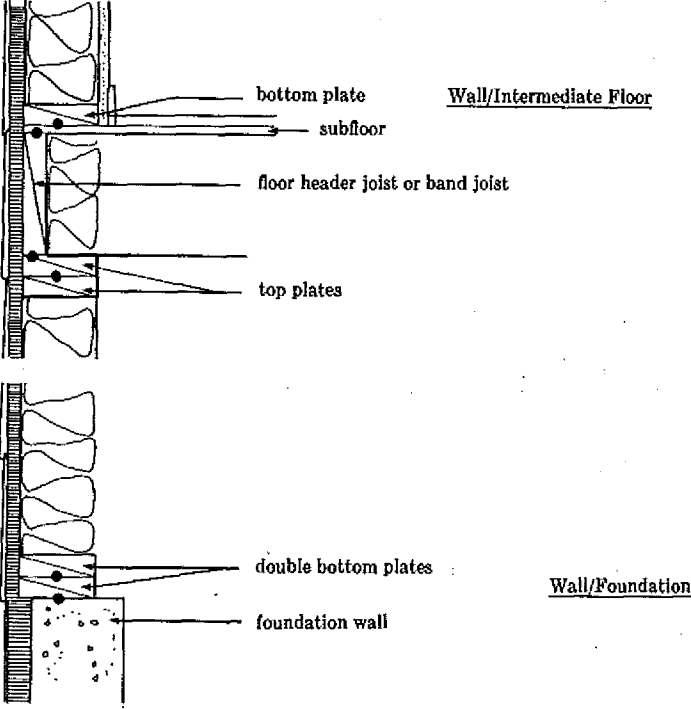


ILHR 22.13 Infiltration Control for Electrically Heated Homes  
(continued)



## APPENDIX E

EROSION CONTROL PROCEDURES  
EXAMPLES, ILLUSTRATIONS AND GUIDELINES

The following examples and illustrations of some erosion control procedures are provided for your information. Many of these examples and accompanying illustrations are excerpted from the "Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook," developed by the Wisconsin department of natural resources. The illustrations, Figures E-1 to E-7, depict the materials, excavations and placement necessary for construction of some erosion control procedures outlined in this code.

Note: The handbook is available from Document Sales, 202 South Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison, Wisconsin 53707-8480; phone (608) 266-3358.

Also included in this appendix are examples of plot plans depicting the requirements as specified in ss. ILHR 20.09 (4) (a) 1 and 21.125. Figure E-8 is an example of a site with a simple slope (all slopes occurring in one general direction); Figure E-9 is an example of a plot having complex slopes (slopes occurring in more than one direction). Figure E-10 is an example of a plot plan in which the location of the erosion control procedures are clearly indicated on the plot plan. Figure E-11 is an example of a large lot, greater than 5 acres, with slopes greater than 12% and where the area of land disturbing activity is indicated.

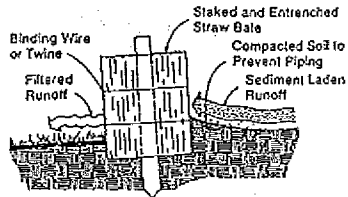
Guidelines for timing the implementation of the erosion control practices and procedures in order to stabilize areas disturbed during construction of one- and 2-family dwellings are also included in this appendix.

For sites with steeper slopes using either straw bales or silt fences, Table E-1 is included as a guide for determining the distance between parallel fences constructed on these slopes. On complex or steep slopes, fencing should be at right angles to the direction of flow, and placed parallel to the contour on other slopes.

TABLE E-1  
DISTANCE BETWEEN PARALLEL  
STRAW BALES OR SILT FENCES

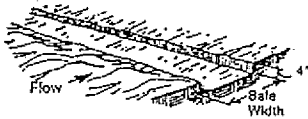
Slope Percent*	Slope Distance (feet)
12 to 20	25
20 or more	15

\*Steep slopes are identified as having gradients greater than 12 percent.

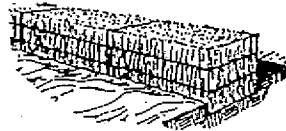


Source: Michigan Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guidebook, 1975.

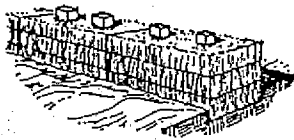
1. Excavate a 4" deep trench.



