

PROCEDURE OF HOW TO COMPLETE
THE ATTACHED
SITE SPECIFIC EROSION CONTROL PERMIT APPLICATION:

1. The office staff will review this application with you and answer any questions that you may have to help assist with the full completion of the application.
2. When you take this application home if have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our office for further assistance.
3. Complete the application to the best of your ability. Every item must be completed prior to submitting the application.
4. Once completed and prior to submitting the application to the office: **CALL TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT** so they can review the application with you to make sure that all issues have been covered and answer any questions that you may have.
5. Our phone number is: 477-2235
6. The fee for a Site Specific application is \$200.00 and due at the time that you meet with the Community Development Department to review the application.
7. Once the application is submitted to the Community Development Department there shall be a five day waiting period for approval. The Site Specific Application must be approved prior to obtaining a Building Permit.

Kristal Deininger
Community Development
Administrator

GENERAL EROSION CONTROL PERMIT APPLICATION SITE SPECIFIC APPLICATION

Permit No. SS- _____

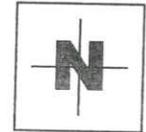
Prior to commencing construction, a general site specific erosion and sediment control permit is required for all projects that disturb an area greater than **5,000** square feet, with a slope of greater than 10% or which are adjacent to areas of concentrated flows. All new single-family homes and duplexes are included. Up to five working days are allowed for review of permit applications, so plan ahead. An erosion control permit must be obtained prior to obtaining a building permit or commencing on any land disturbing activity. The application fee for a Site Specific erosion control permit is **\$200.00**.

Instructions:

1. Complete this plan by filling in the requested information, completing the site diagrams, and marking the appropriate boxes on the following pages of this form.
2. In completing the site diagram, give consideration to potential erosion that may occur before, during, and after grading. Water run-off patterns can change significantly as a site is reshaped.
3. This plan must be submitted and approved prior to obtaining a building permit.

Site Diagram for existing conditions

Parcel Size/Acres: _____ Scale: 1 inch = _____ feet Disturbed Acres/Area - _____



**EROSION CONTROL PLAN
LEGEND**

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

Tax ID Number & Project address: _____

By signing this form, the party (or parties) below accepts responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Tazewell County Erosion Control Ordinance, and for following the approved erosion control plan.

