

**APPENDIX D**  
**EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN**  
**FOR SMALL HOMESITE CONSTRUCTION**

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# EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN FOR SMALL HOMESITE CONSTRUCTION

## Definition

Small homesite erosion and sediment control plans are a group of minimum erosion and sediment control practices and management techniques that apply to small homesite construction activity on a single residential lot, in order to prevent polluted discharge.

## Purpose

This appendix lays out a series of minimum requirements for erosion and sediment control, and management practices that may be used to meet these requirements. Use of these templates will help show compliance with the general requirements for construction activities that require basic stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPP). This applies to the construction of small homesites. The owner/developer must complete the relevant conditions (1-4), or small parcel erosion and sediment control plan included in this section, and submit the NOI in order to meet compliance with the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges From Construction Activities.

## Criteria

Generally, several types of practices are required on any one site for effective erosion and sediment control. There are three broad categories of construction-related practices for controlling erosion and sediment on small homesite developments:

1. **Cover practices** prevent erosion by protecting the soil surface from rainfall and runoff. Prevention of erosion is the most preferable and cost-effective approach. These practices include: protection of existing vegetation; temporary covering of exposed soil by mulching, matting, or covering; and permanent site stabilization by topsoiling, seeding, and/or sodding.
2. **Structural Practices** are structural controls that either reduce erosion, control runoff, or keep sediment on the construction site. Examples of these practices include stabilized construction entrances, silt fences, sediment traps, berms, and check dams.
3. **Management Measures** are construction management methods that prevent or reduce erosion potential and ensure the proper functioning of erosion and sediment control practices. Careful construction management can dramatically reduce the costs associated with erosion and sediment problems. Examples of these management measures include:
  - Preserving existing trees and grass where possible

to prevent erosion;

- Decompacting and re-vegetating the site as soon as possible;
- Locating soil piles away from roads or waterways;
- Limiting tracking of mud onto streets by requiring all vehicles to use designated access drives;
- Removing sediment carried off-site by vehicles or storms;
- Installing downspout extenders to prevent erosion from roof runoff; and
- Maintaining erosion and sediment practices through sediment removal, structure replacement, etc.

## Specifications

Each construction site is different. The owner/developer of a small construction site may choose and follow one of the four variations of ESC plans included in this section to develop a SWPPP in compliance with the SPDES Construction Permit For Stormwater Discharges From Construction Activities. However, because of the general nature of the following conditions, **the plans included in this section may not cover all of the resource protection needs on a particular site, and this form does not exempt an owner from the responsibility of filing an NOI, if required.**

## Small Homesite Minimum Requirements:

### **1. Stabilized Construction Entrance:**

To prevent vehicles and equipment from tracking sediment and mud off-site, apply gravel or crushed rock to the driveway area and restrict traffic to this one route. This practice will help keep soil from sticking to tires and stop soil from washing off into the street. Carry out periodic inspections and maintenance including washing, top-dressing with additional stone, reworking, and compaction. Plan for periodic street cleaning to remove any sediment that may have been tracked off-site. Remove sediment by shoveling or sweeping and transport to a suitable disposal area where it can be stabilized.

### **2. Stabilization of Denuded Areas:**

In areas where soil disturbance activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within fourteen (14) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased. For construction sites that directly discharge to one of the 303 (d) segments listed in the Construction General Permit or is

located in one of the watersheds listed in Appendix C, the application of soil stabilization measures must be initiated by the end of the next business day and completed within seven (7) days from the date the current soil disturbance activity ceased.

Stabilize disturbed areas by implementing soil covering practices (e.g. mulching, matting, sodding). Exposed soils are the most prone to erosion from rainfall and runoff. Vegetation helps protect the soil from these forces and provides natural erosion control. Plan construction to limit the amount of exposed area, and avoid grading activities during the rainy season (November through March) as much as possible. Clearing limits should be clearly marked and kept as small as possible. Once construction is completed, the site must be permanently stabilized with topsoiling, seeding and plantings, or sodding if needed.

