

### Why are Controls Needed?

Controlling Soil Erosion and Sedimentation in Ohio  
Soil erosion and its aftermath, sedimentation, are major contributors to water quality problems in Ohio. Every phase of construction is capable of producing sediment-laden runoff, so it is essential that all parties involved in a project work together to minimize erosion. The primary concerns that arise from erosion and sedimentation are as follows.

- **Water Quality:** Sedimentation not only degrades aquatic organisms' habitat and affects fish, but it can also lead to the growth of unwanted weeds and algae and lower recreational value.
- **Flooding:** Sediment accumulation in streams, lakes, and rivers decreases their capacity, which can result in more flooding events.
- **Local Taxes:** The cost of cleaning up sediment in streets, sewers, and ditches adds extra expenses to the budgets of local governments. Pollutants also impact the water treatment costs of local utility companies.
- **Property Values:** Sediment deposits not only negatively affect water quality, but they also harm property, reducing its value and usefulness.

### Need More Reasons?

The Importance of Effective Erosion and Sediment Controls on Construction Sites  
Implementing strong erosion and sediment controls is not only vital for safeguarding water quality, but it can also have a positive impact on your business's financial stability. Other benefits of maintaining a neat construction site include:

- Minimized maintenance expenses
- Decreased downtime and construction delays
- Improved credibility and reputation
- Reduced public complaints and the possibility of fines and legal action.

### Compliance Quick Tips

You are responsible for executing your construction site and meeting the requirements outlined in the Construction General Permit. A reminder for some of those basic requirements can be found below (*refer to the most current Construction General Permit for full details/language*).

#### Inspections

**At a minimum**, you are responsible for ensuring all controls on the site are inspected:

1. after any storm event greater than one-half inch of rain per 24-hour period by the end of the next calendar day; **AND**
2. once every seven (7) calendar days

Record of these inspections needs to either be kept on site or easily accessible if requested.

*Compliance inspections conducted by the MS4 you are working within should not to be used as a substitute for conducting your own inspections.*

#### Repair & Maintenance

With exception of a sediment settling pond, all controls shall be repaired or maintained **within 3 days of the inspection**.

Sediment settling ponds shall be repaired or maintained **within 10 days of the inspection**.

#### Stabilization of Disturbed Areas

For areas within 50-feet of a surface water; **Within 2 days** of most recent disturbance if area will remain idle for 14 days or if at final grade.

For all other areas; **Within 7 days** of most recent disturbance if area will remain idle for 14 days or if at final grade.

#### All sites are not created equal

Always check with your local zoning authority or SWCD for specific regulations.

Find all the resources you need, including the latest version of the Rainwater and Land Development Manual, which contains detailed spec sheets for the practices highlighted here and many others, on our website at [www.Lickingswcd.com](http://www.Lickingswcd.com)

### Natural Area and Tree Preservation

Tree and natural area preservation ensures that important vegetated areas existing on-site prior to development will survive the construction process. Tree protection areas prevent the losses and damages to trees that are common as a result of construction. This practice is useful to protect individual trees and areas of forest or natural vegetation in stream corridors or open spaces.

This practice is applicable to any tree, forested, or naturally vegetated area planned for long-term survival and subject to construction impacts.

Existing trees provide valuable benefits during and after construction, including reduced erosion, reduced runoff rates and volume, reduced cooling costs, sound and visual barriers, and higher property values.

[www.LickingSWCD.com](http://www.LickingSWCD.com) 740-670-5330  
or Email us at [Contactus@LickingSWCD.com](mailto:Contactus@LickingSWCD.com)

The community partners below support our efforts to promote responsible land use decisions for the conservation, protection and improvement of our soil and water resources. Thank you!

*The Licking County Board of Commissioners*

*The Townships of Etna, Harrison, Granville, Licking, Madison, Union, Newton*

*The Villages of Buckeye Lake, Hebron, Granville*



# Help keep our waters clean

## Small MS4 Residential Construction Sites



Have additional questions? We're here to help!



[www.LickingSWCD.com](http://www.LickingSWCD.com)  
740-670-5330



# 10 Steps to Stormwater Pollution Prevention on Small Residential Construction Sites

Stormwater management on small residential construction sites need not be complicated.

## 1 Protect Any Areas Reserved for Vegetation or Infiltration and Preserve Existing Trees

If you will be installing infiltration-based features such as rain gardens or bioswales, make sure these areas are designated as off limits to avoid compaction.

Save time and money by preserving existing mature trees during construction. Preserving mature trees minimizes the amount of soil that needs to be stabilized once construction is complete, and minimizes the amount of runoff during and after construction activity.

## 2 Stockpile Your Soil

EPA's CGP requires operators to preserve native topsoil on site unless infeasible and protect all soil storage piles from run-on and runoff. For smaller stockpiles, covering the entire pile with a tarp may be sufficient.

## 3 Protect Construction Materials from Run-On and Runoff

At the end of every workday and during precipitation events, provide cover for materials that could leach pollutants.

## 4 Designate Waste Disposal Areas

Clearly identify separate waste disposal areas on site for hazardous waste, construction waste, and domestic waste by designating with signage, and protect from run-on and runoff.

## 5 Install Perimeter Controls on Downhill Lot Line

Install perimeter controls such as sediment filter logs or silt fences around the downhill boundaries of your site.

## 6 Install Inlet Controls

Sediment control logs, gravel barriers, and sand or rock bags are options for effective inlet controls. Make sure to remove accumulated sediment whenever it has reached halfway up the control.

## 7 Install a Concrete/Stucco Washout Basin

Designate a leak-proof basin lined with plastic for washing out used concrete and stucco containers. Never wash excess stucco or concrete residue down a storm drain or into a stream!

## 8 Maintain a Stabilized Exit Pad

Minimize sediment track-out from vehicles exiting your site by maintaining an exit pad made of crushed rock spread over geotextile fabric. If sediment track-out occurs, remove deposited sediment by the end of the same work day.

## 9 Post Your NOI and Keep an Up-to-Date Copy of Your SWPPP on Site

Post a sign or other notice of your permit coverage, including your NPDES tracking number and site contact information. Also, keep a copy of your complete and up-to-date SWPPP on site and easily accessible, including site maps showing where each BMP is or will be installed.

## 10 Site Stabilization

Immediately stabilize exposed portions of the site whenever construction work will stop for 14 or more days, even if work is only temporarily stopped. Remember, final stabilization is required prior to terminating permit coverage.

