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RAL/2024/4460
Assessment Manager

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ENVIRONMENTAL . CULTURAL HERITAGE . SPECIAL PROJECTS

Jalnib Pty Ltd

Meringandan Sub-Division

SITE SPECIFIC EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Revisions										
									Project: Jalnib Pty Ltd	
A	CS	02/02/26	FOR APPROVAL / USE		APPROVED		DATE	02/02/26		
No:	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHECKED	CPESC: 6458 (COL SCHILLER)		Page 1 of 11		STATUS: ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	DOCUMENT NO: 202602-PLN-PN-0001 / REV: A

Contents

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) has been prepared to provide erosion and sediment control guidance for the works associated with the 46-lot subdivision at Peters Road, Meringandan, Queensland.

1.1 Guidelines

This ESCP has been prepared in accordance with the following documents:

- Environmental Protection Act 1994
- Fisheries Act 1994
- Environmental Protection Regulation 2019
- Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019
- Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines (IECA, 2025)

1.2 Revision

ESCPs should be considered live documents and will in some instances require review and updating to reflect changing site conditions or work methodologies. For details of updates refer to the revision table.

1.3 Limitations

To provide effective stormwater, erosion and sediment control it is critical that proposed erosion and sediment controls as nominated within the design drawings are coordinated with the construction program. If a deviation from the proposed design is envisaged and or experienced, and or if the information provided is ambiguous or unclear, consultation with the ESCP developer is required.

1.4 Plan Preparation and Certification

This ESCP has been prepared by a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Colin Schiller, (CPESC no.6458).

1.5 Project Description

A 46 lot subdivision is planned for construction by Jalnib Pty Ltd at a greenfield site on Peters Road, Meringandan.

The scope of works for this project will include, but not necessarily be limited to, the provision of all labour, materials, plant, equipment, supervision, and all other things necessary to perform the work as detailed under the contract. Typical activities to be undertaken within the scope of work include:

- Stripping of road areas, construction of sediment basin, installation of drainage
- Re-establish surface drainage lines
- Treatment of topsoil and respreading to a natural landform, and
- Rehabilitation of stripped areas.

1.6 Site Location

The area of works is located approximately 5 km west of Meringandan, Queensland refer to Figure 1. The footprint covers 16 Ha. Only the road areas are to be disturbed, minimising the potential sediment loss during rain events.

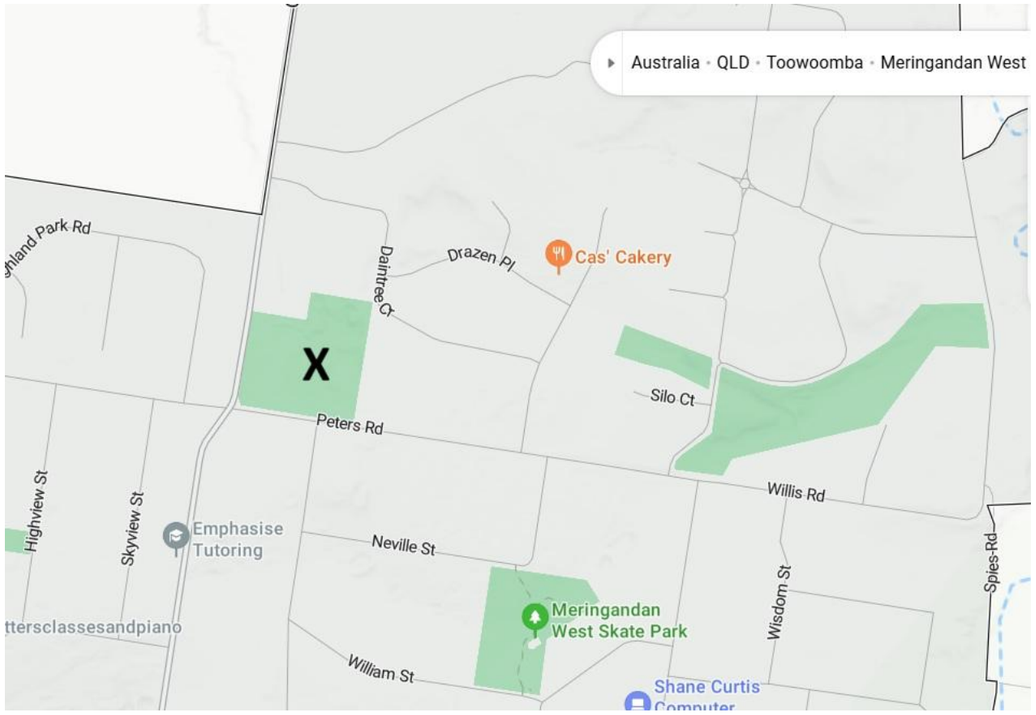

Figure 1: Site Location (Google Earth)

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Climate

A review of historic rainfall data for the region from Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Highfields is presented in Figure 4. The data shows that there is a distinct wet season between December and February, with average monthly totals of over 80mm during this period. The driest period of the year is experienced during July and August, with average monthly totals of approximately 19mm.

