

SECTION 2
EROSION CONTROL PLANNING AND SITE MANAGEMENT

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EROSION CONTROL PLANNING AND SITE MANAGEMENT

Natural Resource & Watershed Planning

The most effective solutions to erosion and sediment problems begin with natural resource and watershed planning. This type of planning can guide and control development growth, preventing wasteful and haphazard developments. The natural resource planning process integrates ecological (natural resource), economic, and social considerations to meet private and public needs. This approach, which emphasizes identifying desired future conditions, improves natural resource management, minimizes conflict, and addresses problems and opportunities.

Watershed planning is another useful tool for building a community's land use plans because watersheds are defined by natural hydrology, representing the most logical basis for managing water resources. The resource becomes the focal point, and planners are able to gain a more complete understanding of overall conditions in an area and the stressors which affect those conditions.

Regional, county and local planning agencies, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD), and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) have technical expertise, resource data and information that can assist decision making by local authorities. These decisions should consider reserving quality agricultural areas for cropland; maintaining the economic viability of agriculture; protecting historical, scenic, and natural beauty areas; protecting wetlands and stream corridors; providing for open spaces and parks; developing attractive residential, institutional and industrial areas; and maintaining floodplains for flood storage, groundwater recharge, water supply source protection, critical habitat preservation, recreation buffer zones, and conservation education uses. Environmental quality is enhanced when open spaces, parks, recreational areas, ponds, wildlife habitat and other areas of public use become integral parts of the plan. These areas should be well delineated and protected from damages that may occur from nearby construction. Selections of such areas should be based upon soils, vegetation, water, topography, accessibility, wildlife, and aesthetic values.

Site Development Plans

As land is subdivided or proposals brought forward for land use changes, an assessment of suitability of the site for the proposed development needs to be made.

I. Technical Data Requirements

Features of the site including location, accessibility, present land use, delineation of areas protected by local,

state and federal regulations (i.e. wetlands and streams), size of proposed tract(s), topography, drainage pattern, geology, hydrology, soils, vegetation and climate need to be assembled. Such information is obtained from on-site examinations and existing technical reports, maps, records, and other documented material usually available from local sources.

The technical data provides the framework necessary to make informed decisions about a sites ultimate use and the types of erosion and sediment controls that will work. Soils information such as detailed soil maps and interpretation sheets may be available in local NRCS and SWCD offices and will specifically provide the following soils information:

- a. descriptions, erodibility, limitations, and capabilities;
- b. engineering properties of soils;
- c. suitability of the soil as a resource material for topsoil, gravel, sand highways, dams and levees;
- d. site suitability for buildings, roads, winter grading, foundations, septic tank disposal fields, sanitary land fills, vegetation, reservoirs, dams, artificial drainage, recreational areas and wildlife development.

II. Site Plan Design Steps

1. Plan the Development to Fit the Site

Assess the physical characteristics of the site to determine how it can be developed with the smallest risk of environmental damage. Minimize grading by utilizing the existing topography wherever possible. Delineate and avoid disturbing wetlands, stream corridors, wood lots, steep slopes and other environmentally sensitive areas.

Minimize impacts by maintaining vegetative buffer strips between disturbed and adjacent areas. Existing woody or state protected vegetation on a project site should be delineated, retained, and protected as required. Planning of streets and lots should relate to site conditions. Streets laid out at right angles to contours often have excessive grades that increase erosion hazards and sedimentation.

2. Determine Limits of Clearing and Grading

Decide exactly which areas must be disturbed in order to accommodate the proposed construction. Pay special attention to critical areas (e.g. steep slopes, highly erodible soils, surface water borders), which must be disturbed. Staged clearing and grading is necessary to keep areas of disturbance less than 5 acres.

3. Divide the Site into Natural Drainage Areas

Determine how runoff will drain from the site. Natural drainage channels should not be altered or relocated without the proper approvals. Pursuant to Article 15 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), a protected stream and the bed and banks thereof should not be altered or relocated without the approval of the Department of Environmental Conservation. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act also protects water resources and proposed disturbances may require approvals from The US Army Corps of Engineers.

Integrated surface and storm drainage systems are essential parts of any planned development. The plan should clearly specify: location and capacities of diversions and debris basins; paved or other types of lined chutes, outlets and waterways; drop inlets; open or closed drains; stream channel protection and bank erosion structures. Consider how erosion and sedimentation can be controlled in each small drainage area before looking at the entire site.

Diversion of surface water away from exposed soils provides the most economic and effective erosion control possible since it is more advantageous to control erosion at the source than to design controls to trap suspended sediment.

4. Design The Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan

Natural resources need to be identified in the planning process in order to design an appropriate ESC plan. The plan must have resource protection at its core and emphasize **EROSION CONTROL** (controlling runoff and stabilizing soil), first as its main component and sediment control next as a management practice. The reduction of soil loss decreases the cost and maintenance of sediment control practices, reduces the risk of degrading natural resources and improves the overall appearance of the construction site.

