

UDC Erosion Control Plan Checklist for 1- & 2-Family Dwelling Construction Sites

According to Chapters SPS 320 & 321 of the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code, soil erosion control information needs to be included on the plot plan which is submitted and approved prior to the issuance of building permits for 1- & 2-family dwelling units in those jurisdictions where the soil erosion control provisions of the Uniform Dwelling Code are enforced. This Standard Erosion Control Plan is provided to assist in meeting this requirement.

Instructions:

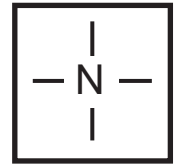
1. Complete this plan by filling in requested information, completing the site diagram and marking appropriate boxes on the inside of this form.
2. In completing the site diagram, give consideration to potential erosion that may occur before, during, and after grading. Water runoff patterns can change significantly as a site is reshaped.
3. Submit this plan or a separate site plan at the time of building permit application.

PROJECT LOCATION _____

BUILDER _____ OWNER _____

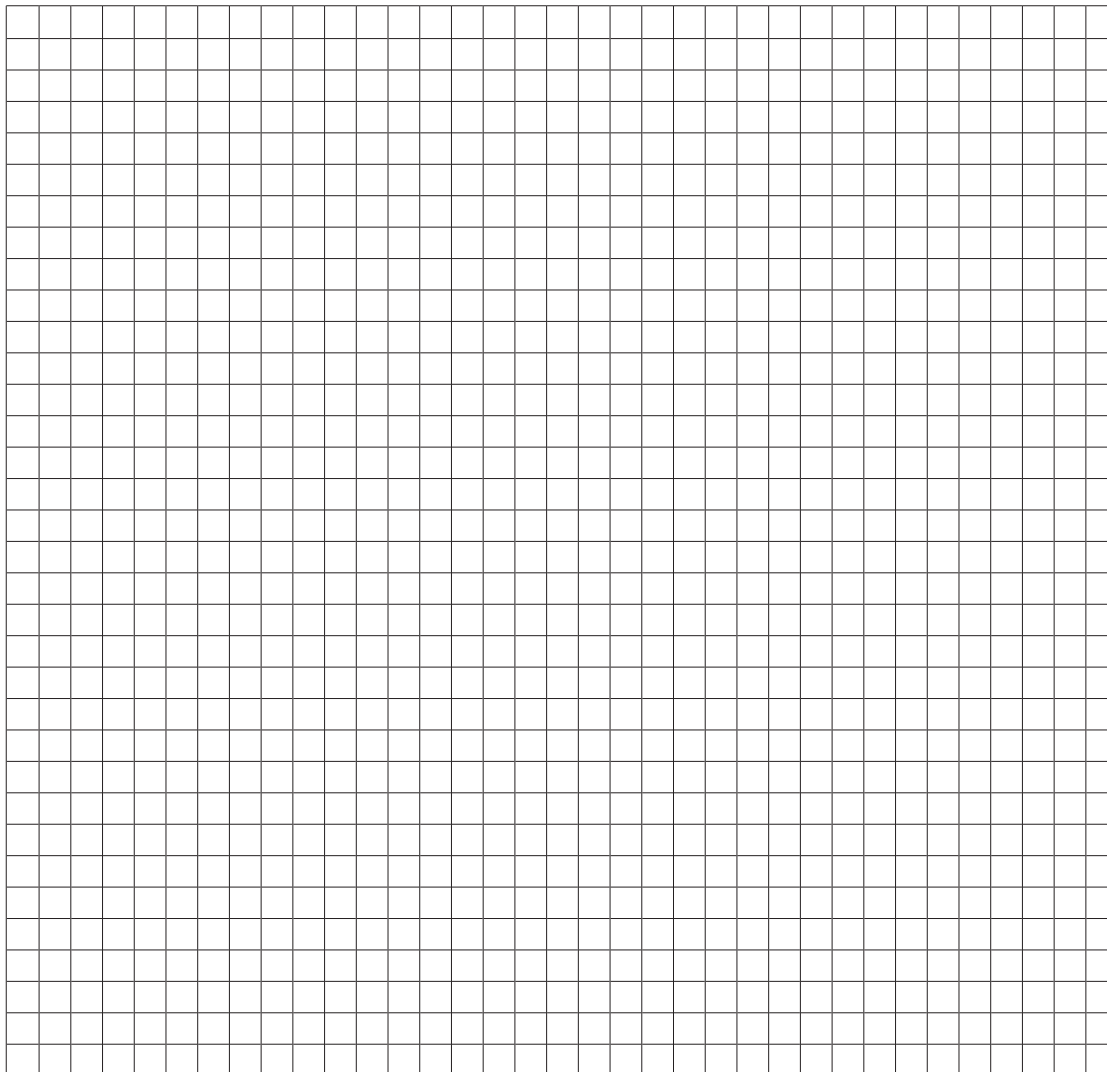
WORKSHEET COMPLETED BY _____ DATE _____

Please indicate north by completing the arrow.



SITE DIAGRAM

Scale: 1 inch = ____ feet



EROSION CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- ▶ EXISTING DRAINAGE
- ▶ TD TEMPORARY DIVERSION
- ▶ FINISHED DRAINAGE
- - - LIMITS OF GRADING
- SILT FENCE
- STRAW BALES
- GRAVEL
- VEGETATION SPECIFICATION
- TREE PRESERVATION
- STOCKPILED SOIL

COMPLETED

NOT APPLICABLE

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, wetlands or wells.
- Location of storm sewer inlets.
- 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, a 10 foot wide vegetative strip, or should be covered with a tarp or more than 25 feet from any downslope road or drainageway.
- Location of access drive(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 sediment controls (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 (re-directed) 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 to control erosion on steep slopes (greater than 12% grade).
 Note: Such practices include maintaining existing vegetation, placement of additional sediment fences, diversions, and re-vegetation 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.

COMPLETED

NOT APPLICABLE

Indicate management strategy by checking (✓) the appropriate box.

Management Strategies

Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.

Note: It is recommended that disturbed areas and soil piles left inactive for extended periods of time be stabilized by seeding (between April 1 and September 15), or by other cover, such as tarping or mulching.

Permanent stabilization of site by re-vegetation or other means as soon as possible (lawn establishment).

- 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 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.

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.
- All sediment that moves off-site due to storm events will be cleaned up before the end of the next workday.
- Access drives will be maintained throughout construction.
- All installed erosion control practices will be maintained until the disturbed areas they protect are stabilized.