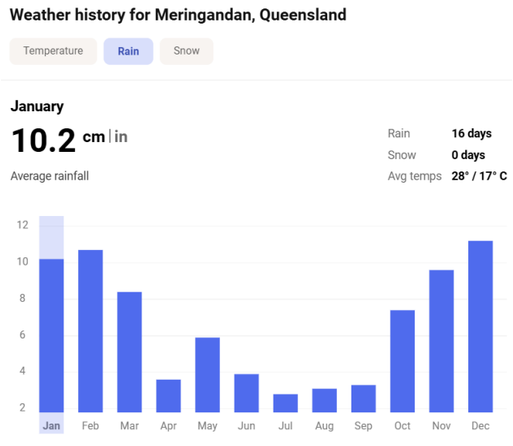

Figure 2 Historic Rainfall for Highfields (Source: BOM, 2026).

2.2 Soils

Reference to the Atlas of Australian Soils mapping, indicates Vertosol soil units are located within the area of works. Vertosol soils are clay soils with high shrink/swell properties and may crack when dry. Low erodibility. Soil testing indicates Type 2 and 3 sediment controls are required with low dispersion and low potential turbidity.

3 SOIL LOSS ESTIMATION

A soil loss assessment has been conducted using the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE), as detailed in the following sections.

$$A = K * R * LS * P * C$$

A = predicted soil loss (t/Ha/yr)

K = soil erodibility factor

R = rainfall erosivity factor

LS = slope length/gradient factor

P = erosion control practice factor

C = ground cover and management factor

3.1 K Factor – Soils

The soil erodibility factor (K factor) is a measure of the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and transport by rainfall and runoff. Soil texture is the principal component affecting the K factor, but soil structure, organic matter and profile permeability also contribute. The general K-factor applied to the project is 0.030 for clay loam, adopted from IECA (2025).

3.2 R Factor – Rainfall

Annual rainfall erosivity has been calculated with the formula included in E3.2 of IECA (2008) using data from BOM (2023).

$R = 164.74(1.1177)^{S}S^{0.6444}$. Where S is the 2-year ARI, 6-hour rainfall event (mm) (Roswell & Turner, 1992). This gives an annual R factor of 3170.

3.3 LS Factor – Slope Length and Steepness

Slope (%) and length (m) varies between the work areas, so a specific factor will be adopted for each site.

3.4 C & P Factors – Cover and Practice

Within RUSLE, the C and P factors are used to describe management of the site with respect to reducing erosion. The C Factor measures the combined effect of all the interrelated cover and management variables. It also represents non-structural methods for controlling erosion (i.e. groundcover erosion control products, or revegetation). The P factor measures the combined effect of all support practices and management variables. Management measures that reduce runoff velocity and reduce the tendency of runoff to flow directly downhill reduce the P factor value. Industry accepted default values of 1 and 1.3 have been adopted as C and P factors respectively in soil loss estimations to represent bare soil.

3.5 Estimated Soil Loss

A summary of the RUSLE calculations is included in Table 2.

Catchment ID	Area (ha)	R	K	LS	P	C	A (t/ha/yr)	Control Standard
Highfields	6.7	3170	0.030	0.54	1.3	1	51	Type 3

Table 1 Summary of RUSLE Assessment

4 EROSION CONTROL

Based on the estimated soil loss (RUSLE), best practice land clearing, erosion control and site rehabilitation timeframes are outlined in Table 3.