2. Place bales in trench with bindings around sides away from the ground. Leave no gaps between bales.



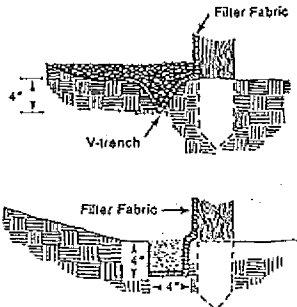
3. Anchor bales using two steel re-bars or 2" x 2" wood stakes per bale. Drive stakes into the ground at least 8".



4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.

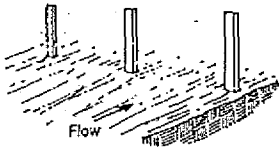


Figure E-1. Straw Bale Fences

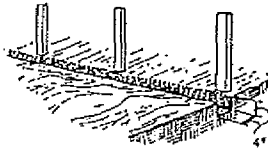


Source: North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual, 1988.

1. Set stakes no more than 3 ft. apart and drive them into the ground at least 8".



2. Excavate a 4" x 4" trench upslope along the line of stakes.



3. Staple filter material on upslope side of stakes and extend it into the trench. When joints are necessary, overlap material between two stakes and fasten securely.



4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.

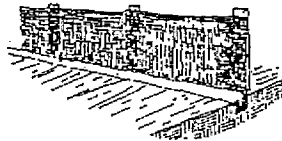


Figure E-2. Silt Fences

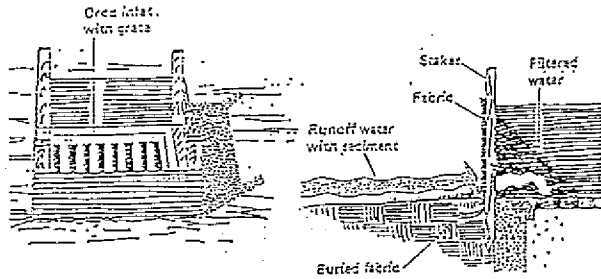


Figure E-3. Drop Inlet with Burlap or Filter Fabric

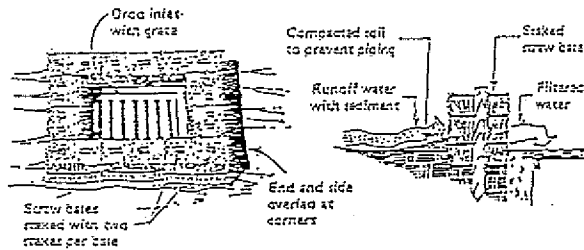


Figure E-4. Drop Inlet with Straw Bales

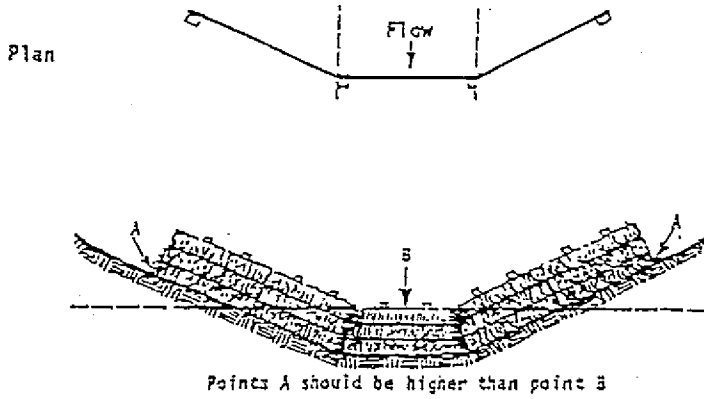


Figure E-5. Straw Bale Barrier in Drainageway

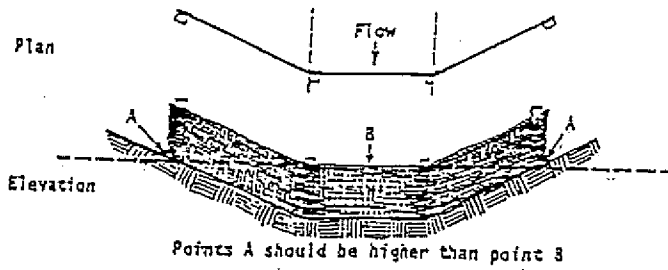


Figure E-6. Filter Barrier in Drainageway

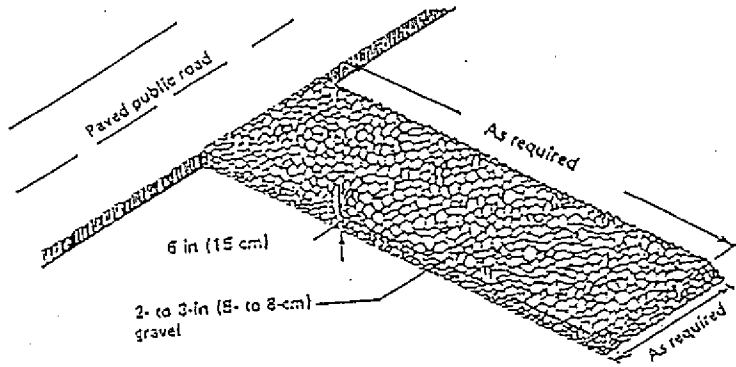


Figure E-7. Gravel Access Roadway

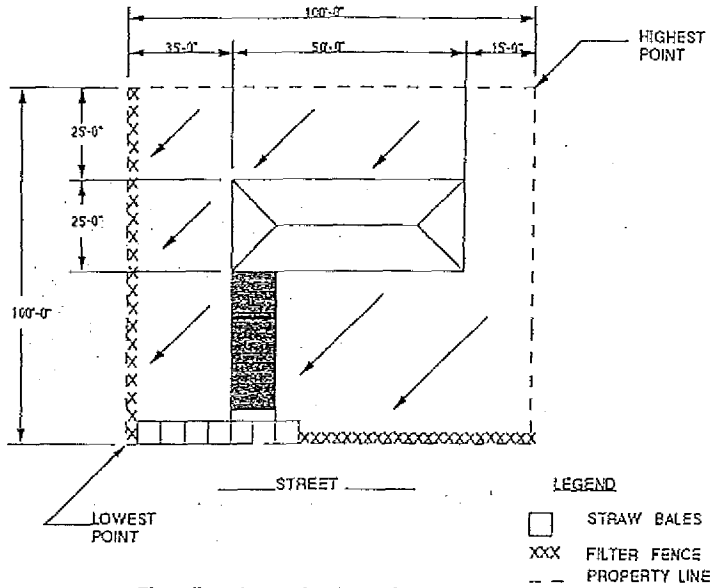


Figure E-8. Plot Plan for Simple Slopes.



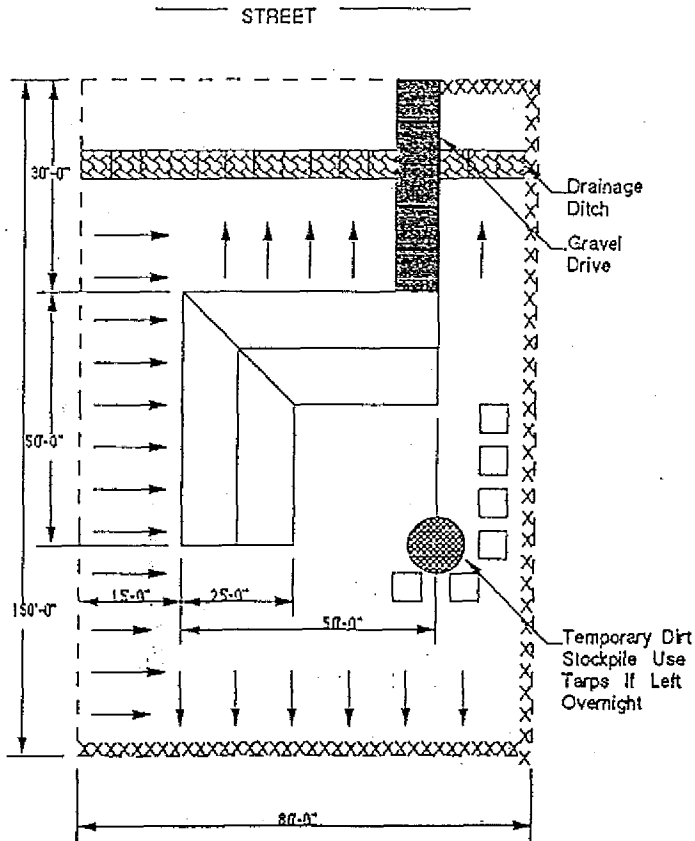


Figure E-9. Plot Plan for Complex Slopes.

