

Basic Erosion Controls

Best management practices (BMPs) control erosion at construction sites:

- Preserve existing trees and grass.
- Re-vegetate as soon as possible.
- Use silt fences on downslopes.
- Place soil piles away from waterways.
- Install diversions around stockpiles.
- Use rock off-tracking at entries.
- Clean sediment from streets.
- Use downspout extenders on roofs.

Consequences of Erosion

The consequences of not controlling erosion include:

Taxes: The expense of sediment removal is paid by taxpayers.

Road maintenance costs: Removing sediment adds costs to local government budgets.

Property values: Neighboring property values are damaged.

Fishing: Sediment smothers fish feeding and spawning areas and causes injury.

Weeds and algae: Sediment carries fertilizers that fuel algae and weed growth.

Site safety: Erosion can create unstable and unsafe worksite conditions.

Additional Resources

Visit the **Green Country Stormwater Alliance (GCSA)** website listed below for more details about stormwater protection, including Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other pollution reduction strategies.



Green Country Stormwater Alliance
www.stormwaterok.net

Contact Information:

For information about Green Country Stormwater Alliance, contact INCOG at 918-584-7526 or by email at stormwater@incog.org. For local information, contact your city or county stormwater coordinator.

For more information about stormwater protection, contact the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Water Quality Division at 405-702-8100 or visit the DEQ web site at: <https://www.deq.ok.gov/water-quality-division/stormwater/>

For stormwater related complaints, call the DEQ statewide hotline at 1-800-522-0206. This number is answered 24-7. Citizens may fill out an online complaint form at the DEQ web site at <https://www.deq.ok.gov/environmental-complaints/> and submit it electronically to DEQ. The site also provides contact links to DEQ.



Brochure Rev. February 2020

A Homebuilder's Guide to Erosion Control





A Closer Look At Some Suggested **Erosion Control Methods**

Consult local codes and OKR10 for compliance requirements.

Silt Fence

- Install prior to soil disturbance.
- Install on downslopes and parallel to the contour of the land.
- Extend the ends upslope to pond runoff.
- Bury 8 inches of silt fabric in trench.
- Drive silt fence stakes 1 to 2 feet deep.
- Leave no gaps in silt fence.
- Inspect once a week and repair as needed.
- Remove sediment deposits that reach half the fence height.
- Maintain until grass cover is established.

Soil Piles

- Cover with plastic and place away from streets, drains or waterways.
- Use temporary seed such as annual rye or winter wheat for topsoil piles.

Access Drive

- Use large aggregate at entrances.
- Stone should be deep enough to capture dislodged dirt from vehicles.
- Use to prevent tracking dirt onto the road by vehicles.
- Maintain throughout construction.
- Use geotextile under the stone.

Sediment Cleanup

- Remove tracked soil from streets daily.
- Remove soil from streets after a storm.

Stormdrain Inlet Protection

- Protect stormdrain inlets with wattles, silt fence or other measures.
- Remove sediment deposits after storms.

Downspout Extenders

- Install when gutters and downspouts are completed to prevent erosion.
- Use plastic drainage pipe to route water to a grassed or paved area.

Preserving Existing Vegetation

- Preserve existing trees and vegetation.
- Protect trees marked for preservation.
- Use mesh barriers around trees to protect the roots below branches.

Revegetation

- Seed, sod or mulch bare soil.
- Comply with OKR10's site stabilization requirements.

Seeding and Mulching

- Use topsoil when needed.
- Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test, and water as needed.
- Seed with an appropriate mix for the site.

- Rake lightly to cover seed and roll lightly.
- Anchor mulch by punching into the soil, watering, or by using netting.
- Water enough to keep soil moist. Water less once grass is established.

Sodding

- Use topsoil when needed.
- Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test and water the sod to establish.
- Tamp or roll sod lightly after laying.
- Peg sod in place from the bottom of a slope to the top in a brickwork pattern.
- Wet soil thoroughly with the initial watering. Keep soil moist until established.
- Sod and seed in early fall or spring.

Concrete Wash Water

- Deposit onto soil away from waterways.
- Dispose of remaining cement. Concrete wash water can kill vegetation.

De-Watering

- Place de-watering water away from entry into stormdrains and surface waters.

Material Storage

- Properly store chemicals and materials to avoid contamination of runoff.
- Comply with all requirements of the site's SWP3 and OKR10 permit.