Erosion Risk Rating	Soil Loss (t/ha/yr)	Advance land clearing allowed (weeks)	Maximum days to stabilisation
Very Low	0 – 150	8	30 (60%)
Low	150 – 225	8	30 (70%)
Moderate	225 – 500	6	20 (70%)
High	500 – 1500	4	10 (75%)
Extreme	>1500	2	5 (80%)

Table 3 Erosion risk rating based on estimated soil loss rate and required management (Source: IECA, 2008)

4.1 Erosion Control During Works

- Establish exclusion zones to prevent over disturbance
- Maintain any existing vegetation (grass cover and gravel sheeting)
- Expedite construction works in drainage lines
- Restrict vehicle and machinery movements to the existing access tracks and immediate work area
- Carry out dust suppression
- Ensure rehabilitation is completed as soon after decommissioning works as possible
- Combine temporary controls with long term revegetation measures, such as binders, Hydromulch or cover crop seeding to provide immediate stabilisation while landscaping establishes

5 DRAINAGE CONTROL

Drainage control considers three main principles: diverting external flows around the site, directing site runoff to an appropriate sediment control, and ensuring runoff is conveyed in a non-erosive manner.

5.1 Use of Existing Catch Drains and Diversion Bunds

Look to retaining existing erosion and sediment controls (drainage lines and diversion bunds) in place for areas surrounding the access track works.

5.2 Velocity Control

Check structures (i.e. grassed areas, sandbags, rock check dams) will be installed within any drainage lines to reduce velocity of runoff and at appropriate intervals across the disturbed areas to break up slopes and divide exposed areas into manageable sections

6 SEDIMENT CONTROL

The calculated soil loss and associated erosion risk determine the minimum sediment control required during the project. All catchments require Type 3 controls, refer to Table 3.

Sediment controls will be installed progressively at all areas with exposed catchments in accordance with the sediment control standards. Sediment fencing to be installed along the lower boundary with a minimum of 20m wide grassed verge as a secondary treatment. Entry is onto a gravel road, minimising the need for extensive length of a rumble pad.

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Catchment Area (m2)	Soil Loss (t/ha/yr)		
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
250	N/A	N/A	All cases
1000	N/A	N/A	All cases
2500	N/A	>75	75
>2500	>150	150	75
>10,000	>75	N/A	75

Table 4 Sediment control standards based on yearly soil loss estimates.

6.1 Type 3 Sediment Controls

Type 3 sediment controls will be utilised across site. The proposed Type 3 controls are suited to the existing and designed landform. Any areas of concentrated flow will be controlled through the use of excavated sediment traps or rock filter dams. Supplementary controls such coir log sediment traps may be utilised where practical (i.e. in active work areas where controls may need to be removed and be reinstated at end of day).

The nominated type and location of Type 3 sediment and the sediment ponds are outlined in Appendix A.

Catchment description	Catchment area (ha)	Volumetric runoff coefficient	Required basin volume for 95th percentile 5 day storm	
			Settling volume (ML)	Sediment volume (ML)
Sealed	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Construction	3.5	0.8	1.2	0.6
Total	**5.5**		**1.5**	**0.8**

7 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Stockpiles will be located at least 30m from waterways, with adequate up slope drainage controls (if necessary) and down slope sediment controls placed adjacent to stockpiles. Refer to Appendix A for standard stockpile controls.

Where stockpiles are to remain untouched for greater than 30days, they should also be stabilised with a soil binder.

8 WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND DISCHARGE

For the purpose of erosion and sediment control, discharge and monitoring shall be undertaken in accordance with Table 5:

- A permit to dewater is to be issued by the appropriate authority prior to any discharges taking place.
- If dewatering of the work area is required, ensure all discharge of site water is within discharge criteria outlined in Table 5.

Parameter	Trigger Value (Release Offsite)	Trigger Value (Reuse Onsite/Discharge to Land Onsite)
Turbidity	100 NTU	N/A
Salinity	125 – 2200 µS/cm	N/A
Ph	6.5 – 8.5	6.5-8.5
Litter	No visible litter	No visible litter
Hydrocarbons	No visible sheen	No visible sheen

Table 5 Water quality discharge criteria

9 SEVERE WEATHER FORECAST

In the event of severe weather events likely to cause runoff onsite that will exceed the sediment control capacity (i.e., 20mm in 24 hours). The site stabilisation trigger shall be a BOM forecast of 10mm or more likely within the next 48 hours:

1. Ensure weather forecasts are monitored on a daily basis.
2. Undertake works during low-risk periods.
3. Ensure all controls are installed as per this ESC plan.
4. Implement temporary or permanent surface treatments (rock sheeting, geofabric, soil binder) to limit exposed areas as much as possible.
5. Ensure all plant, temporary stockpiles or other resources are removed from potential flow paths.

