

The Facts:

- Sedimentation destroys wildlife habitat.
- Sediment fills lakes and streams used for power generation, increasing the cost of electric power.
- Sediment covers the food source for fish and other aquatic wildlife.
- Sediment reduces property values.
- Sediment can carry harmful chemicals and pollutants.
- Soil erosion removes the most valuable soils needed to grow plants and food.
- Soil erosion removes soil that cannot be replaced for generations.
- Sediment is the number one pollutant, by volume, in North Carolina. Sediment can quickly fill rivers, lakes and reservoirs, reducing fish populations and storage capacities of municipal water supplies. Treating drinking water that is high in sediment increases the cost of treatment, which ultimately is passed on to you-the consumer. Erosion and sedimentation can be significantly reduced when erosion and sedimentation control practices are used on construction sites.



CONTROLLING EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION ON CONSTRUCTION SITES

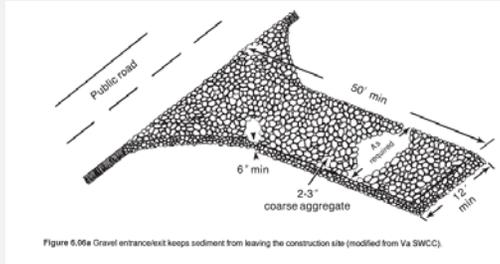
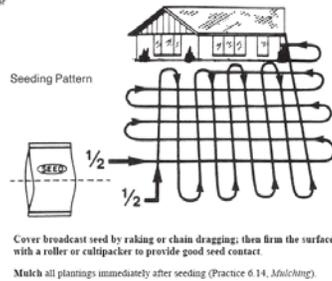


Figure 6.06a Gravel entrance/exit keeps sediment from leaving the construction site (modified from Va SWCC).

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

Figure 6.11c Suggested pattern for broadcasting seed and fertilizer (source: NCAES Bulletin AG-69).



SUGGESTED PATTERN FOR BROADCASTING SEED AND FERTILIZER

Remember!

In 1973 the General Assembly passed the North Carolina Sedimentation Pollution Control Act requiring anyone involved in land-disturbing activities to take special precautions to reduce soil erosion and prevent sedimentation damage to waterways and property.

It is the person's responsibility, when engaged in land disturbing activities appropriate soil erosion control measures even when a permit is not required.



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Henderson County Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance

The original Ordinance was adopted November 6, 2006 and became effective October 1, 2007.

On September 19, 2012, Henderson County Board of Commissioners adopted an ordinance amendment eliminating soil erosion permit requirements.

This amendment is intended to *reduce* the process of obtaining a permit to construct.

The Henderson County Engineering Department - Water Quality Division enforces Article VIII – Natural Resources, Subpart E of the Land Development Code regarding Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control. This Article is in effect in the Unincorporated Areas of the county as well within the following municipal jurisdiction including their respective Extra Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ):

- Town of Laurel Park
- City of Hendersonville
- Town of Fletcher
- Village of Flat Rock

This approved amendment eliminates the soil erosion permit (Also known as Sketch Plan) requirements.

Soil Erosion Plan and associated permits **requirements will still be required when:**

- Disturbing more than 1 acre of Land; or
- Disturbing more than ½ acre of land with an average slope of 16 to 25 percent; or
- Disturbing more than ¼ acre of land with an average slope of more than 25 percent

Even if soil erosion plan is not required, you must use appropriate soil erosion control measures on the construction site. Common measures are shown on this brochure.

The Law

Uncontrolled soil erosion is a major concern in North Carolina because of its effect on the environment. In 1973 the General Assembly passed the North Carolina Sedimentation Pollution Control Act requiring anyone involved in land-disturbing activities to take special precautions to reduce soil erosion and prevent sedimentation damage to waterways and property.

The law includes four mandatory standards:

- prior plan approval
- slope stabilization
- establishment of a groundcover
- stream buffer zones

An erosion control plan for disturbances larger than one acre must be filed with this office at least 30 days prior to beginning the land disturbing activity and must be approved before the land-disturbing activity can begin.

Failure to file an erosion control plan or to follow an approved plan can result in fines up to \$5000 per day.

Willful noncompliance is considered a Class 2 misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$5000. An injunction or stop work order may also be issue.

Land-disturbing activities for construction are primary causes of accelerated erosion in North Carolina. The rate of erosion can vary from almost nothing on lands where good conservation practices are used to over 100 tons of soil per acre per year on some poorly managed areas.

Many contractors and developers have found that erosion control is a good investment. If erosion is allowed to occur after site work is completed, it is very expensive to re-grade the site and remove the sediment from damaged areas.

Common Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures utilized on construction sites

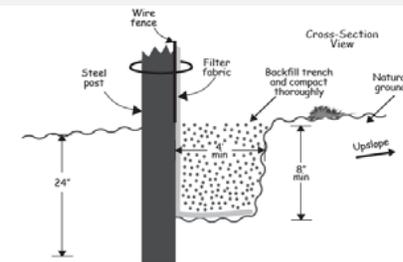
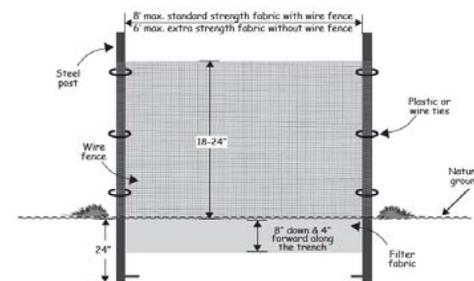


Figure 6.62a Installation detail of a sediment fence.



Maintenance Inspect sediment fences at least once a week and after each rainfall. Make any required repairs immediately.

Should the fabric of a sediment fence collapse, tear, decompose or become ineffective, replace it promptly.

Remove sediment deposits as necessary to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and to reduce pressure on the fence. Take care to avoid undermining the fence during cleanout.

Remove all fencing materials and unstable sediment deposits and bring the area to grade and stabilize it after the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized.

*TEMPORARY SEDIMENT
FENCING*