Builder

Owner

Name: _____

Address: _____

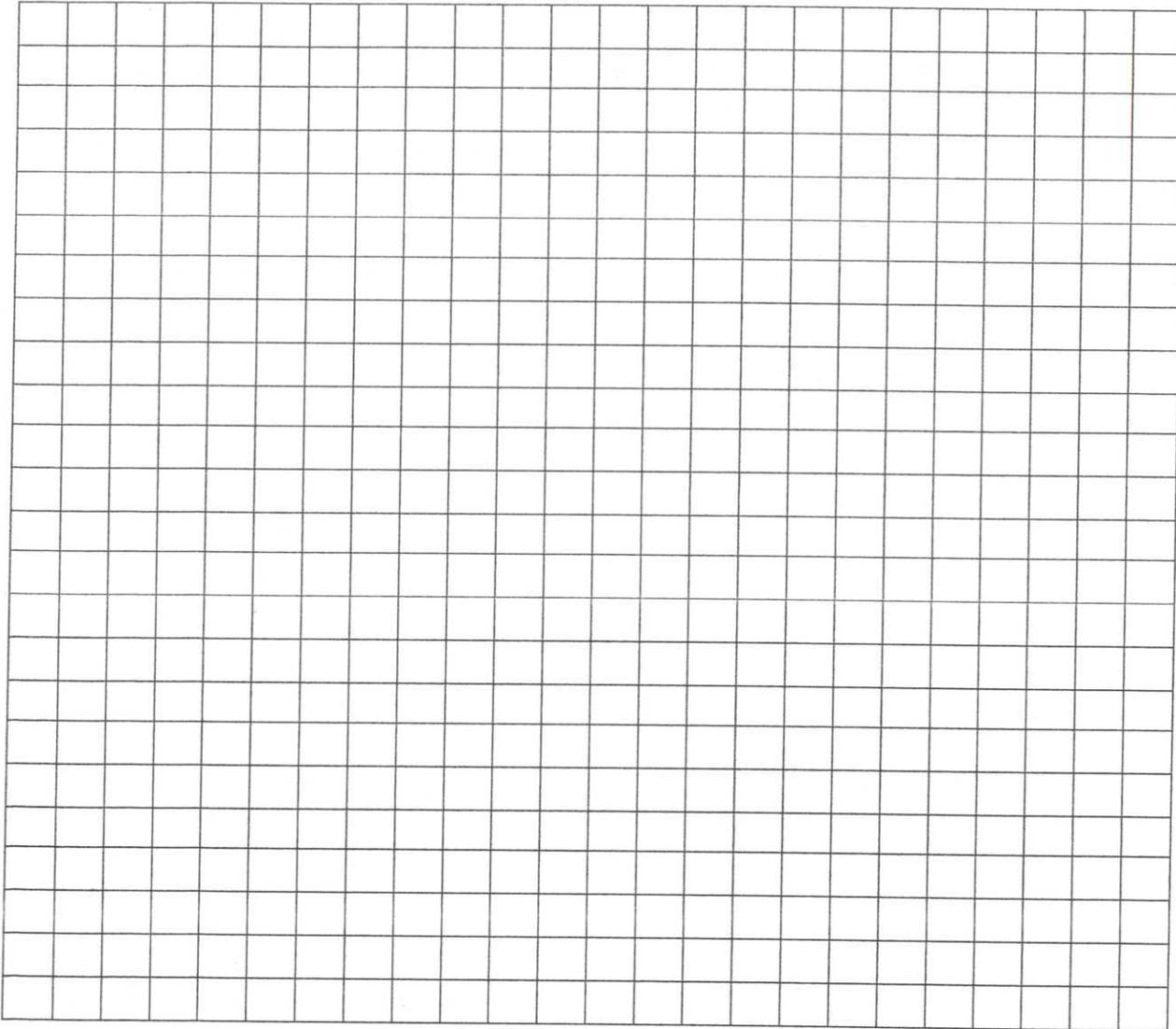
Phone: _____

Signature: _____

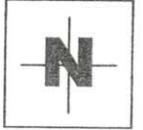
Anticipated construction start date: _____

Site Diagram showing proposed conditions

Acres _____ Scale: 1 inch = _____



PLEASE INDICATE NORTH BY COMPLETING THE ARROW BELOW



EROSION CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

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

Attention: be sure to check with JULIE 48 hours before you dig **1-800-892-0123**

If any changes to the approved erosion control plan occur, the owner and/or builder must notify the Tazewell County Community Development Department (477-2235) within 24 hours, or the permit is void. The Erosion Control Administrator has the right to accept or reject any changes to the approved plan.

For Office Use:

Date Plan Submitted: _____ Fee Paid: _____

Date Plan Reviewed: _____ Date Plan Accepted: _____

Reviewer's Signature: _____

Applicable	Not Applicable
------------	----------------

Erosion Control Plan Checklist

Site Specific Application

Site Characteristics - check appropriate boxes and show on site plan

- S1 () () North arrow, scale, and site boundary. Indicate and name adjacent streets or roadways.
- S2 () () Location of existing drainage ways, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands or wells.
- S3 () () Location of storm sewer inlets.
- S4 () () Location of existing buildings and paved areas.
- S5 () () Approximate gradient and direction of slopes before grading operations _____%.
- S6 () () Overland run-off (sheet flow) coming onto the site from adjacent areas.
- S7 () () Existing ground cover: () well established sod, () bare soil, () new seeding (grass), () weeds, () cropland, () other _____
- S8 () () Location of proposed buildings and paved areas.
- S9 () () Approximate gradient and direction of slopes after final operations _____%.
- S10 () () The proposed area to be disturbed on the lot.

Erosion Control Practices - check appropriate boxes and show on site plan

- P11 () () Location of temporary soil storage piles.
- Note:** Soil storage piles must be protected by : () sediment fence, () straw bale fence, () 10 foot wide vegetative strip, or () covered by a tarp and more than 25 feet from any downslope road or drainage way, () _____ft. buffer area.
- P12 () () Location of sediment controls that will prevent eroded soil from leaving site. Such as: () filter fabric fence, () 10 foot wide vegetative strips, () straw bale fence, _____ft buffer area, () other _____
- P13 () () Location of practices that will be applied to control erosion on steep slopes (greater than 10% grade)
() maintaining existing vegetation, () placement of additional sediment fences, () diversions, () re-vegetation by sodding, () seeding with the use of erosion control mats, or other
- P14 () () Location of sediment barriers around on-site storm sewer inlets.
- P15 () () Location of diversions
- Note:** It is recommended that concentrated flow (drainage ways) be diverted (re-directed) around disturbed areas. Overland run-off (sheet-flow) from adjacent areas should also be diverted around disturbed areas.
- P16 () () Location of practices that will control erosion in areas of concentrated run-off flow.
- Note:** Unstabilized drainage ways, 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).
- P17 () () Location of other planned practices not already noted.