10 Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of all final landform is to be:

- The final upper profile (300mm) to be treated with gypsum at 0.1kg/m3. Current testing indicates an ESP of 8.1 and a CEC of 35.
- Drill seeded with CK55(S) fertiliser at 250kg/ha and grass seed. The type of grass seed to be applied shall be documented and approved for use by the Representative prior to the material being delivered to site. Purity and Germination certificates for all seed types shall be obtained by the Contractor and supplied to Representative prior to seeding **Hold Point** Verification of the quantity of grass seed applied to the site shall be provided to the Representative, by means of a material delivery docket or similar documentation.

Type	Grass Species	Rate
Perennial Grass (30kg/ha)	Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*)	10 kg/ha
	Couch grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)	10 kg/ha
	Sabi grass (*Urochloa mosambicensis*), and/or Digit grass (*Digitaria eriantha*), and/or Qld bluegrass (*Dichanthium sericium*), and/or Other *Dicanthium* or *Bothriochloa* spp.	10 kg/ha (applied in equal proportions dependent on availability)
Cover crop (Spring/Summer)	French / Japanese Millett	10 kg/ha
Cover Crop (Autumn/Winter)	Perennial Rye, Fescue,	10 kg/ha

11 SITE INSPECTION AND MONITORING

ESCPs should be considered live documents that in some instances will require review and updating as site conditions change, or if the adopted measures fail to achieve the required treatment standard.

When a site inspection detects a notable failure in the adopted ESC measures, the source of this failure must be reported, investigated and appropriate amendments made to the site and the ESCP.

11.1 During on site works

Best practice site management requires all ESC measures to be inspected at the following minimum frequency and following checks as a minimum:

Site inspections: All drainage, erosion and sediment control measures.

- Occurrences of excessive sediment deposition (whether on -site or off -site).
- Occurrences of construction materials, litter or sediment placed, deposited, washed or blown from the site, including deposition by vehicular movements.
- Litter and waste receptors.

- Oil, fuel and chemical storage facilities.

Prior to anticipated runoff producing rainfall (within 24 hours of expected rainfall)

- All drainage, erosion and sediment control measures.
- All temporary flow diversion and drainage works.

Following runoff producing rainfall (within 18 hours of rainfall event)

- All drainage, erosion and sediment control measures.
- Occurrences of excessive sediment deposition (whether on-site or off site).
- Occurrences of construction materials, litter or sediment placed, deposited, washed or blown from the site, including deposition by vehicular movements.

11.2 Whilst works are not occurring on site

Until site rehabilitation is deemed successful, all drainage, erosion and sediment control measures should be inspected on a monthly basis or following a runoff producing rainfall event

12 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities of project personnel in respect to the ESCP are outlined below.

Position	Responsibility
Project Manager	• Overall responsibility for environmental compliance (including ESC implementation)
Supervisor	• Notify the environmental representative immediately of any non-compliance with ESCP • Implement proactive ESC arrangements in response to BoM predicted significant rainfall • Provide resources to ensure installation, maintenance, and operation of ESC devices • All incidents and complaints are investigated, and all subsequent corrective actions implemented in a timely manner • Ensure ESC measures are installed prior to commencing any disturbance activities • Conduct site inspections as required to ensure ESC measures are operational and in good order • Monitor daily rainfall • Test, treat and dispose of captured runoff as per operation procedures • Copies of due diligence records (e.g. management plans, audits, inspections, incidents, etc.) are kept and accessible
Environmental Representative (or delegate)	• Weekly inspections of all ESC measures • Inspection of ERSED controls in accordance with the approved plan and management of mitigation measures • Collect and submit any samples (as required)
All Personnel	• Report any damage to ESC measures and any potential or actual environmental harm in line with Duty to Notify under the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 1994

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APPENDIX A – SITE ESC DRAWINGS

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EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL LAYOUT PLAN

Scale 1:1500 (A1)

0 15 30 45 60m

1:1500(A1) 1:3000(A3)

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRN	DES	CHK	APP
2	RESPONSE TO COUNCIL COMMENTS	28/7/25	MRF	MNK	MRF	MRF

