

Lakeside Inspections
8735 Elder Rd.
Tomah, WI 54660
(715) 339-6657

For obtaining a building permit for a **NEW ONE OR TWO FAMILY DWELLING** the following must be done before the Town's Inspector can issue a Building permit.

1. Sanitary Permit - You must have a sanitary permit issued from the County. If you already have a septic system on your property and it is more than 2 years old, you would need what is called a "re-connect permit" from the County. If the project is in a city or village there may be municipal sewer and water available instead of needing a POWTS and private well.
2. Zoning Permit – Most municipalities have some type of zoning. It may be enforced by the county or the municipality. Check with the appropriate entity for the requirements
3. Driveway Permits – Some municipalities require permits for new driveway access to the project site.
4. Two (2.) sets of building plans must be submitted to Lakeside Inspections.

EACH SET OF PLANS SHALL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING;

- a. Plot plan showing the location of the building in relation to other buildings, wells, surface waters, property lines, and septic systems. An Erosion Control Plan shall be included on the plot plan. and shall show the direction of all slopes on the site. Where the land will be disturbed, the slopes shall be indicated in one of 3 categories- less than 12% slope, 12% to 20% slope, or more than 20% slope. The plan shall indicate initial erosion control measures planned based on the slopes prior to construction.
- b. Floor plans for each floor level that show the size and location of all rooms, doors, windows, structural features (**including braced wall lines**), exits, and stairs. The use of each room shall be indicated. The location of plumbing fixtures, chimneys, and heating and cooling appliances, **including heating distribution layout**. Include a cross-section that shows all the components of of the structure including, foundation, studs, joists, beams, rafters, trusses, columns, insulation, exterior grade, etc.
- c. Elevations which show the exterior appearance of the building, indicate the location, size, and configuration of doors, windows, roof, chimneys, exterior grade, footing and foundation walls, and include the type of exterior finish.
- d. Energy Calculations - REScheck, RemRate, or other data, calculations, and information to determine if the building will meet the thermal envelope requirements of the WI Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC). REScheck is a free program available at www.energycodes.gov
5. Building Permit Application -You will need to submit a completed Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Application (fill-in form available at www.bldgpermit.com/udcinteractivegen.pdf), along with the permit fees and other municipal fees that may be required at the time of construction. Permits for the mechanical installations of the dwelling (i.e. HVAC, electrical, and plumbing) may be combined on the building permit application. If this were done however, we would require that the Master Plumber in charge of your project sign a "Plumbing Installation Affidavit" attesting to the fact that he is the plumbing contractor doing the work.
6. Signed "Cautionary Statement" if the owner is taking out the building permit. Other than the property owner, only a State certified contractor may take out local building Permits for work performed on one and two-family dwellings.

All this information and forms are available
at Lakeside Inspections Web-site at www.bldgpermit.com
along with applications for other types of permits also.

