



## Ohio Administrative Code Rule 1501:15-1-04 Standards.

Effective: October 3, 2005

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(A) In order to control sediment pollution of water resources the owner or person responsible for the development area shall use conservation planning and practices to maintain the level of conservation established by the following standards:

### (1) Timing of sediment-trapping practices

Sediment control practices shall be functional throughout earth-disturbing activity.

Settling facilities, perimeter controls, and other practices intended to trap sediment shall be implemented as the first step of grading and within seven days from the start of grubbing. They shall continue to function until the upslope development area is restabilized.

### (2) Stabilization of denuded areas

Denuded areas shall have soil stabilization applied within seven days if they are to remain dormant for more than forty-five days. Permanent or temporary soil stabilization shall be applied to denuded areas within seven days after final grade is reached on any portion of the site, and shall also be applied within seven days to denuded areas which may not be at final grade, but will remain dormant (undisturbed) for longer than forty-five days.

### (3) Settling facilities

Concentrated stormwater runoff from denuded areas shall pass through a sediment-settling facility.

The facility's storage capacity shall be sixty-seven cubic yards per acre of drainage area.

### (4) Sediment barriers



Sheet flow runoff from denuded areas shall be filtered or diverted to a settling facility.

Sediment barriers such as sediment fence or diversions to settling facilities shall protect adjacent properties and water resources from sediment transported by sheet flow.

(5) Storm sewer inlet protection

All storm sewer inlets which accept water runoff from the development area shall be protected so that sediment-laden water will not enter the storm sewer system without first being filtered or otherwise treated to remove sediment, unless the storm sewer system drains to a settling facility.

(6) Working in or crossing streams

(a) Streams including bed and banks shall be restabilized immediately after in-channel work is completed, interrupted, or stopped.

To the extent practicable, construction vehicles shall be kept out of streams. Where in-channel work is necessary, precautions shall be taken to stabilize the work area during construction to minimize erosion.

(b) If a live (wet) stream must be crossed by construction vehicles regularly during construction, a temporary stream crossing shall be provided.

(7) Construction access routes

Measures shall be taken to prevent soil transport onto surfaces where runoff is not checked by sediment controls, or onto public roads.

(8) Sloughing and dumping

(a) No soil, rock, debris, or any other material shall be dumped or placed into a water resource or into such proximity that it may readily slough, slip, or erode into a water resource unless such dumping or placing is authorized by the approving agency, and, when applicable, the U.S. army



corps of engineers, for such purposes as, but not limited to, constructing bridges, culverts, and erosion control structures.

(b) Unstable soils prone to slipping or landsliding shall not be graded, excavated, filled or have loads imposed upon them unless the work is done in accordance with a qualified professional engineer's recommendations to correct, eliminate, or adequately address the problems.

(9) Cut and fill slopes

Cut and fill slopes shall be designed and constructed in a manner which will minimize erosion. Consideration shall be given to the length and steepness of the slope, soil type, upslope drainage area, groundwater conditions, and slope stabilization.

(10) Stabilization of outfalls and channels

Outfalls and constructed or modified channels shall be designed and constructed to withstand the expected velocity of flow from a post-development, ten-year frequency storm without eroding.

(11) Establishment of permanent vegetation

A permanent vegetative cover shall be established on denuded areas not otherwise permanently stabilized.

Permanent vegetation shall not be considered established until ground cover is achieved which, in the opinion of the approving agency, provides adequate cover and is mature enough to control soil erosion satisfactorily and to survive adverse weather conditions.

(12) Disposition of temporary practices

All temporary erosion and sediment control practices shall be disposed of within thirty days after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary practices are no longer needed, unless otherwise authorized by the approving agency. Trapped sediment shall be permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion.



(13) Maintenance

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices shall be designed and constructed to minimize maintenance requirements. They shall be maintained and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. The person or entity responsible for the continued maintenance of permanent erosion controls shall be identified to the satisfaction of the plan-approving authority.

(B) The standards are general guidelines and shall not limit the right of the approving agency to impose additional, more stringent requirements, nor shall the standards limit the right of the approving agency to waive individual requirements.

(C) Erosion and sediment control practices used to satisfy the standards shall meet the specifications in the current edition of "Rainwater and Land Development, Ohio's Standards for Stormwater Management, Land Development and Urban Stream Protection" (department of natural resources, natural resources conservation service and Ohio environmental protection agency), which is available to all Ohio county soil and water conservation districts.