RPEQ: Mark Fuller RPEQ: 20003

RMA Engineers www.rmaeng.com.au

CLIENT: JALNIB PTY LTD

PROJECT: 46 LOT SUBDIVISION
PETERS ROAD
MERINGANDAN WEST QLD 4352

TITLE: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL LAYOUT PLAN

ALL DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROJECT NOTES ON DRAWING C-G0102
VERIFY ALL ON SITE DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. NOTIFY RMA IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCIES
COPYRIGHT RMA ENGINEERS PTY LTD ©

HEIGHT DATUM	MAP GRID	SIZE
AHD	MGA-56	A1

COUNCIL RAL/MCU NO: RAL/2024/4460
COUNCIL OW NO: OW/2025/2259

PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.	ISSUE
23E-0037	C-E0901	2

APPENDIX B – SOIL TEST RESULTS

		Client Sample ID:	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B
		Source/Depth:								
Test Parameter	**Units**	**LOR**	**260234-1**	**260234-2**	**260234-3**	**260234-4**	**260234-1**	**260234-2**	**260234-3**	**260234-4**
pH (1:5 in H20)	pH units		8.02	8.74	7.25	9.20	8.12	8.64	7.36	9.20
pH (1:5 in CaCl2)	pH units		7.39	7.99	6.28	8.25	7.39	7.99	6.28	8.25
Chloride Soluble	mg/kg	5	18.3	128	12.4	323	21	112	18	280
Electrical Conductivity	dS/m	0.01	0.16	0.28	0.07	0.43	0.16	0.28	0.07	0.43
Total N (LECO)	mg/kg	50	2145	444	1485	77.1	2145	444	1485	77.1
Organic Carbon (LECO)	%	0.2	2.39	0.51	1.40	<0.20	2.39	0.51	1.40	<0.20
Phosphorus (Colwell)	mg/kg	5	39.7	10.7	10.0	6.32	39	12	15	8
Exchangeable Potassium	mg/kg	10	732	113	359	120	732	113	359	120
Exchangeable Calcium	mg/kg	20	6573	5552	3519	4145	6573	5552	3519	4145
Exchangeable Magnesium	mg/kg	10	2686	2837	1783	1346	2686	2837	1783	1346
Exchangeable Sodium	mg/kg	10	138	577	267	660	138	577	267	660
Exchangeable Aluminium	mg/kg	2	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00	<2.00
Exchangeable Potassium	cmol/kg		1.88	0.29	0.92	0.31	1.88	0.29	0.92	0.31
Exchangeable Calcium	cmol/kg		32.9	27.8	17.6	20.7	32.9	27.8	17.6	20.7
Exchangeable Magnesium	cmol/kg		22.4	23.6	14.9	11.2	22.4	23.6	14.9	11.2
Exchangeable Sodium	cmol/kg		0.60	2.51	1.16	2.87	0.60	2.51	1.16	2.87
Exchangeable Aluminium	cmol/kg		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
ECEC	cmol/kg		57.7	54.2	34.6	35.1	57.7	54.2	34.6	35.1
Ca/Mg Ratio	cmol/kg		1.47	1.17	1.18	1.85	1.47	1.17	1.18	1.85
K/Mg Ratio	cmol/kg		0.08	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.03
Exchangeable Potassium %	%		3.25	0.53	2.66	0.88	3.25	0.53	2.66	0.88
Exchangeable Calcium %	%		56.9	51.2	50.9	59.0	56.9	51.2	50.9	59.0
Exchangeable Magnesium %	%		38.8	43.6	43.0	31.9	38.8	43.6	43.0	31.9
Exchangeable Sodium %	%		1.04	4.63	3.36	8.17	1.04	4.63	3.36	8.17
Exchangeable Aluminium %	%		0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06
Total Potassium	mg/kg	0.5	3600	1300	1820	970	3600	1300	1820	970
Total Calcium	mg/kg	100	10900	13900	4080	20400	10900	13900	4080	20400
Total Magnesium	mg/kg	50	12500	8160	4160	3800	12500	8160	4160	3800
Total Sodium	mg/kg	40	450	727	314	811	450	727	314	811

	stable
	may require amelioration
	amelioration is recommended

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APPENDIX C– ESC TECHNIQUES

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

Toowoomba Regional Council

GENERAL

G.1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with Project Notes on drawing C-G0102
G.2. In some instances a note may not apply and therefore can be ignored. It is the Contractor's responsibility to confirm whether a note applies or not with the Superintendent.