Dept of Safety & Professional Services Industry Services Division Wisconsin Stats. 101.63, 101.73		<h2 style="margin:0;">Wisconsin Uniform Building Permit Application</h2>				Application No.	
		Instructions on back of second ply. The information you provide may be used by other government agency programs [(Privacy Law, s. 15.04 (1)(m))]				Parcel No.	
PERMIT REQUESTED		<input type="checkbox"/> Constr. <input type="checkbox"/> HVAC <input type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion Control <input type="checkbox"/> Other:					
Owner's Name			Mailing Address			Tel.	
Contractor Name & Type			Lic/Cert#	Mailing Address		Tel. & Fax	
Dwelling Contractor (Constr.)							
Dwelling Contr. Qualifier				The Dwelling Contr. Qualifier shall be an owner, CEO, COB or employee of the Dwelling Contr.			
HVAC							
Electrical							
Plumbing							
PROJECT LOCATION	Lot area Sq.ft.	<input type="checkbox"/> One acre or more of soil will be disturbed		<input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> City of _____		_____ 1/4, _____ 1/4, of Section _____, T _____ N, R _____ E/W	
Building Address			County		Subdivision Name		Lot No.
							Block No.
Zoning District(s)		Zoning Permit No.		Setbacks:	Front ft.	Rear ft.	Left ft.
							Right ft.
1. PROJECT		3. OCCUPANCY		6. ELECTRIC	9. HVAC EQUIP.	12. ENERGY SOURCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Raze <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Move <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		<input type="checkbox"/> Single Family <input type="checkbox"/> Two Family <input type="checkbox"/> Garage <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		Entrance Panel Amps: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Underground <input type="checkbox"/> Overhead	<input type="checkbox"/> Furnace <input type="checkbox"/> Radiant Basebd <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Pump <input type="checkbox"/> Boiler <input type="checkbox"/> Central AC <input type="checkbox"/> Fireplace <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Fuel Nat Gas LP Oil Elec Solid Solar Geo Space Htg <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Water Htg <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. AREA INVOLVED (sq ft)		4. CONST. TYPE		7. WALLS	10. SEWER	13. HEAT LOSS	
	Unit 1	Unit 2	Total	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Steel <input type="checkbox"/> ICF <input type="checkbox"/> Timber/Pole <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Permit# _____	_____ BTU/HR Total Calculated Envelope and Infiltration Losses (available from "Total Building Heating Load" on Rescheck report)	
Unfin. Bsmt				<input type="checkbox"/> Site-Built <input type="checkbox"/> Mfd. per WI UDC <input type="checkbox"/> Mfd. per US HUD	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
Living Area							
Garage							
Deck/ Porch							
Totals				5. STORIES	8. USE	14. EST. BUILDING COST w/o LAND	
				<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Story <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Story <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/> Plus Basement	<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> On-Site Well	
I understand that I: am subject to all applicable codes, laws, statutes and ordinances, including those described on the reverse side of the last ply of this form; am subject to any conditions of this permit; understand that the issuance of this permit creates no legal liability, express or implied, on the state or municipality; and certify that all the above information is accurate. If one acre or more of soil will be disturbed, I understand that this project is subject to ch. NR 151 regarding additional erosion control and stormwater management and the owner shall sign the statement on the back of the permit if not signing below. I expressly grant the building inspector, or the inspector's authorized agent, permission to enter the premises for which this permit is sought at all reasonable hours and for any proper purpose to inspect the work which is being done. <input type="checkbox"/> I vouch that I am or will be an owner-occupant of this dwelling for which I am applying for an erosion control or construction permit without a Dwelling Contractor Certification and have read the cautionary statement regarding contractor responsibility on the reverse side of the last ply of this form.							
APPLICANT (Print:)				Sign:		DATE	
APPROVAL CONDITIONS		This permit is issued pursuant to the following conditions. Failure to comply may result in suspension or revocation of this permit or other penalty. <input type="checkbox"/> See attached for conditions of approval.					
ISSUING JURISDICTION		<input type="checkbox"/> Town of <input type="checkbox"/> Village of <input type="checkbox"/> City of <input type="checkbox"/> County of <input type="checkbox"/> State→			State-Contracted Inspection Agency#:		Municipality Number of Dwelling Location _____ - _____
FEES:		PERMIT(S) ISSUED		WIS PERMIT SEAL #		PERMIT ISSUED BY:	
Plan Review	\$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> HVAC <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion Control				Name _____	
Inspection	\$ _____					Date _____ Tel. _____	
Wis. Permit Seal	\$ _____					Cert No. _____	
Other	\$ _____						
Total	\$ _____						

INSTRUCTIONS

The owner, builder or agents shall complete the application form down through the Signature of Applicant block and submit it and building plans and specifications to the enforcing jurisdiction, which is usually your municipality or county. Permit application data is used for statewide statistical gathering on new one- and two-family dwellings, as well as for local code administration.

Please type or use ink and press firmly with multi-ply form.

PERMIT REQUESTED

- Check off type of Permit Requested, such as structural, HVAC, Electrical or Plumbing.
- Fill in owner's current Mailing Address and Telephone Number.
- If the project will disturb one acre or more of soil, the project is subject to the additional erosion control and stormwater provisions of ch. NR 151 of the WI Administrative Code. Checking this box will satisfy the related notification requirements of ch. NR 216.
- Fill in Contractor and Contractor Qualifier Information. Per s. 101.654 (1) WI Stats., an individual taking out an erosion control or construction permit shall enter his or her dwelling contractor certificate number, and name and certificate number of the dwelling contractor qualifier employed by the contractor, unless they reside or will reside in the dwelling. Per s. 101.63 (7) Wis. Stats., the master plumber name and license number must be entered before issuing a plumbing permit.

PROJECT LOCATION

- Fill in Building Address (number and street or sufficient information so that the building inspector can locate the site).
- Local zoning, land use and flood plain requirements must be satisfied before a building permit can be issued. County approval may be necessary.
- Fill in Zoning District, lot area and required building setbacks.

PROJECT DATA - Fill in all numbered project data blocks (1-14) with the required information. All data blocks must be filled in, including the following:

2. Area (involved in project):
 - Basements - include unfinished area only
 - Living area - include any finished area including finished areas in basements
 - Two-family dwellings - include separate and total combined areas
3. Occupancy - Check only "Single-Family" or "Two-Family" if that is what is being worked on. In other words, do not check either of these two blocks if only a new detached garage is being built, even if it serves a one or two family dwelling. Instead, check "Garage" and number of stalls. If the project is a community based residential facility serving 3 to 8 residents, it is considered a single-family dwelling.
9. HVAC Equipment - Check only the major source of heat, plus central air conditioning if present. Only check "Radiant Baseboard" if there is no central source of heat.
10. Plumbing - A building permit cannot be issued until a sanitary permit has been issued for any new or affected existing private onsite wastewater treatment system.
14. Estimated Cost - Include the total cost of construction, including materials and market rate labor, but not the cost of land or landscaping.

SIGNATURE – The owner or the contractor's authorized agent shall sign and date this application form. If you do not possess the Dwelling Contractor certification, then you will need to check the owner-occupancy statement for any erosion control or construction permits.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL - The authority having jurisdiction uses this section to state any conditions that must be complied with pursuant to issuing the building permit.

