

Kentucky Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Guide

A guide to preventing erosion and controlling sediment from construction activities in Kentucky

Maintaining and Closing Out Your Construction Project

Erosion and sediment controls need to be regularly inspected and maintained. Temporary controls must be removed and permanently stabilized when the project is completed. Failing to fill, grade, and seed temporary sediment traps or basins or failing to remove silt fences, silt check dams, and other controls can result in legal liabilities and KPDES stormwater permit violations. See details of the stormwater KPDES construction permit ([KYR10](#)) for more information on post-construction closeout requirements.

Inspecting stormwater flow structures

Permittees have a choice of inspecting either on a 7-day cycle or a 14-day cycle. If you choose the 7-day cycle, inspection is recommended but not required within 24 hours of a rainfall of 0.5 or more. However, if you choose the 14-day cycle, inspection is required within 24 hours after each rainfall of 0.5 inch or more. Keep records of inspection observations and actions taken and file with other erosion and sediment control plan paperwork.

Keep erosion and sediment controls in good working order until the project is completed. Brush and other debris should be removed from culvert and channel inlets. Rock or sediment accumulating behind silt fences or other sediment filters should be removed regularly. All structures that have become dislodged or damaged (such as silt fences, rock aprons, etc.) should be repaired as soon as possible.

Managing trash, supplies and materials

Keep rock entry/exit pads clean by raking/grubbing or adding new rock as needed when sediment begins to fill spaces between the rock. Make sure that waste materials, building materials, and supplies are properly tied down or contained so that wind and stormwater runoff cannot carry the materials away. **Keep your site clean!** Chemicals, paints, and hazardous waste products should be stored in a trailer or other structure to avoid spills and runoff. Provide for proper sewage disposal.

Have a plan to handle fuel, oil, or other spills. Have spill kits and containment material on-site, especially near fueling or equipment service areas. Try to maintain vehicles and equipment away from the site if possible. If maintenance must occur on-site, ensure that spills are cleaned up quickly.

Vegetated cover considerations for close-out

No site is closed out properly until vegetation is established on all bare soil areas and ditches are stable. Check seeded areas, and reseed areas where vegetation is thin or absent. This is especially important for slopes, ditches and channels.

Removing temporary sediment controls

When project is completed:

- Remove all silt fencing and stakes. Grade out and seed or remove accumulated sediment or broadcast over grassed areas or dispose of off-site.
- Culvert inlets should be stabilized, vegetated, and showing no visible gullies. Rock or soil that has been washed away by runoff or upstream flows should be replaced. Brush or other debris that could clog inlets should be removed.
- Check ditches and channels to make sure banks and ditch bottoms are well vegetated. Reseed bare areas and replace rock that has become dislodged.
- Check areas where erosion control blankets or matting was installed. Cut away and remove all loose, exposed material, especially in areas where walking or mowing will occur. Reseed all bare soil areas.
- Replace rock washouts near culvert and channel outlets. Fill, grade, and seed or riprap eroded areas around inlets and outlets. Make sure downstream ditches and channels are fully vegetated. Fill and seed any gullies along the banks or other slopes.
- Fill in, grade, and seed all temporary sediment traps and basins that have been removed. Double the seeding rate where runoff flows might converge, or high velocity flows are expected.
- Remove temporary stream crossings and grade, seed, or re-plant vegetation removed during crossing installation.

Final site stabilization

Make sure all subcontractors have repaired their work areas prior to final closeout. Conduct a final inspection of all work areas, vegetation, stormwater flow structures, and downstream receiving waters to make sure no visible gullies or sediment movement is evident. Notify site owner or manager after all temporary erosion and sediment controls have been removed and final stabilization has been completed. If the site is one acre or larger and covered under a KPDES Stormwater Permit, submit a Notice of Termination to the Kentucky Division of Water (see [KYR10 Permit Page](#)).



Excellent installation of rock flow dissipater at culvert outlet. Make sure inlets, outlets, and slopes are well stabilized before leaving the site and filing your “Notice of Termination” for ending permit coverage.



Poor job of seeding and protecting curb inlet with stone bags. Project should not be closed out until all bare soil areas are vegetated and all temporary controls (inlet dams, silt checks, silt fencing) have been removed. File “Notice of Termination” with the KY Division of Water when project is completed.



Excellent coverage with straw mat. Seeding has begun and rock channel is installed. Notice that any silt fence has been removed.

Resources

[EPA Inspection and Maintenance](#)