GENERAL CONTROL OF SEDIMENT

S.1. The sediment and erosion management of the site during construction (inclusive of the maintenance period), it's surroundings, the transportation and deposition of silt is the responsibility of the Contractor.
S.2. The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of the public infrastructure network from sediment. All drainage lines, roads and public infrastructure shall be cleaned of all sediment and debris prior to an on maintenance inspection.
S.3. Any erosion and sediment control measures shown within the documentation is conceptual only. The Contractor is responsible for implementing and maintaining any erosion and sediment control measures that are necessary for the site.
S.4. The Contractor shall engage a suitably qualified person to prepare a certified erosion and sediment control plan with relevant design certificates to cover all works activities. A suitably qualified person may be a CPESC (Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control), RPEQ or as otherwise specified by the relevant authority.
S.5. The Contractor is responsible for monitoring and rectification of all erosion and sediment control measures during construction and the defects liability period.
S.6. It is the Contractor's responsibility to comply with all statutory requirements, environmental guidelines and relevant authority requirements relating to erosions and sediment controls at all times during the construction period.
S.7. All disturbed areas shall be stabilised at the end of the construction works. Stabilisation costs are to be borne by the Contractor as part of the overall sediment and erosion control measures for the works.
S.8. The Contractor is to implement suitable dust control measures at all times.

PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION

E.1. Avoid stripping and excavating until necessary.
E.2. Construction of an entry/exit point to the site should be managed so that sediment is not tracked off the site.

BULK EARTHWORKS

E.3. Topsoil should be stockpiled on site for later use.
E.4. Where practicable maintain vegetation in a healthy state during the construction process.
E.5. When up slope water is diverted around a work site it ideally should be discharged as sheet flow through an undisturbed area.

CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

E.6. These plans suggests minimum conceptual sediment and erosion protection for the on maintenance period of the development. The Contractor shall be responsible for all erosion and sediment control measures on site during the construction and defects liability period of the works.
E.7. Adhere to stormwater inlet protection diagram on IPWEA standard drawing DS-041 or detail as noted by suitably qualified RPEQ/CPESC engaged by Contractor.
E.8. Place 12mm thick plate over manholes until CI frames and lid arrive. This is to keep sediment out of drainage system.
E.9. Check dams for new roads are to be placed at 45° to the road as specified:
E.9.a. Road grade (x <5%)- 54m maximum centres
E.9.b. Road grade (5%< x <10%) - 42m maximum centres
E.9.c. Road grade (10%< x) - 30m maximum centres
E.10. Erodible material mistakenly placed within the road reserve (including accidental spillage and tracking of such materials onto the road) that cannot be prevented through reasonable means, must be:
E.10.a. Removed immediately if rainfall is imminent or occurring.
E.10.b. Removed prior to the end of the day's work if rainfall is not expected.
E.11. Materials should be swept from the road, not washed down the gutter.
E.12. All solid waste should be stored on site in such a manner that it is prevented from leaving the site either by the action of wind or water.
E.13. Smaller materials, such as litter, should be contained in covered bins.

STOCKPILES

E.14. Stockpiles are not to be stored on the footpath or the road reserve, unless approved by the relevant authority.
E.15. Where necessary stockpile losses can be minimised with the use of covers.
E.16. All stockpiles and building material should be located within the sediment control zone.
E.17. To minimise erosion and the loss of sand and soil, stockpiles should not be located within an overland flow path. If it is impractical to avoid stormwater runoff being directed to a stockpile, then a perimeter bank should be constructed up slope of the stockpile to direct runoff in a controlled manner around the stockpile.

SEDIMENT BARRIERS

SEDIMENT FENCE

E.18. Install sediment fence(s) along the low side of the site and ideally along a line of constant land level to prevent the concentration of stormwater runoff. In areas where it is either undesirable or impractical to bury the lower edge of the sediment fence, the lower 200mm (minimum) portion of the fabric should be placed on the ground up slope of the fence and buried under a 100mm (minimum) layer of aggregate. Refer IPWEA standard drawing DSD-301 or detail as noted by suitably qualified RPEQ/CPESC engaged by Contractor.

FIELD INLET GULLIES

E.19. Sediment controls for stormwater inlets located within the property boundaries may consist of geotextile fabric placed either directly over the grated inlet or around the inlet support by a timber frame. Field inlet protection is necessary where inlets drain areas of bare and unprotected soil. During storms, ponding should be allowed to occur around the stormwater inlet to assist in the settling out of sediments. Refer IPWEA DSD-302 or detail as noted by suitably qualified RPEQ/CPESC engaged by Contractor.

