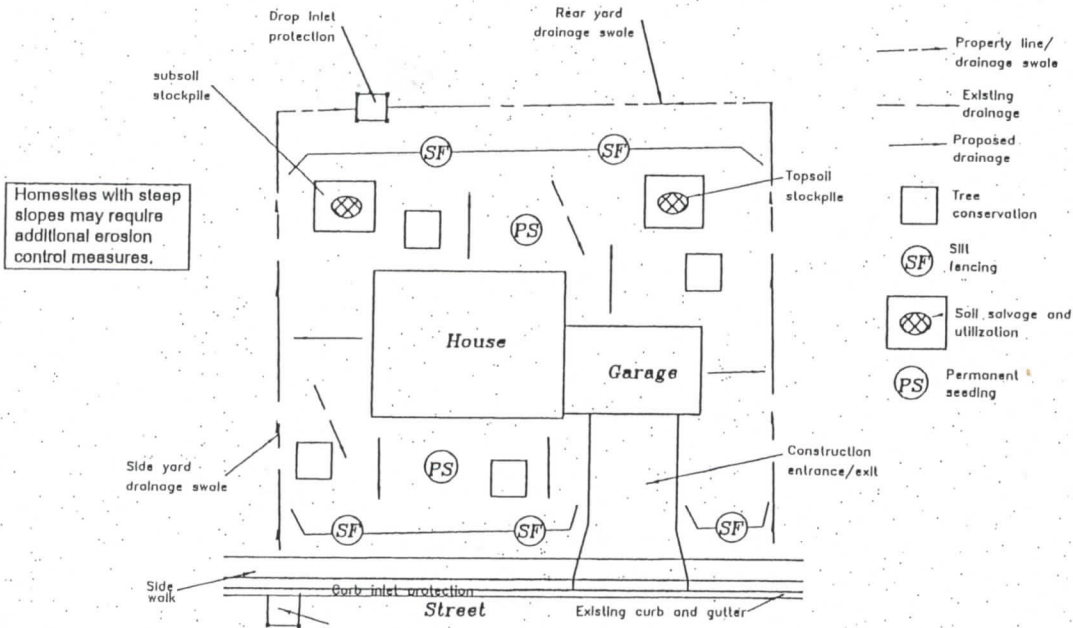


EROSION CONTROL PRACTICE FOR LOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION



- NOTES: 1. Erosion/sediment control measures must be functional and maintained throughout construction.
2. Maintain positive drainage from structure(s) of construction.

STEP 1. EVALUATE THE SITE.

Before construction, evaluate the entire site, marking for protection any important trees and associated zones, unique areas to be preserved, on-site septic absorption fields, and vegetation suitable for filter especially in perimeter areas.

Identify Vegetation To Be Saved.

Select and identify the trees, shrubs, and otherwise that you want to save (see "Vegetative Filter Strips" Step 2 below).

Protect Trees and Sensitive Areas.

To prevent root damage, do not grade, burn, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees or in areas for preservation.

Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around the trees' dripline to protect the area below their bra.

Place a physical barrier, such as plastic fencing, the area designated for septic system absorption applicable).

STEP 2. INSTALL PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS.

Identify the areas where sediment-laden runoff could leave the construction site, and install perimeter control to minimize the potential for off-site sedimentation. It's important that perimeter controls are in place before any earth-moving activities begin.

Protect Down-Slope Areas.

With Vegetative Filter Strips

On slopes of less than 6 percent, preserve a 20- to 30 foot wide vegetative buffer strip around the perimeter property, and use it as a filter strip for trapping sediment.

Do not mow filter strip vegetation shorter than 4 inches.

With Silt Fence

Use silt fencing along the perimeter of the lot's downslope side(s) to trap sediment (see Exhibit #3).

Install Gravel Drive.

Restrict all lot access to this drive to prevent vehicles from tracking mud onto roadways (see Exhibit #4)

Protect Storm Sewer Inlets.

Protect nearby storm sewer curb inlets with stone-filled or gravel-filled geotextile bags (see Exhibit #1) or equivalent measures before disturbing soil.

Protect on-site storm sewer drop inlets with silt fence material (see Exhibit #2), straw bales, or equivalent measures before disturbing soil.

STEP 3. PREPARE THE SITE FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Prepare the site for construction and for installation of utilities. Make sure all contractors (especially the excavating contractor) are aware of the areas to be protected.

Salvage and Stockpile the Topsoil/Subsoil

Remove topsoil (typically the upper 4 to 6 inches of soil material) and stockpile.

Remove subsoil and stockpile separately from the topsoil.

Locate the stockpiles away from the downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch, or drainage way.

Immediately after stockpiling, temporary-seed the stockpiles with annual rye or winter and/or place sediment barriers around perimeter of the piles.

STEP 4. BUILD THE STRUCTURE(S) AND INSTALL THE UTILITIES.

Construct the home and install the utilities; also install the sewage disposal system and drill the water well (if applicable); then consider the following.

Install Downspout Extenders.

Although not required, downspout extenders are highly recommended as a means of preventing lot erosion from roof runoff. Add extenders as soon as the gutters and downspouts are installed. (see Exhibit #5).

Be sure the extenders have a stable outlet, such as the street, sidewalk, or well vegetated area.

STEP 5. MAINTAIN THE CONTROL PRACTICES.

Maintain all erosion and sediment control practices until construction is completed and the lot is stabilized.

Inspect the control practices a minimum of twice a week and after each storm event, making any needed repairs immediately.

Toward the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up any soil tracked onto the roadways. Do not flush areas with water.

By the end of the next work day after a storm event, clean up any soil washed off-site.

STEP 6. REVEGETATE THE BUILDING SITE.

Immediately after all outside construction activities are completed, stabilize the lot with sod, seed and/or mulch.

Redistribute the Stockpiled Subsoil and Topsoil

Spread the stockpiled subsoil to rough grade.

Spread the stockpiled topsoil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches over rough-graded areas.

Fertilize and lime according to soil test results or recommendations of a seed supplier or a professional landscape contractor.

Seed or Sod Bare Areas.

Contact local seed suppliers or professional landscaping contractors for recommended seeding mixtures and rates.

Follow recommendations of a professional landscaping contractor for installation of sod.

Water newly seeded/sodded areas every day or two to keep soil moist. Less watering is needed once grass is 2 inches tall.

Mulch Newly Seeded Areas.

Spread straw mulch on newly seeded areas, using 1 1/2 to 2 bales of straw per 1,000 square feet.

On flat or gently sloping land, anchor the mulch by crimping 2 to 4 inches into the soil. On steep slopes, anchor the mulch with netting or tackifiers. An alternative to anchored mulch would be the use of erosion control blankets.

STEP 7. REMOVE REMAINING TEMPORARY CONTROL MEASURES.

Once the sod and/or vegetation is well established, remove any remaining temporary erosion and sediment control practices, such as:

Downspout extenders. (Or shorten to outlet onto the vegetated

areas, allowing for maximum infiltration).
Storm sewer inlet protection measures.