

*Why do we care about  
Erosion from Construction  
Sites?*

Sediment is the number one pollutant that flows from construction sites. It degrades water quality and can harm our water supply.

Macon County, the City of Decatur, the Village of Forsyth, and the Village of Mt. Zion are working together to do their part in protecting and improving water quality.

This brochure is designed to be a quick reference to some commonly used Best Management Practices to prevent erosion.

Failure to install BMP's could bring about costly fines, stop work orders, and expensive clean ups.



## Who Should I Contact?



City of Decatur  
217-424-2724



Macon County  
217-425-6583



Village of Forsyth  
217-433-9597



Village of Mt. Zion  
217-864-4811

### For Inspections:

In Macon County: 217-425-6583  
Decatur, Forsyth, & Mt. Zion:  
Macon County Soil and Water  
Conservation District  
217-877-5670 Ext 3

## EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL TIPS FOR INDIVIDUAL LOT CONSTRUCTION

[www.maconcleanwater.org](http://www.maconcleanwater.org)



A collaborative effort of the  
Macon County MS4 Communities

## Best Management Practices for Individual Lot Construction

Correctly installed and maintained BMP's can help ensure that sediment generated from construction activity remains on-site. The following BMP's are commonly used for individual lot construction:

### Construction Entrance

- Use to prevent tracking soil onto road
- Use 2"-3" stone, 6" deep
- Install during clearing phase and maintain throughout construction
- Install geotextile fabric under entrance



### Rock Outlet Protection

- Use to dissipate energy from concentrated flows
- Helps prevent eroded channels downstream
- Use oversized stone appropriate for design velocities
- Install geotextile fabric under riprap



### Sediment Barriers

- Use to trap sediment and intercept runoff
- Install prior to clearing phase
- Ensure silt fence is installed correctly by entrenching a portion of it in the ground and place stakes on the downhill side
- Maintain until vegetation is established; keep it upright and remove collected sediment
- Do not use on steep slopes or concentrated flow areas



### Sediment Cleanup

- At the end of each work day sweep or scrape soil tracked onto roads
- After storm events inspect for off-site sediment movement and repair damage to barriers
- Remove sediment that penetrated barriers and remove build-up

### Inlet Protection

- Protect all stormwater inlets- they are a direct conveyance to streams and rivers
- Install prior to clearing phase
- Filter fabric and temporary seeding are standard for inlet protection



### Stockpile Placement and Protection

- Build stockpiles away from critical areas such as streams, drainage ways, and stormwater inlets
- Use temporary seed, such as rye or winter wheat, to stabilize pile until removed or re-graded



### Re-vegetation/ Surface Protection

- Try to preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation when possible
- Use to stabilize exposed surfaces from erosion
- Use seed or sod to cover exposed soils after final grade is completed
- Seed critical areas such as drainage swales, right-to-way areas, areas near curb inlets, buffer areas along streams and wetlands
- Mulching can be used when temporary seeding is not practical and can be done in any weather situation



*“All the water that will ever be is right now”*