VILLAGE OF GODFREY
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION (COMMERCIAL)

Permit Number: _____

Contractor: _____ Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____ Phone: _____	Property Owner: _____ Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____ Phone: _____
Subdivision Name: _____ Lot Number: _____ _____ _____	Site Address: _____ Parcel Number(s): _____ Location: _____

Description of proposed development: _____
_____

Size of Site (Acres or S.F.): _____

Total Proposed Square Footage of Impervious Surface: _____

Total Proposed Square Footage of Land Disturbing Activity: _____

Is any portion of the land disturbing activity within 25 feet of a river, lake, pond, stream, sinkhole, or wetland? _____

Zoning Classification: _____

_____ Applicant Signature	_____ Date
_____ Approval (Building & Zoning Department)	_____ Date

VILLAGE OF GODFREY
Building & Zoning Department
Erosion/Sediment Checklist

Project Name: _____

Permit Number: _____

Submittal Date: _____ Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____
Submittal Date: _____ Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____
Submittal Date: _____ Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____
Submittal Date: _____ Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____
Submittal Date: _____ Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
1.Application filled out and signed by applicant	___	___	___	_____
2.Application Fee Paid	___	___	___	_____
3.Surety Bond provided	___	___	___	_____

Erosion and Sediment Control Base Map Requirements	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	___	___	___	_____
1. A topographic survey of the property at two-foot (2) contours.	___	___	___	_____
2. Plan Scale at one hundred (100) feet to one (1).	___	___	___	_____
3. Property boundary, dimensions, and approximate acreage.	___	___	___	_____
4. A vicinity map showing the relationship of the site to its general surroundings at a scale of not less than two thousand (2,000) feet to one (1) inch (1:24,000).	___	___	___	_____
5. Title, scale, north arrow, legend	___	___	___	_____
6. Building setbacks lines.	___	___	___	_____
7. All existing and proposed building structures and sizes.	___	___	___	_____
8. All existing, or proposed easements.	___	___	___	_____
9. All existing, abandoned, or proposed water or monitoring well head-locations.	___	___	___	_____
10. All sanitary or combined sewer lines and septic systems.	___	___	___	_____
11. The banks and centerline of streams and channels.	___	___	___	_____
12. Shoreline of lakes, ponds, and detention basins with normal water level elevation.	___	___	___	_____
13. Known farm drains and tiles.	___	___	___	_____

VILLAGE OF GODFREY
Building & Zoning Department
Erosion/Sediment Checklist

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EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASE MAP REQUIREMENTS (Cont.)	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
14. The location of specimen trees over eighteen (18) inches in diameter and their type.	___	___	___	_____
15. The predominant soil types on the site and their location.	___	___	___	_____
16. Base flood elevation, flood fringe, and regulatory floodway.	___	___	___	_____
17. The limits of designated regulatory and non-regulatory wetland areas.	___	___	___	_____
18. The location and limits of known sinkholes (karst areas).	___	___	___	_____
19. Any known designated natural areas, prime farmland.	___	___	___	_____
20. Any known proposed environmental mitigation features	___	___	___	_____
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN REQUIREMENTS				
1.The proposed use of the site, including present and planned development, areas of clearing, stripping, grading, excavation and filling; proposed contours, finished grades, and street profiles.	___	___	___	_____
2. Drainage plan for both property and one hundred (100) feet surrounding the property showing existing and proposed grades.	___	___	___	_____
3. “Area in” square feet of existing and proposed impervious surface.	___	___	___	_____
4. Location and description of the erosion and sediment control measures to be employed during all phases of construction including:	___	___	___	_____
a. Location and description of all soil stabilization and erosion control measures, including diversions, waterways and outlets, and design specifics of sediment basins and traps including outlet details.	___	___	___	_____
b. Location and description of all soil stabilization and erosion control measures,	___	___	___	_____
c.Location and description of methods to prevent tracking of sediment off-site	___	___	___	_____
d. Description of dust and traffic control measures.	___	___	___	_____
e. Locations of stockpiles and description of stabilization methods.	___	___	___	_____
f. Location of off-site fill or borrow volumes, locations and methods of stabilization.	___	___	___	_____