ISSUING JURISDICTION: This must be completed by the authority having jurisdiction.

- Check off Jurisdiction Status, such as town, village, city, county or state and fill in Municipality Name
- Fill in State Inspection Agency number only if working under state inspection jurisdiction.
- Fill in Municipality Number of Dwelling Location
- Check off type of Permit Issued, such as construction, HVAC, electrical or plumbing.
- Fill in Wisconsin Uniform Permit Seal Number, if project is a new one- or two-family dwelling.
- Fill in Name and Inspector Certification Number of person reviewing building plans and date building permit issued.

INSPECTORS: PLEASE RETURN SECOND PLY WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER ISSUANCE TO (You may fold along the dashed lines and insert this form into a window envelope.):

Industry Services Division
PO Box 7302
Madison WI 53707-7302

(Part of Ply 4 for Applicants)

Cautionary Statement to Owners Obtaining Building Permits

101.65(lr) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires municipalities that enforce the Uniform Dwelling Code to provide an owner who applies for a building permit with a statement advising the owner that:

If the owner hires a contractor to perform work under the building permit and the contractor is not bonded or insured as required under s. 101.654 (2) (a), the following consequences might occur:

(a) The owner may be held liable for any bodily injury to or death of others or for any damage to the property of others that arises out of the work performed under the building permit or that is caused by any negligence by the contractor that occurs in connection with the work performed under the building permit.

(b) The owner may not be able to collect from the contractor damages for any loss sustained by the owner because of a violation by the contractor of the one- and two- family dwelling code or an ordinance enacted under sub. (1) (a), because of any bodily injury to or death of others or damage to the property of others that arises out of the work performed under the building permit or because of any bodily injury to or death of others or damage to the property of others that is caused by any negligence by the contractor that occurs in connection with the work performed under the building permit.

Cautionary Statement to Contractors for Projects Involving Building Built Before 1978

If this project is in a dwelling or child-occupied facility, built before 1978, and disturbs 6 sq. ft. or more of paint per room, 20 sq. ft. or more of exterior paint, or involves windows, then the requirements of ch. DHS 163 requiring Lead-Safe Renovation Training and Certification apply. Call (608)261-6876 or go to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services' lead homepage for details of how to be in compliance

Wetlands Notice to Permit Applicants

You are responsible for complying with state and federal laws concerning the construction near or on wetlands, lakes, and streams. Wetlands that are not associated with open water can be difficult to identify. Failure to comply may result in removal or modification of construction that violates the law or other penalties or costs. For more information, visit the Department of Natural Resources wetlands identification web page or contact a Department of Natural Resources service center.

Additional Responsibilities for Owners of Projects Disturbing One or More Acre of Soil

I understand that this project is subject to ch. NR 151 regarding additional erosion control and stormwater management and will comply with those standards.

Owner's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contractor Credential Requirements

All contractors shall possess an appropriate contractor credential issued by the Wisconsin Division of Industry Services. Contractors are also required to only subcontract with contractors that hold the appropriate contractor credentials.

PLUMBING INSTALLATION AFFIDAVIT

PROJECT OWNER: _____

PROJECT LOCATION: _____

STREET ADDRESS OR LOT # AND SUBDIVISION: _____

BUILDING PERMIT NUMBER THAT HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR THIS PROJECT: _____

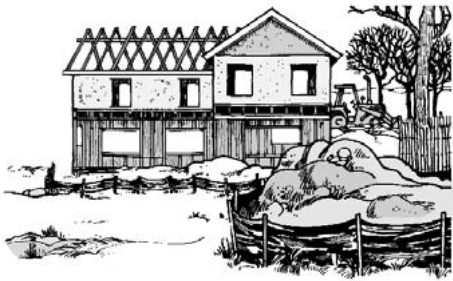
PURSUANT TO WISCONSIN STATE STATUTES 145.06, PARAGRAPHS 1 THROUGH 4, WHICH IN ESSENCE STATES THAT A MASTER PLUMBER MUST BE IN CHARGE OF THE INSTALLATION OF INTERIOR PLUMBING OF A NEW SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING, AND THAT IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY LICENSED MASTER PLUMBER, TO ALLOW THE USE OF HIS LICENSE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING LOCAL PERMITS FOR OTHERS, OR TO ALLOW THE USE OF HIS LICENSE BY OTHERS TO INSTALL PLUMBING WORK, I THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY STATE THAT I AM IN CHARGE OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE INTERIOR PLUMBING FOR THE NEW SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING LISTED ABOVE.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

MP NO.: _____ DATE: _____



Erosion Control for Home Builders

By controlling erosion, home builders help keep our lakes and streams clean.



Eroding construction sites are a leading cause of water quality problems in Wisconsin. For every acre under construction, about a dump truck and a half of soil washes into a nearby lake or stream unless the builder uses erosion controls. Problems caused by this sediment include:

Taxes

Cleaning up sediment in streets, sewers and ditches adds extra costs to local government budgets.