In accordance with the New York State SPDES General Permit For Construction Activities, a plan must be prepared for any construction activity that exceeds one acre of soil disturbance.

An ESC plan shows the site's existing topography, and how and when it will be altered. It also shows the ESC measures that will be used to reduce sediment pollution and how and when they will be constructed and maintained. The coordination of ESC practices with construction activities is explained on the plan by a phasing and sequencing schedule.

In addition to regulatory control, an ESC plan should be prepared for all land development and construction activity when uncontrolled erosion and sedimentation will be a problem. As a minimum, this includes:

- a. sites on slopes that exceed 15% or sites in areas of severe erosion potential where such areas have been mapped;

- b. sites within 100 ft. of a wetland; and/or
- c. sites within 100 ft. of any watercourse.

The plan should be prepared and presented during the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) process. The plan must be designed so that suspended, colloidal, and settleable solids are not discharged in amounts that cause substantial visible contrast to natural conditions, or cause deposition or impair the waters for their best (classified) usages, (6 NYCRR, Part 703.2).

This means that stream reaches on-site and downstream of construction areas shall not have substantial visible contrast to natural conditions relative to color, taste, odor, turbidity, and sediment deposition from the reaches upstream of the construction area. Impacts such as these, which result from construction or developmental activities, are a violation of water quality standards and are subject to enforcement actions.

ESC practices are divided into vegetative and structural controls. While more details on these practices are contained in other sections of this handbook, general guidance on vegetative and structural controls is outlined below.

- A. Vegetative Controls—The best way to protect the soil surface and limit erosion is to preserve the existing vegetative groundcover. Where land disturbance is necessary, temporary seeding or mulching must be used on areas which will be exposed for more than 14 days. Permanent stabilization should be performed as soon as possible after completion of grading. ESC plans must contain provisions for permanent stabilization of disturbed areas. Seed type, soil amendments, seedbed preparation, mulch, and mulch anchoring must be described on the plans. Selection of permanent vegetation will include the following considerations for each plant species:

- 1) establishment requirements;
- 2) adaptability to site conditions;
- 3) aesthetic and natural resource values;
- 4) maintenance requirements.

- B. Structural Controls—Structural erosion control practices may be necessary when disturbed areas cannot be promptly stabilized with vegetation. Structural practices shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the standards and specifications in this manual. Structural practices may be temporary or permanent. Temporary practices are removed after site stabilization is completed. Permanent practices, such as diversions, are an integral part of the site design and are left in place.

An ESC plan includes:

1. existing and proposed contours shown at two foot intervals or less. Other scales or contour intervals may be favored for special types of land disturbance projects (i.e. strip mine plans are often drawn to scales of 1 in. = 200 ft. or 1 in. = 500 ft. with contour intervals of 5 to 20 feet). The following scales are recommended for use on ESC plans because they facilitate the plan review process: 1 in. = 20 ft., 1 in. = 30 ft., 1 in. = 40 ft., or 1 in. = 50 ft.
2. details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation for each stage of the project from land clearing to the finished stage. Stabilizing land with plant materials or mulches should be part of a planned development. Retention of existing natural vegetation in strategic areas is beneficial, desirable, and cost efficient.
3. the location of structural ESC measures with standard symbols to facilitate the understanding and review of plans. Symbols should be bold and easily discernible on the plans. (Refer to Section 7.)
4. dimensional details of proposed ESC facilities as well as calculations used in locating and sizing of sediment basins.
5. notes regarding temporary ESC facilities which will be converted to permanent stormwater management facilities.
6. a schedule to establish the construction sequence of temporary and permanent practices and their timing relative to other construction activities.
7. an inspection and maintenance schedule for soil ESC facilities which describes maintenance activities to be performed.
8. dewatering practices for the installation of underground utilities.

A sample ESC checklist is contained in the appendices.

III. Construction of ESCs

Effective erosion and sediment control requires good construction site management. Proper management can reduce the need for maintenance of structural controls, regrading of severely eroded areas, and reconstruction of controls that were improperly or poorly constructed or maintained. Good construction site management also results in efficient use of manpower, financial savings and improves the overall site appearance.