Applicable	Not Applicable
------------	----------------

Management Strategies - check appropriate boxes and show on site plan

M18 () () Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.

Note: It is recommended that disturbed areas and soil piles left inactive for 2 months or longer be stabilized by seeding (between April 1st and September 15th), or by other cover such as tarping or mulching.

M19 () Permanent stabilization of site by revegetation or other means within fourteen days of project completion.

Indicate re-vegetation method: Seed () Sod () Other () _____

Re-vegetation responsibility of: Builder () Owner () Buyer ()

Signature accepting responsibility: _____

Is temporary seeding or mulching planned if site is not seeded by September 15th or sodded by November 15th? Yes () No ()

M20 () () 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 pipes to stable areas such as established sod or pavement.

M21 () () 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.

M22 () Proper disposal of building material waste so that pollutants and debris are not carried off site by wind or water.

M23 () **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 barrier's height.

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.

Gravel access drives will be maintained throughout construction.

All installed erosion control practices will be maintained until the disturbed areas they protect are stabilized.

Erosion is a Costly Problem

Eroding construction sites are a leading cause of water quality problems in Illinois. For every acre under construction, about a dump truck and a half of soil washes into a nearby lake or stream unless the builder uses erosion controls. Problems caused by this sediment include:

Local taxes - Cleaning up sediment in streets, sewer and ditches adds extra costs to local government budgets.

Dredging - The expense of dredging sediment from lakes, harbors, and navigation channels is a heavy burden for taxpayers.

Lower property values - Neighboring property values are damaged when a lake or stream fills with sediment. Shallow areas encourage weed growth and create boating hazards.

Poor fishing - Muddy water drives away fish that rely on sight to feed. As it settles, sediment smothers gravel beds where fish find food and lay their eggs.

Nuisance growth of weeds and algae - Sediment carries fertilizers that fuel algae and weed growth.

Controlling Erosion is Easy

Erosion control is important even for home sites of an acre or less. The materials needed are easy to find and relatively inexpensive - straw bales or silt fence, gravel, plastic tubes, and grass seed. Putting these materials to use is a straightforward process. Only a few controls are needed on most sites:

Preserving existing trees and grass where possible to prevent erosion;

Silt fence of straw bales to trap sediment on the downslope sides of the lot;

