**Missouri Department of Transportation**

**Erosion and Sediment Control Quick Reference Guide for Maintenance**

This sheet is intended to provide basic erosion and sediment control guidance for typical maintenance operations. For assistance, please coordinate with the district MT land disturbance contact, your MT Division land disturbance contacts, or Nate Muenks in Environmental & Historic Preservation at (573) 751-2790. Additional information is available on the Intranet in the Erosion Control Guide for Maintenance Operations and EPG 806. **The goal of erosion and sediment control is to prevent soil from leaving the project site and entering bodies of water, wetlands or private property.**

1. If the disturbed area (exposed soil) is 1 acre or more, the project may be subject to MoDOT’s land disturbance permit from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Please contact the district MT contact **PRIOR** to beginning work on any project equaling 1 acre or more.
2. Temporary sediment control devices, like mulch berms or rock ditch checks, should be installed at the downgrade project limits (outfalls and perimeter) **PRIOR** to earthwork, to keep soil on the site.
3. Ditch cleanout on slopes will require ditch checks. The purpose is to retain sediment and slow down stormwater, not pond it behind the structure for long periods of time, which could kill vegetation. Slowing the water helps prevent downgrade erosion. Geotextile silt fence and straw bales should not be used as ditch checks. Compost/mulch berms covered with erosion control mat or rock (6 inch) are good choices. They should be placed approximately 50 to 100 feet apart, or closer if dealing with steeper ditch slopes.
4. All projects where bare soil is exposed should be permanently seeded and mulched upon project completion within 7 days. A mix of seed types is preferable to increase successful vegetation establishment.
5. A good seedbed is essential for the successful germination of seed. Large clumps of soil should be broken up and smoothed, and slick, hard surfaces inside cleaned ditches should be roughened to allow seed to stick and prevent it from washing away.
6. Flatten and widen ditch slopes to reduce the erosive energy of water, and to increase the retention of seed and mulch.
7. Straw or compost blanket can be used to protect slopes flatter than 3:1. On steeper slopes, an approved erosion control blanket can be used. Within high flow ditch channels it may be necessary to use a turf reinforcement matting (TRM) to protect from bed and bank erosion.
8. Tube replacement projects result in disturbed soil around the tube ends. These areas should be seeded and mulched with straw within 7 days of project completion.
9. Asphalt pieces should not be used on the banks of, or within streams and wetlands, including around culvert ends.