Good construction site management involves the following:

1. Physically mark limits of land disturbance on the site with tape, signs, or orange construction fence, so that workers can see the areas to be protected.
2. Divert offsite runoff from highly erodible soils and steep slopes to stable areas.
3. Clear only what is required for immediate construction activity. Large projects should be cleared and graded as construction progresses. Areas exceeding two acres in size should not be disturbed without a sequencing plan that requires practices to be installed and the soil stabilized, as disturbance beyond the two acres continues. Mass clearings and grading of the entire site should be avoided.
4. Restabilize disturbed areas as soon as possible after construction is completed. On sites greater than two acres, waiting until all disturbed areas are ready for seeding is unacceptable. Fourteen days shall be the maximum exposure period. Maintenance must be performed as necessary to ensure continued stabilization. Except as noted below, all sites shall be seeded and stabilized with erosion control materials, such as straw mulch, jute mesh, or excelsior, including areas where construction has been suspended or sections completed:
 - a. For active construction areas such as borrow or stockpile areas, roadway improvements and areas within 50 ft. of a building under construction, a perimeter sediment control system consisting, for example, of silt fencing or hay bales, shall be installed and maintained to contain soil. Stabilized construction entrances will be maintained to control vehicle tracking material off site.
 - b. On the cut side of roads, ditches shall be stabilized immediately with rock rip-rap or other non-erodible liners, or where appropriate, vegetative measures such as sod. Refer to Section 5 for appropriate considerations.
 - c. Permanent seeding should optimally be undertaken in the spring from March through May, and in late summer and early fall from August to October 15. During the peak summer months and in the fall after October 15, when seeding is found to be impracticable, an appropriate temporary mulch shall be applied. Permanent seeding may be undertaken during the summer if plans provide for adequate watering.
 - d. All slopes steeper than 3:1 (h:v, 33.3%), as well as perimeter dikes, sediment basins or traps, and embankments must, upon completion, be immediately stabilized with sod, seed and anchored straw mulch, or other approved stabilization measures. Areas outside of the perimeter sediment control system must not be disturbed. Maintenance must be performed as necessary to ensure continued stabilization.

- e. Temporary sediment trapping devices must not be removed until permanent stabilization is established in all contributory drainage areas. Similarly, stabilization must be established prior to converting sediment traps/basins into permanent (post-construction) stormwater management facilities.
5. Where temporary work roads or haul roads cross stream channels, adequate waterway openings must be constructed using spans, culverts, washed rock backfill, or other acceptable, clean methods that will ensure that road construction and their use do not result in turbidity and sediment downstream. All crossing activities and appurtenances on streams regulated by Article 15 of the Environmental Conservation Law shall be in compliance with a permit issued pursuant to Article 15 of the ECL.
 6. Make sure that all contractors and sub-contractors understand the ESC plan and sign the certification statement required by NYSDEC GP.
 7. Designate responsibility for the ESC plan to one individual. This person must be named in the Notice of Intent.
 8. An ESC plan inspection program meeting the requirements of the NYSDEC GP, is necessary to determine when ESC measures need maintenance or repair. Pay particular attention to inspections required after rainfall. The inspection program must also state the completion of identified repair and maintenance items.

Predicting Soil Losses

Predictions of soil loss is a planning tool. The predictions guide planners on the degree of erosion and sediment control at specific sites. Predicted soil losses also create an awareness among developers, local governments and others of the urgent need to install erosion and sediment control measures before, during and after construction activity.

Soil losses can be predicted for a whole year, part of a year or on the basis of rainfall amounts. The Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) is used to estimate soil losses on construction sites from sheet and rill erosion. The equation uses site-specific rainfall intensity, soil erodibility and slope factors (see Section 3). Other soil losses, such as gully erosion or wind erosion, are calculated separately.

There are over 430 different soil types listed at the back of Section 4. These soils are made up of different percentages of gravel, sand, silt, clay and organic material. Because of these differences, they erode at different rates. Table 2.2 at the back of this section provides a general characterization of erosion risk associated with slope and soil makeup.

Estimating Sediment Yield

Sediment yield involves both soil erosion on the site and the transport mechanism acting to carry the eroded material off the site.

Where sediment yields from a developing area are needed for estimating sediment basin design volumes, the method in Section 3 can be used for determining the amount of the eroded material that will leave the site as sediment.

Professional Certification

CPESC, Inc. administers a program to evaluate individuals as a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC). Such individuals have acquired specific training and passed an examination in ESC. These individuals are generally available for site design and/or implementation oversight.

ESC Ordinances and Subdivision Regulations

ESC Ordinances and related regulations protect the public welfare by saving money on public infrastructure and maintenance, increasing public safety, protecting water supplies (including groundwater), providing flood control protection and preserving aquatic and riparian wildlife habitat. An ESC ordinance accomplishes this by regulating and controlling the design, construction, use, and maintenance of any development or other activity that disturbs or breaks the topsoil or results in the movement of earth on land. ESC ordinances consist of permit application and review, and they typically require an erosion and sediment control plan. Municipalities can ensure successful construction and maintenance of ESC measures by using an ordinance that requires prior review and approval of ESC plans, that provides ESC design criteria, and that includes an inspection and enforcement procedure. (See Appendix A for a sample model ordinance).

STEPS IN THE SELECTION AND DESIGN OF CONTROL MEASURES

The following text relates to the planning flow charts on pages 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8.

