

How to prevent off-site sedimentation if you are an individual home builder?



Mud on public streets.



Install a temporary gravel construction entrance/ exit. This will provide a buffer area where vehicles can drop their mud and sediment to avoid transporting it onto public road, to control erosion from surface runoff, and to help control dust.



Bare and eroded side ditches of public streets.



Grass-lined channels carry concentrated runoff to a stable outlet without damage from erosion or flooding. Generally restricted to slopes 5% or less and side slopes generally 3:1 or flatter to establish and maintain vegetation. Protect all concentrated inflow points along channel by installing a temporary liner, and vegetate the channel immediately after grading. (Refer to [permanent](#) and [temporary](#) seeding specifications for guidance)



Mud and silt obstructing drainage culverts.



Permanent seeding stabilizes disturbed areas with vegetation for periods longer than 12 months. Temporary seeding stabilizes disturbed areas before final grading, or in a season not suitable for permanent seeding.



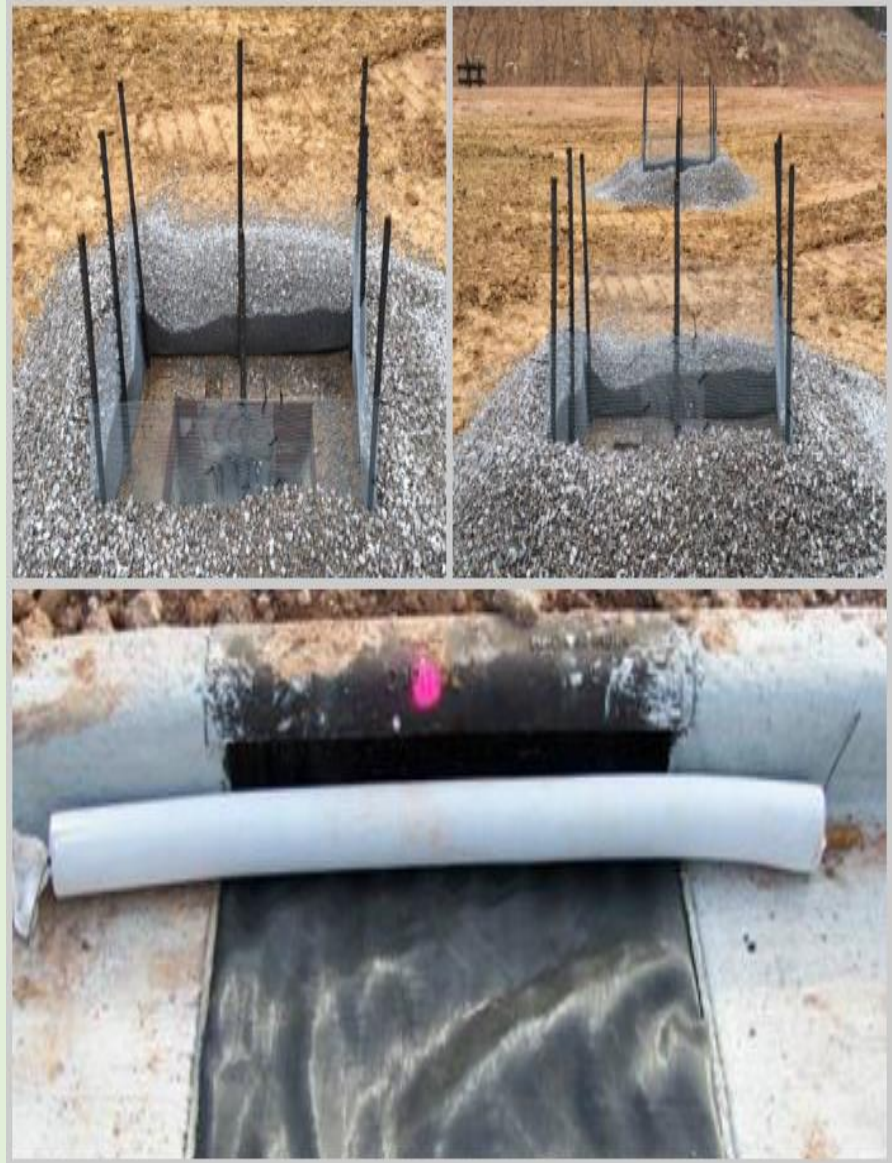
Mud filling in stream channels and drainage ways.



