

Standard Erosion Control Plan for 1 & 2 Family Dwelling Construction Sites

According to Chapters ILHR 20& 21 of the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code, soil erosion control information needs to be included on the plot plan which is submitted and approved prior to the issuance of building permits for 1 & 2 family dwelling units in those jurisdictions where the soil erosion control provisions of the Uniform Dwelling Code are enforced. This Standard Erosion Control Plan is provided to assist in meeting this requirement.

Instructions:

1. Complete this plan by filling in requested information, completing the site diagram and marking (✓) appropriate boxes on the inside of this form.
2. In completing the site diagram, give consideration to potential erosion that may occur before, during, and after grading. Water runoff patterns can change significantly as a site is reshaped.
3. Submit this plan at the time of building permit application.

Site Diagram

Scale: 1 inch = _____ feet

EROSION CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING DRAINAGE
- TD TEMPORARY DIVERSION
- FINISHED DRAINAGE
- LIMITS OF GRADING
- SILT FENCE
- STRAW BALES
- GRAVEL
- VEGETATION SPECIFICATION
- TREE PRESERVATION
- STOCKPILED SOIL

Please indicate north by completing the arrow below.



PROJECT LOCATION _____

BUILDER _____ OWNER _____

WORKSHEET COMPLETED BY _____ DATE _____

EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

Completed
Not Applicable

Check (✓) appropriate boxes below, and complete the site diagram with necessary information.

Site Characteristics

- North arrow, scale, and site boundary. Indicate and name adjacent streets or roadways.
- Location of existing drainageways, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands or wells.
- Location of storm sewer inlets.
- Location of existing and proposed buildings and paved areas.
- The disturbed area on the lot.
- Approximate gradient and direction of slopes before grading operations.
- Approximate gradient and direction of slopes after final grading operations.
- Overland runoff (sheet flow) coming onto the site from adjacent areas.

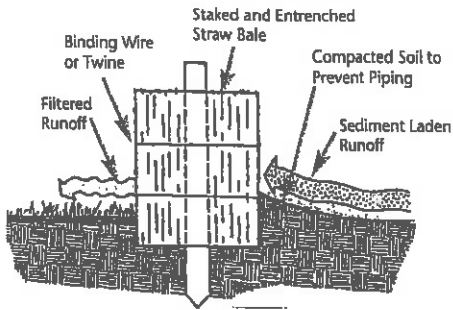
Erosion Control Practices

- Location of temporary soil storage piles.
Note: Soil storage piles should be placed behind a sediment fence, a 10 foot wide vegetative strip, or should be covered with a tarp or more than 25 feet from any downslope road or drainageway.
- Location of access drive(s).
Note: Access drive should have 2 to 3 inch aggregate stone laid at least 7 feet wide and 6 inches thick. Drives should extend from the roadway 50 feet or to the house foundation (whichever is less).
- Location of sediment controls (filter fabric fence, straw bale fence or 10-foot wide vegetative strips) that will prevent eroded soil from leaving the site.
- Location of sediment barriers around on-site storm sewer inlets.
- Location of diversions.
Note: Although not specifically required by code, it is recommended that concentrated flow (drainageways) be diverted (re-directed) around disturbed areas. Overland runoff (sheet flow) from adjacent areas greater than 10,000 sq. ft. should also be diverted around disturbed areas.
- Location of practices that will be applied to control erosion on steep slopes (greater than 12% grade).
Note: Such practices include maintaining existing vegetation, placement of additional sediment fences, diversions, and re-vegetation by sodding or by seeding with use of erosion control mats.
- Location of practices that will control erosion in areas of concentrated runoff flow.
Note: Unstabilized drainageways, ditches, diversions, and inlets should be protected from erosion through use of such practices as in-channel fabric or straw bale barriers, erosion control mats, staked sod, and rock rip-rap. When used, a given in-channel barrier should not receive drainage from more than two acres of unpaved area, or one acre of paved area. In-channel practices should not be installed in perennial streams (streams with year-round flow.)
- Location of other planned practices not already noted.

COMMONLY USED EROSION CONTROLS

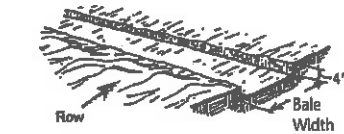
Straw Bale Fences

Cross Section of Straw Bale Installation



Source: Michigan Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guidebook, 1975.