Lower property values

Neighboring property values are damaged when a lake or stream fills with sediment. Shallow areas encourage weed growth and create boating hazards.

Poor fishing

Muddy water drives away fish like northern pike that rely on sight to feed. As it settles, sediment smothers gravel beds where fish like smallmouth bass find food and lay their eggs. Soil particles in suspension can act like a sand blaster during a storm and damage fish gills.

Nuisance growth of weeds and algae

Sediment carries fertilizers that fuel algae and weed growth.

Dredging

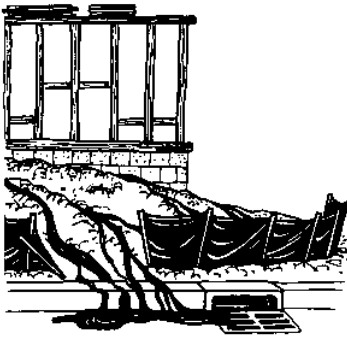
The expense of dredging sediment from lakes, harbors and navigation channels is paid for by taxpayers.

This fact sheet includes the diagrams and step-by-step instructions needed by builders on most home sites. Additional controls may be needed for sites that have steep slopes, are adjacent to lakes and streams, receive a lot of runoff from adjacent land, or are larger than an acre. If you need help developing an erosion control plan or training your staff, contact your local building inspection, zoning or erosion control office.

Controlling Erosion is Easy

Erosion control is important even for home sites of an acre or less. The materials needed are easy to find and relatively inexpensive – straw bales or silt fence, stakes, gravel, plastic tubes, and grass seed. Putting these materials to use is a straightforward process. Only a few controls are needed on most sites:

- Preserving existing trees and grass where possible to prevent erosion;
- Revegetating the site as soon as possible;
- Silt fence or straw bales to trap sediment on the downslope sides of the lot;
- Placing soil piles away from any roads or waterways;
- Diversions on upslope side and around stockpiles;
- Stone/rock access drive used by all vehicles to limit tracking of mud onto streets;
- Cleanup of sediment carried off-site by vehicles or storms; and
- Downspout extenders to prevent erosion from roof runoff.



A poorly installed silt fence will not prevent soil erosion. Fabric must be buried in a trench and sections must overlap (see diagram on back of this fact sheet).

WARNING! Extra measures may be needed if your site:

- is within 300 feet of a stream or wetland;
- is within 1000 feet of a lake;
- is steep (slopes of 12% or more);
- receives runoff from 10,000 sq. ft. or more of adjacent land;
- has more than an acre of disturbed ground.

For information on appropriate measures for these sites, contact your local building inspection, zoning or erosion control office.

Straw Bale or Silt Fence

- Install within 24 hours of land disturbance.
- Install on downslope sides of site parallel to contour of the land.
- Extended ends upslope enough to allow water to pond behind fence.
- Bury eight inches of fabric in trench (see back page).
- Stake (two stakes per bale).
- Leave no gaps. Stuff straw between bales, overlap sections of silt fence, or twist ends of silt fence together.
- Inspect and repair once a week and after every ½-inch rain. Remove sediment if deposits reach half the fence height. Replace bales after three months.
- Maintain until a lawn is established.

Soil Piles

- Cover with plastic and locate away from any downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainageway.
- Temporary seed such as annual rye or winter wheat is recommended for topsoil piles.

Access Drive

- Install an access drive using two-to-three-inch aggregate prior to placing the first floor decking on foundation.
- Lay stone six inches deep and at least seven feet wide from the foundation to the street (or 50 feet if less).
- Use to prevent tracking mud onto the road by all vehicles.
- Maintain throughout construction.
- In clay soils, use of geotextile under the stone is recommended.

Sediment Cleanup

- By the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road.
- By the end of the next work day after a storm, clean up soil washed off-site.

Sewer Inlet Protection

- Protect on-site storm sewer inlets with straw bales, silt fences or equivalent measures.
- Inspect, repair and remove sediment deposits after every storm.

Downspout Extenders

- Not required, but highly recommended.
- Install as soon as gutters and downspouts are completed to prevent erosion from roof runoff.
- Use plastic drainage pipe to route water to a grassed or paved area. Once a lawn is established, direct runoff to the lawn or other pervious areas.
- Maintain until a lawn is established.

Preserving Existing Vegetation

- Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation.
- To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation.
- Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around trees to protect the root area below their branches.

Revegetation

- Seed, sod or mulch bare soil as soon as possible. Vegetation is the most effective way to control erosion.

Seeding and Mulching

- Spread four to six inches of topsoil.
- Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test (or apply 10 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 10-10-10 fertilizer).
- Seed with an appropriate mix for the site (see table).
- Rake lightly to cover seed with ¼" of soil. Roll lightly.
- Mulch with straw (70-90 lb. or one bale per 1000 sq. ft.).
- Anchor mulch by punching into the soil, watering, or by using netting or other measures on steep slopes.
- Water gently every day or two to keep soil moist. Less watering is needed once grass is two inches tall.

