits up to 1m deep, and 6 horizontal to 1 vertical for pits greater than 1m deep).
- Deep ripping of the pit floor along the longitudinal axis, with 3m spacings between rip lines.
- Construction of erosion control structures where required.
- Respreading the stockpiled topsoil and unburnt timber.
- Revegetation where required.
- Deep ripping of the access road on an alignment that is parallel to the contour lines.



# STANDARDS FOR BORROW PIT OPERATION ON THE TIWI ISLANDS



For further information please contact:

Tiwi Land Council  
PO Box 38545  
WINNELLIE NT 0821

Ph: 08 8970 9373 Fax: 08 8978 3698

nrm@tiwilandcouncil.com  
www.tiwilandcouncil.com

## References:

Applegate, R.J. (1983) *Guidelines for Effective Rehabilitation of Borrow Pits in the Top End*. Conservation Commission of the NT, Technical Report No. 13, NT Government Printer, Darwin.

Hadden, Kate (1993) *Soil Conservation Handbook for Parks and Reserves in the NT*. Conservation Commission of the NT, Technical Report No 54, NT Government Printer, Darwin.

## NOTE:

All machinery and equipment travelling to the Tiwi Islands must be free of soil, plant material, seed and/or unwanted pests such as cane toads.

**ALL FREIGHT MUST BE WASHED DOWN AND INSPECTED PRIOR TO DEPARTURE.**



Tiwi Land Council

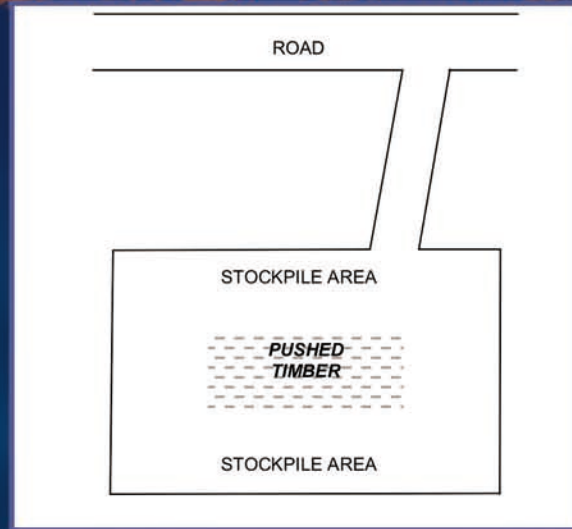
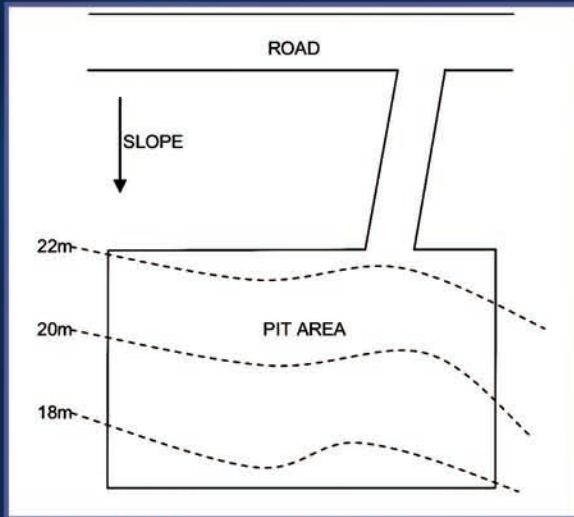
**Borrow pits** are areas where materials such as rock, gravel, sand, clay and topsoil are extracted and transported for use in other areas.

Procedures and operations for borrow pits must be carried out in accordance with these standards.

## PLANNING & LOCATION

Where practical, extraction areas should be located at least 100m away from any natural drainage lines or watercourses, and down-slope of existing roads.

On slopes greater than 1% (1m change in elevation over 100m distance), pits should be aligned with the longitudinal edges parallel to the contour lines.



## ACCESS

Where possible, only a single access road into each site should be provided. Access roads will need to be constructed according to their expected usage and the life of the site. If the pit is likely to be in operation for more than one year, then formed, all weather access will be required.

## PREPARATION

When clearing, timber should first be pushed into the middle of the pit and burnt or salvaged. The topsoil, along with any burnt timber and ash, is then removed and pushed to the longitudinal edges of the pit. This material is stored for re-spreading at the end of operations.

## MANAGEMENT

During extraction it is important that adequate drainage is provided, as the cleared area has the potential to produce large amounts of sediment-laden runoff. Where necessary, diversion banks should be constructed to redirect run-on water. Depending on the size of the borrow area, diversion banks may be required within the pit itself, as well as up-slope from the pit.

It is important that any weed outbreaks in or near the pit are contained. In existing weed infested areas, care must be taken to prevent spread to other areas by minimising seed and plant transport. Should new weed outbreaks occur, these must be treated as a matter of priority.