### **3. Protection of Adjacent Properties:**

Keep sediment on-site by using structural and source control practices (e.g. vegetative buffer strips, sediment barriers, soil berms or dikes, etc). See Sections 3, 4, or 5 as appropriate. Wherever possible, preserve a buffer of existing vegetation around the site boundary. This will help to decrease runoff velocities and trap sediment suspended in the runoff. Other structural controls such as filter fence or straw bale barriers should also be used to filter runoff and trap sediment on-site.

When excavating basement soils, move the soil to a location that is, or will be, vegetated, such as in the backyard or side yard area. This will increase the distance eroded soil must travel, through vegetation, to reach the storm sewer system. Piles should be situated so that sediment does not run into the street or adjoining yards. Soil piles should be temporarily seeded and circled with silt fence until the soil is either replaced or removed. Backfill basement walls as soon as possible and rough grade the lot. This will eliminate the large soil mounds, which are highly erodible, and prepare the lot for temporary cover. After backfilling, grade or remove excess soil from the site quickly, to eliminate any sediment loss from surplus fill.

### **4. Concentrated Flow:**

For constructed drainage ways, or other areas of concentrated flow, install check dams according to the specifications on page E.12 to reduce erosion in the channel. As with other erosion controls, check dams must be inspected regularly. Remove sediment accumulated behind the dam as needed to allow channel to drain through the stone check dam and prevent large flows from carrying sediment over the dam. Replace stones as needed to maintain the design cross section of the structures. Sediment removal is crucial to the effectiveness of the

dam—if not maintained, high flows could cause erosion around the sides of the structures, adding significant sediment loads downstream.

### **5. Maintenance:**

Maintain erosion and sediment control practices through regular inspection. Regular maintenance is extremely important for the proper operation of structural practices. After initial groundbreaking, the responsible contractor shall conduct daily maintenance inspections within the active work area to ensure practices are being maintained in effective operating conditions at all times.

### **6. Soil Restoration:**

Soils that have been disturbed and compacted due to construction activities should be de-compacted to restore their previous hydrologic condition. This normally involves aeration of small areas for home sites. Large areas should be restored in accordance with the Soil Restoration standard in Section 4 of this book of standards.

### **7. Other Practices:**

Use additional practices as required by the local plan approval authority to mitigate effects of increased runoff. This may include providing additional controls to a locally protected stream or resource area, protecting riparian corridors (vegetative stream buffers), etc. Individual homeowners and/or developers are responsible for researching additional requirements related to erosion and sediment runoff control established by their local jurisdictions.



# Condition 1—Vegetative Requirements & Compliance Form

## Vegetation Requirements:

- 1) Site Preparation
  - A. Install needed water and erosion control measures and bring area to be seeded to desired grades using a minimum of 4 in. topsoil.
  - B. Prepare seedbed by loosening soil to a depth of 4-6 inches.
  - C. Lime to a pH of 6.5
  - D. Fertilize as per soil test or, if fertilizer must be applied before soil test results are received, apply 850 pounds of 5-10-10 or equivalent per acre (20 lbs/1,000 sq. ft.)
  - E. Incorporate lime and fertilizer in top 2-4 inches of topsoil.
  - F. Smooth. Remove all stones over 1 inch in diameter, sticks, and foreign matter from the surface. Firm the seedbed.

- 2) Planting—Sunny Location.

Upon completing soil de-compaction, use a cultipacker type seeder if possible. Seed to a depth of 1/8 to 1/4 inch. If seed is to be broadcast, cultipack or roll after seeding. If hydroseeded, lime and fertilizer may be applied through the seeder and rolling is not practical. Seed using the following mix and rates:

<u>Species (% by weight)</u>	<u>lbs/1,000sq. ft</u>	<u>lbs./acre</u>
65% Kentucky bluegrass blend.....	2.0-2.6.....	85-114
20% perennial ryegrass.....	0.6-0.8.....	26-35
15% fine fescue.....	<u>0.4-0.6.....</u>	<u>19-26</u>
Total.....	3.0-4.0.....	130-175
or,		
100% Tall fescue, Turf-type, fine leaf.....	3.4-4.6.....	150-200

- 3) When using the cultipacker or broadcast seed method, mulch using small grain straw, applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre; and anchor with a netting or tackifier. Hydroseed applications should include mulch, fertilizer and seed.