VILLAGE OF GODFREY
Building & Zoning Department
Erosion/Sediment Checklist

Project Name: _____

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EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BASE MAP REQUIREMENTS (Cont.)	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
5. Areas and acreages proposed to be paved, sodded or seeded, vegetatively stabilized, or left undisturbed;	___	___	___	_____
6. Location, size and slope of stormwater conduits and drainage swales.	___	___	___	_____
7. Depressional storage areas.	___	___	___	_____
8. Detention facilities.	___	___	___	_____
9. Roads, streets and associated stormwater inlets including finished grades.	___	___	___	_____
10. Cross-section data for open channel flow paths and designated overland flow paths.	___	___	___	_____
11. Direction of storm water flows.	___	___	___	_____
12. The proposed phasing of development of the site, including stripping and clearing, rough grading and construction, and final grading and landscaping.	___	___	___	_____
13. Describe temporary seeding/mulching procedures.	_____			
	_____			
	_____			
	_____			
	_____			
	_____			
	_____			
	_____			
14. Describe permanent seeding/mulching procedures.	_____			
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VILLAGE OF GODFREY
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION
(COMMERCIAL)

Erosion and Sediment Control Rules and Inspection Requirements

Inspections: Notify the Village Engineer's Office of the Village of Godfrey 48 hours prior to the commencement of grading and/ or prior to the commencement of construction.

Inspections of all erosion control measures must occur.

The permittee shall notify the Village Engineer within two (2) working days of the completion of the construction stages specified below:

1. Upon completion of installation of the erosion and sediment control measures prior to proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading,
2. After stripping and clearing,
3. After rough grading,
4. After final grading,
5. After seeding or sodding, and
6. After final stabilization and landscaping, prior to removal of sediment controls.

Please provide the building permit number when notifying the Village Engineer of the completion of each task above.

Expiration of Permit: Every Soil and Erosion Control Permit shall expire and become null and void if the work authorized by such permit has not been commenced within one hundred and eighty (180) days, or if not completed by a date which shall be specified in the permit; except that the Building & Zoning Administrator may, if the permittee presents satisfactory evidence that unusual difficulties have prevented work being commenced or completed within specified time limits, grant a reasonable extension of time if written application is made before the expiration date of the permit.

Certification:

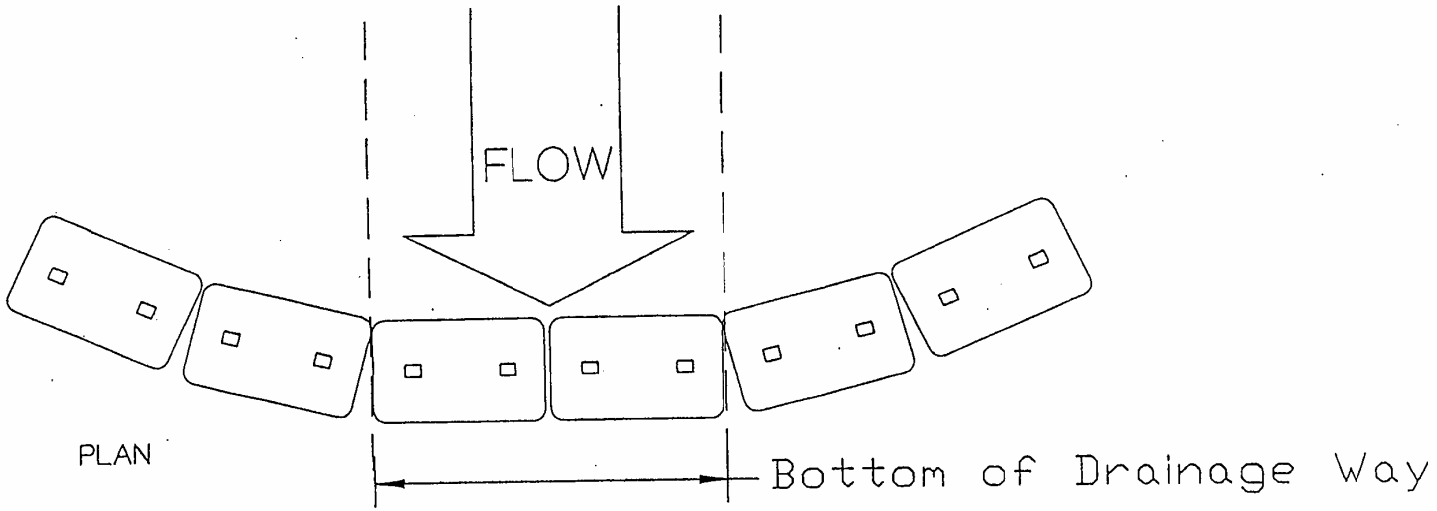
I have read the above rules and inspection requirements and agree to abide by them, as well as any other requirement of the Village of Godfrey Stormwater, Drainage and Detention, Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance.