PAVEMENT INLET GULLY

E.20. New road inlet barriers are to be installed, so that it should not be allowed to fully block the inlet structure. On a hillside, sediment barriers may consist of a temporary dam constructed from sand and gravel bags at least 4 metres up slope from the gully inlet.

GRASS SEEDING and TURFING

E.21. All disturbed areas are to be seeded, as specified, within seven days of final trimming.
E.22. After final trimming of footpaths provide two strips of turf minimum 0.6m wide to back of kerb and channel as specified.

MAINTENANCE

E.23. Sediment fences should be replaced if the fabric is ripped or otherwise damaged. The maintenance of the sediment fences includes the removal of sediment deposited up slope of the fence and retrenching the fabric when the fence is 25% full.
E.24. Following storm events, the road reserve and all sediment barriers should be inspected and any excessive sediment residue should be appropriately removed.
E.25. The Contractor shall maintain all sediment control devices for the full extent of the defects liability period.

TOOWOOMBA REGIONAL COUNCIL

APPROVED PLAN

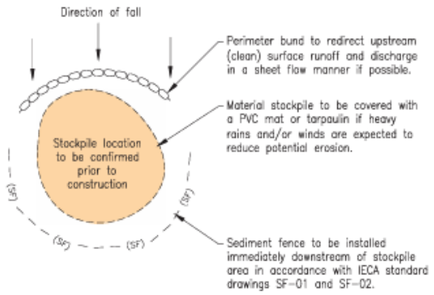
referred to in Council's Decision Notice dated

21 August 2025

This plan is subject to conditions of Approval Number

OW/2025/2259

Assessment Manager



TYPICAL STOCKPILE DETAIL

Bags will primarily be 30–40kg fertiliser bags filled to 75% capacity with a sand based material. Bags to be maintained until vegetation is established.

ROAD GRADE (x)	CHECK DAM SPACING
x <5%	54m
5%< x <10%	42m
10%< x	30m

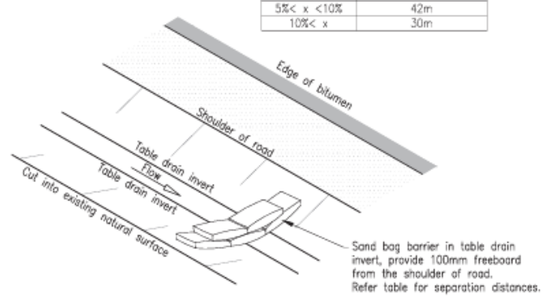
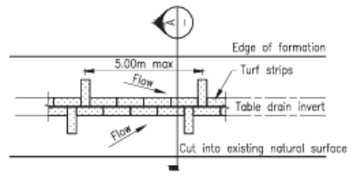
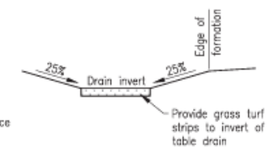


TABLE DRAIN SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL



GRASS TURF STRIPS DETAIL



SECTION A

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRN	DES	CHK	APP
2	RESPONSE TO COUNCIL COMMENTS	28/07/25	MRF	MNK	MRF	MRF

R.P.E.Q. Mark Fuller RPEQ 4320

RMA Engineers www.rmaeng.com.au

CLIENT: JALNIB PTY LTD

PROJECT: 46 LOT SUBDIVISION
PETERS ROAD
MERINGANDAN WEST QLD 4352

TITLE: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS

ALL DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROJECT NOTES ON DRAWING C-G0102
VERIFY ALL ON SITE DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. NOTIFY RMA IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCIES
COPYRIGHT RMA ENGINEERS PTY LTD ©