In the erosion and sediment control process, site designs must be prepared to address erosion control and then sediment control. Erosion control is accomplished by controlling runoff and then stabilizing soil. After erosion control has been planned, sediment control can be developed.

Step 1: Identify Control Methods—Three basic methods are used to control soil movement on construction sites: runoff control, soil stabilization, and sediment control. **CONTROLLING EROSION SHOULD BE THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE.** Runoff control and soil stabilization can be used to control erosion. Controlling erosion is very effective for small-disturbed areas such as single lots or small areas of a disturbance.

Sediment control may be necessary on large developments where mass grading is planned, where it is harder or impractical to control erosion, and where sediment particles are relatively large. A minimum of cost for erosion and sediment control is usually accomplished by using a combination of vegetative and structural erosion control and sedimentation control measures.

Step 2: Identify Resources and Potential Problem Areas—Resources need to be identified prior to initiating an ESC plan. These resources include, but are not limited to, receiving waters, tributaries to public water supplies, beaches and other concentrated recreational areas, wetlands, trees, vegetative buffers, steep slopes and cultural resources. Areas where erosion is to be controlled will usually fall into categories of slopes, graded areas or drainage ways. Slopes include graded rights-of-way, stockpile areas, and all cut or fill slopes. Graded areas include all stripped areas other than slopes. Drainage ways are areas where concentrations of water flow naturally or artificially, and the potential for gully erosion is high. Problem areas where sediment is to be controlled fall into categories of large or small drainage areas. Small areas are usually 1 acre or less while large areas are larger than 1 acre.

Step 3: Identify Required Strategy—The third step in erosion and sediment control planning is to follow the planning matrix from the problem area to the strategy that can be taken to solve the problem. Strategies can be used individually or in combination. For example, if there is a cut slope to be protected from erosion, the strategies may be to protect the ground surface, divert water from the slope, or shorten it. Any combination of the above can be used. If no rainfall except that which falls on the slope has the potential to cause erosion, and if the slope is relatively short, protecting the soil surface is often all that is required to solve the problem.

Step 4: Identify Control Measure Group—Once required strategies are identified, the planning flow chart leads to the group or groups of control measures that will accomplish one strategy. Control measures within each group have similar purpose, scope, application, design, criteria, standard plans, and construction specifications. Therefore, any measure within a group may solve the problem in question.

Step 5: Design Specific Control Measures—The final step in erosion and sediment control planning is accomplished by completing final design. This involves applying any control measure within a group to solve the specific erosion and sediment control problem. From descriptions given to the right of each control measure in the ESC planning matrix (Table 2.1), the one measure which is most economical, practical, efficient, and adaptable to the site should be chosen.

Step 6: Winter Operations— If construction activities continue during winter, access points should be enlarged and stabilized to provide for snow stockpiling. In addition, a snow management plan should be prepared with adequate storage and control of meltwater. A minimum 25 foot buffer shall be maintained from perimeter controls such as silt fence. In high resource protection areas, silt fence shall be replaced with perimeter dikes, swales, or other practices resistant to the forces of snow loads. Keep drainage structures open and free of snow and ice dams. Inspection and maintenance are necessary to ensure function of all