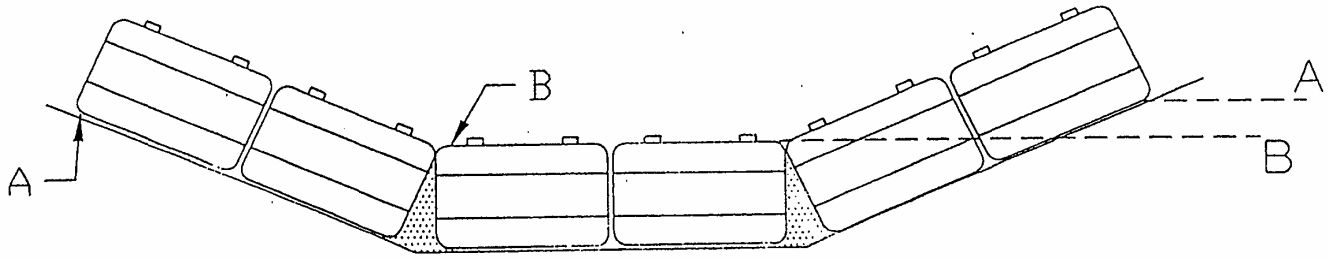
_____ _____

Applicant Signature Date

Straw Bale Barriers

For Urban Development Sites





ELEVATION

Point "A" should be higher than point "B".

MADISON COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

EROSION CONTROL FOR HOME BUILDERS

SOIL EROSION IS A SERIOUS AND EXPENSIVE PROBLEM IN MADISON COUNTY

Lot owners can have a significant effect on the water quality of our community

Soil erosion and sedimentation go hand-in-hand. Both are serious problems to lot owners and the community in general. Erosion removes topsoil and creates gullies greatly increasing the cost of establishing grass.

Sediment that leaves a construction site clogs roads, fills culverts, storm sewers, road ditches and chokes vegetation. Sediment also pollutes streams, rivers and lakes. It spoils wildlife and fish habitat. Sediment is expensive to remove once it has settled in the bottom of a lake.

HOW MUCH SOIL EROSION OCCURS FROM A BUILDING LOT?

The following information provides some low cost, practical methods that a lot owner can use to minimize the erosion and resulting sedimentation that results from the development of a parcel of land.

It is not uncommon for building lots to experience over 15 tons of soil loss to erosion during the home building phase.

In our area, a moderately sloping lot that has been stripped of vegetation and left bare from March through October while building in going on, can expect to lose about 5 to 15 tons of soil due to erosion. The soils we have in Madison County are high in clay and silt content. They erode very easily. When soils erode, the silt portion of the soil settles out in roads, ditches, ponds and lakes. The clay particles stay in suspension and can cause a body of water to appear brown and muddy.

This valuable top soil, when in place is the foundation for the lawn and other plantings. When eroded this sediment is now a serious pollutant.

The first rule of erosion control is to keep the time the lot is void of vegetation to a minimum. Insist that your builder only disturb the least amount of area as possible at any given time.

The area that is being disturbed should also be kept as small as possible.

TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING

The most cost effective method to control erosion is to quickly establish a temporary seeding with an adequate mulch.

Vegetative methods of erosion control are the least expensive and usually the most effective. Establishing grass protects the soil from the impact of falling rain and holds the soil in place. Temporary seeding and mulch provide a quick cover to control erosion before the final grading and landscaping has occurred.

SEEDING

An adequate seed bed should be prepared first by raking or roto-tiling.

Here are some good mixtures to establish a temporary seeding.