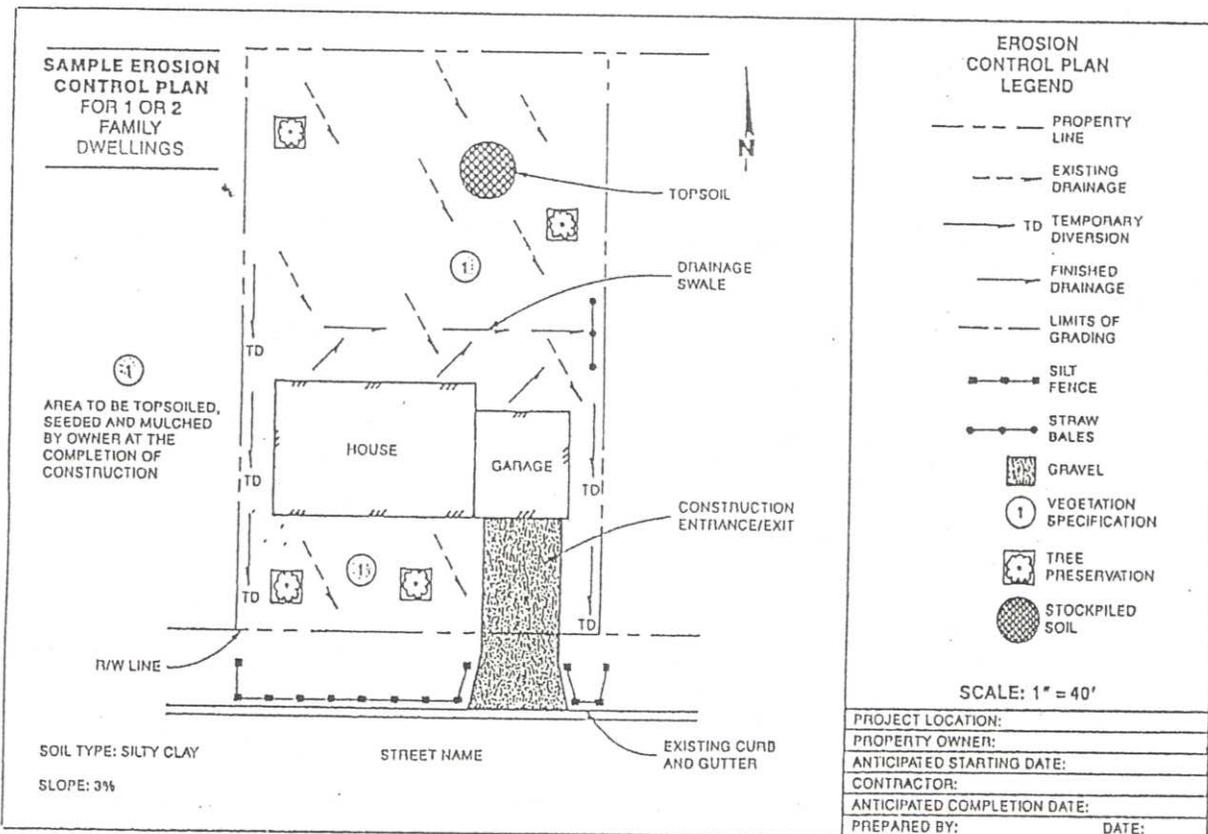
Soil piles located away from any roads or waterways;

Gravel drive used by all vehicles to limit tracking of mud onto streets;

Cleanup of sediment carried off-site by vehicles or storms;

Downspout extenders to prevent erosion from roof runoff; and

Revegetating the site as soon as possible.



Straw Bale or Silt Fence

- * Put up before any work is done.
- * Install on downslope sides of site parallel to contour of land.
- * Extend ends upslope enough to allow water to pond behind fence.
- * Bury 8 inches of fabric in trench (see illustration). (2 stakes per bale).
- * Leave no gaps. Stuff straw between bales or overlap sections of silt fence.
- * Inspect and repair once a week and after every 1/2 inch rain. Remove sediment if deposits reach half the fence height. Replace bales after three months.
- * Maintain until a lawn is established.

Gravel Drive

- * As soon as possible, install a single access drive.
- * Lay stone 6 inches deep and at least 7 feet wide from the foundation to the street (or 50 feet if less).
- * Use entrance to prevent tracking mud onto the road by all vehicles.
- * Maintain throughout construction.

Sediment Cleanup

- * By the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road.
- * By the end of the next work day after a storm, clean up the soil washed off-site.

Sewer Inlet Protection

- * Protect on-site storm sewer with straw bales, silt fences or equivalent measures.
- * Inspect, repair and remove sediment deposits after every storm.

Downspout Extenders

- * Highly recommended.
- * Install as soon as gutters and downspouts are completed to prevent erosion from roof runoff.
- * Use plastic drainage pipe to route water to a grassed or paved area on the lot.
- * Maintain until a lawn is established.

Preserving Existing Vegetation

- * Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation.
- * To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation.
- * Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around trees to protect the area below their branches.

Revegetation

- * Seed, sod, or mulch bare soil as soon as possible.

Seeding and Mulching

- * Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil.
- * Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test * Stake (or apply 20 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 12-12-12 fertilizer).
- * Seed with an appropriate mix for the site (see table)
- * Rake lightly to cover seed with 1/4 inch of soil. Roll lightly.
- * Mulch with straw (70-90 l. or one bale per 1000 sq. ft.)
- * Anchor mulch by punching into the soil, watering, or by using netting or other measures on steep slopes.
- * Water gently every day or two to keep soil moist. Less watering is needed once grass is 2 inches tall.
- * Generally, the best times to seed are early fall (Aug 1 - Sept. 15) or early Spring (until May 10th).