Common white clover can be added to mixtures at the rate of 1-2 lbs/acre to help maintain green color during the dry summer period, however, they will not withstand heavy traffic. Fertilizing—First year, (spring seedlings) three to four weeks after germination apply 1 pound nitrogen/1,000 square feet using a complete fertilizer with a 2-1-1 or 4-1-3 ratio or as recommended by soil test results. For summer and early fall seedings, apply as above unless air temperatures are above 85°F for extended period. Wait until heat wave is over to fertilize. For late fall/ winter seedings, fertilize in spring. Restrict use—new seedlings should be protected from use for one full year to allow development of a dense sod with good root structure.

## Certification Statement

Please complete and sign this 2-sided document (with Typical Erosion Control Plan) and attach to BLUEPRINTS and SITE PLAN prior to any earth disturbance. These documents must be kept on site and be available for review as requested by any agent of the NYSDEC. **This 2-sided form can be used as a basic stormwater pollution prevention plan, but will not exempt a landowner from filing a Notice of Intent.**

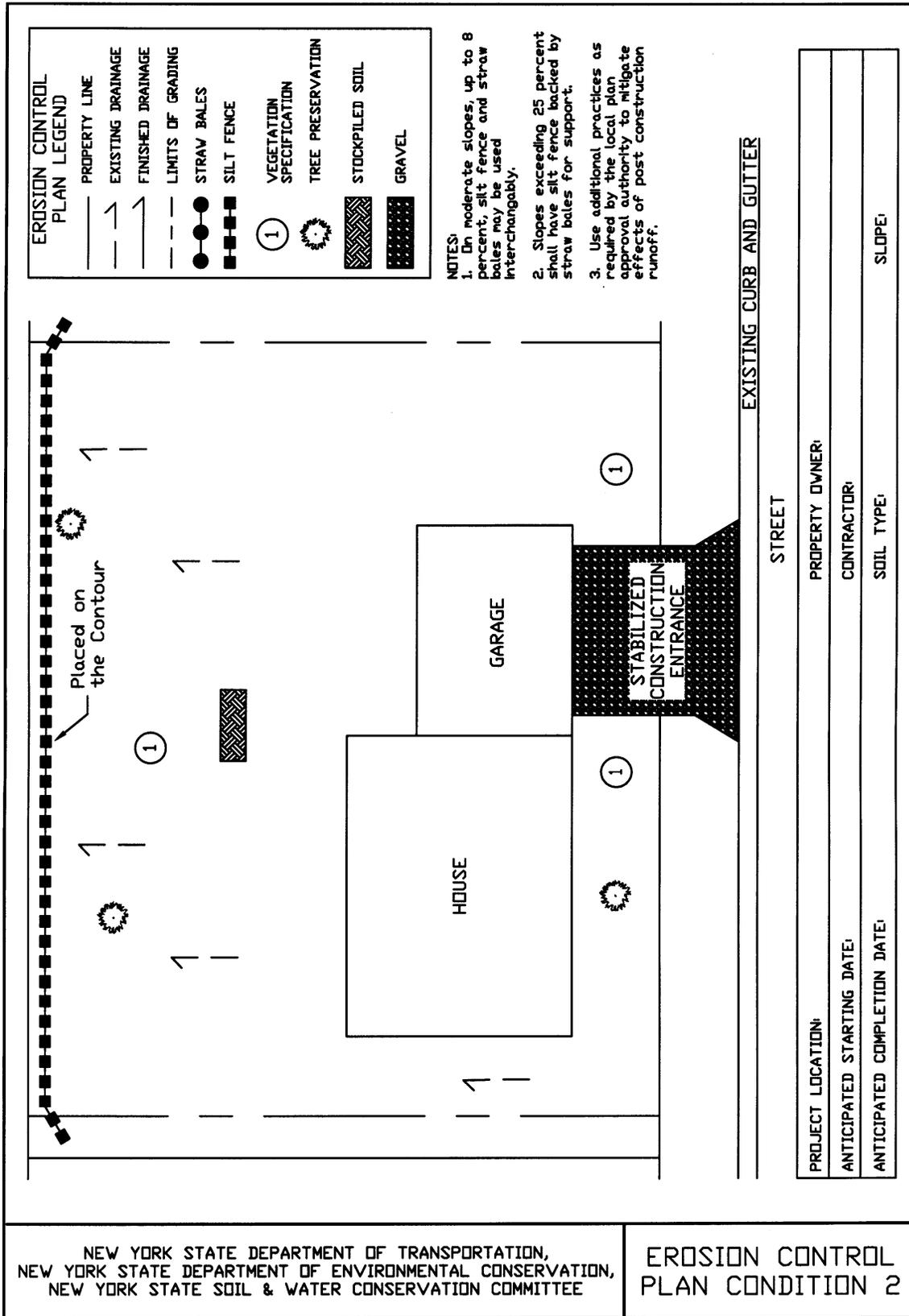
“I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the qualified inspectors during a site inspection. I also understand that the owner or operator must comply with the term and conditions of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities and that is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. Furthermore, I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, that I do not believe to be true, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for know violations.”

