Building Guide

ILLOWA Chapter of ICC

Single Family Residential Erosion Control Plan

Instructions:

1. Complete this plan by filling in requested information, completing the site diagram, marking appropriate boxes and completing the management strategies on the backside of this form.
2. When 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 developed.
3. Submit this plan at the time of building permit application.

Please indicate North by completing the arrow.

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PROJECT LOCATION _____

CONTRACTOR _____ OWNER _____

WORKSHEET COMPLETED BY _____ DATE _____

SITE DIAGRAM

Scale: 1 box = _____ feet

EROSION CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

- Property Line
- Existing Drainage
- TD Temporary Diversion
- Finished Drainage
- Limits of Grading
- Silt Fence
- Straw Bales
- Gravel
- 1 Vegetation Specification
- Tree Preservation
- Stockpile Soil

DISCLAIMER: ILLOWA Chapter of the ICC has created this handout to assist with plans submittal under the Unified Stormwater Ordinance, and it is not intended to cover all circumstances. Please check with the Department of Building Safety for additional requirements.

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EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

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, and wetlands.
- ☐ Location of storm sewer inlets, septic system with fields and well.
- ☐ 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 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 and a 10 foot wide vegetative strip should be maintained; or piles should be covered with a tarp; or piles should be placed more than 25 feet from any downslope road or drainageway.
- ☐ Location of Construction Entrance(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 BMPs (filter fabric fence, straw bale fence or 10-foot-wide vegetative strip) 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 (redirected) 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 for control erosion on steep slopes (greater than 7% grade).

  Note: Such practices include maintaining existing vegetation, placement of additional sediment fences, diversions, and revegetation by sodding or seeding with use of erosion control mats.
- ☐ Location of practices that will control erosion on 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.

Management Strategies

- ☐ Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.

  Note: It is required that disturbed areas and soil piles left inactive for 14 days be stabilized by seeding (between April 1 and September 15), or by other cover, such as tarping or mulching, within 7 days after grading.
- ☐ Permanent stabilization of site by re-vegetation or other means as soon as possible (70% groundcover).
  - 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 permanently 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. These areas must be on your property!
- ☐ Trapping sediment during de-watering 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 height of the barrier.
  - 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, including roadways.
  - All sediment that moves off-site due to storm events will be cleaned up before the end of the next workday.
  - If sediment has left site, Erosion control plan will be adjusted so as to not allow sediment to go off site again.
  - Access drives will be maintained throughout construction.
  - All installed erosion control practices will be maintained until the disturbed areas they protect are permanently stabilized with 70% groundcover.

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