Figure 2.1
Planning Flow Chart—Runoff Control

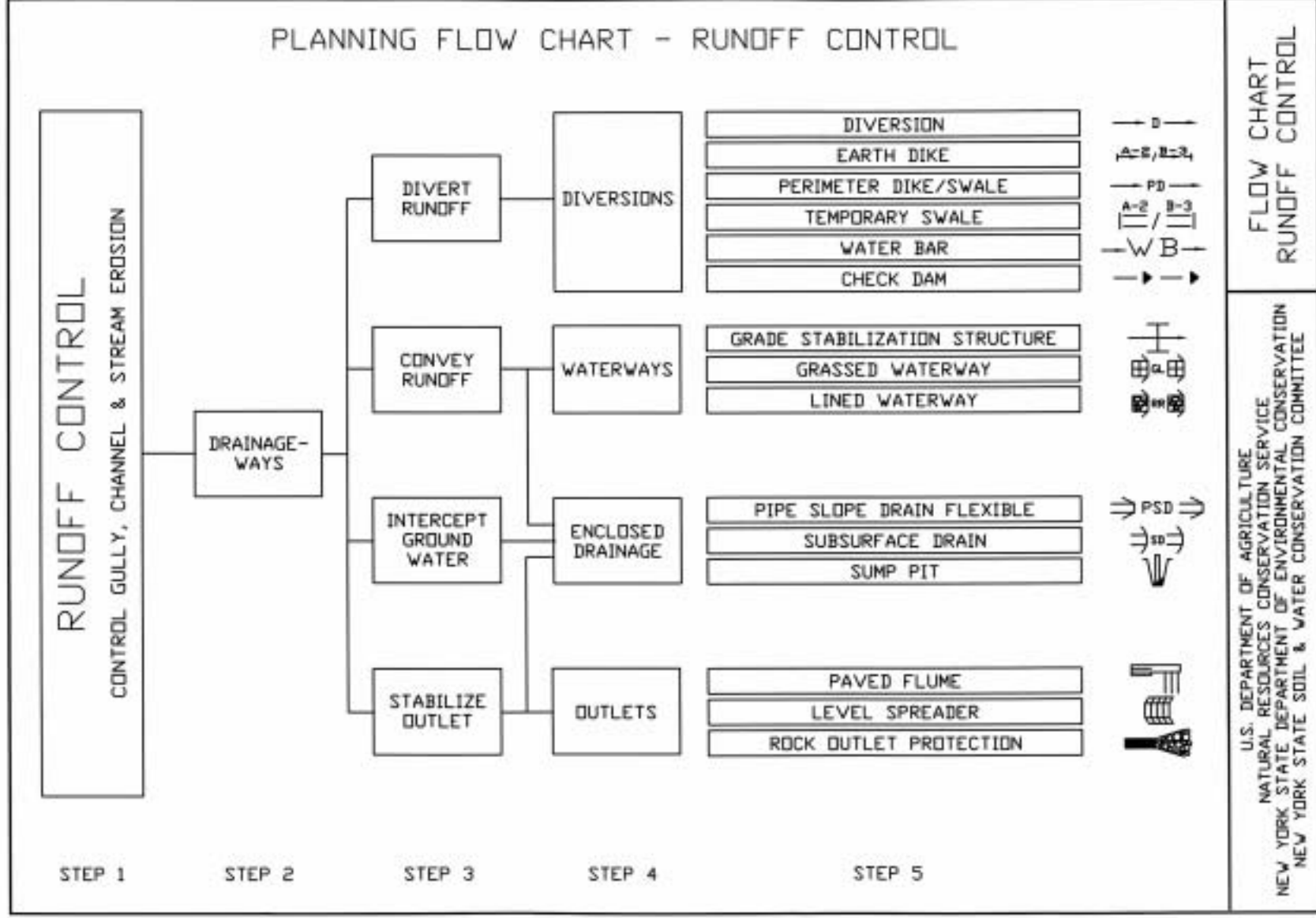


Figure 2.2
Planning Flow Chart—Soil Stabilization

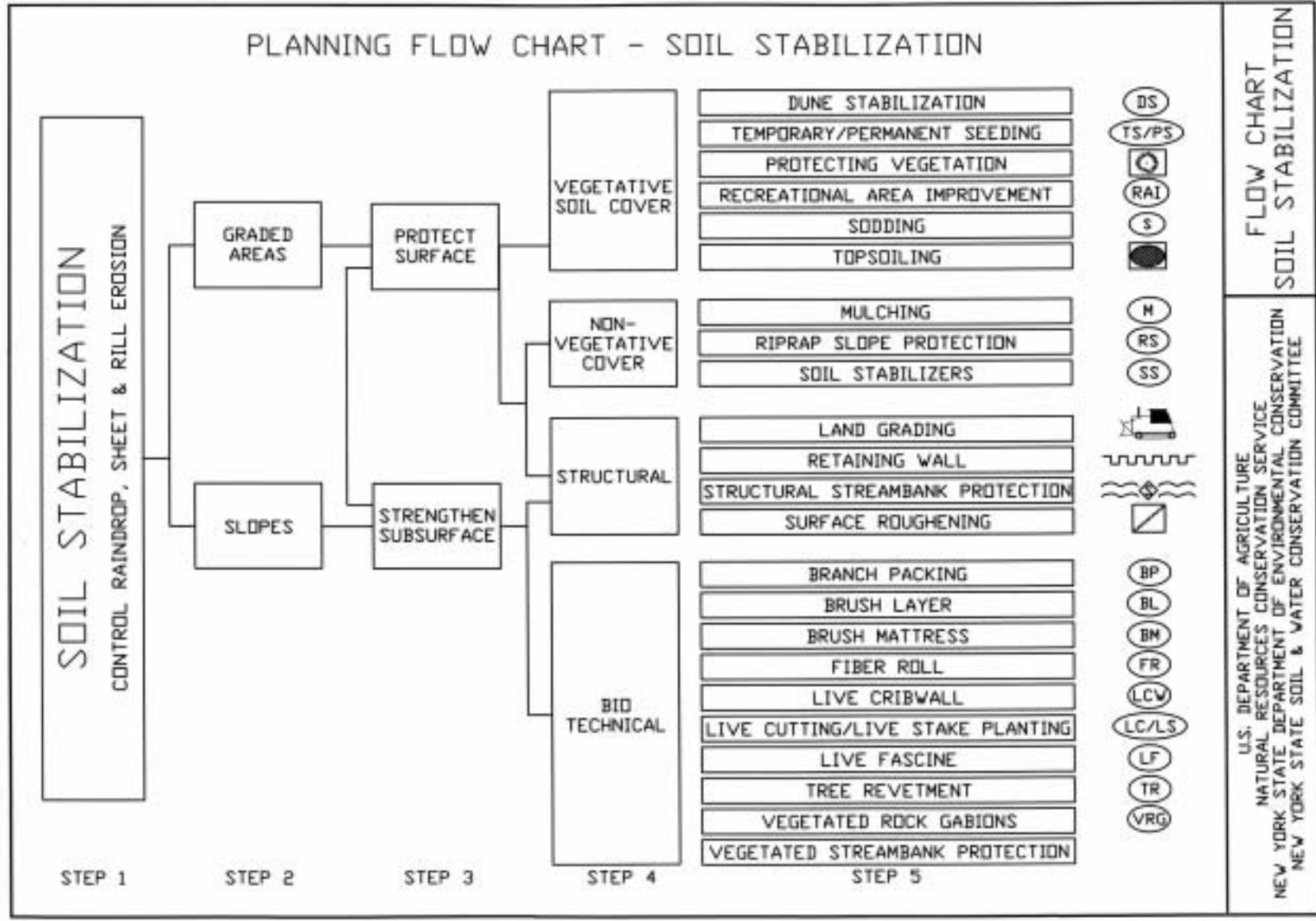


Figure 2.3
Planning Flow Chart—Sediment Control

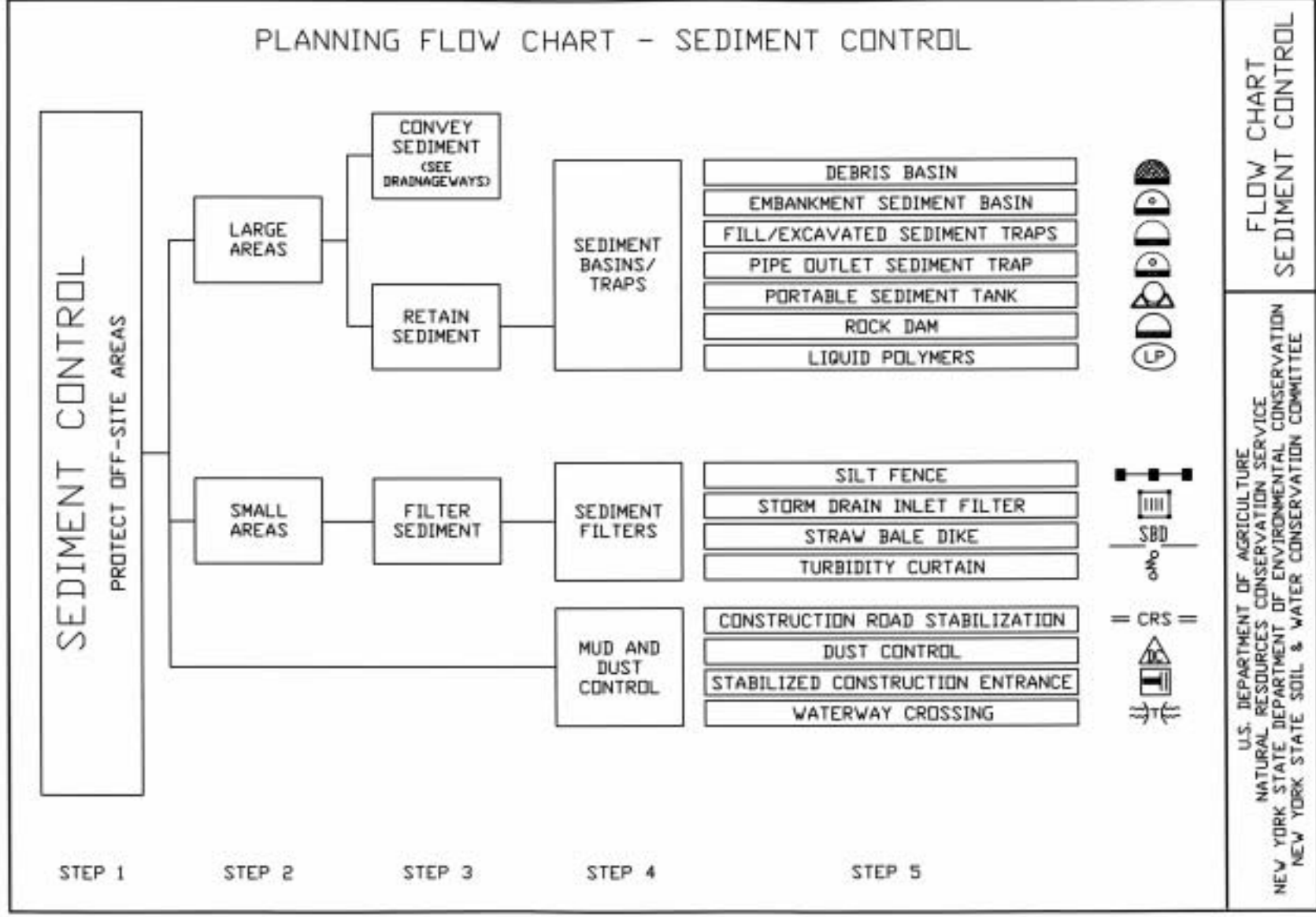


Table 2.1
Erosion and Sediment Control Matrix

<u>PRACTICE</u>	<u>PRIMARY PURPOSE</u>	<u>SITE CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED DESIGN LIFE</u>	<u>ASSOCIATED PRACTICES</u>
Brush Matting	Stabilize soil; prevent erosion	Streambank slopes	5-10 years	Rock slope protection, structural streambank protection, subsurface drain
Check Dam	Control runoff	Drainage area ≤ 2 Ac.	1 year	Lined waterway, rock outlet protection, vegetation
Construction Road Stabilization	Control Sediment	All construction routes	2 years	Dust control, temporary swales, temporary or permanent seeding.
Debris Basin	Capture sediment	Maximum drainage area = 200 acres	Up to 25 years	Sediment basin
Diversion	Intercept and divert runoff	Minimum 10 yr. Design Q	10-25 years	Permanent seeding, rock outlet protection, level spreader, sediment basin
Dune stabilization	Stabilize sand dunes	Sand dune reinforcement	5-10 years	—
Dust Control	Stabilize soil	Access points, construction roads	Site specific	Stabilized construction entrance, construction road stabilization
