Each day that you have bare soil exposed, ask:

1) *Is it going to rain? Today? Tonight?*
2) *How will I stop sediment from washing onto the neighbor's property?*
3) *How will I keep mud from being tracked out onto the public road?*
4) *How will I keep sediment from washing into any stream or drainage area near my project?*

You probably want a nice stand of grass on your yard... why not **_seed and mulch early_** in construction?

You most likely want a nice driveway...why not **_put down some gravel early_** in construction?

Calculate the total of your disturbed areas:
1) Dimensions of house (length x width) = _____
2) Yard area (cleared area around house)= _____
3) Septic area and drain field = _____
4) Driveway length and width...on this item you should calculate surface area and include the banks and ditch area = _____
5) Well, water lines and utility lines (on this item calculate staging area and lengths and widths on trenches) = _____
6) Other areas= _____
TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE = _____

One acre equals 43,560 square feet. If your disturbed area equals or exceeds this area, you are required to submit an erosion control plan and obtain an Erosion Control Permit from the KDHE.

Be a good neighbor.
PREVENT SEDIMENT DAMAGE!

RESIDENTIAL EROSION CONTROL

A lot of times when people undertake a home building project, they just don't know what is actually required for erosion and sediment control. The purpose behind this brochure is to give you the basic ideas of the sediment law and to provide some suggestions to help you stay in compliance and stabilize your site properly.

You can adequately control off-site tracking by installing and maintaining a gravel construction entrance. Properly installed silt fence along the lower side of the property can protect the neighbor and the creek. You may need a culvert under the driveway and a storm-water diversion ditch. In any case and for any situation the main objective is to **_keep your mud on your property and establish ground cover quickly_**!
The best erosion control will always be ground cover. Sow grass ASAP and don't wait to put down gravel. The minimum you must do is to protect adjoining properties and natural resources from sediment damage, and establish ground cover quickly.

Home sites are often located along streams. Buffer zones are streamside areas requiring special protection from sediment damage. An undisturbed, vegetative buffer zone is required on many of our streams. More information about required buffer zone widths can be attained by contacting the Erosion Control office.

RESIDENTIAL EROSION CONTROL
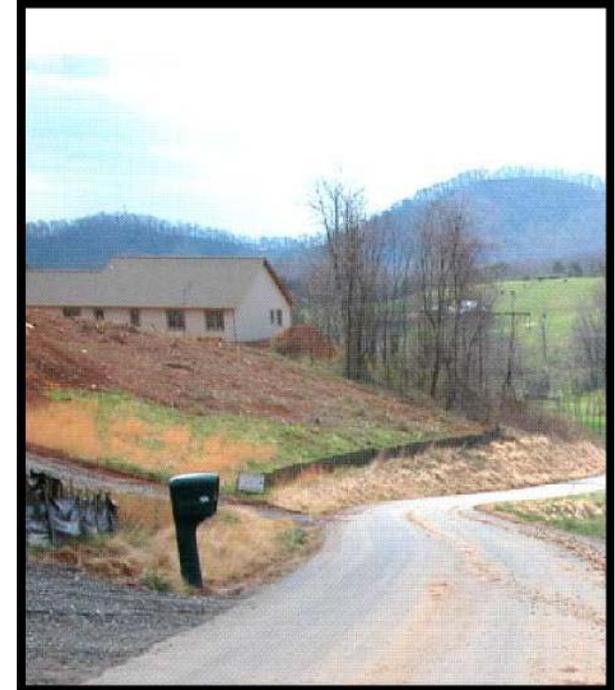
CONTROL EROSION AND PREVENT SEDIMENT DAMAGE WHEN YOU BUILD A HOUSE

RESIDENTIAL EROSION CONTROL PLANNING AND DESIGN

UNDER 1 ACRE DISTURBED

*Most residential sites can successfully stay beneath the state's **permitting threshold of 1 acre**. If your site falls into this category you are still required to keep your sediment on your property, meet the ground cover requirements, and protect streams, springs and wetland areas.*

SUGGESTIONS FOR A SUCCESFULL PROJECT

- Install and maintain a gravel construction entrance to prevent off-site tracking (***mud-slick***).
- Install and maintain silt fence on the lower edge of your property (protects springs, streams and neighboring properties).
- Provide a ground cover adequate to restrain erosion by 30 days after any phase of grading.
- Any site requiring a culvert will also require stabilized inlet and outlet protection.
- Any storm-water diversion ditches will require stabilization (permanent ground cover).

1 ACRE OR MORE DISTURBED

*In some cases more than 1 acre will need to be disturbed to achieve your desired goal. In this case your requirements are the same as above **and** you are required to submit an erosion control plan and obtain an **Erosion Control Permit**.*

BAD INSTALLATION

*An unsafe condition is created if you allow mud from your site to be tracked onto the public road. **You may be held responsible if it causes an accident.** An adequate gravel construction entrance can prevent a **"mud-slick"**.*

*Silt fence that has been installed incorrectly or in an area of concentrated flow will fail. **Silt fence works by impounding water (building a pond).** "Fence-on-a-stick" will need to be reinforced. **Think..."I'm building a pond."***

*In this photo it is obvious that no attempt to establish ground cover has been made. **Ground cover is the best erosion control measure. Ground cover reduces the need for sediment control. Seed and mulch ASAP. It will rain.***

*Sites near a stream may require an undisturbed buffer zone. This photo shows a violation of county, state, and federal laws. **Get permission before you dig in the creek. Stream culverts require permission from the Army Corps.***

Park City staff is readily available for on-site conferences and in-office discussion regarding your site and potential erosion control issues.

GOOD INSTALLATION

*An adequate gravel construction entrance will be 2-3" clean stone. **Loose BIG stone scrapes mud off tires.** Small stone will "pack down" and doesn't work as well. **Place stone where vehicles enter the highway.***

*Installing silt fence properly will **"pond the water"** and let the sediment fall to the ground behind it. You can see from this photo how **the weight of water can push silt fence down**. This silt fence needs reinforcing.*

*All ground cover requirements have been met here, not only with a **good vegetative cover**, but the **road surface** as well. (Ignore the boulders.)*

You may need to contact a civil engineer to gain the best advice <u>if you are developing on steep or sloping land.</u>

You may benefit by having a CLEAR AGREEMENT with your grading contractor about exactly what will be done.

Multiple regulations may exist on your parcel. You should find out if your land is in a protected "critical watershed area" or a flood plain. Many activities such as culvert installations in streams are regulated. You will benefit from good planning by considering all construction activities.