Species	Rate per 1000 sq. ft.	Seeding Dates
Oats	3 pounds	Early Spring – July 1
Cereal Rye	3 pounds	Early Spring - Oct. 15
Wheat	3 pounds	Early Spring – Oct. 15
Perennial Ryegrass	6 pounds	Early Spring – Oct. 15

MULCHING

Mulch provides immediate erosion control and should be applied any time during the year.

The seed should also be applied with an adequate cover of mulch. The mulch acts as an Immediate barrier to protect the soil as the grass is getting established. It is the single most important measure a lot owner should do to control erosion.

Straw is the most widely used mulch. It should be applied at a rate of about 90 pounds per 1000 square feet. Straw can be applied by hand or applied mechanically by use of a straw blower.

The straw must be anchored by one of the following methods:

- Mulch anchoring tool such as a crimper or disc
- Plastic mulch netting, properly stapled in place.
- Liquid mulch binder
- As an alternative to these, water can be applied to keep the mulch in place

Another type of mulch are erosion control blankets. These are prefabricated rolls of natural or synthetic fiber material that is sandwiched between permanent or degradable netting. Strips of the blanket are rolled down the hill and anchored to the soil with degradable staples.

SEDIMENT CONTROL BY USE OF SILT FENCE

Silt fences are a type of sediment filter. They are installed around the perimeter of a construction site and around the inlets to storm sewers. Their purpose is to remove sediment from the runoff water leaving the site. When installed properly they can remove about 40% of the silt from the water. Silt fences are a mesh fabric that allows water to pass through it but retains some of the silt.

Here are some of the factors that go into a successful installation:

Silt fences can be effective as a sediment retention device.

- The lower end of the mesh fiber should be trenched into the ground about 8 inches.
- Wooden stakes should support the fence and should be installed every 5 feet.
- They should not be used where water will concentrate into a gully.
- Silt fence should be installed prior to soil disturbance.
- If water forms a gully and start to flow under the silt fence, the fence

STRAW BALES AS A METHOD TO CATCH SEDIMENT

As a last resort, straw bales can be installed to catch some sediment from a construction site. Straw bales are not effective methods and frequently fail. However, if properly installed and maintained, they can offer some sediment retention for a limited time.

Here are some tips to properly install straw bales.

A row of straw bales, if installed properly, can trap a small amount of sediment. They should be used as a last resort only.

- The bales should be placed in a single row, with the ends tightly butted together.
- The row of bales should extend upslope far enough so the trapped sedi ment laden water cannot flow around the ends of the barrier.
- The barrier should be trenched into the ground about 4 inches to prevent water from running under the bales.
- The row of bales should be backfilled with soil to further prevent water from running under or around the row of bales.

MADISON COUNTY SOIL
AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

7205 Marine Road
Edwardsville, IL. 62025

Phone: 618-656-7300
extension 3
Fax 618-656-5187

DOWNSPOUT EXTENDERS

As soon as gutters and downspouts are in place, extensions of the downspouts should be installed. These should extend to a grass or paved area in order to minimize erosion. They can be removed once the lawn is established.

WHERE TO GET HELP

Minimizing soil erosion is much more cost effective then catching sediment as the soil washes off of a building site.

Keeping soil on construction sites is vastly cheaper than cleaning up the sediment caused by soil erosion. When sediment is allowed to run off construction sites the community bears the burden of cleaning up the choked streams, culverts, ditches, lakes and ponds.

The methods covered here have proved to be effective in many communities throughout Illinois.

Controlling soil erosion is one of the most positive environmental actions a homeowner can do.

For more information about erosion control methods and sediment pollution control methods for building sites contact::

The Madison County Soil and Water Conservation District or the
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
7205 Marine Road
Edwardsville, IL. 62025

phone 656-7300 ext. 3

VILLAGE OF GODFREY
Building & Zoning Department
Stormwater Checklist

Project Name: _____

Permit Number: _____

Submittal Date: _____	Reviewed by: _____	Date: _____
Submittal Date: _____	Reviewed by: _____	Date: _____
Submittal Date: _____	Reviewed by: _____	Date: _____
Submittal Date: _____	Reviewed by: _____	Date: _____

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
1. Application filled out and signed by applicant	____	____	____	_____
2. Application Fee Paid	____	____	____	_____
3. Surety Bond provided	____	____	____	_____