Sodding

- * Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil.
- * Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test (or apply 20 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 12-12-12 fertilizer).
- * Lightly water the soil.
- * Lay sod, Tamp or roll lightly.
- * On slopes, lay sod starting at the bottom and work toward the top, laying in a brickwork pattern. Peg each piece down in several places.
- * Initial watering should wet soil 6 inches deep (or until water stands 1 inch deep in a straight sided container). Then water lightly every day or two to keep soil moist but not saturated for two weeks.
- * Generally, the best times to sod or seed are early fall (Aug 1 - Sept. 15) or early Spring (until May 10th).

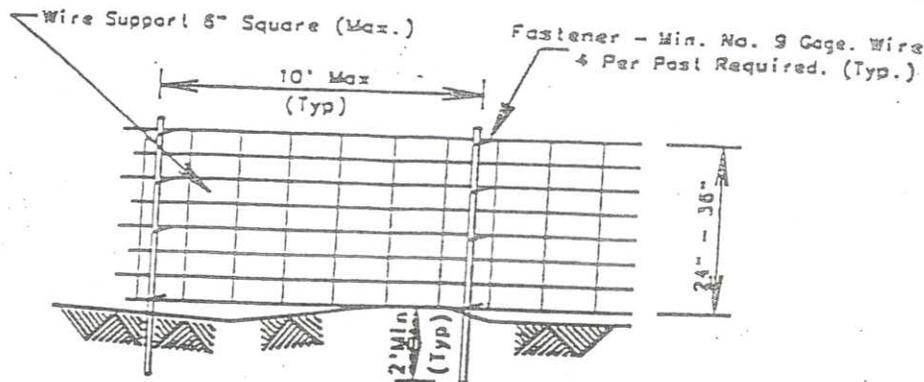
If construction is completed after September 15th, final seeding should be delayed. Sod may be laid until November 15th. Temporary seed such as rye or winter wheat may be planted until October 15th. Mulch or matting may be planted until October 15th, if weather permits. Straw bale or silt fences must be maintained until final seeding or sodding is completed in Spring.

Typical Lawn Seed Mixtures

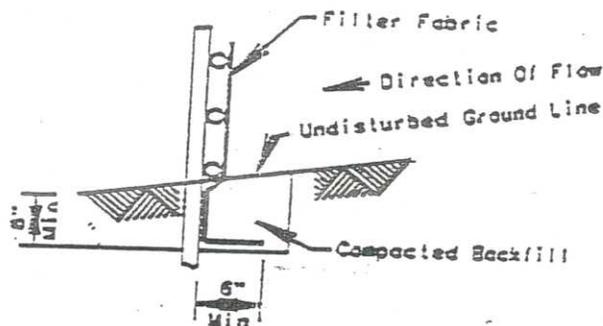
Grass	Percent by weight	
	Sunny Site	Shady Site
Kentucky Bluegrass	65%	15%
Fine Fescue	20%	70%
Perennial Ryegrass	15%	15%
Seeding Rate: (lb./1000 sq. ft.)	3-4	4-5

STANDARD SILT FENCE PLAN

draft 8/22/97 for review & comment



ELEVATION



FABRIC ANCHOR DETAIL

NOTES

1. Filter fabric shall meet the requirements of Material Specification 592--Geotextile, Table 1 or 2, Class I.
2. Top and bottom wires of the wire support shall be a minimum of 9 gauge; intermediate wires shall be a minimum of 11 gauge. The maximum opening shall be 6 inches.
3. Fence posts shall be standard T or U steel posts or wood with a minimum cross sectional area of 3.0 square inches. Posts shall be a minimum of 60 inches long.
4. The posts shall be driven a minimum of 24 inches into the ground. Post spacing shall be 10 foot maximum for standard silt fence.
5. The wire support may be omitted for standard silt fence if a maximum post spacing of 5 feet and maximum height of 24 inches is used.
6. The height of a standard silt fence shall be a minimum of 24 inches and a maximum of 36 inches above the original ground surface.
7. When splices are necessary, the fabric should be spliced at a support post with a minimum 6 inch overlap.
8. The silt fence shall be entrenched to a minimum depth of 8 inches, with an additional 6 inches extending along the bottom of the trench in the up-slope direction. The trench shall be backfilled and the soil compacted over the fabric.
9. The filter fabric and wire support, if used, must be securely fastened to the posts using 1 inch long heavy duty wire staples, tie wires or hog rings. The fabric shall not be stapled to trees.
10. The fence shall be installed as close to the contour as possible, with the ends extending up-slope. The area below the fence must be undisturbed or stabilized.
11. Silt fences shall be installed prior to the clearing of existing vegetation or site grading.