It is important to seed disturbed areas within the recommended timeframe according to the [National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System \(NPDES\)](#) this will prevent off-site sedimentation.



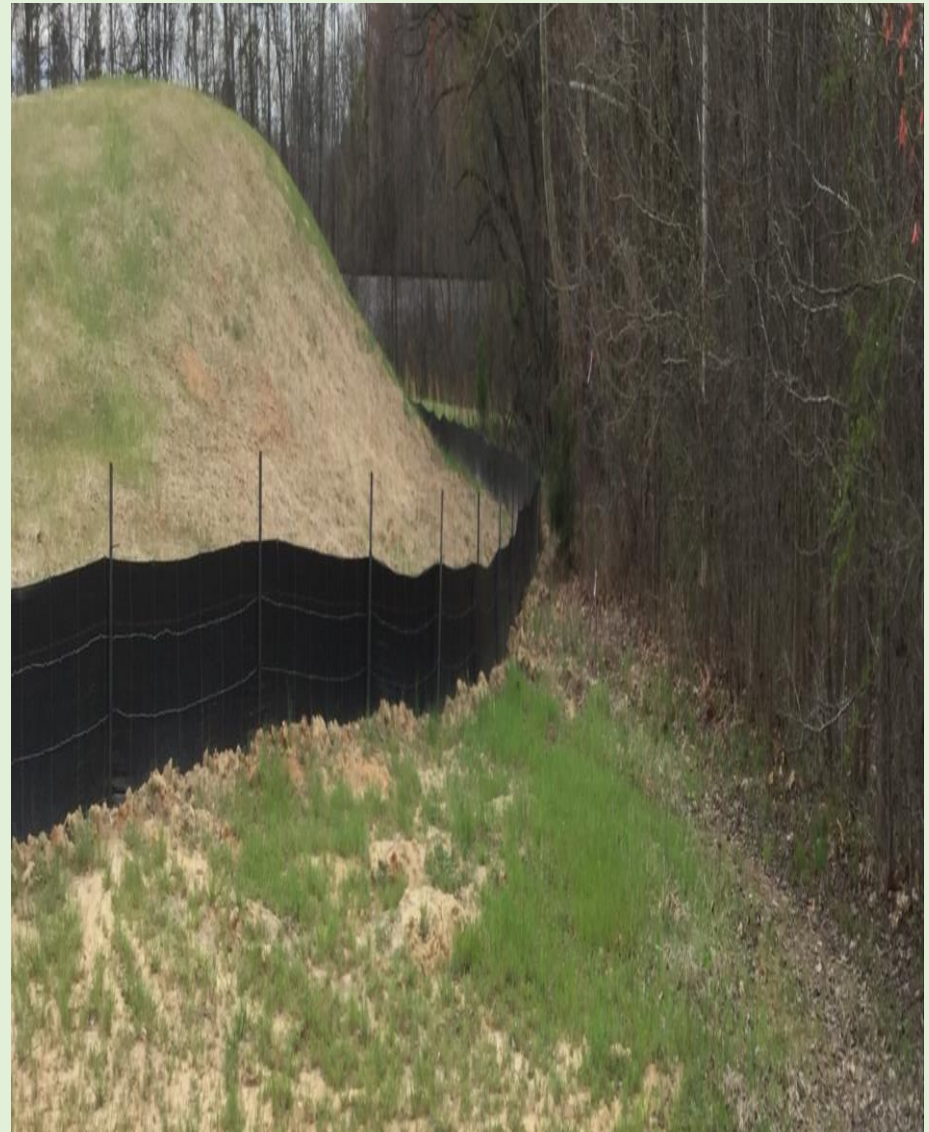
Siltation damage to private and public ponds and lakes



Inlet protection to capture sediment at the entrance to a storm drain.



