PERMIT APPLICATION for Part 91 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

OFFICE USE ONLY
Permit Number
Date Issued
Expiration Date
File Number

1. APPLICANT (Please check if applicant is the landowner or designated agent*)

Name □ Landowner □ Designated Agent			
Address			
City	State	Zip Code	Area Code/Telephone Number

2. LOCATION

Section	Town	Range	Township	City/Village	County

Subdivision	Lot No.	Property Tax ID Number	Street Address

3. PROPOSED EARTH CHANGE

Project Type: □ Residential □ Multi-family □ Commercial □ Industrial □ Land Balancing

Describe Project	Size of Earth Change (acres or square feet)

Name of and Distance to Nearest Lake, Stream, or Drain	Date Project to Start	Date Project to be Completed

4. SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN (Refer to Rule 323.1703)

Note: ____complete sets of plans must be attached.

Estimated Cost of Erosion and Sediment Control

Plan Preparer's Name and Telephone Number — Area Code ( )

5. PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR EARTH CHANGE

Name of Landowner (if not provided in Box No. 1 above)	Address		
City	State	Zip	Area Code/Telephone Number

Name of Individual "On Site" Responsible for Earth Change	Company Name			
Address	City	State	Zip Code	Area Code/Telephone Number

6. PERFORMANCE DEPOSIT (If required by the permitting agency)

Amount Required $ _____ □ Cash □ Certified Check □ Irrevocable Letter of Credit □ Surety Bond

Name of Surety Company

Address	City	State	Zip Code	Area Code/Telephone No.

I (we) affirm that the above information is accurate and that I (we) will conduct the above described earth change in accordance with Part 91, Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control, of the Natural Resource and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended, applicable local ordinances, and the documents accompanying this application.

Landowner's Signature	Print Name	Date
Designated Agent's Signature*	Print Name	Date

* Designated agent must have a written statement from landowner authorizing him/her to secure a permit in the landowner's name.

Methods of Acceptable Stabilization of Disturbed Soils

The best way to avoid soil erosion and billing is to disturb the least possible amount of soil during grading and construction. If erosion control measures are not functioning properly, causing erosion to occur on the site, the site will not be considered stabilized and will be subject to billing.

MAINTENANCE IS THE KEY TO PROPER SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Temporary Stabilization – These measures will temporarily prevent soil erosion and hold up permit charges for each month they are in place and functioning properly.

1) **Mulch** – This typically is in the form of straw, spread heavily over a disturbed area to protect the exposed soil from rain and wind erosion. For proper stabilization, the soil must **not** be visible through the mulch. **Mulch should be used**:
   - in flat areas with a low amount of water runoff, and/or
   - in areas with adequate protection from high winds

   High velocities of run-off will wash away mulch even on moderate to steep slopes. High winds can also carry mulch away. Spreading seed prior to mulching greatly aids in the permanent stabilization of the site.

2) **Erosion Blankets** – Consist of straw, coconut fiber or excelsior fiber packed in web netting. **Erosion control blankets are suitable for moderate slopes and steep slopes on sites with soil that is susceptible to erosion. The blankets are laid at right angles over a disturbed area, staked in place, and toed in at the top of the slope, with a 6-inch overlap of all edges**. Blankets are also available with seed in them to enhance permanent stabilization of the slope. If rills (narrow-bands) and gullies (wide-bands) are eroding underneath the blankets, the soil will not be considered stabilized and the site will be subject to billing.

3) **Hydro Seed** – Hydro seed may be used as temporary stabilization on relatively flat areas with low volume of runoff. Hydro seed can wash away easily in heavy rains. It is recommended that hydro seed with a high content of mulch be used to provide a better barrier between the weather and the soil. If cared for properly, hydro seed will grow, stabilize the site, and provide permanent stabilization.

4) **Tarps** – These are plastic sheets used to cover stockpiles or small disturbances. They may not be used for large disturbances.

Permanent Stabilization – These measures will permanently prevent soil erosion and will suspend billing for each month they are functioning properly. When all exposed soil at a site is permanently stabilized, the project will receive final approval from the Soil Erosion Program.

1) **Established Vegetative Cover** – Any form of vegetation that provides a root base in the soil and a barrier between the soil and the weather can be considered permanent stabilization. Forms of acceptable vegetative cover when properly installed and maintained are sod, grass, native trees, shrubs and ground cover.

2) **Woodchips** – As part of landscaping a thick layer of wood chips or other "permanent" mulch is acceptable in non-sloped areas.

3) **Stone** – A thick layer of stone is considered permanent stabilization on all areas except steep slopes. This includes gravel drives, stone gardens, and pavers used for foot traffic. Geo-textile fabric placed underneath stone in swales and drives is advisable.

4) **Pavement** – Roads or driveways are considered permanent stabilization.

It is important to remember that none of the above methods guarantee stabilization. Proper maintenance is the key to good stabilization.