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EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES
906.09 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(b) Erosion Control Practices: The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan or SWP3 must make use of erosion controls that are capable of providing cover over disturbed soils. A description of control practices designed to stabilize disturbed areas after grading or construction shall be included in the SWP3. The SWP3 must provide specifications for stabilization of all disturbed areas of the site and provide guidance as to which method of stabilization will be employed for any time of the year. Such practices may include; temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, matting, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, phasing of construction operations, the use of construction entrances, and the use of alternative ground cover. Erosion control practices must meet the following requirements:

(1) Stabilization: Disturbed areas must be stabilized as specified in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Permanent Stabilization

Area Requiring Permanent Stabilization:	**Time Frame To Apply Erosion Controls:**
Any area that will lie dormant for one year or more	Within 7 days of the most recent disturbance
Any area within 50 feet of a stream and at final grade	Within 2 days of reaching final grade
Any area at final grade	Within 7 days of reaching final grade within that area

Table 2: Temporary Stabilization

Area Requiring Temporary Stabilization:	**Time Frame To Apply Erosion Controls:**
Any disturbed area within 50 feet of a stream and not at final grade	Within 2 days of the most recent disturbance if that area will remain idle for more than 21 days
For all construction activities, any disturbed areas, Including soil stockpiles that will be dormant for More than 21 days but less than one year, and not within 50 feet of a stream	Within 7 days of the most recent disturbance in the area
Disturbed areas that will be idle over winter	Prior to November 1
Note: Where vegetative stabilization techniques may cause structural instability or are otherwise unobtainable, alternative stabilization techniques may be employed. These techniques may include mulching or erosion matting.	

(Over)

Erosion Control Practices, Cont'd

(2) Timing: Sediment control structures shall be functional throughout the course of earth disturbing activity. Sediment basins and perimeter sediment barriers shall be implemented prior to grading and within seven (7) days from the start of grubbing. They shall continue to function until the up slope development area is stabilized. As construction progresses and the topography is altered, appropriate controls must be constructed or existing controls altered to address the changing drainage patterns.

(3) Silt Fence and Diversions: Sheet flow runoff from denuded areas shall be intercepted by silt fence or diversions to protect adjacent properties, water resources, and wetlands from sediment transported via sheet flow. Where intended to provide sediment control, silt fence shall be placed on a level contour sand shall be capable of temporarily ponding runoff. The relationship between the maximum drainage areas to silt fence for a particular slope range is shown in Table 3. Storm water diversion practices shall be used to keep runoff away from disturbed areas and steep slopes. Such devices, which include swales, dikes or berms, may receive storm water runoff from areas up to 10 acres.

Table 3: Maximum Drainage Area to Silt Fence

Maximum Drainage Area (acres) to 100 linear Feet of silt fence:	**Range of Slope for a drainage area (%):**
.5	<2%
0.25	>2% but <20%
0.125	>20% but <50%