STORMWATER PLAN REQUIREMENTS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
1. A topographic survey of the property at two-foot (2) contours.	____	____	____	_____
2. If in a digital format, both paper and digital copies are included.	____	____	____	_____
3. Drainage plan for both property and one hundred (100) feet surrounding the property.	____	____	____	_____
4. Plan Scale at one hundred (100) feet to one (1).	____	____	____	_____
5. Property boundary, dimensions, and approximate acreage.	____	____	____	_____
6. A vicinity map showing the relationship of the site to its general surroundings at a scale of not less than two thousand (2,000) feet to one (1) inch (1:24,000).	____	____	____	_____
7. Title, scale, north arrow, legend, seal of Licensed Professional Engineer, date, and name of person preparing plans.	____	____	____	_____
8. Building setback lines.	____	____	____	_____
9. All existing and proposed structures and sizes.	____	____	____	_____
10. “Area in” square foot of existing and proposed impervious surface.	____	____	____	_____
11. All existing, or proposed easements.	____	____	____	_____
12. All existing, abandoned, or proposed water or monitoring well head locations.	____	____	____	_____
13. All sanitary or combined sewer lines and septic systems	____	____	____	_____

VILLAGE OF GODFREY
Building & Zoning Department
Stormwater Checklist

Project Name: _____

Permit Number: _____

Stormwater Plan Requirements (Cont.)	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
14. The banks and centerline of streams and channels.	____	____	____	_____
15. Shoreline of lakes, ponds, and detention basins with normal water level elevation.	____	____	____	_____
16. Known farm drains and tiles.	____	____	____	_____
17. Soils Classifications.	____	____	____	_____
18. Location, size, and slope of stormwater conduits and drainage swales.	____	____	____	_____
19. Depressional storage areas.	____	____	____	_____
20. Detention facilities.	____	____	____	_____
21. Roads, streets and associated stormwater inlets including finished grades.	____	____	____	_____
22. Base flood elevation, flood fringe, and regulatory floodway.	____	____	____	_____
23. Basis of design for the final drainage network components.	____	____	____	_____
24. The limits of designated regulatory and non-regulatory wetland areas.	____	____	____	_____
25. The location and limits of known sinkholes (karst areas).	____	____	____	_____
26. Any known designated natural areas, prime farmland.	____	____	____	_____
27. Cross-section data for open channel flow paths and designated overland flow paths.	____	____	____	_____
28. Direction of storm flows.	____	____	____	_____
29. Flow rates and velocities at critical points in the drainage system (may be included in the supporting documentation).	____	____	____	_____
30. A statement giving any applicable engineering assumptions and calculations.	____	____	____	_____
31. A statement by the design engineer of the drainage system's provision for handling events greater than 100-year, 24 hour runoff (may be included in the supporting documentation).	____	____	____	_____
32. A statement of certification of all drainage plans, calculations, and supporting data by a Licensed Professional Engineer.	____	____	____	_____
33. Any known proposed environmental mitigation features.	____	____	____	_____

VILLAGE OF GODFREY
Building & Zoning Department
Stormwater Checklist

Project Name: _____

Permit Number: _____

Stormwater Plan Design	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
1. Verify Slopes to be no steeper than 3:1	____	____	____	_____
2. Designed to SCS TR-55 Methodology?	____	____	____	_____
3. Designed to Rational Method (drainage area of 10 acres or less)?	____	____	____	_____
4. Design meets the 2-year and 100-year, 24 hour events for release rates.	____	____	____	_____
5. Detention Storage meets the 100 year design frequency.	____	____	____	_____
6. Detention Storage overflow is at least one foot below the lowest grade of a structure in the flow path.	____	____	____	_____
7. Detention basins are located out of the flood plain.	____	____	____	_____
8. Erosion Control Plan Approved.	____	____	____	_____
9. Preliminary detention/sedimentation basin (for depressional storage areas, lakes, ponds etc.)	____	____	____	_____
10. Maintenance agreement approved and recorded.	____	____	____	_____
11. Final Certification on file.	____	____	____	_____
12. As-built survey of detention basin on file.	____	____	____	_____
13. Other _____	____	____	____	_____

Comments:

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