

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PRACTICES



SILT FENCE

- Put up before any work is started
- Install on downslope sides of site parallel to contour of land
- Extend ends upslope to allow water to pond behind fence
- Stake 1 stake every 10 feet of silt fence.
- Leave no gaps between sections of silt fence.
- Inspect and repair daily and after every 1/2 inch of rain.
- Remove sediment if deposits reach 1/3–1/2 of the fence height.
- Maintain until a lawn is established.

CONSTRUCTION ACCESS DRIVE

- Place crushed stone access drive single lane from roadway to front of house/garage

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.

SEDIMENT CLEANUP

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

SEWER INLET PROTECTION

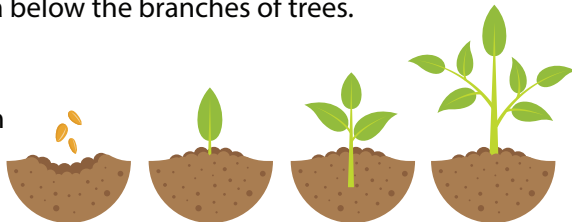
- Protect on-site storm sewer inlets with silt fences, silt bags, or equivalent measures
- Inspect, repair and remove sediment deposits after every storm.

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 in the area below the branches of trees.

REVEGETATION

- Seed, sod or mulch bare soil as soon as possible.



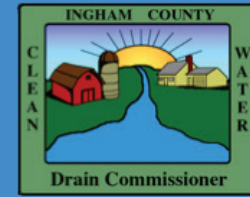
PROPER SILT FENCE INSTALLATION



IMPROPER SILT FENCE INSTALLATION



PROPER CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION



EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL FOR RESIDENTIAL SITES

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SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION IS A COSTLY PROBLEM



Soil erosion and sedimentation from earth disturbance activities is a leading cause of water quality problems. Unless soil erosion prevention and sedimentation controls are used, every acre under construction can cause soil to wash into nearby lakes, wetlands, streams, rivers, and county drains. On average, in southern lower Michigan, 65 to 70 tons per acre per year of soil washes off lands that have no erosion control measures. Once the sediment is in a drain or drainage system, the sediment load is ultimately carried to the great lakes or needs to be cleaned from the drainage system at a great cost.

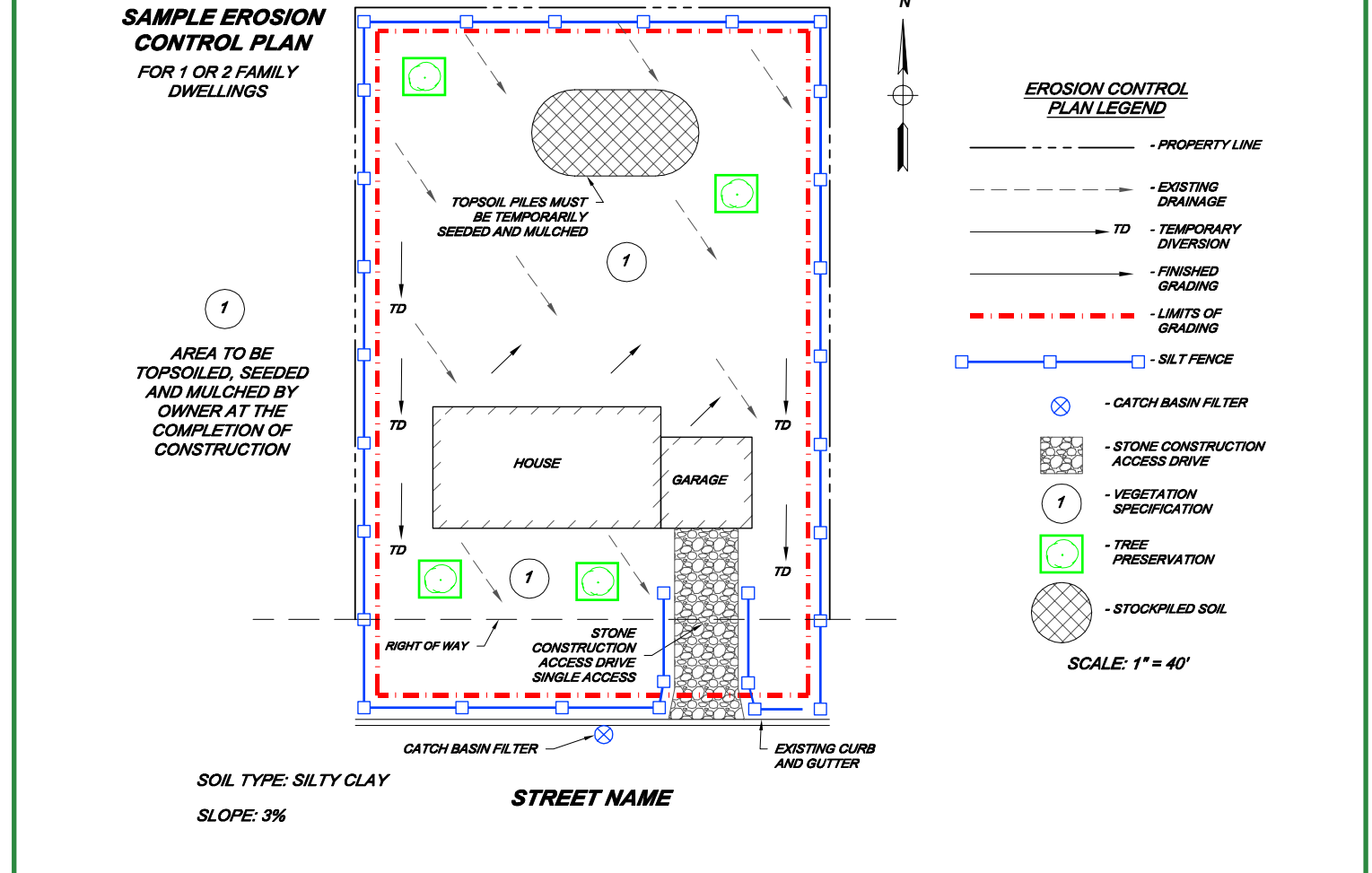
CONTROLLING SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION IS EASY AND INEXPENSIVE



Erosion and sediment control is important even for residential sites of an acre or less. The materials needed are easy to find and relatively inexpensive – silt fence, gravel, and grass seed. Putting these materials to use is a straightforward process. Only a few controls are needed on most sites:

- 1 **Preserve existing trees and grass** where possible to prevent soil erosion and sedimentation.
- 2 **Use silt fence** to trap sediment on the downslope sides of the lot and to protect wetlands on or off site, or any buffer strips which require protection.
- 3 **Locate soil piles** away from roads and waterways. Temporarily seed and mulch soil piles.
- 4 **Protect all storm water conveyances** - i.e., catch basins, manholes, tiles, swales, and ditches.
- 5 **Install a Rock Access Drive**, and limit parking on a site.
- 6 **Cleanup of sediment** carried off-site by vehicles or rain storms, especially in roadways, on a daily basis.
- 7 **Revegetate the area** as soon as possible.

EROSION CONTROL FOR A RESIDENTIAL SITE



We would like to thank you for cooperating. Your attention to this problem will go a long way in saving tax dollars and protecting our environment.