\_\_\_\_\_  
Builder/Contractor (print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

## Figure D.2 Erosion Control Plan Condition 2



## Condition 2—Vegetative Requirements & Compliance Form

### Vegetation Requirements:

1) Site Preparation

- A. Install needed water and erosion control measures and bring area to be seeded to desired grades using a minimum of 4 in. topsoil.
- B. Prepare seedbed by loosening soil to a depth of 4-6 inches.
- C. Lime to a pH of 6.5
- D. Fertilize as per soil test or, if fertilizer must be applied before soil test results are received, apply 850 pounds of 5-10-10 or equivalent per acre (20 lbs/1,000 sq. ft.)
- E. Incorporate lime and fertilizer in top 2-4 inches of topsoil.
- F. Smooth. Remove all stones over 1 inch in diameter, sticks, and foreign matter from the surface. Firm the seedbed.

2) Planting—Sunny Location.

Upon completing soil de-compaction, use a cultipacker type seeder if possible. Seed to a depth of 1/8 to 1/4 inch. If seed is to be broadcast, cultipack or roll after seeding. If hydroseeded, lime and fertilizer may be applied through the seeder and rolling is not practical. Seed using the following mix and rates:

<u>Species (% by weight)</u>	<u>lbs/1,000sq. ft</u>	<u>lbs./acre</u>
65% Kentucky bluegrass blend.....	2.0-2.6.....	85-114
20% perennial ryegrass.....	0.6-0.8.....	26-35
15% fine fescue.....	<u>0.4-0.6.....</u>	<u>19-26</u>
Total.....	3.0-4.0.....	130-175
or,		
100% Tall fescue, Turf-type, fine leaf.....	3.4-4.6.....	150-200

- 3) When using the cultipacker or broadcast seed method, mulch using small grain straw, applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre; and anchor with a netting or tackifier. Hydroseed applications should include mulch, fertilizer and seed.

Common white clover can be added to mixtures at the rate of 1-2 lbs/acre to help maintain green color during the dry summer period, however, they will not withstand heavy traffic. Fertilizing—First year, (spring seedlings) three to four weeks after germination apply 1 pound nitrogen/1,000 square feet using a complete fertilizer with a 2-1-1 or 4-1-3 ratio or as recommended by soil test results. For summer and early fall seedings, apply as above unless air temperatures are above 85°F for extended period. Wait until heat wave is over to fertilize. For late fall/ winter seedings, fertilize in spring. Restrict use—new seedlings should be protected from use for one full year to allow development of a dense sod with good root structure.

