

Standard Erosion Control Plan

for 1- & 2-Family Dwelling Construction Sites

In addition to the building permit application; the soil erosion control information needs to be included with the application prior to the issuance of building permits for 1- & 2-family dwelling units & home additions and other specified building projects. This Standard Erosion Control Plan is provided to assist in meeting this requirement.

Instructions:

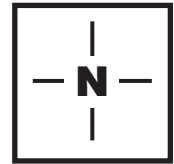
1. Complete this plan by filling in requested information and completing the site diagram.
2. In completing the site diagram, give consideration to potential erosion that may occur before, during, and after grading and/or construction.
3. Submit this plan at the time of building permit application.

PROJECT LOCATION _____

BUILDER _____ OWNER _____

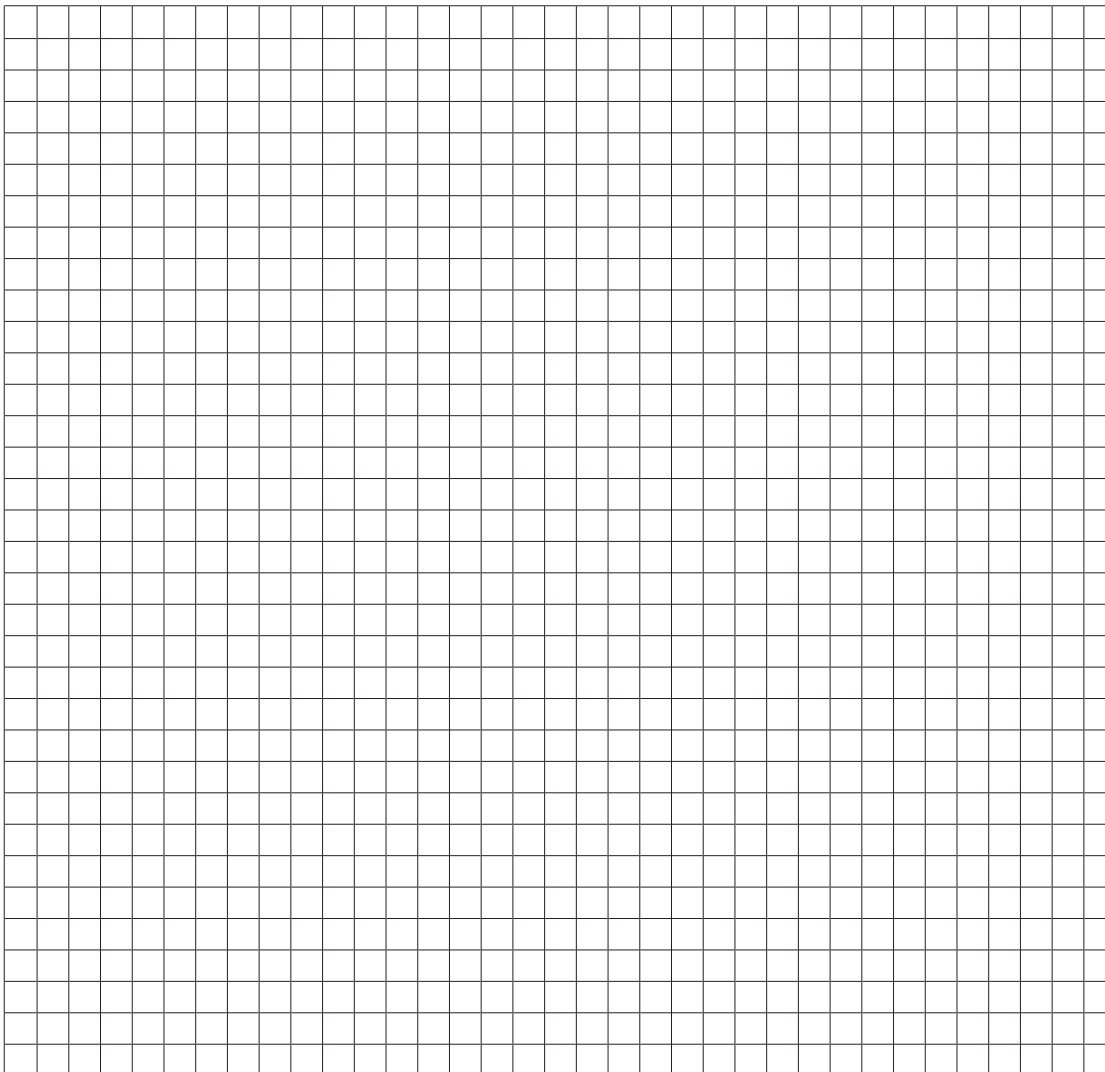
WORKSHEET COMPLETED BY _____ DATE _____

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

THINGS TO CONSIDER AS PART OF AN EROSION CONTROL PLAN

The main objective of an erosion control plan is to prevent stormwater from carrying sediment off the site and into drainage ways, wetlands, streams, lakes, or adjacent properties. Each erosion control plan needs to be tailored to the specific characteristics of the site where land disturbance will occur as well as the type of land disturbing activity that is proposed. The following items that should be considered when developing an erosion control plan.

- Site assessment. Identify slopes and the direction that stormwater will flow on a site. It is very important to identify sensitive areas the receive stormwater flow. Some examples of receptor include wetlands, streams, lakes, road side ditches, drainage ways and neighboring properties.
- Minimize land disturbing activity. The most effective way to prevent soil erosion is to maintain the natural vegetative cover that keeps the soil in place. Minimize the time that soil is exposed by phasing the project and prompt revegetation. Leave vegetation in place wherever possible and keep the land disturbance as small as possible. Land disturbing activities larger than one (1) acre are required to obtain a construction stormwater permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- Prevent stormwater from contacting exposed soil. Planning the project so that stormwater is diverted to away from areas of exposed soil will also help minimize the amount of sediment laden stormwater needs to be managed.
- Construct access and erosion control structures. Placing erosion control structures (i.e silt fences) downslope from exposed soil and upslope from sensitive receptors is required. Using a buffer of existing vegetation between the exposed soil and the erosion control structure will increase the effectiveness of erosion control. Proper site access will prevent vehicles from carrying soil onto adjacent roadways.