Standard Erosion Control Plan

for 1- & 2-Family Dwelling Construction Sites

According to Chapters Comm 20 & 21 of the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code, soil erosion control information needs to be included on the plot plan which is submitted and approved prior to the issuance of building permits for 1- & 2-family dwelling units in those jurisdictions where the soil erosion control provisions of the Uniform Dwelling Code are enforced. This Standard Erosion Control Plan is provided to assist in meeting this requirement.

Instructions:

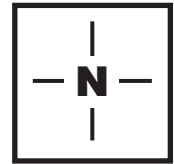
1. Complete this plan by filling in requested information, completing the site diagram and marking appropriate boxes on the inside of this form.
2. In completing the site diagram, give consideration to potential erosion that may occur before, during, and after grading. Water runoff patterns can change significantly as a site is reshaped.
3. Submit this plan at the time of building permit application.

PROJECT LOCATION _____

BUILDER _____ OWNER _____

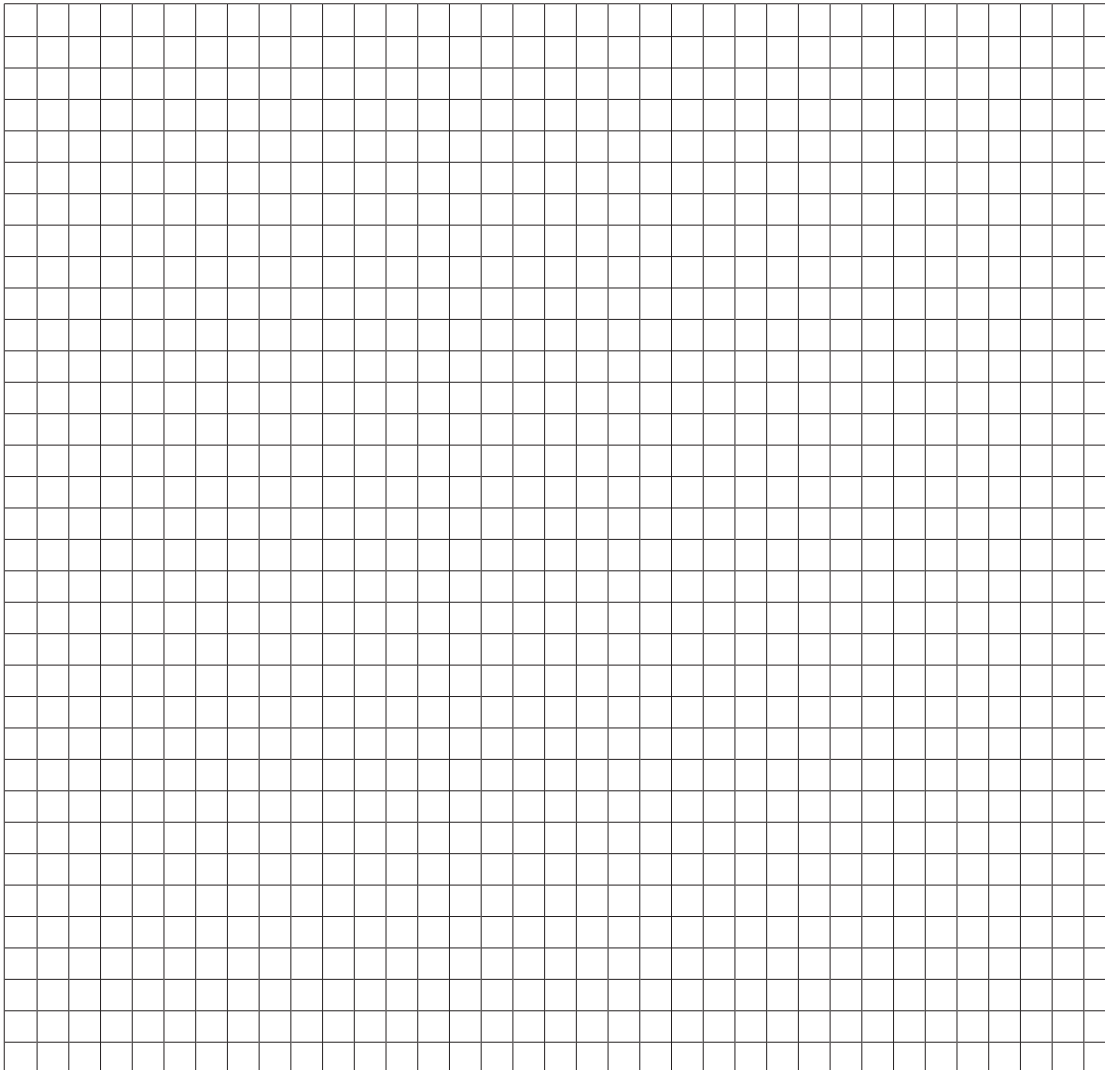
WORKSHEET COMPLETED BY _____ DATE _____

Please indicate north by completing the arrow.