### Certification Statement

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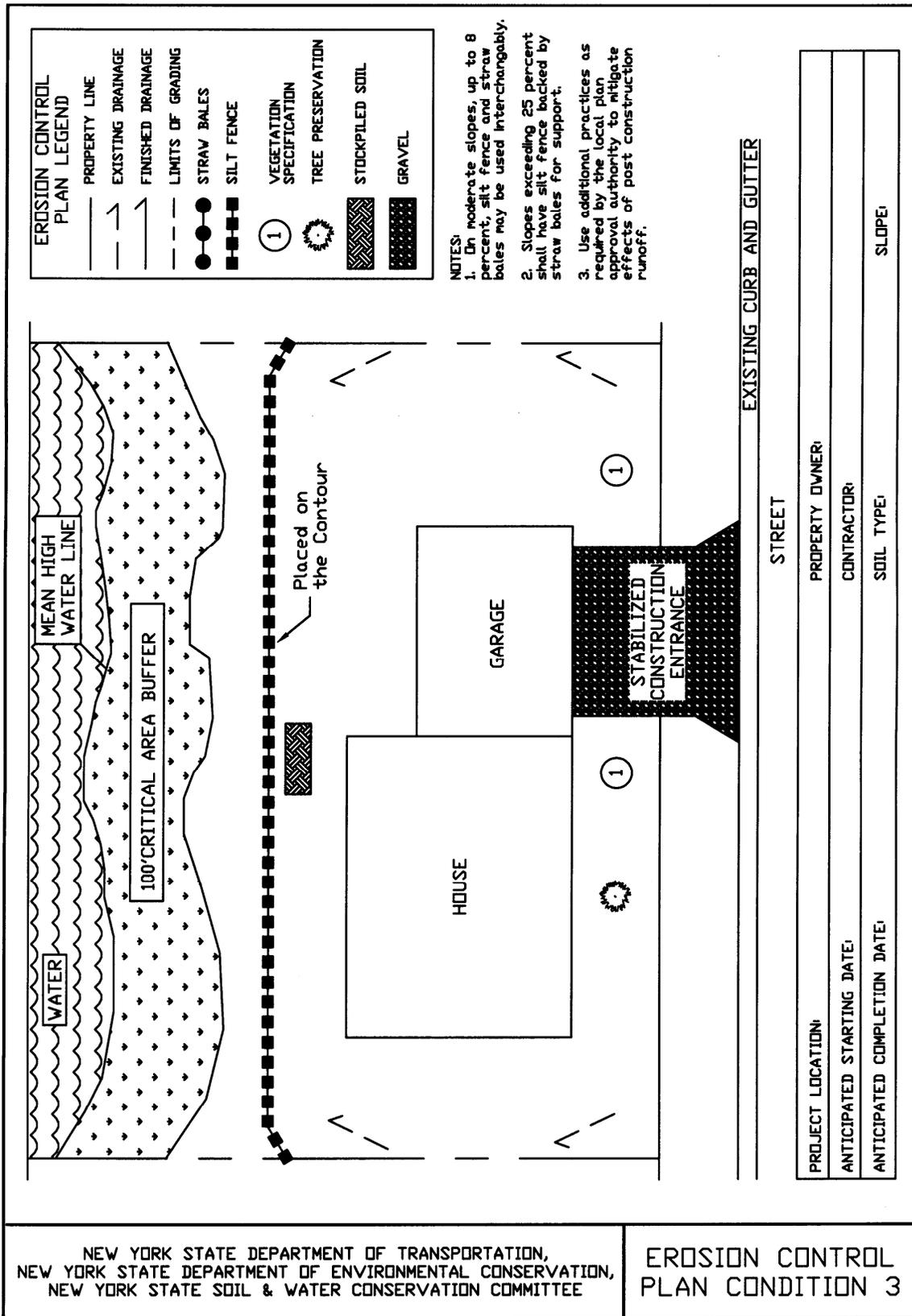
“I hereby certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the qualified inspectors during a site inspection. I also understand that the owner or operator must comply with the term and conditions of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities and that is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. Furthermore, I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, that I do not believe to be true, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for know violations.”