- Stockpile management. Stockpiles that will be in place for extended time periods must be covered or seeded.
- Site stabilization. The Rice County Ordinance requires that all exposed soil be reseeded within 72 hours of project completion. Maintenance of the vegetation to ensure proper establishment is needed until the site is stabilized.

Rice County Zoning & Subdivision Ordinance

Rice County Environmental Performance Standards

506.07 Erosion and Sedimentation Control Standards

- A. **Wetlands and water bodies.** Wetlands and other water bodies shall not be used as primary sediment traps during or after construction.
- B. **Placement of structures.** All new structures shall be located in such a manner as to minimize the removal of vegetation and alteration of the natural topography.
- C. **Maintenance.** Any and all erosion control, storm water runoff, utility access and similar structures shall be designed to be maintained, cleaned out and otherwise operated without requiring the crossing of private lands with or by the operation of motorized heavy maintenance vehicles and equipment, such as bulldozers, trucks and backhoes on slopes in excess of 8%. As used in this Section, private lands includes any outlots.
- D. **Site suitability.** The applicant shall demonstrate that the types and densities of land use proposed shall be suited to the site and soil conditions and shall not present a threat to the maintenance of water quality, a potential increase in maintenance cost of utilities, parking areas or roads and shall not be subject to problems due to soil limitations including but not limited to soil bearing strength, shrink/swell potential and excessive frost movement.
- E. **Construction fencing.** The applicant shall be required to furnish and install fences wherever the Planning Director determines a hazardous condition may exist or an environmentally sensitive area needs to be protected during construction. The applicant, of his own volition, shall provide fencing wherever a hazardous condition may exist during construction prior to any determination made by the County.
- F. **Construction waste handling.** No cut trees, timber, debris, earth, rock, stones, rubbish or waste materials of any kind shall be buried in any land or left or deposited on any lot or future street without the approval of the County Planning Director.
- G. **Topsoil preservation.** If topsoil is removed from sites or lots during construction it shall be stored and stockpiled for re-spreading over lots and shall not be sold or otherwise removed from the subdivision area unless the removal of excess topsoil is approved by the County.
- H. **Topsoil replacement.** Topsoil shall be re-spread so as to provide at least six (6) inches of cover originally existing on the site or a minimum of four (4) inches of cover if the original cover was less. The site shall also be stabilized by seeding and/or sodding.