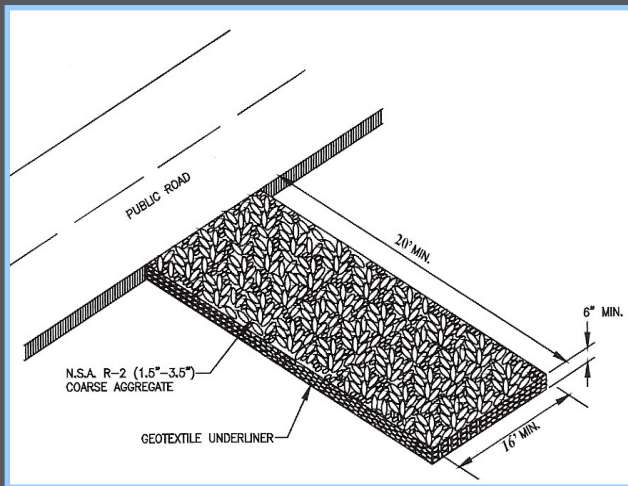


All Home Builder/Owners involved in residential construction in Aiken County must fill out and sign a Notice of Intent (NOI). This NOI is required by Aiken County and the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).

## HOME BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIST PAD

- Install a construction Entrance/Exist Pad using 1.5 to 3.5 inch diameter aggregate.
- Lay stone 6 inches thick, at least 20 feet long from the back curb or edge of pavement, and a minimum 16 feet wide.
- Use geo-textile underliner for entire pad.
- Used to prevent tracking mud onto the road by all vehicles.
- Must be maintained daily throughout construction.



## Erosion and Sediment Control for Home Builders



Aiken County Department of Engineer-  
ing

Stormwater Division

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# Erosion and Sediment Control for Home Builders



## EROSION IS A COSTLY PROBLEM

Eroding construction sites are a leading cause of water quality problems in South Carolina. For every acre under construction, about a dump truck and a half of soil washes into a nearby lake or stream unless the contractor uses erosion controls.



### Problems caused by this sediment include:

**Local Taxes or Fees** - Cleaning up sediment in streets, storm drains and ditches adds extra costs to county budgets

**Dredging** - The expense of dredging sediment from lakes and detention ponds is a heavy burden on both the county and private property owners.

**Lower Property Values** - Neighboring property values are damaged when a lake or stream fill with sediment. Shallow areas encourage weed growth and create boating hazards.

### Preserving Existing Vegetation

- Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs and other vegetation
- To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles or park vehicles near trees marked for preservations.
- Place plastic mesh buffer/tree save barriers around trees at drip line to protect the root area below their branches.

## Controlling Erosion and Sedimentation

Erosion control is important for all construction sites. The materials needed are easy to find and relatively inexpensive (silt fence, stakes, rock slope drains, grass seed, mulch or geotextiles). Putting these materials to use is a straight forward process. Only a few controls are needed for most sites, however, all erosion controls must be maintained daily.

- Use of silt fence
- Use of a construction exit
- Temporary mulching/grassing
- Slope drains on all vertical slopes

### Penalties

- Court imposed penalties for violations carry a maximum fine of \$1,092.50 and/or up to 30 days in jail.

### Soil Piles

- Locate away from any down slope, street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainage way.
- Stabilize with mulch and/or vegetation. Temporary seed such as annual rye or winter wheat is recommended for topsoil piles.

### State Water Buffers

- Land disturbing (clearing, grubbing or grading) within 50 feet of the banks of **ALL** creek, streams, ponds, lakes and wetlands must have two rows of state approved silt fence 10 feet apart with steel posts spaced a maximum 6-foot centers with wire backing.

### Sediment Cleanup

- By the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road. Stabilize with mulch and/or vegetation on all areas at finish grade while maintaining normal erosion controls.

## Silt Fence

- Install prior to land disturbance.
- Install on down slope side of site parallel to contour of land.
- Extend ends up slope enough to allow water to pond behind fence.
- Bury fabric/silt fence in trench 8 inches deep with 4 inch lip.
- Leave no gaps. Overlap section of silt fence or twist ends of silt fence together.
- Inspect and repair daily. Remove sediment if deposits reach half the fence height.
- Use 2 rows of state approved silt fence adjacent to state waters, lakes, wetlands and streams.