\_\_\_\_\_  
Builder/Contractor (print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

# Figure D.3 Erosion Control Plan Condition 3



# Condition 3—Vegetative Requirements & Compliance Form

## Vegetation Requirements:

- 1) Site Preparation
  - A. Install needed water and erosion control measures and bring area to be seeded to desired grades using a minimum of 4 in. topsoil.
  - B. Prepare seedbed by loosening soil to a depth of 4-6 inches.
  - C. Lime to a pH of 6.5
  - D. Fertilize as per soil test or, if fertilizer must be applied before soil test results are received, apply 850 pounds of 5-10-10 or equivalent per acre (20 lbs/1,000 sq. ft.)
  - E. Incorporate lime and fertilizer in top 2-4 inches of topsoil.
  - F. Smooth. Remove all stones over 1 inch in diameter, sticks, and foreign matter from the surface. Firm the seedbed.

- 2) Planting—Sunny Location.

Upon completing soil de-compaction, use a cultipacker type seeder if possible. Seed to a depth of 1/8 to 1/4 inch. If seed is to be broadcast, cultipack or roll after seeding. If hydroseeded, lime and fertilizer may be applied through the seeder and rolling is not practical. Seed using the following mix and rates:

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20% perennial ryegrass.....	0.6-0.8.....	26-35
15% fine fescue.....	<u>0.4-0.6.....</u>	<u>19-26</u>
Total.....	3.0-4.0.....	130-175
or,		
100% Tall fescue, Turf-type, fine leaf.....	3.4-4.6.....	150-200

- 3) When using the cultipacker or broadcast seed method, mulch using small grain straw, applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre; and anchor with a netting or tackifier. Hydroseed applications should include mulch, fertilizer and seed.

Common white clover can be added to mixtures at the rate of 1-2 lbs/acre to help maintain green color during the dry summer period, however, they will not withstand heavy traffic. Fertilizing—First year, (spring seedlings) three to four weeks after germination apply 1 pound nitrogen/1,000 square feet using a complete fertilizer with a 2-1-1 or 4-1-3 ratio or as recommended by soil test results. For summer and early fall seedings, apply as above unless air temperatures are above 85°F for extended period. Wait until heat wave is over to fertilize. For late fall/ winter seedings, fertilize in spring. Restrict use—new seedlings should be protected from use for one full year to allow development of a dense sod with good root structure.

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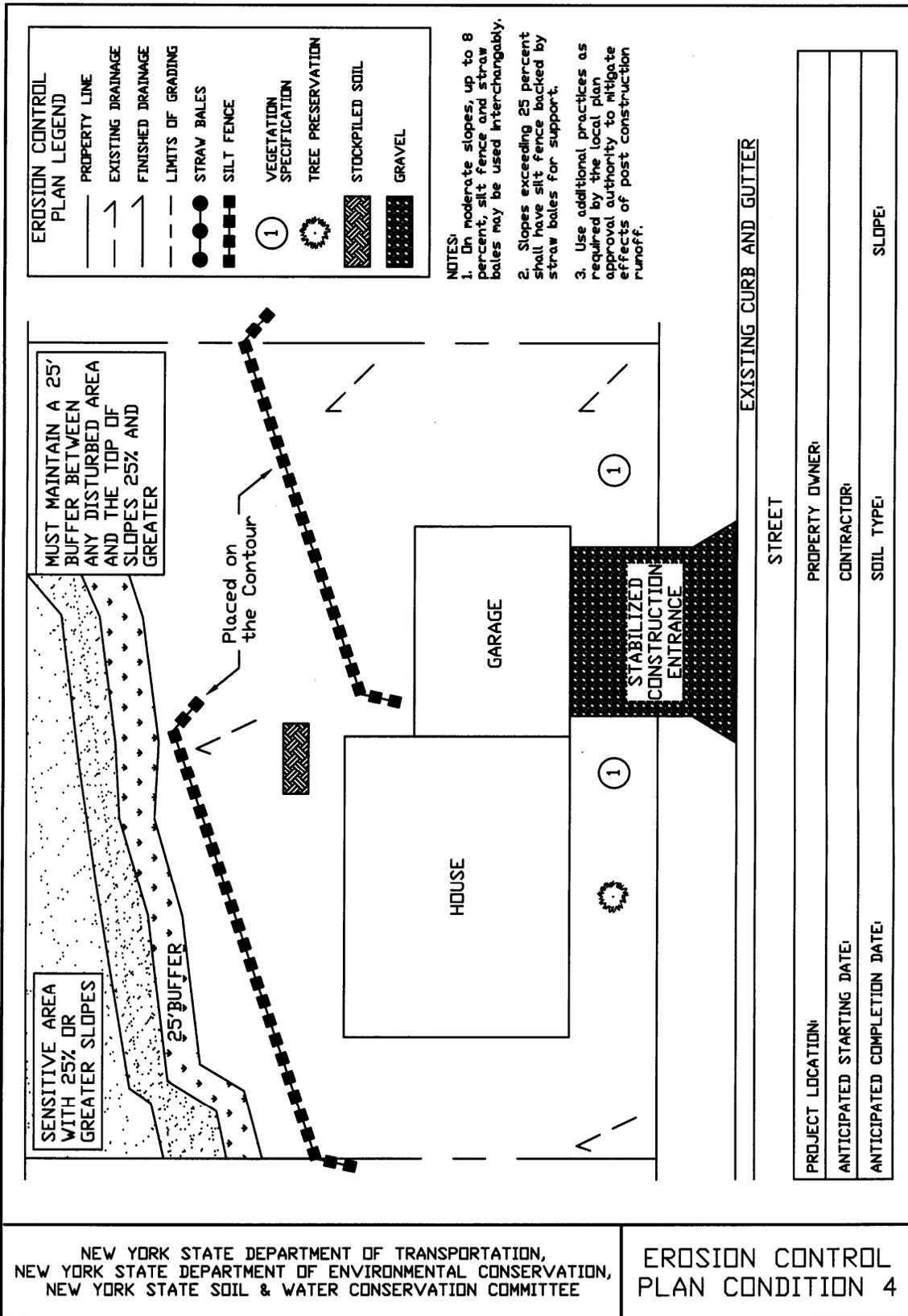
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\_\_\_\_\_  
Builder/Contractor (print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