APPLICATION

A standard silt fence is a temporary barrier of entrenched filter fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts, used to intercept sediment-laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil. This practice shall only be installed in areas where runoff is in the form of sheet flow. The purpose of this practice is to cause deposition of sediment and prevent it from leaving disturbed areas.

1. The Maximum allowable slope lengths contributing to a standard silt fence are listed in the table below:

Standard Silt Fence installed in area where runoff is in the form of sheet flow	
% Slope	Maximum Spacing (ft)
25	50
20	75
15	125
10	175
flatter than 10	200

When the slope length exceeds the allowable for sheet flow, additional (parallel) rows of silt fence may be installed.

2. Silt fence should be used where effectiveness is required for more than one construction season or 6 months, whichever is less.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1. Silt fences shall be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least one a day during prolonged rainfall.
2. Sediment should be removed after each rainfall; it must be removed when it reaches one-half the fence height.
3. Erosion resulting from end-runs or under-cuts shall be repaired immediately.
4. All loose fence material or failing posts shall be repaired immediately.
5. Silt fences shall remain in place and be fully functional until the area protected is permanently stabilized.
6. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence is no longer required shall be dressed to conform to the existing grade, a seedbed prepared and the site vegetated.

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

1. Verify that the silt fence is installed in the appropriate location--down-slope of the disturbed area. Check to see if all necessary areas (where runoff leaves the site) are protected.
2. Verify that the silt fence is installed as close to the contour as practical.
3. Check to see if the splices (when required) overlap a minimum of 6 inches and are secured tightly.
4. Check post (wood or steel) spacing:

Standard Silt Fence	
Filter fabric only	5 foot maximum spacing
Fabric with wire support	10 foot max. spacing

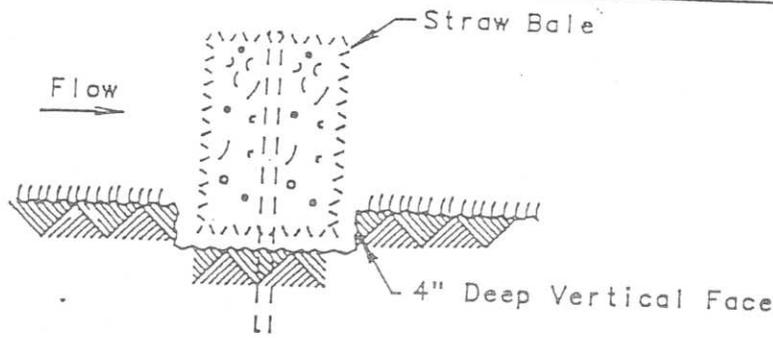
5. Check the height of the fence:

Standard Silt Fence	
minimum height	24 inches
maximum height	36 inches

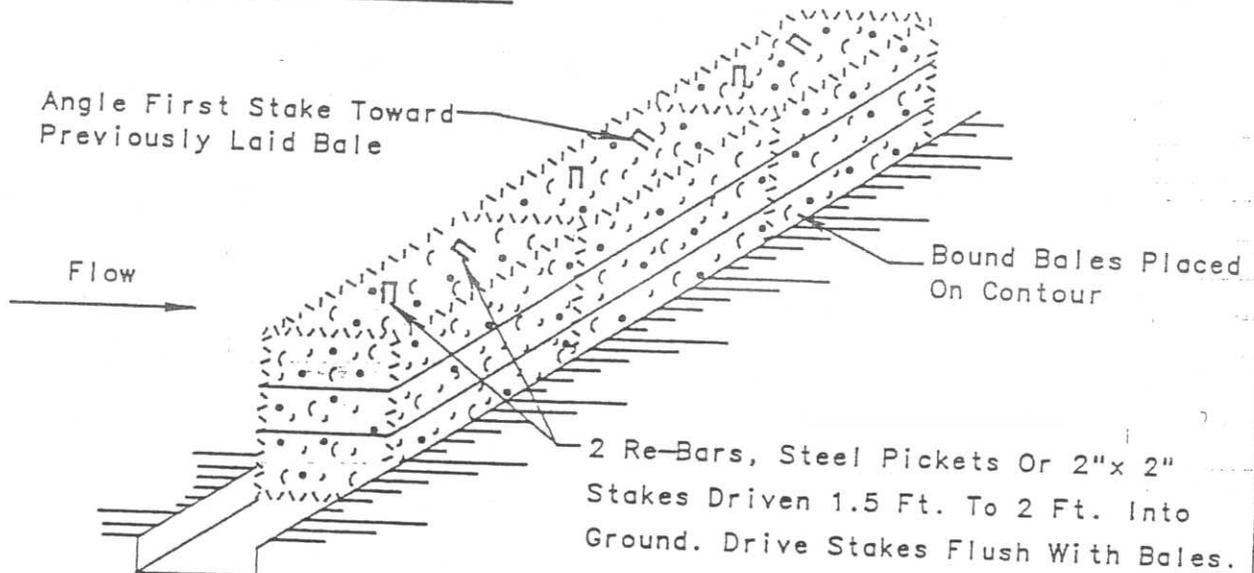
6. Check to see that the fabric is entrenched a minimum of 8 inches, with an additional 6 inches of fabric extending uphill.
7. Check to see if maintenance is needed.