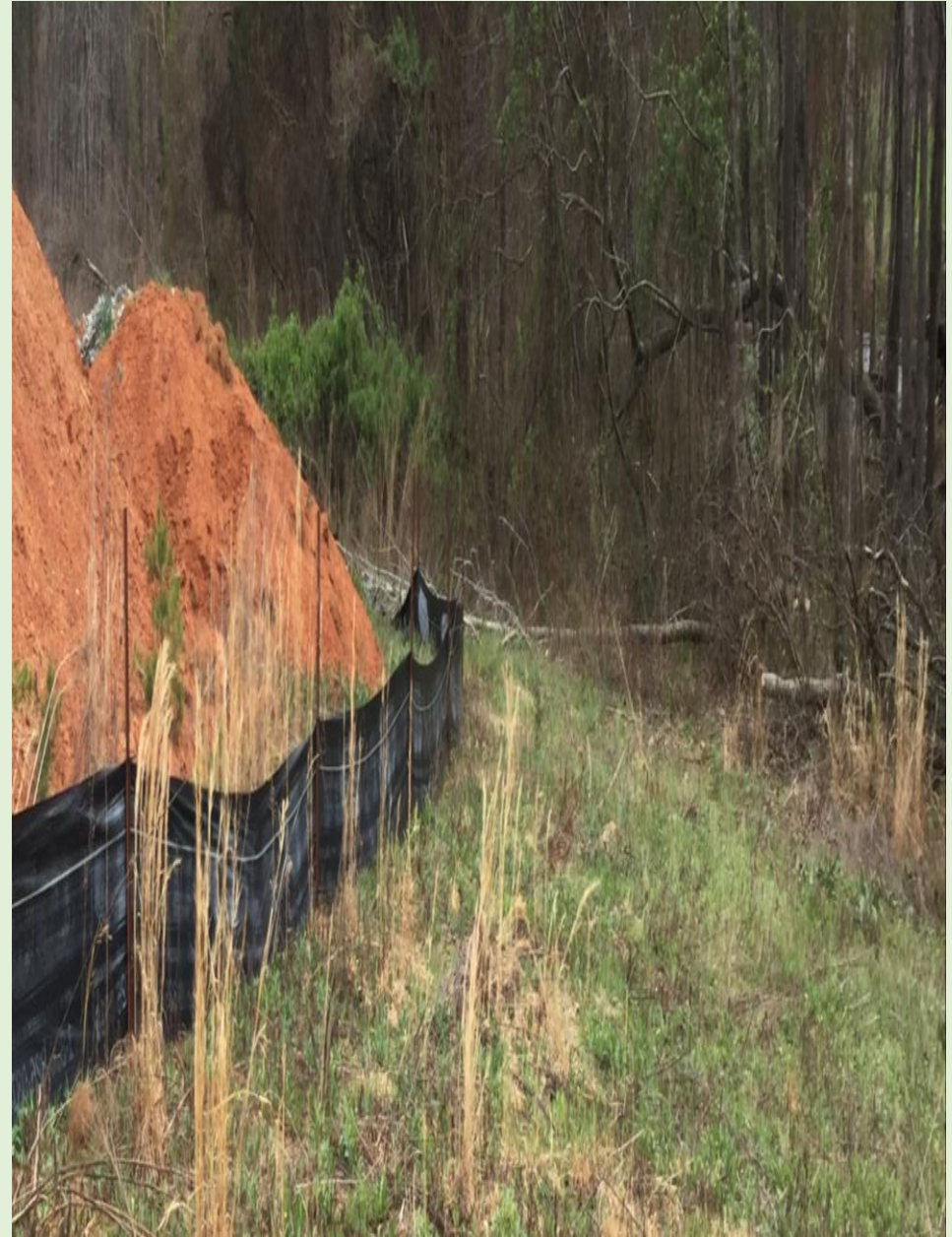
Siltation damage to private lawns.



To retain sediment from small, sloping disturb areas by reducing the velocity of sheet flow. Details for installation of a sediment fence [click here](#).



Siltation to vital and protected wetlands



To retain sediment from small, sloping disturb areas by reducing the velocity of sheet flow. Details for installation of a sediment fence [click here](#).