SITE DIAGRAM

Scale: 1 inch = ____ feet



EROSION CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

--- PROPERTY LINE

—> EXISTING DRAINAGE

—> TD TEMPORARY DIVERSION

—> FINISHED DRAINAGE


--- LIMITS OF GRADING

—■— SILT FENCE

—●— STRAW BALES

 GRAVEL

 VEGETATION SPECIFICATION

 TREE PRESERVATION

 STOCKPILED SOIL

EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

Check (✓) appropriate boxes below, and complete the site diagram with necessary information.

Site Characteristics

North arrow, scale, and site boundary. Indicate and name adjacent streets or roadways.

Location of existing drainageways, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands or wells.

Location of storm sewer inlets.

Location of existing and proposed buildings and paved areas.

The disturbed area on the lot.

Approximate gradient and direction of slopes before grading operations.

Approximate gradient and direction of slopes after grading operations.

Overland runoff (sheet flow) coming onto the site from adjacent areas.

Erosion Control Practices

Location of temporary soil storage piles.

Note: Soil storage piles should be placed behind a sediment fence, a 10 foot wide vegetative strip, or should be covered with a tarp or more than 25 feet from any downslope road or drainageway.

Location of access drive(s).

Note: Access drive should have 2 to 3 inch aggregate stone laid at least 7 feet wide and 6 inches thick. Drives should extend from the roadway 50 feet or to the house foundation (whichever is less).

Location of sediment controls (filter fabric fence, straw bale fence or 10-foot-wide vegetative strip) that will prevent eroded soil from leaving the site.

Location of sediment barriers around on-site storm sewer inlets.

Location of diversions.

Note: Although not specifically required by code, it is recommended that concentrated flow (drainageways) be diverted (re-directed) around disturbed areas. Overland runoff (sheet flow) from adjacent areas greater than 10,000 sq. ft. should also be diverted around disturbed areas.

Location of practices that will be applied to control erosion on steep slopes (greater than 12% grade).

Note: Such practices include maintaining existing vegetation, placement of additional sediment fences, diversions, and re-vegetation by sodding or seeding with use of erosion control mats.

Location of practices that will control erosion on areas of concentrated runoff flow.

Note: Unstabilized drainageways, ditches, diversions, and inlets should be protected from erosion through use of such practices as in-channel fabric or straw bale barriers, erosion control mats, staked sod, and rock rip-rap. When used, a given in-channel barrier should not receive drainage from more than two acres of unpaved area, or one acre of paved area. In-channel practices should not be installed in perennial streams (streams with year round flow).

Location of other planned practices not already noted.

COMPLETED

NOT APPLICABLE

Indicate management strategy by checking (✓) the appropriate box.

Management Strategies

☐
☐

Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.

Note: It is recommended that disturbed areas and soil piles left inactive for extended periods of time be stabilized by seeding (between April 1 and September 15), or by other cover, such as tarping or mulching.

☐

Permanent stabilization of site by re-vegetation or other means as soon as possible (lawn establishment).

- Indicate re-vegetation method: ☐ Seed ☐ Sod ☐ Other _____
- Expected date of permanent re-vegetation: _____
- Re-vegetation responsibility of: ☐ Builder ☐ Owner/Buyer
- Is temporary seeding or mulching planned if site is not seeded by Sept. 15 or sodded by Nov. 15? ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐
☐

Use of downspout and/or sump pump outlet extensions.

Note: It is recommended that flow from downspouts and sump pump outlets be routed through plastic drainage pipe to stable areas such as established sod or pavement.

☐
☐

Trapping sediment during de-watering operations.

Note: Sediment-laden discharge water from pumping operations should be ponded behind a sediment barrier until most of the sediment settles out.

☐

Proper disposal of building material waste so that pollutants and debris are not carried off-site by wind or water.

☐

Maintenance of erosion control practices.

- Sediment will be removed from behind sediment fences and barriers before it reaches a depth that is equal to half the height of the barrier.
- Breaks and gaps in sediment fences and barriers will be repaired immediately. Decomposing straw bales will be replaced (typical bale life is three months).
- All sediment that moves off-site due to construction activity will be cleaned up before the end of the same workday.
- All sediment that moves off-site due to storm events will be cleaned up before the end of the next workday.
- Access drives will be maintained throughout construction.
- All installed erosion control practices will be maintained until the disturbed areas they protect are stabilized.

EROSION CONTROL REGULATIONS

Erosion control and stormwater regulations can be complex. Local, state and, in some cases, federal regulations may apply. Before construction make sure you have the appropriate permits.

LOCAL ORDINANCES

Check with your county, city, village, or town for any local erosion control ordinances including shoreland zoning requirements. Except for new 1- & 2-family dwellings, local ordinances may be more strict than state regulations. They may also require erosion control on construction projects not affected by state or federal regulations.

UNIFORM DWELLING CODE (DEPT. OF COMMERCE)

CONTROLS REQUIRED

- Silt fences, straw bales, or other approved perimeter measures along downslope sides and side slopes.
- Access drive.
- Straw bales, filter fabric fences or other barriers to protect on-site sewer inlets.
- Additional controls if needed for steep slopes or other special conditions.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

- Local building inspector
- Department of Commerce, Safety and Buildings Division, P.O. Box 7970, Madison, Wis. 53707-7970, (608) 267-5113.