2012/08/10
#1000

STRAW BALE BARRIER PLAN



BEDDING DETAIL



ANCHORING DETAIL

NOTES

1. Bales shall be placed at the top of slope or on the contour and in a row with ends tightly abutting the adjacent bales.
2. Each bale shall be embedded in the soil a minimum of 4", and placed so that bindings are horizontal.
3. Bales shall be securely anchored in place by either two stakes or re-bars driven through the bale. The first stake in each bale shall be driven toward the previously laid bale at an angle to force the bales together. Stakes shall be driven flush with the bale.
4. Inspection shall be frequent and repair replacement shall be made promptly as needed.
5. Bales shall be removed when they have served their usefulness so as not to block or impede storm flow or drainage.

REFERENCE

Project	_____	Date	_____
Designed	_____	Date	_____
Checked	_____	Date	_____
Approved	_____	Date	_____



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
 ILLINOIS

STANDARD DWG. NO.

IL-635

SHEET 1 OF 1

DATE 8-18-94

Temporary Seed

What is temporary seeding?

Temporary seeding is planting rapid-growing annual grasses or small grains, to provide short-term cover of disturbed areas on construction sites. Typically, an area is seeded for temporary vegetation when further construction activity is not anticipated for a minimum of 3 weeks, while waiting for the optimum time of year for permanent seeding, or prior to winter construction “shut down.”

Why temporary seed?

The benefits of temporary vegetation are numerous...

- Temporary vegetation is a low-cost, easy-to-install erosion control measure.
- Establishing temporary vegetation early in the construction sequence can reduce the maintenance of or eliminate the need for other erosion control measures such as silt fence.
- Temporary vegetation helps reduce runoff and erosion until permanent vegetation or ground cover can be established.
- Reduced erosion helps keep nutrient rich topsoil on site, so it is available for planting of permanent lawn, shrubs, and other plants. Topsoil has better water holding capacity than sub-soil, making permanent vegetation establishment easier.
- Temporary vegetation eliminates “messy construction sites,” reducing the potential for tracking mud into your building or onto public property.
- Temporary vegetation reduces or eliminates dust, which can be a traffic hazard, or a danger to the health, comfort, or well being of persons downwind.

Seeding Options

In Illinois, commonly used plants for temporary vegetation include:

- **Oats**
Oats are a good option for spring to mid summer. They are not recommended for planting in the fall because the plant will die over the winter before becoming well established. If planted in mid summer, it will have time to establish a good stand before dying over winter. This will leave a good cover of residue that will provide some protection from spring rains.
- **Wheat**
- **Cereal Rye**
Cereal rye and wheat are great options for temporary cover because of flexibility in planting dates and low cost. Both may be planted in the fall – even through early November.

- **Annual Ryegrass**
A cheap, fast growing annual grass with coarse wide blades.
- **Perennial Ryegrass**
A fine leafed perennial grass. More expensive than annual ryegrass, but may be used for permanent lawn cover.

Purchasing seed for temporary cover

Annual grasses and small grains can be purchased at local seed companies. Recommended seeding rates are listed on the back of this handout.

Site and Seedbed Preparation

Preparing a seedbed is the key to a successful vegetation establishment. Loosen top 2 to 3 inches of soil by disking, raking, or other methods. On steep slopes, create ridges or furrows along the contour if possible to prevent seed from washing down slope. Remove large rocks and other debris that may interfere with seedbed preparation and seeding operations.

