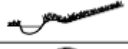


















EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

KEY	SESC MEASURE	SYMBOL	WHERE USED
1	Seeding		When bare soil is exposed, temporarily or permanently, to erosive forces from wind and/or water on flat areas, mild slopes, grassed waterways and spillways, diversion ditches and dikes, borrow and stockpile areas, and spoil piles.
2	Mulch		On flat areas, slopes, grassed waterways and spillways, diversion ditches and dikes, borrow and stockpile areas, and spoil piles when areas are subject to raindrop impact, and erosive forces from wind or water.
3	Sodding		When a temporary or permanent vegetative cover is necessary or desired to prevent soil erosion and fill sediment in residential, commercial or high traffic areas; on steep slopes, auxiliary spillways, and grassed swales.
4	Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Ground Cover		When bare soil or recently vegetated slopes are exposed to erosive forces from wind and/or water.
5	Perimeter Sediment Control Measures (Silt Fence, Straw Wattles, etc.)		As a temporary measure used to capture sediment from sheet flow. May also divert small volumes of sheet flow to protected outlets.
6	Catch Basin		Where surface water accumulates and needs an outlet or an open drain discharges to a stream or drain at erosive velocities. Within an enclosed drain system to provide an inlet and a sump.
7	Storm Drain Inlet Protection		Around the entrance to a catch basin or an inlet that will capture runoff from an earth change activity.
8	Live staking		Slopes and drain banks, wetland buffer and reservoir drawdown areas. In areas requiring stabilization but with limited access for equipment or when little site disturbance is required.
9	Vegetation Removal without Grubbing		Retains existing root mat which assists in stabilizing slopes. Assists in the revegetation process by providing sprout growth. Reduces sheet flow velocities preventing rilling and gulping. Discourages off-road vehicle use.
10	Soil Binding Polymers		Over all exposed soil surfaces or prepared seed beds that need protection from precipitation impact, sheet flow, rill flow or wind prior to erosive force impact.
11	Polymer or Biopolymer Flocculants		Where turbid water can be collected and suspended sediments removed prior to discharging runoff to a lake, stream, drain, or a wetland or runoff leaves the drain easement.
12	Plastic Sheetting or Geotextile Cover		As a temporary measure to line a channel, cover stockpile areas or to provide immediate cover on exposed slopes.
13	Slope Stabilization		Slope stabilizing measures provide an immediate and effective cover over raw erosible slopes affording excellent protection against rain and wind erosion.
14	Slope Roughening and Scarification		On disturbed slopes and stream or drain banks when site grading or construction activities result in grades that may cause increased erosive velocities or off-site sedimentation.
15	Riprap		Along drain banks, shorelines, or where concentrated flows occur. Slows velocity, reduces erosion and sediment load.
16	Riprap Toe of Slope		Riprap toe of slope protection is used in areas where velocities are causing drain bank erosion and are too high to stabilize using other methods.
17	Brush Bundles		Where a slope or streambank requires stabilization and minimal disturbance is preferred or the site has limited access.