STORMWATER PERMIT (DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

CONTROLS REQUIRED

- Erosion control measures specified in the *Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook*.
- Measures to control storm water after construction.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT

- Department of Natural Resources, Storm Water Permits, P.O. 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921, (608) 267-7694.

For more assistance on plan preparation, refer to the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code, the DNR *Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Handbook*, and UW-Extension publication *Erosion Control for Home Builders*. The *Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code* and the *Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Handbook* are available through the State of Wisconsin Document Sales, (608) 266-3358.

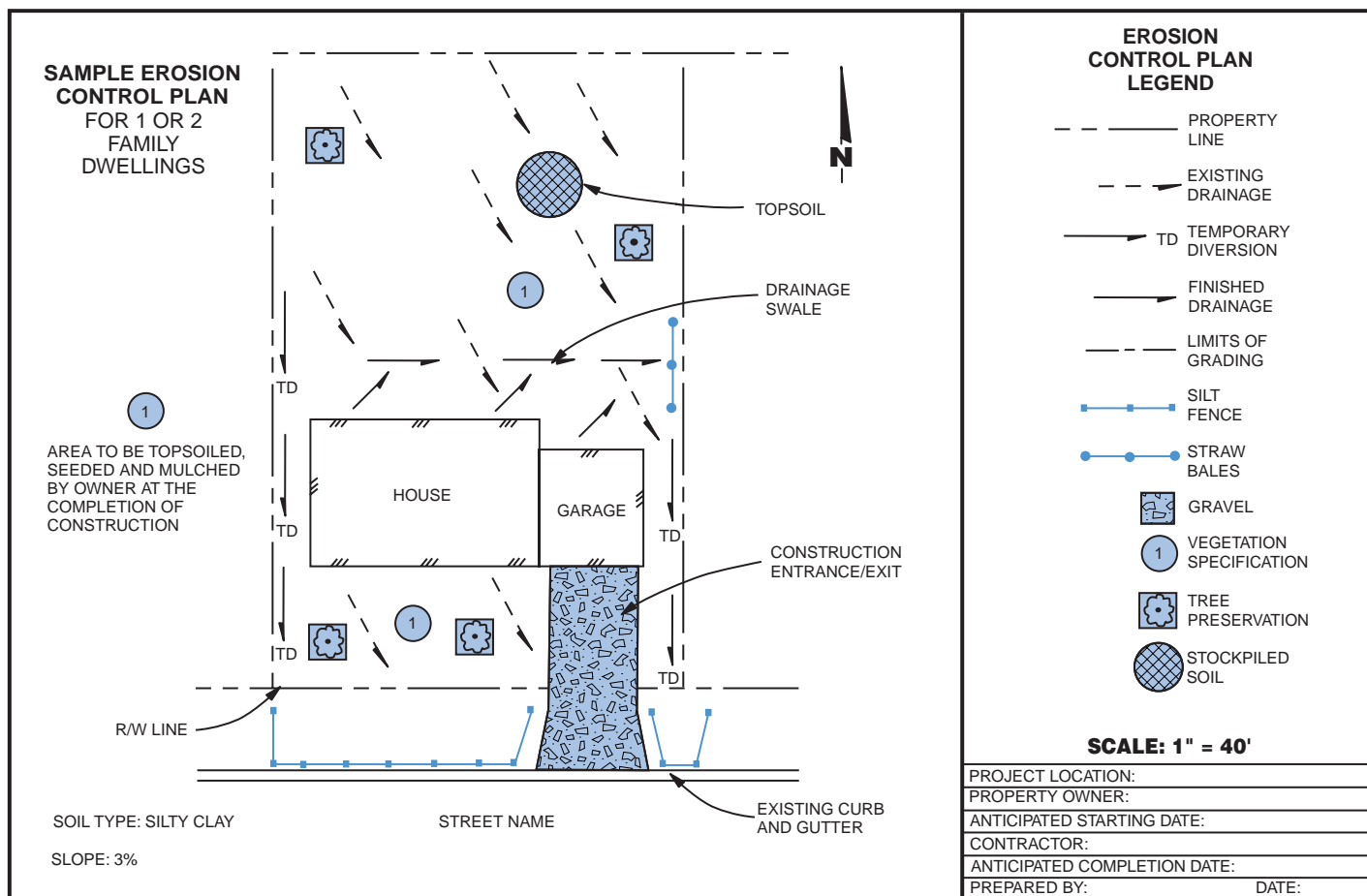
Erosion Control for Home Builders (GWQ001) can be ordered through Extension Publications, (608) 262-3346 or the Department of Commerce, (608) 267-4405. A PDF version of *Erosion Control for Home Builders* (GWQ001) and *Standard Erosion Control Plan* are also available at <http://clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/sheets>

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Sodding

- Spread four to six inches of topsoil.
- Fertilize and lime if needed according to soil test (or apply 10 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 10-10-10 fertilizer).
- Lightly water the soil.
- Lay sod. Tamp or roll lightly.
- On slopes, lay sod starting at the bottom and work toward the top. Laying in a brickwork pattern. Peg each piece down in several places.
- Initial watering should wet soil six inches deep (or until water stands one inch deep in a straight-sided container). Then water lightly every day or two to keep soil moist but not saturated for two weeks.
- Generally, the best times to sod and seed are early fall (Aug. 15-Sept. 15) or spring (May). If construction is completed after September 15, final seeding should be delayed. Sod may be laid until November 1. Temporary seed (such as rye or winter wheat) may be planted until October 15.