Earth Dike	Control runoff	DA ≤ 10 Acres	1 year	Sediment trap, rock outlet protection, storm drain inlet
Grade Stabilization Structure	Prevent erosion	Minimum Design Q = 10 yr., 24 hr.	10+ years	Permanent seeding, rock slope protection, structural streambank protection
Grassed Waterway	Convey runoff	Minimum 10 yr. Design Q	Min. 10 years	Rock outlet protection, vegetated waterways, sediment basin, level spreader
Land Grading	Stabilize soil	Site specific shaping	Permanent	Topsoiling, subsurface drain, seeding
Level Spreader	Discharge runoff	10 year Q ≤ 30 cfs; outlet $< 10\%$	1 year	Diversion, grassed waterway, temporary swales
Lined Waterway, (rock materials)	Convey runoff	Minimum design Q = 10 yr., 24 hr.	Min. 10 years	Rock outlet protection, subsurface drain

<u>PRACTICE</u>	<u>PRIMARY PURPOSE</u>	<u>SITE CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED DESIGN LIFE</u>	<u>ASSOCIATED PRACTICES</u>
Mulching	Stabilize soil	Site specific	1-2 years	Permanent seeding, Recreation area improvement
Paved Channel, (concrete)	Convey runoff	Minimum design Q = 10 yr., 24 hr.	Min 10 years	Rock outlet protection, subsurface drain
Paved Flume	Convey runoff	Minimum design Q = 10 yr., 24 hr.	10 years	Rock outlet protection
Perimeter Dike/Swale	Divert runoff	Drainage area ≤5 Ac.	1 year	Sediment trap, level spreader, temporary seeding