# Figure D.4 Erosion Control Plan Condition 4



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,  
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION,  
NEW YORK STATE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

**EROSION CONTROL  
PLAN CONDITION 4**

# Condition 4—Vegetative Requirements & Compliance Form

## Vegetation Requirements:

- 1) Site Preparation
  - A. Install needed water and erosion control measures and bring area to be seeded to desired grades using a minimum of 4 in. topsoil.
  - B. Prepare seedbed by loosening soil to a depth of 4-6 inches.
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  - E. Incorporate lime and fertilizer in top 2-4 inches of topsoil.
  - F. Smooth. Remove all stones over 1 inch in diameter, sticks, and foreign matter from the surface. Firm the seedbed.

- 2) Planting—Sunny Location.

Upon completing soil de-compaction, use a cultipacker type seeder if possible. Seed to a depth of 1/8 to 1/4 inch. If seed is to be broadcast, cultipack or roll after seeding. If hydroseeded, lime and fertilizer may be applied through the seeder and rolling is not practical. Seed using the following mix and rates:

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- 3) When using the cultipacker or broadcast seed method, mulch using small grain straw, applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre; and anchor with a netting or tackifier. Hydroseed applications should include mulch, fertilizer and seed.

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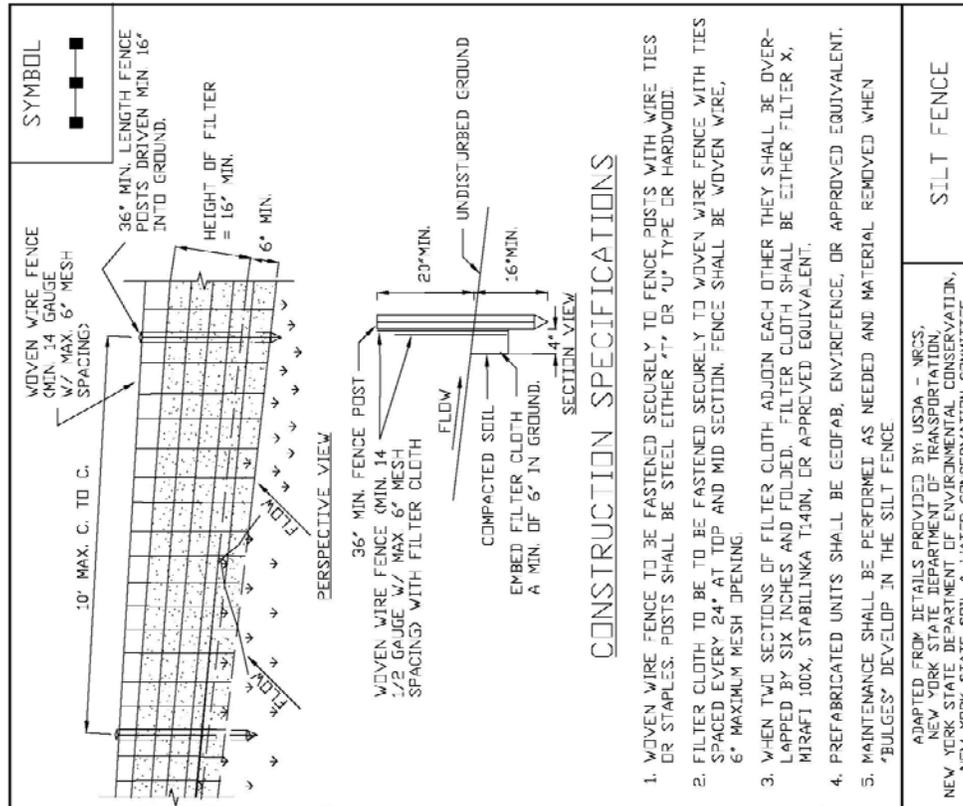
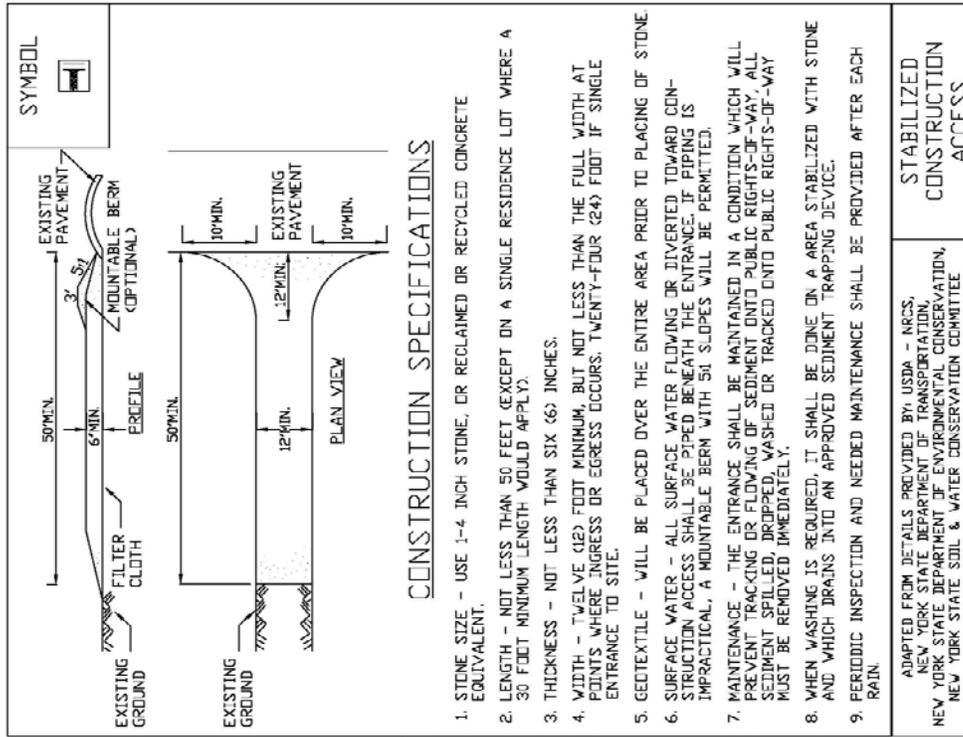
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\_\_\_\_\_  
Builder/Contractor (print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

# Figure D.5 Construction Details for Stabilized Construction Entrance and Silt



**Figure D.6**  
**Construction Details for Straw Bale Dike and Check Dam**