Mulch or matting may be applied after October 15, if weather permits. Straw bale or silt fences must be maintained until final seeding or sodding is completed in spring (by June 1).

Concrete Wash Water

- Dispose of concrete wash water in an area of soil away from surface waters where soil can act as a filter or evaporate the water. Dispose of remaining cement. Be aware that this water can kill vegetation.

De-Watering

- Dispose of de-watering water in a pervious area. Prevent the discharge of sediment from de-watering operations into storm sewers and surface waters.

Material Storage

- Manage chemicals, materials and other compounds to avoid contamination of runoff.

Typical Lawn Seed Mixtures

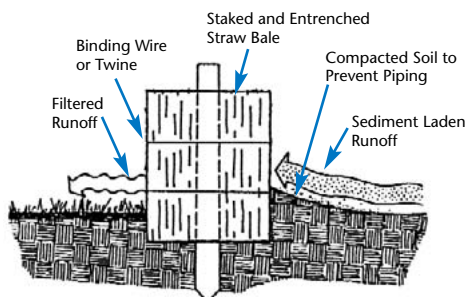
Grass	Percent by Weight	
	Sunny Site	Shady Site
Kentucky bluegrass	65%	15%
Fine fescue	20%	70%
Perennial ryegrass	15%	15%
Seeding rate (lb./1000 sq. ft.)	3-4	4-5

Source: R.C. Newman, Lawn Establishment, UW-Extension, 1988.

COMMONLY USED EROSION CONTROLS

Straw Bale Fences

Cross Section of Straw Bale Installation



Source: Michigan Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guidebook, 1975.

How to Install a Straw Bale Fence



1. Excavate a 4" deep trench.



2. Place bales in trench with bindings around sides away from the ground. Leave no gaps between bales.



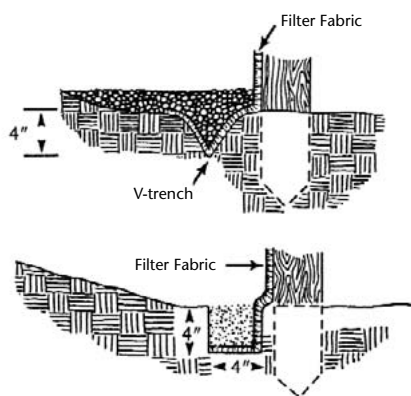
3. Anchor bales using two steel rebars or 2" x 2" wood stakes per bale. Drive stakes into the ground at least 8".



4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.

Silt Fences

Cross Sections of Trenches for Silt Fences

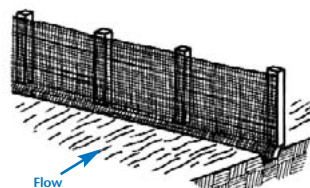


Sources: North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual, 1988.

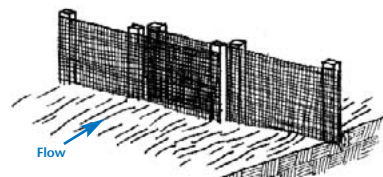
How to Install a Silt Fence



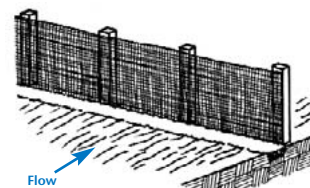
1. Excavate a 4" x 4" trench along the contour.



2. Stake the silt fence on downslope side of trench. Extended 8" of fabric into the trench.



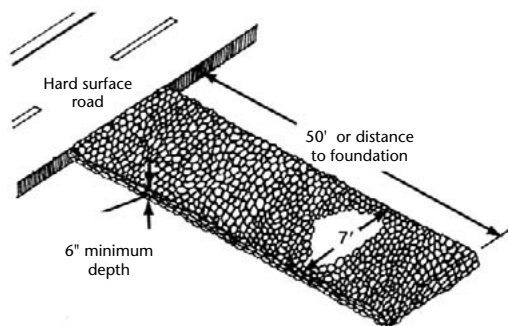
3. When joints are necessary, overlap ends for the distance between two stakes.



4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.

Access Drive

How to Install an Access Drive



1. Install as soon as possible after start of grading.
2. Use two-to-three-inch aggregate stone.
3. Drive must be at least seven feet wide and 50 feet long or the distance to the foundation, whichever is less.
4. Replace as needed to maintain six-inch depth.

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