Pipe Slope Drain	Convey runoff down slope	Drainage area ≤5 Ac.	1 year	Rock outlet protection
Portable Sediment Tank	Retain sediment	16 times pump discharge	2 years	Sediment trap, sediment basin
Protecting Vegetation	Preserve existing vegetation	Site specific	1-10 years	Recreation area improvement
Recreation Area Improvement	Protect areas/soils	Site specific	Permanent	Permanent seeding, mulching, topsoiling
Retaining Wall	Stabilize soil	Site specific constraints	10+ years	Rock slope protection, permanent seeding, subsurface drain
Riprap Slope Protection	Stabilize soil, prevent erosion	Max. 1:5 to 1 slope	10 years	Lined waterway, rock outlet stabilization, structural streambank protection
Rock Dam	Capture sediment	Drainage Area ≤50 Ac.	3 years	Debris basin, sediment basin
Rock Outlet Protection	Prevent erosion	Rock varies with pipe discharge	10+ years	Diversion, grassed waterway, sediment basin, sediment traps
Sediment Basin	Capture sediment	Drainage Area ≤100 Ac.	3 years	Rock outlet protection, temporary seeding
<u>Sediment Traps</u>				
I. Pipe Outlet	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤5 Ac.	2 years	Sediment basin, debris basin
II. Grass Outlet	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤5 Ac.	1 year	Rock outlet protection