HEIGHT DATUM	MAP GRID	SIZE
AHD	MGA-56	A1

COUNCIL RAL/MCU NO. RAL/2024/4460
COUNCIL OW NO. OW/2025/2259

PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.	ISSUE
23E-0037	C-E0801	2

TOOWOOMBA REGIONAL COUNCIL

ENDORSED DOCUMENT

referred to in Council's letter of endorsement dated

05/03/2026

This plan is subject to conditions of Approval Number

RAL/2024/4460

Assessment Manager

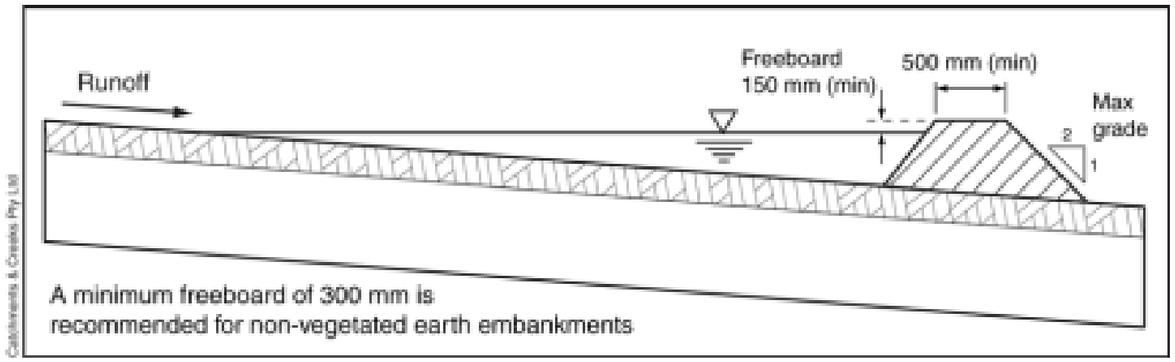


Figure 2 – Flow diversion bank formed from earth

Maximum post spacing	Installation condition
2m	No support wire or backing mesh.
3m	Support weir attached along top of the fabric at 1m intervals. Wire mesh or PVC safety mesh backing.

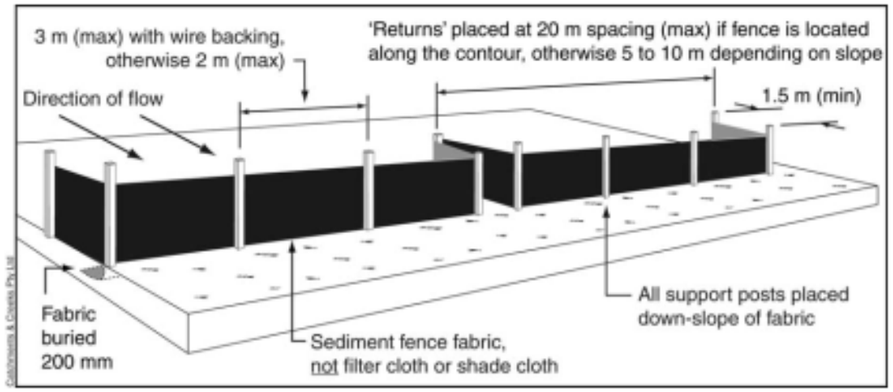


Figure 5 – Typical installation of a sediment fence

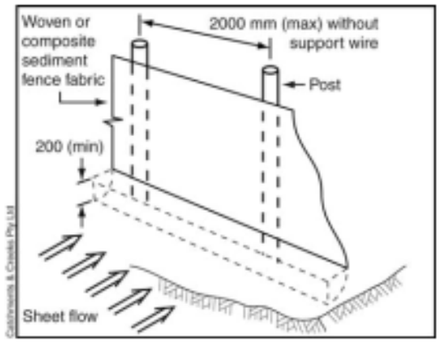


Figure 6 – Installation of a sediment fence without wire backing

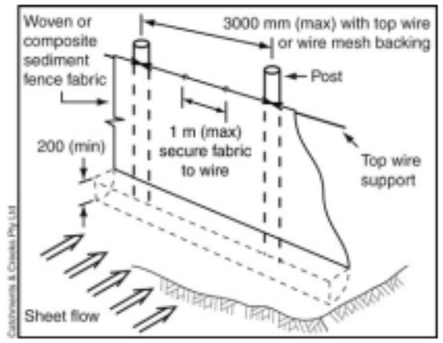


Figure 7 – Installation of a sediment fence with top wire support

Wherever possible, construct the sediment fence from a continuous roll. To join fabric either attach each end to individual stakes (Figure 10), holding the stakes together, rotate the stakes 180 degrees, then drive the two stakes into the ground; or overlap the fabric to the next support post (Figure 11).

Revisions										
						© COPYRIGHT. This drawing is confidential and shall only be used for the purposes of this Project.				Project: Peters Road subdivision- Meringandan
A	CS	22/01/26	FOR APPROVAL / USE		APPROVED		DATE	22/01/26		
No:	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHECKED	CPESC: 6458 (COL SCHILLER)		Page 11 of 11		STATUS: ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	DOCUMENT NO: 202601-PLN-PN-0001 / REV: A

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