

What can be done to control soil erosion and provide sediment control?

✓ Preventative Action

Numerous studies show that it is more cost effective and institutionally feasible to develop measures to prevent or reduce pollutants in stormwater during new development than to correct problems caused by these pollutants later.

Establish Local Ordinances:

Many counties and municipalities have adopted soil erosion and sediment control ordinances which, when consistently enforced and coordinated with state and federal permit authorities, can be an extremely effective method to minimize damages caused by erosion and sediment.

Incorporate Soil Erosion and Sediment Control As An Integral Part of Construction:

Planning for soil erosion and sediment control should be considered as important as any other component of the development process. Proper implementation and maintenance of planned practices will assure that costs incurred will be offset by economic, environmental and other benefits.

Let's work together on your property!

SCAN THE QR CODE FOR MORE RESOURCES



Soil is a valuable natural resource that is vital to the maintenance of the natural environment as we know it.

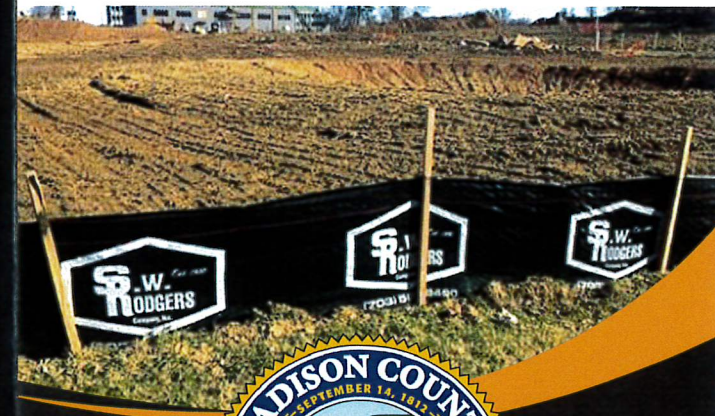
CONTACT INFO:

Madison County Building & Zoning

157 N. Main Street Suite 254
Edwardsville, IL 62025
(618) 296-4468
Zoning@co.madison.il.us



Sediment & Erosion Control



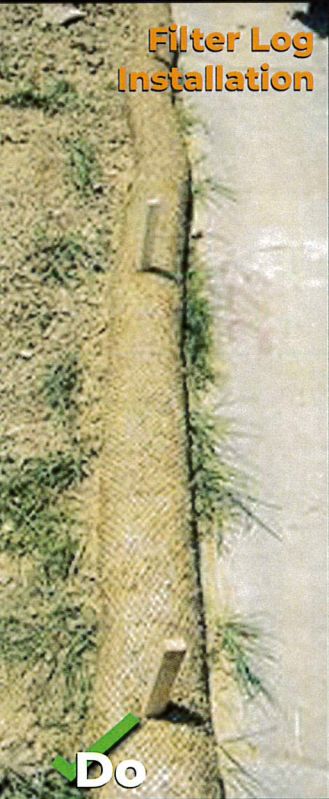
MADISON COUNTY



WHY SHOULD YOU BE CONCERNED ABOUT SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL?

We want to help you!

Filter Log Installation



Do

It's The Law:

Soil erosion and sediment control requirements are part of several Federal and State regulations and are often required by local ordinances as well.

Surface Water Quality:

Based on the most recent IEPA Integrated Water Quality Report, 38% of Illinois' streams and more than 46% of lake acres assessed are adversely impacted by nonpoint source (NPS) pollutants. Urban runoff and construction site erosion have been identified as significant sources of this pollution.

Chemical Pollutants:

Chemicals, such as some pesticides, phosphorus, as well as toxicants and trace metals, can be transported with sediment to receiving waters where they cause additional damage to aquatic ecosystems.

Fish and Aquatic Plants:

Suspended solids reduce sunlight penetration needed for aquatic plants, reduce survival rates for fish eggs, interfere with fish feeding habits, and clog and damage fish gills which increases risk of infection and disease. Sediment deposits destroy fish spawning areas, resulting in the loss of sensitive or threatened fish species, adversely impact aquatic insects which are at the base of the food chain, reduce channel capacity, and decrease the overall quality of lakes, streams, and wetlands.

Flooding:

Sediment accumulation reduces stormwater conveyance and storage functions of streams, wetlands, storm sewers, detention basins, highway drainage ditches, and floodplains, which can result in flooding.

<<Drive stakes every 3-4 feet along the filter log.

WHAT IS SOIL EROSION?

Soil erosion is the detachment and movement of soil particles by water, wind, ice, or gravity.

WHAT IS SEDIMENT?

Sediment is the result of erosion. Once soil particles have detached from the surface, are transported from their site of origin and have come to rest on other ground surfaces or in bodies of water or wetlands, they are referred to as sediment.



Do Not

Construction Erosion & Sedimentation



Do



Do



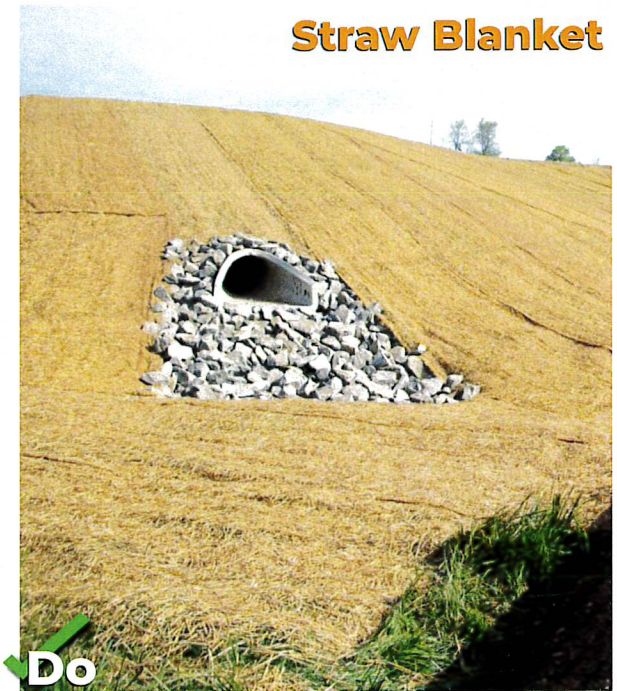
Do

Exit/Entrance Pad

CONSTRUCTION SITES

Construction site erosion is a significant source of sediment and other NPS pollutants. Soil erosion from a construction site without proper soil erosion and sediment control practices in place can average between 10-20 tons/acre/year - This is ten to twenty times greater than typical soil losses on agricultural lands.

Straw Blanket



Do

Best Management Practices:

Implementing appropriate best management practices on construction sites protects and improves local surface water resources and community infrastructure investments.

Straw Blanket

Straw blankets are temporary control products designed to address erosion control and stabilization requirements around hills, slopes, banks, and wetlands.

Inlet Protection

Typical inlet protection allows sediment to settle out before stormwater is discharged to the storm drain.

Silt Fence

Application of silt fencing to control muddy runoff from soil stockpile.

Exit/Entrance Pad

Temporary gravel construction entrance to prevent muddy tires from tracking sediment onto paved roads.

Filter Log Installation

Make sure filter log stakes are spaced to prevent undercutting or bypasses. Leave stake tops extended along sections to prevent drive-overs.