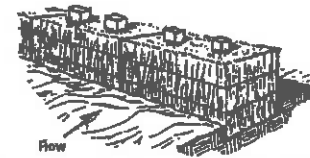
How to Install a Straw Bale Fence



1. Excavate a 4" deep trench.



2. Place bales in trench with bindings around sides away from the ground. Leave no gaps between bales.



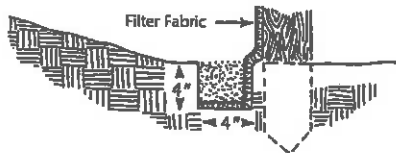
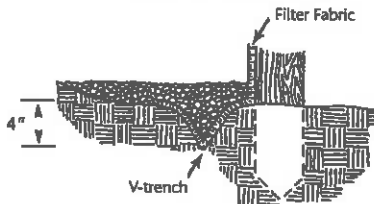
3. Anchor bales using two steel rebar or 2" x 2" wood stakes per bale. Drive stakes into the ground at least 8".



4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.

Silt Fences

Cross Sections of Trenches for Silt Fences

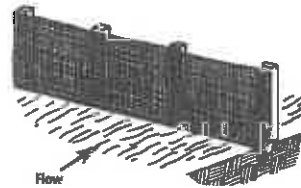


Sources: North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual, 1988.

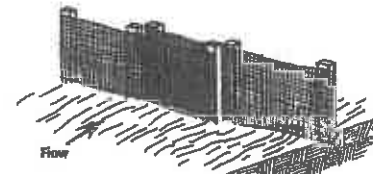
How to Install a Silt Fence



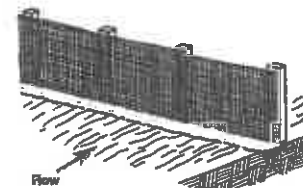
1. Excavate a 4" x 4" trench along the contour.



2. Stake the silt fence on downslope side of trench. Extended 8" of fabric into the trench.



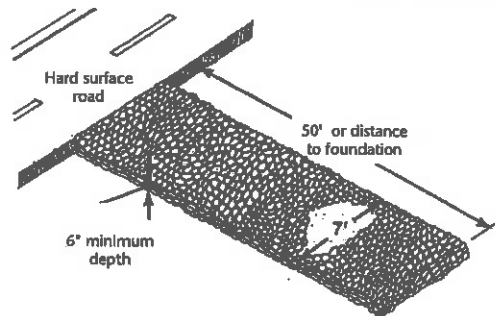
3. When joints are necessary, overlap ends for the distance between two stakes.



4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.

Access Drive

How to Install an Access Drive



1. Install as soon as possible after start of grading.
2. Use two-to-three-inch aggregate stone.
3. Drive must be at least seven feet wide and 50 feet long or the distance to the foundation, whichever is less.
4. Replace as needed to maintain six-inch depth.

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Author: Carolyn Johnson, UW-Extension.

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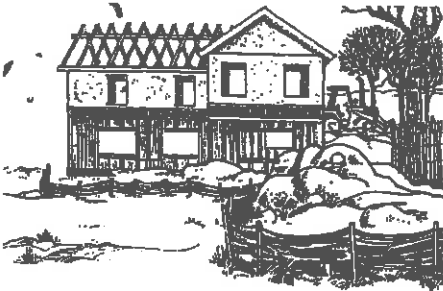


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WQ001 Erosion Control for Home Builders

NR WT-457-96

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Erosion Control for Home Builders

By controlling erosion, home builders help keep our lakes and streams clean.

Eroding construction sites are a leading cause of water quality problems in Wisconsin. For every acre under construction, about a dump truck and a half of soil washes into a nearby lake or stream unless the builder uses erosion controls. Problems caused by this sediment include:

Taxes

Cleaning up sediment in streets, sewers and ditches adds extra costs to local government budgets.

Lower property values

Neighboring property values are damaged when a lake or stream fills with sediment. Shallow areas encourage weed growth and create boating hazards.

Poor fishing

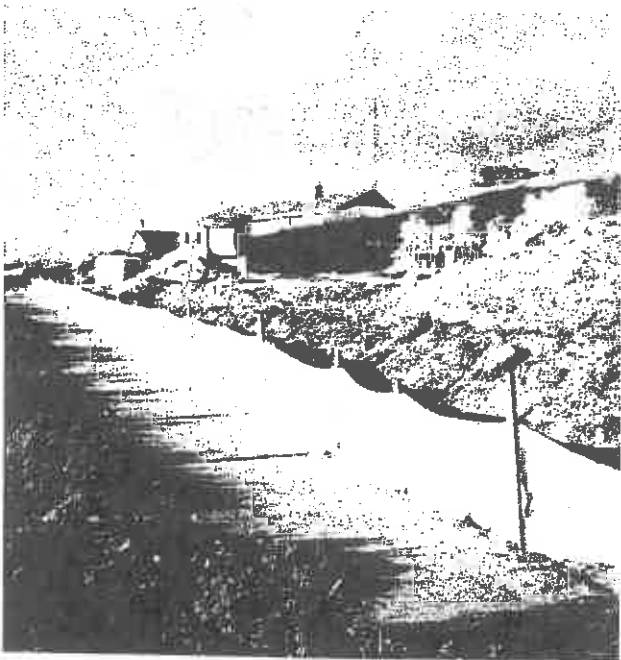
Muddy water drives away fish like northern pike that rely on sight to feed. As it settles, sediment smothers gravel beds where fish like smallmouth bass find food and lay their eggs.

Nuisance growth of weeds and algae

Sediment carries fertilizers that fuel algae and weed growth.

Dredging

The expense of dredging sediment from lakes, harbors and navigation channels is paid for by taxpayers.



This fact sheet includes the diagrams and step-by-step instructions needed by builders on most home sites. Additional controls may be needed for sites that have steep slopes, are adjacent to lakes and streams, receive a lot of runoff from adjacent land, or are larger than an acre.

If you need help developing an erosion control plan or training your staff, contact your local building inspection, zoning or erosion control office.

Controlling Erosion is Easy

Erosion control is important even for home sites of an acre or less.

The materials needed are easy to find and relatively inexpensive – straw bales or silt fence, stakes, gravel, plastic tubes, and grass seed.

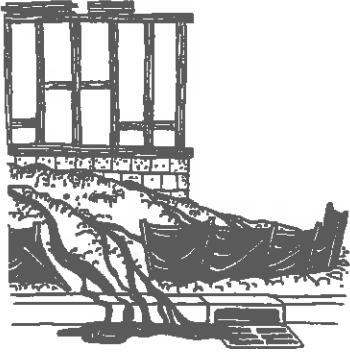
Putting these materials to use is a straightforward process.

Only a few controls are needed on most sites:

- Preserving existing trees and grass where possible to prevent erosion;
- Revegetating the site as soon as possible;
- Silt fence or straw bales to trap sediment on the downslope sides of the lot;

- Soil piles located away from any roads or waterways;
- Access drive used by all vehicles to limit tracking of mud onto streets;
- Cleanup of sediment carried off-site by vehicles or storms; and
- Downspout extenders to prevent erosion from roof runoff.

EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES FOR HOME SITES



A poorly installed silt fence will not prevent soil erosion. Fabric must be buried in a trench and sections must overlap (see diagram on back of this fact sheet).

WARNING! Extra measures may be needed if your site:

- is within 300 feet of a stream or wetland;
- is within 1000 feet of a lake;
- is steep (slopes of 12% or more);
- receives runoff from 10,000 sq. ft. or more of adjacent land;
- has more than an acre of disturbed ground.

For information on appropriate measures for these sites, contact your local building inspection, zoning or erosion control office.

Straw Bale or Silt Fence

- Install within 24 hours of land disturbance.
- Install on downslope sides of site parallel to contour of the land.
- Extended ends upslope enough to allow water to pond behind fence.
- Bury eight inches of fabric in trench (see back page).
- Stake (two stakes per bale).
- Leave no gaps. Stuff straw between bales, overlap sections of silt fence, or twist ends of silt fence together.
- Inspect and repair once a week and after every ½-inch rain. Remove sediment if deposits reach half the fence height. Replace bales after three months.
- Maintain until a lawn is established.

Soil Piles

- Locate away from any downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainage way.
- Temporary seed such as annual rye or winter wheat is recommended for topsoil piles.

Access Drive

- Install an access drive using two-to-three-inch aggregate prior to placing the first floor decking on foundation.
- Lay stone six inches deep and at least seven feet wide from the foundation to the street (or 50 feet if less).
- Use to prevent tracking mud onto the road by all vehicles.
- Maintain throughout construction.
- In clay soils, use of geotextile under the stone is recommended.

Sediment Cleanup

- By the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road.
- By the end of the next work day after a storm, clean up soil washed off-site.

Sewer Inlet Protection

- Protect on-site storm sewer inlets with straw bales, silt fences or equivalent measures.
- Inspect, repair and remove sediment deposits after every storm.

Downspout Extenders

- Not required, but highly recommended.
- Install as soon as gutters and downspouts are completed to prevent erosion from roof runoff.
- Use plastic drainage pipe to route water to a grassed or paved area.
- Maintain until a lawn is established.

Preserving Existing Vegetation

- Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation.
- To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation.
- Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around trees to protect the area below their branches.

Revegetation

- Seed, sod or mulch bare soil as soon as possible. Vegetation is the most effective way to control erosion.

Seeding And Mulching

- Spread four to six inches of topsoil.
- Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test (or apply 10 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 10-10-10 fertilizer).
- Seed with an appropriate mix for the site (see table).
- Rake lightly to cover seed with ¼" of soil. Roll lightly.
- Mulch with straw (70-90 lb. or one bale per 1000 sq. ft.).
- Anchor mulch by punching into the soil, watering, or by using netting or other measures on steep slopes.
- Water gently every day or two to keep soil moist. Less watering is needed once grass is two inches tall.

Planned
Not Planned

Indicate management strategy by checking (✓) the appropriate box:

Management Strategies

Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.

Note: It is recommended that disturbed areas and soil piles left inactive for extended periods of time be stabilized by seeding (between April 1st and September 15th), or by other cover, such as tarping or mulching.

Permanent stabilization of site by re-vegetation or other means as soon as possible (lawn establishment).

Indicate re-vegetation method: Seed Sod Other _____

Expected date of permanent re-vegetation: _____

Re-vegetation responsibility of: Builder Owner/Buyer

Is temporary seeding or mulching planned if site is not seeded by Sept. 15 or sodded by Nov. 15? Yes No

Use of downspout and/or sump pump outlet extensions.

Note: It is recommended that flow from downspouts and sump pump outlets be routed through plastic drainage pipe to stable areas such as established sod or pavement.

Trapping sediment during dewatering operations.

Note: Sediment-laden discharge water from pumping operations should be ponded behind a sediment barrier until most of the sediment settles out.

Proper disposal of building material waste so that pollutants and debris are not carried off-site by wind or water.

Maintenance of erosion control practices.

- Sediment will be removed from behind sediment fences and barriers before it reaches a depth that is equal to half the barrier's height.
- Breaks and gaps in sediment fences and barriers will be repaired immediately. Decomposing straw bales will be replaced (typical bale life is three months).
- All sediment that moves off-site due to construction activity will be cleaned up before the end of the same workday.
- All sediment that moves off-site due to storm events will be cleaned up before the end of the next workday.
- Access drives will be maintained throughout construction.
- All installed erosion control practices will be maintained until the disturbed areas they protect are stabilized.

For more assistance on plan preparation, refer to Chapters ILHR 20 & 21 of the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code, the DNR Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Handbook, and UW-Extension publication *Erosion Control for Home Builders*.

The Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code and the Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Handbook are available through State of Wisconsin Document Sales, 608/266-3558.

Erosion Control for Home Builders (GWQ001) can be ordered through Extension Publications, 608/262-3346 or the Department of Commerce, 608/267-4405.

EROSION CONTROL REGULATIONS

UNIFORM DWELLING CODE (DEPT. OF COMMERCE)

PROJECTS AFFECTED

- All new 1 and 2 family dwellings in Wisconsin started on or after December 1, 1992.
- Additions to dwellings built after June 1, 1980.

APPLICATION PROCESS

- Erosion control measures must be included on the plot plan submitted with the building permit application to the local building inspector in communities where the dwelling code is enforced
- Plot plan must show:
 - Location of the dwelling, other buildings, wells, surface waters and disposal systems on the site with respect to property lines
 - Direction of all slopes on the site
 - Location and type of erosion control measures

CONTROLS REQUIRED

- Silt fences, straw bales, or other approved perimeter measures along downslope sides and side slopes
- Access drive

STORMWATER PERMIT (DNR)

PROJECTS AFFECTED

- Any grading or construction project that disturbs 5 acres or more and is not covered by a building permit
- Smaller sites that are part of a planned development involving 5 acres or more of land disturbance
- Effective October 1, 1992 for any new or continuing project
- Exceptions: Indian tribal lands and work done by local government staff

APPLICATION PROCESS

- File a "notice of intent" application (Form #3400-161) with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) 14 days before construction begins
- Application must include:
 - Timetable for land disturbing activities and installation of erosion control measures including project start and completion dates

LOCAL ORDINANCES

Check with your county, and city, village or town for any local erosion control ordinances including shoreland zoning requirements. Except for new 1 & 2 family dwellings, local ordinances may be more strict than state regulations. They may also require erosion control on construction projects not affected by state or federal regulations.

- Straw bales, filter fabric fences or other barriers to protect on-site sewer inlets
- Additional controls if needed for steep slopes or other special conditions

MAINTENANCE AND WASTE DISPOSAL

- Sediment controls must be maintained until the site is stabilized by mulching and seeding, sodding or landscaping
- All building waste must be properly disposed to prevent pollutants and debris from being carried off-site

ENFORCEMENT

- Erosion control inspections will be made during other regular inspections (footing and foundation, rough construction, final, etc.)
- Violations must be corrected within 72 hours
- Stop work orders may be issued for noncompliance

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT

- Local building inspector
- Department of Commerce, Safety and Buildings Division, P.O. Box 7969, Madison, Wisconsin 53707, (608) 266-2128.

—Proposed erosion and storm water pollution control practices during and after construction

—Documentation that an erosion control and storm water management plan which meets DNR standards has been prepared (plan does not need to be submitted with the application)

—Other information related to site location and permit holder

CONTROLS REQUIRED

- Erosion control measures specified in the Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook
- Measures to control storm water after construction

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT

- Department of Natural Resources, Storm Water Permits, P.O. 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921, (608) 266-7078