Seeding Dates

Recommended seeding dates are listed on the back of this handout. Dormant seeding is an option for rye only. Seed is planted in late fall before the ground freezes. Seed will lie dormant over the winter and will grow during early spring to provide protective cover.

Seeding

Apply seed evenly. Small grains should be planted no more than one inch deep. Annual grasses should be planted no more than one half inch deep.

In small areas, seed can be broadcast by hand or by using hand held equipment such as a broadcast seeder. For larger areas, seed can be broadcast with a cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker seeder, or hydroseeder.

Cover seed by raking or dragging a harrow. Mulching is not essential, but using clean straw will help retain moisture and prevent seed from washing away. One bale will provide adequate cover for 1,000 ft².

Watering is not essential to the growth of these hardy grains and grasses, but may promote germination during dry periods or accelerate growth.

Maintenance

Re-seed areas where seedling emergence is poor, or where erosion occurs. Protect seeded areas from vehicular and foot traffic.



For more information or for rental of seeder equipment, contact your local Soil and Water Conservation District.

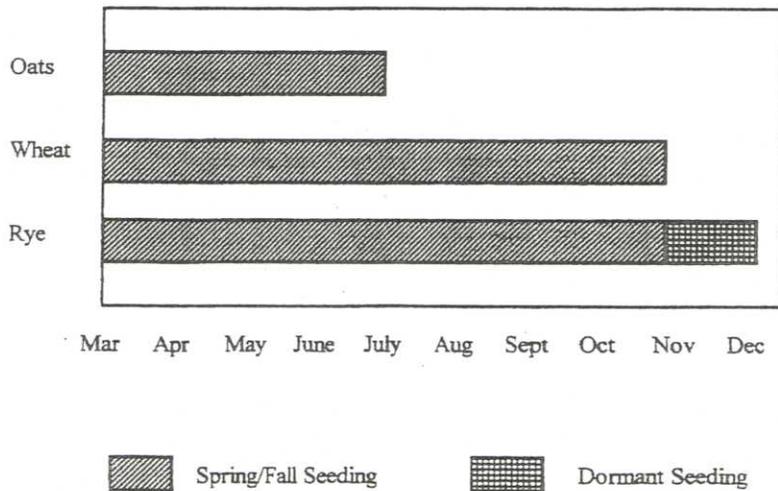
Peoria County (309) 671-7106
 Tazewell County (309) 346-4462
 Woodford County (309) 467-2387



Temporary seeding rates and planting dates

Species	Lbs/Acre	Lbs/1,000 ft ²	Dates
Oats	64	1.5	Early Spring – July 1
Wheat	90	2	Early Spring – October 30
Rye	90	2	Early Spring – October 30
Ryegrass			
Annual	300	7	Early Spring – September 1
Perennial	215	5	Early Spring – September 1 +
Dormant			
Rye	90	2	November 1 – Freeze Up

Recommended Seeding Dates



Erosion Control Product Suppliers

Aggregate Equipment & Supply
1601 N. Main
East Peoria, IL 61611
(309) 694-6201

Agri Drain
P.O. Box 458
1462 340th Street
Adair, IA 50002
(800) 232-4742

American Excelsior Co.
1111 N. DuPage Ave.
Lombard, IL 60148-8168
(800) 232-3679

A.S.P. Enterprises, Inc.
275 Northwest Blvd.
Fenton, MO 63026
(800) 869-9600

Dooley Bros.
1201 SW Washington
Peoria, IL 61602
(309) 674-5101

Geo Synthetics, Inc.
P.O. Box 1220
Des Plaines, IL 60017
(800) 444-5523

Greenfix America
P.O. Box 710 Walnut Street
Auburn, IN 46706
(219) 925-3448

Maccaferri Gabions, Inc.
1623 Jeffco Blvd. Suite 213
Arnold, MO 63010
(314) 296-7032

Mathis-Kelley Construction
1046 W. Jefferson
Morton, IL 61550
(309) 266-9733

Menard's
3535 Court Street
Pekin, IL 61554
(309) 477-4021

Midwest Construction Products
509 N. Elm Street
P.O. Box 409
Williamsville, IL 62673
(800) 843-6175

North American Green
14649 Highway 41 North
Evansville, IN 47711
(800) 772-2040

Nutec Supply
6439 E. 30th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46219
(317) 546-6340

