

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection & Enforcement Criteria

1. Notice posted with OKR10 Permit number, contact name and telephone number, project name, and location of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) if not on site.
2. All erosion and sediment controls (ESCs) must be installed in the proper location according to the Erosion Control Plan and the SWP3.
3. All erosion and sediment controls must be installed in accordance with the City of Edmond BMP Standards.
4. Temporary or permanent soil stabilization must be applied to all disturbed areas that will remain unfinished for more than 14 days or after final grading has been reached.
5. The construction-phase erosion and sediment controls should be designated to retain sediment on site to the extent practicable.
6. Neighboring persons, streets, and property must be protected from excessive stormwater runoff, soil erosion, and soil deposition.
7. Rock construction entrances/exits must be installed and maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto the right-of-way.
8. ESCs must be in place before earth-moving operations begin and must be constructed and maintained, as necessary, throughout the project.
9. All structural controls must be maintained as required.
10. All ESCs must be inspected every 14 days or within 24 hours of ½ inch of rainfall by the permittee or his designee and repairs performed as necessary.
11. Records must be kept of all site inspections, dates of grading, and required changes to the SWP3.
12. Adequate measures must be taken to minimize or prevent blowing dust.
13. All required stormwater permits must be obtained.
14. All channels, outlets, storm sewers, inlets, streets, creeks, and streams must be protected from the introduction of garbage, rubbish, yard waste, sediment, or floatable material.
15. Any additional ESCs that are necessary to prevent or minimize erosion and the off-site movement of sediment and other pollutants must be installed.
16. Concrete washout areas must be designated, utilized, and maintained to minimize pollutant discharges.

Inlet Protection

Inlet protection prevents sediment from entering and clogging storm drains. There are many types of materials used for inlet protection, ranging from bio-filter bags to catch basin inserts.

Good Example:

Devices that are in good condition assure that sediment is filtered out.



Sod Barriers

Placing a sod barrier on mild slopes allows runoff to be filtered.

Good Example:

Notice that the sod barrier reduces the amount of sediment entering the street.



Construction Entrance

Construction entrances reduce tracking of sediment onto public roads and stops sediment from entering storm drains.

Good Example:

With a properly maintained rock entrance and 2-3" size of rock, there is no visible sediment tracking.



Bad Example:

Little to no rock is present, allowing sediment to easily leave the site.



Signage

A sign with the site name, permit number, contact person, contact number, and the location of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be on site.

Good Example:

The sign is legible and weatherproof.



Signage

An area for concrete washout must be designated with a sign.

Good Example:

Notice the location of the washout is practical and is being used.



Blowing Dust

Dust from construction can cause health and visibility problems. Adequate measures must be taken to minimize or prevent blowing dust.

Good Example:

A watering truck is being used to wet the soil and prevent blowing dust.



Pre-Construction

Before earth-moving operations begin, erosion and sediment controls must be in place.

Good Example:

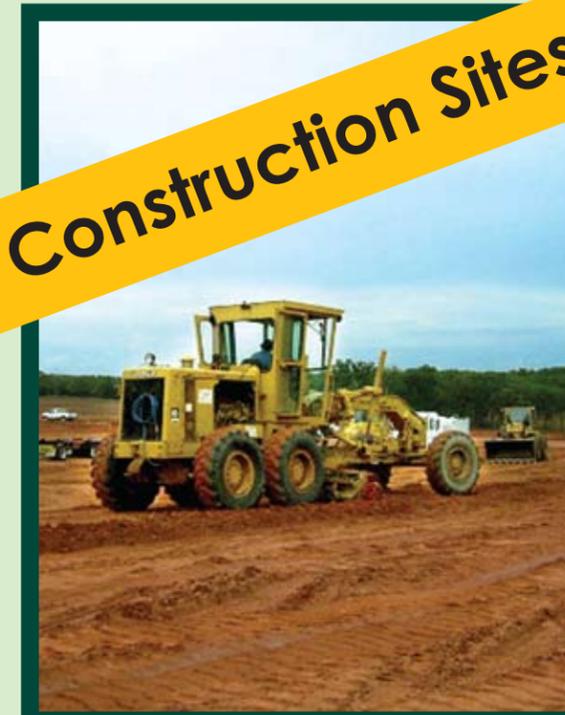
Silt fencing has been installed as a perimeter control before clearing and grading has begun.



THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY

Field Guide to Erosion and Sediment Control:

Construction Sites



To learn more, contact:
Edmond Drainage Utility
359-4772 or visit us online at

edmondok.com

What is Erosion & Sediment Control?

This guide describes the appropriate **Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC)** practices needed to protect Edmond's waterways. These practices are most effective when used as a two-step process to manage erosion at construction sites. The first step is erosion control which aims to decrease exposed soil and make it less susceptible to wind or rain transport. The second step is sediment control which includes techniques designed to capture moving sediment and stop it from leaving construction sites. All projects that will clear, grade, or disturb a site must provide erosion and sediment control.

Why is it Important?

Properly installed and maintained ESC practices are required by Building Permits and City of Edmond ordinances. State and Federal laws prohibit the discharge of pollutants, including sediment, onto others' properties or into waterways. The sediment leaving construction sites impacts drainage systems and ultimately pollutes streams and rivers.

Major impacts include:

- Decreased water clarity and available oxygen levels needed to sustain aquatic life.
- Addition of harmful nutrients, bacteria, heavy metals, and other substances that travel along with sediment into water ecosystems.
- Degradation of riparian habitats and stream stability.

How Can You Help?

This guide provides a simple way of identifying good and bad examples of erosion and sediment control techniques. The community can help protect streams and rivers by reporting observable erosion and sediment concerns before they become a problem for the environment.

Ground Cover

Ground cover involves the placement of a uniform layer of straw or mulch to provide immediate protection against erosion. The fibers can be held in place by "punching" them into the ground with a spade.

Good Example:

Straw ground cover is being used to effectively reduce splash erosion and runoff velocity.



Matting

Matting is an erosion control blanket that can be made from straw, jute, wood, or coir (coconut fiber). Matting prevents soil erosion and protects newly seeded areas.

Good Example:

Straw matting is being used on this slope.



Temporary or Permanent Seeding

Seeding establishes ground vegetation that intercepts rainfall (splash erosion), allows water infiltration, and filters sediment.

Good Example:

Notice there is no bare soil on this well-established area.



Plastic Sheeting

Plastic sheeting is a short-term prevention measure that covers slopes and stockpiles. Stockpiled soil that will not be used within 48 hours should be covered. Improper installation of sheeting may generate increased runoff velocities, causing erosion elsewhere.

Good Example:

The bare areas on this slope have been covered by properly securing plastic sheeting to the ground.



Hydromulch

A special blend of mulches, water, seed, fertilizer, and tackifiers are mixed into a slurry and then sprayed onto prepared ground. Properly specified and applied mulch protects the soil from erosion.

Good Example:

Notice no soil is visible, meaning the hydromulch was applied at the proper rate.



Check Dams

Check dams are small dams constructed from various materials including rock, bio-filter bags, and sandbags. Proper installation reduces runoff velocities and sediment flow.

Good Example:

Rock check dams placed across a grass swale slow water velocity and filter runoff.



Silt Fence

Silt fences are geotextile fabric barriers that must be trenched and buried into the ground at least 12" so that soil cannot flow underneath. They should be placed at the toe of the slope and along contours.

Good Example:

Notice how the sediment is blocked from flowing past the properly installed and maintained silt fence.



Bad Example:

The silt fence was not trenched and buried and the stakes are on the wrong side, therefore sediment will leave the site.



Neighboring Property

Streets, persons, and property must be protected from excessive soil runoff, soil erosion, and soil deposition.

Good Example:

Dirt in the street is minimal due to regular sweeping and track-out prevention.



Bad Example:

The street is barely visible due to sediment from erosion and track-out from individual lots.