Table 2.1 (cont'd)
Erosion and Sediment Control Matrix

Table 2.1 (cont'd)
Erosion and Sediment Control Matrix

<u>PRACTICE</u>	<u>PRIMARY PURPOSE</u>	<u>SITE CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED DESIGN LIFE</u>	<u>ASSOCIATED PRACTICES</u>
III. Storm Inlet	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤ 3 Ac.	1 year	Rock outlet protection
IV. Swale	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤ 2 Ac.	1 year	Rock outlet protection
V. Stone Outlet	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤ 5 Ac.	2 years	Rock outlet protection
VI. Riprap Outlet	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤ 15 Ac.	2 years	Rock outlet protection
Seeding, Temporary	Stabilize soil	Site specific	1-2 years	Surface roughening, topsoiling, sodding
Seeding, Permanent	Stabilize soil	Site specific	Permanent	Surface roughening, topsoiling, sodding
Silt Fence	Control sediment	2:1 slopes maximum 50 ft. spacing	1 year	Strawbale dike
Sodding	Stabilize soil	Need quick cover, aesthetics	Permanent	Inlet protection, topsoiling, permanent seeding
Stabilized Construction Entrance	Control sediment	Access Points	2 years	Filter fence, construction road stabilization
<u>Storm Drain Inlet Protection</u>				
I. Excavated	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤ 1 Ac.	1 year	Sediment traps, storm drain diversion
II. Filter Fabric	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤ 1 Ac.	6 months	Sediment traps, storm drain diversion
III. Stone and Block	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤ 1 Ac.	6 months	Sediment traps, storm drain diversion
IV. Curb	Trap sediment	Drainage Area ≤ 1 Ac.	6 months	Sediment traps, storm drain diversion
Straw Bale Dike	Control sediment	2:1 slopes maximum 25 ft. spacing	3 months	Silt fence
<u>Streambank Protection</u>				
I. Structural	Prevent erosion	Minimum 10 yr. design Q; velocity > 6 fps	10 years	Rock slope protection

**Table 2.1 (cont'd)
Erosion and Sediment Control Matrix**

<u>PRACTICE</u>	<u>PRIMARY PURPOSE</u>	<u>SITE CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED DESIGN LIFE</u>	<u>ASSOCIATED PRACTICES</u>
II. Vegetative	Prevent erosion	Minimum 10 yr. design Q; velocity <6 fps	10 years	Structural streambank protection
Subsurface Drain	Intercept and convey drainage water	Drainage Coefficient—1”	10 years	Rock outlet protection, land grading retaining wall
Sump Pit	Control sediment	Site specific	6 months	Sediment trap, sediment basin
Surface Roughening	Stabilize soil	Construction slopes	Permanent	Temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching
<u>Temporary Access Waterway Crossings</u>				
Temporary Access Bridge	Prevent sediment	8 ft. centerline piers	2 years	Rock slope protection
Temporary Access Culvert	Prevent sediment	Minimum 12 in.; 40 ft. length	2 years	Structural streambank protection
Temporary Access Road	Prevent sediment	Streambanks <4 ft.	1 year	Structural streambank protection
Temporary Storm Drain Diversion	Divert runoff	On site drainage area >50% total	1 year	Sediment trap/basin
Temporary Swale	Divert Runoff	Drainage Area ≤10 acres	1 year	Sediment traps, storm drain inlets, sediment basin, level spreader
Topsoiling	Provide growing conditions	Poor site soil characteristics	Permanent	Surface roughening, temporary seeding, permanent seeding
Turbidity Curtain	Control sediment	Calm water	Generally <1 month	Sediment traps, basins
Vegetating Waterways	Stabilize soil	Site specific	Permanent	Grassed waterways, permanent seeding
Water Bars	Divert runoff	Slope areas <100 ft. width	2 years	Rock outlet protection, level spreader
Wattling	Stabilize soil	Maximum 1.5:1 slopes	10 years	Diversion, subsurface drain, temporary swale

Table 2.2
Erosion Risk

Soil Type & Parameters	Slope in Percent% (no vegetative cover)		
	0-5	6-10	>15
Gravelly, $K^1 < 0.35$ Non-cohesive, fines: 0-10%	Low	Low	Medium
Sandy, $K > 0.35$ Non-cohesive, fines: 0-30%	Medium	High	High
Silty, $K < 0.35$ Non-cohesive, fines: >50%	Medium	High	Very High
Clays, $K < 0.35$ cohesive, fines: >50%	Low	Medium	High
Dispersive (chemically charged) Clay Soils	High	Very high	Extremely high

1. K = soil erodibility factor (see Section 3, Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation)

Note: There are other factors that contribute to erosion such as slope length, rainfall intensity and duration, and antecedent moisture conditions. Also, it is important to note that even though there may be low erosion risk, there can be a high risk of water quality impact due to other factors.

References

1. Northeastern Illinois Soil and Sedimentation Control Steering Committee. October 1981. Procedures and Standards for Urban Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in Illinois.
2. Electronic Field Office Technical Guide. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg