



EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS

What is an Erosion /Sediment Control Plan?

- An erosion/sediment control plan includes specific construction techniques identified on the site plan or grading plan, to ensure that no sediment leaves the construction site.

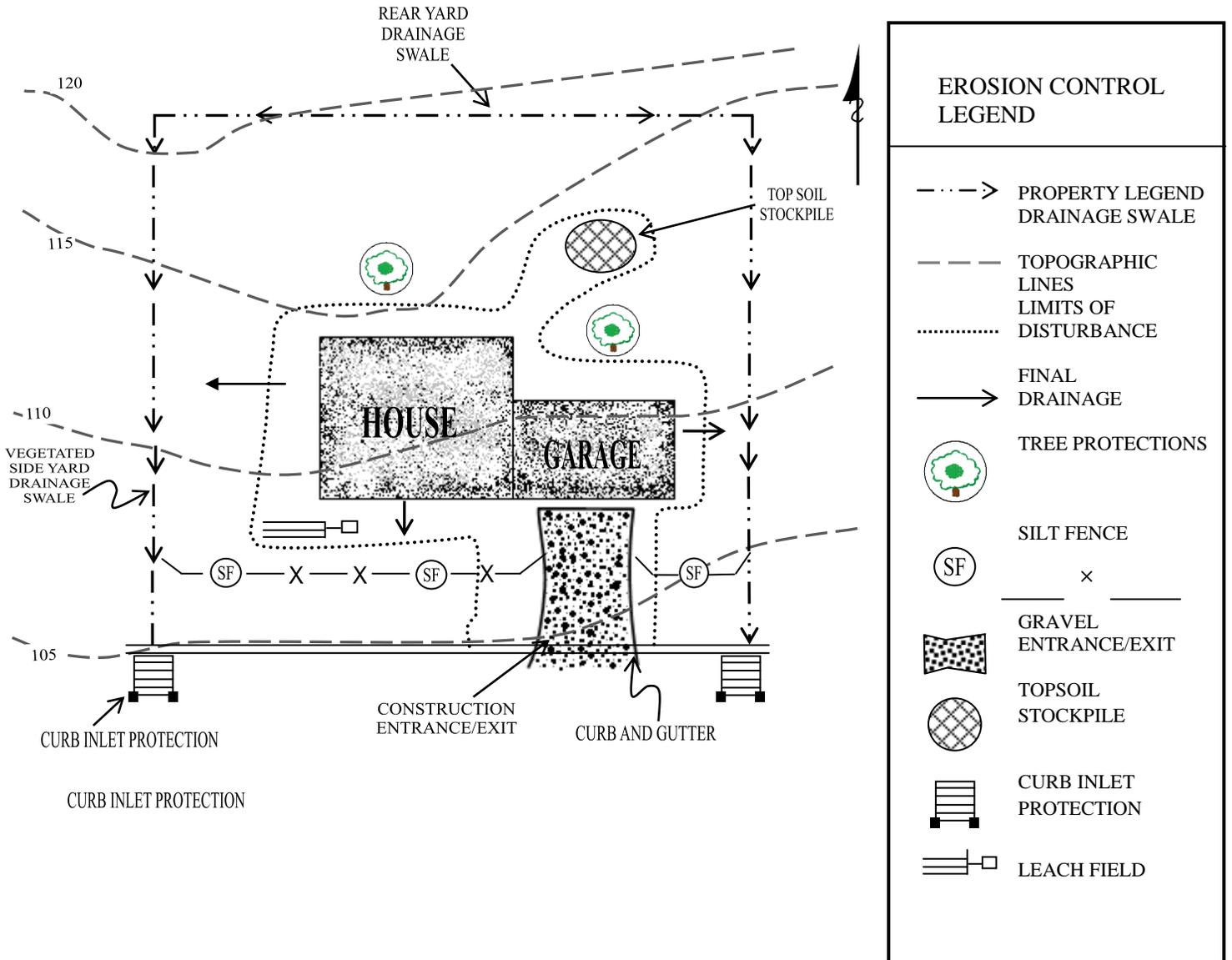
Information on Erosion/Sediment Control Plans:

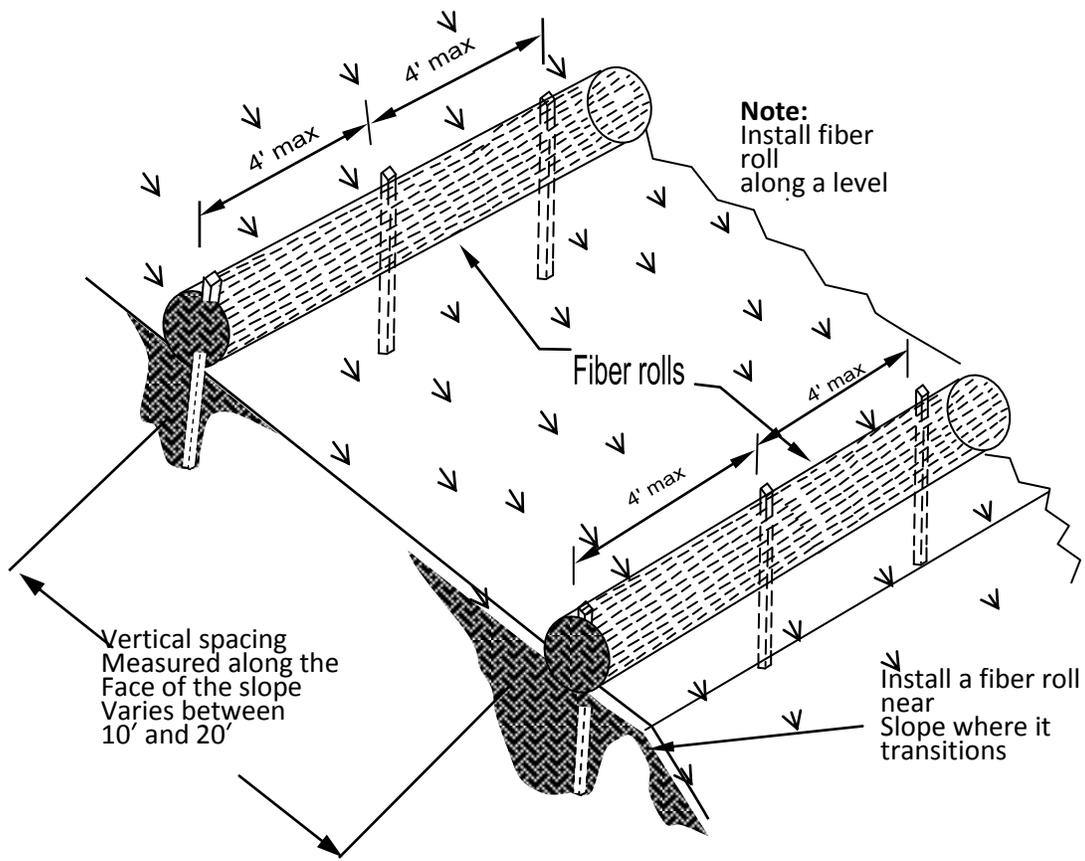
- Location of proposed building site
- Property lines
- Existing slope direction and grade identified.
- Proposed contour lines (if grading permit required)
- Location and any needed details of erosion/sediment control measures
- Construction entrance/exit
- Drainage plan with details of drainage control devices
- Limits of land disturbance
- Septic and leach field
- Re-vegetation plan to include all disturbed soils shall be seeded and covered with mulch

NOTE:

- Straw bales are not recommended for steep sloping site
- Silt fencing is recommended for bottom of steep sites
- Straw rolls/wattles are recommended for gently sloping site with lots of grading
- Erosion control blankets are recommended for steep slopes with gradients over 3"1.
- Land disturbance of one acre (43,560 SF) or more requires filing of a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State.

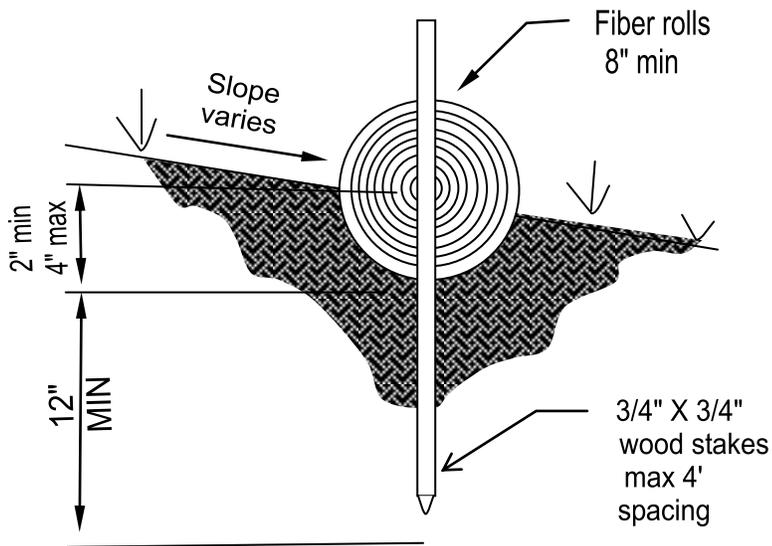
SAMPLE EROSION /SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN FOR A SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE UNDER CONSTRUCTION





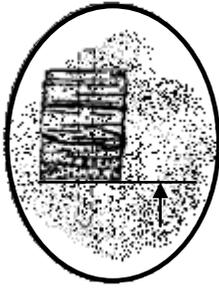
TYPICAL FIBERT ROLL INSTALLATION

N.T.S.

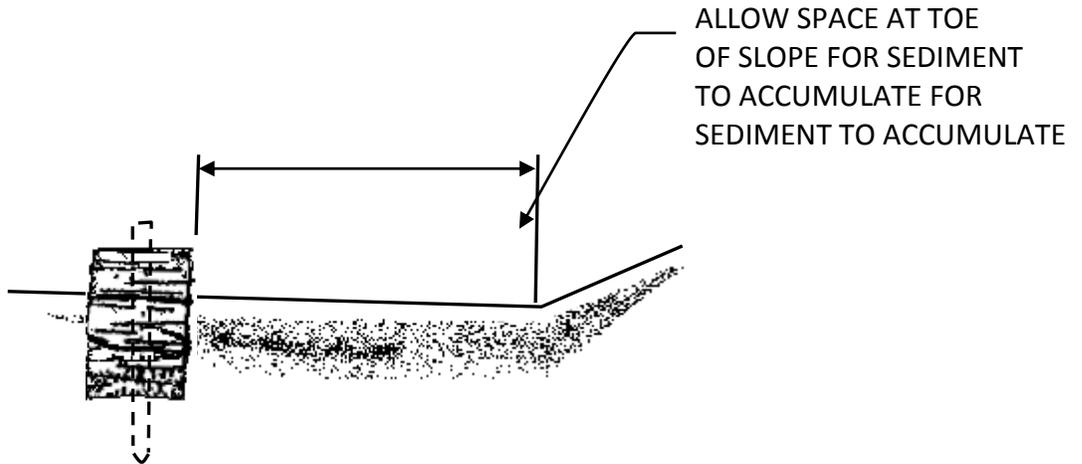
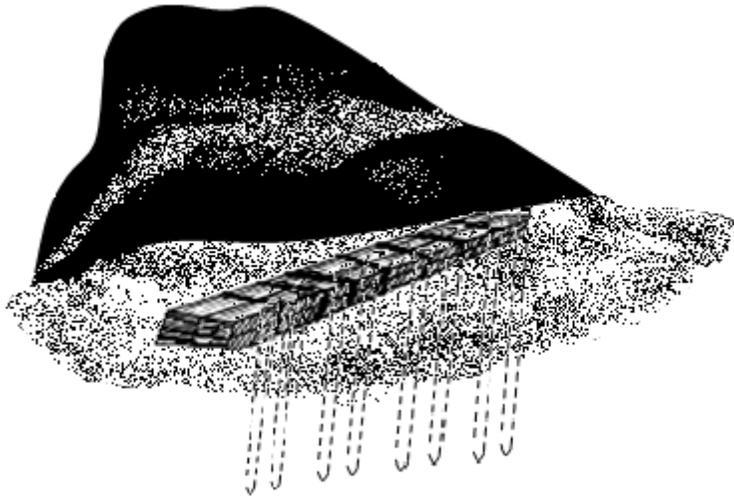


ENTRENCHMENT DETAIL

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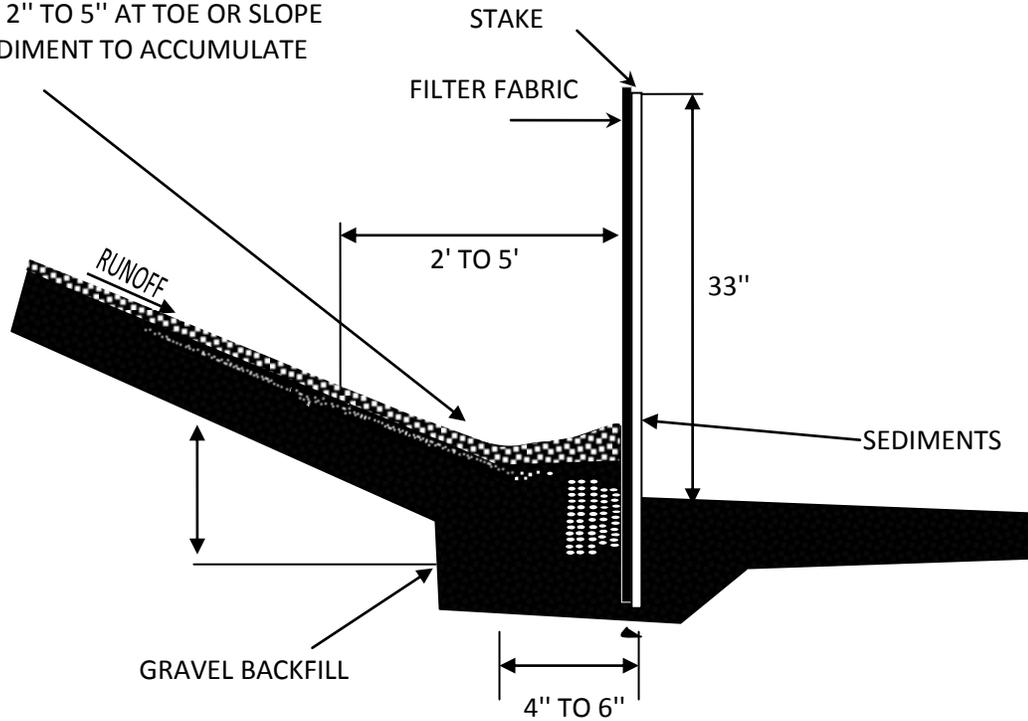
SOIL NOTE:
EMBED
STRAW BALE
4" MIN. INTO



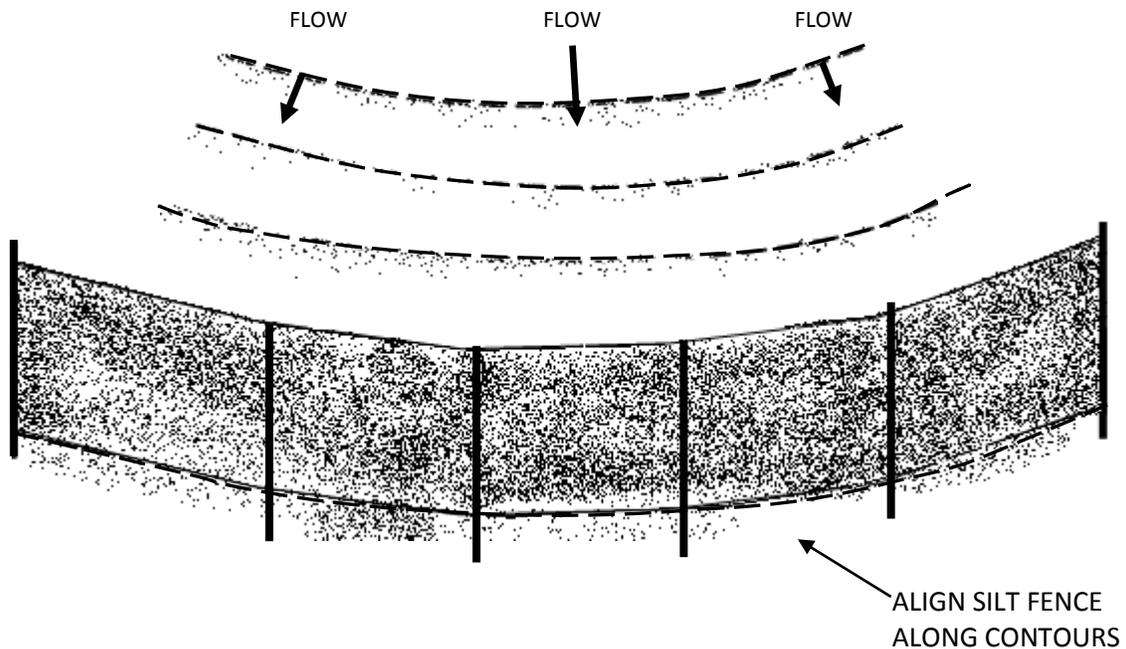
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STRAW BALE DIKE

ALLOW 2" TO 5" AT TOE OR SLOPE
FOR SEDIMENT TO ACCUMULATE



RECOMMENDED INSTALLATION OF SILT FENCE



NOTE: Erosion and sediment control measures must remain functional and be maintained throughout the winter season. Failure to adequately maintain erosion and sediment control measures constitute a violation of the issued building or other permit. Maintain positive drainage away from all structures. Seed and cover all disturbed soil with mulch.

**Seeding Mixtures for Temporary Cover
Foothill Areas Mix**

<u>Mixture</u>	<u>Lbs/1000 Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Lbs/Acre (Broadcast)</u>
1) or	Annual Rye	1 24
2)	Briggs Barley	4 180

Mountainous Conifer Area

<u>Mixture</u>	<u>Lbs/1000 Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Lbs/Acre (Broadcast)</u>
1) or	Cereal Rye	2 90
2) Briggs Barley	4	180

**Seeding Mixtures for Permanent Cover
Foothill Areas**

<u>Mixture</u>	<u>Lbs/1000 Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Lbs/Acre (Broadcast)</u>
1) Zorro annual fescue	0.2	6
Rose clover *	0.2	9
Shallow soil w/south or west exposure or		
2) Blando brome	0.3	12
Rose clover* (deeper soils or north exposure)	0.2	9
3) Blando brome	0.3	12
Lana woollypod vetch* (Deeper soils- Forage for grazing)	0.4	45

Mountainous Conifer Zone

<u>Mixture</u>	<u>Lbs/1000 Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Lbs/Acre (Broadcast)</u>
1) Luna pubescent wheatgrass	0.6	24
Palestine orchard grass	0.2	8
“Sherman” big bluegrass	0.2	6
“Durar” hard fescue	0.2	6

Legume seed must be inoculated with proper nitrogen fixing bacteria.

The application of mulch is necessary to reduce the impact of rainfall, help hold soil in place, and provide a moist soil surface for seed germination. The mulch should be applied in such a manner that 80-100% of the surface is covered to a depth of 1-2 inches. The most common mulch used is clean grain straw. It should be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. This rate is equivalent to:

<u>Mulch</u>	<u>Bales/1000 Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Bales/Acre</u>
Straw (3 wire-80 Pound Bales)	1	50