LEGEND

- Straw Bales
- XXX Filter Fence
- - Property Line

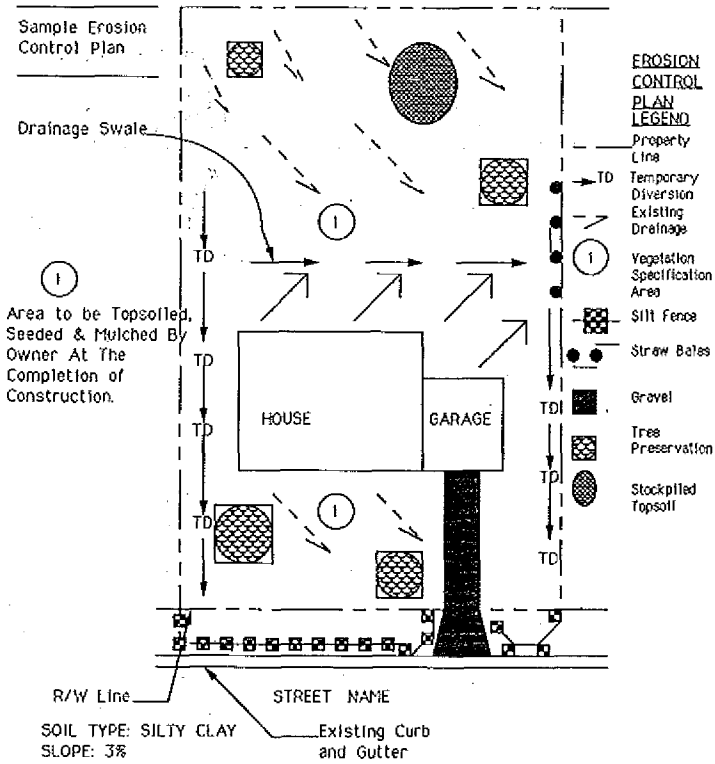
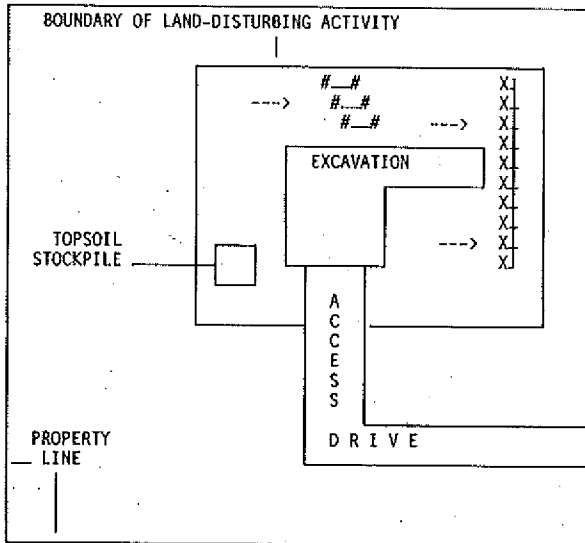


Figure E-10. Plot Plan with Erosion Control Procedures Indicated.



- KEY
- X-X-X-X Slopes greater than 12%
  - #-#-#- Vegetative Buffer Strip
  - > Direction of Slope

Figure E-11. Plot plan for one-family dwelling on large lot (greater than 5 acres) with boundary of land disturbing activity and steep slopes indicated.

### Guidelines for Stabilizing the Site and Construction of Erosion Control Procedures

#### REVEGETATION

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

#### SEEDING AND MULCHING

- Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil.
- Fertilize according to soil test (or apply at a rate of 10 lb./100 sq. ft.)
- Seed with appropriate seed mixture for site conditions.
- Rake area lightly to cover seed with ¼ inch of soil. Roll lightly.
- Mulch with hay or straw.
- Anchor mulch or use netting on steep slopes.
- Water and keep soil moist every day or two until grass is 2 inches tall.

#### SODDING

- Spread topsoil 4 to 6 inches.
- Fertilize according to soil test.
- Lightly water the soil.
- Lay sod; tamp or roll lightly.
- On slopes, begin laying sod at bottom and work up the slope. Peg in place.
- Initial watering should dampen soil 6 inches. Continue watering every day for two weeks.

#### SOIL PILES

- Locate away from any down-slope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainageway, or inlets.
- For topsoil piles, temporary seed with annual ryegrass or use tarp for cover.

#### GRAVEL ACCESS DRIVE

- Install a single access drive using 2- to 3-inch aggregate.
- Lay gravel to a depth of 6 inches and at least 7 feet wide from street to area of disturbance.
- Maintain throughout construction.

#### SEDIMENT CLEANUP

- Sweep or scrape up soil and sediment tracked into the street daily.
- Clean up sediment washed off-site by a storm event by the end of the next work day.

#### DOWNSPOUT EXTENDERS

- Not required, but highly recommended.
- Install as soon as gutters and downspouts are completed.
- Route water to a grassed or paved area.
- Maintain until lawn is established.