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Stormwater and the Construction Industry

Planning and Implementing Erosion and Sediment Control Practices

Introduction

The construction industry is a critical participant in the nation's efforts to protect streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and estuaries. Through the use of best management practices (BMPs), construction sites can prevent erosion, sediment, and pollution from entering water bodies.

In construction sites, erosion is a natural process that can be controlled. Erosion is the process by which soil is removed from the land surface by wind or water. Erosion can be controlled by using BMPs that prevent erosion from occurring in the first place. Erosion control is a critical part of any construction project. Erosion control is the process of preventing erosion from occurring in the first place. Erosion control is a critical part of any construction project. Erosion control is the process of preventing erosion from occurring in the first place.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are practices that are designed to prevent erosion and sediment from entering water bodies. BMPs are designed to prevent erosion and sediment from entering water bodies. BMPs are designed to prevent erosion and sediment from entering water bodies.

There are many ways to prevent erosion and sediment from entering water bodies. Some of the most common ways to prevent erosion and sediment from entering water bodies are:

- 1. Planting vegetation: Vegetation helps to hold soil in place and prevent erosion.
- 2. Using mulch: Mulch helps to hold soil in place and prevent erosion.
- 3. Using erosion control blankets: Erosion control blankets are made of straw or coconut fiber and are used to cover the soil.
- 4. Using silt fences: Silt fences are made of fabric and are used to catch sediment.
- 5. Using sediment basins: Sediment basins are used to catch sediment before it enters a water body.

Site Evaluation and Design

The first step in planning and implementing erosion and sediment control practices is to evaluate the site. This involves identifying areas that are most susceptible to erosion and sediment. Once the areas are identified, a plan can be developed to prevent erosion and sediment from occurring in those areas.

Assessment

Once the site has been evaluated, the next step is to assess the risk of erosion and sediment. This involves determining the amount of erosion and sediment that is likely to occur. Once the risk has been assessed, a plan can be developed to prevent erosion and sediment from occurring.

Control Selection and Plan Design

Once the risk has been assessed, the next step is to select the control practices that will be used to prevent erosion and sediment. This involves choosing from a variety of BMPs that are available. Once the controls have been selected, a plan can be developed to implement them.

Implementation and Maintenance

Once the plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the controls. This involves installing the BMPs and maintaining them throughout the construction process. Once the controls have been implemented, the next step is to monitor the site to ensure that the controls are working properly.

Certification and Notification

Once the controls have been implemented and the site is under control, the next step is to obtain certification from the local government. This involves providing information about the controls that are being used. Once certification has been obtained, the next step is to notify the public about the controls that are being used.

Final Substantiation and Termination of the Permit

Once the controls have been implemented and the site is under control, the next step is to obtain final substantiation from the local government. This involves providing information about the controls that are being used. Once final substantiation has been obtained, the next step is to terminate the permit.

Other BMPs and Activities to Control Polluted Runoff

There are many other BMPs and activities that can be used to control polluted runoff. Some of these include:

- 1. Using vegetative buffers: Vegetative buffers are strips of vegetation that are planted along the edge of a water body.
- 2. Using riparian zone revegetation: Riparian zone revegetation is the process of planting native plants and trees along the edge of a water body.
- 3. Using stream bank stabilization: Stream bank stabilization is the process of using rocks or other materials to stabilize the banks of a stream.
- 4. Using stream bank revegetation: Stream bank revegetation is the process of planting native plants and trees along the edge of a stream.
- 5. Using stream bank erosion control: Stream bank erosion control is the process of using rocks or other materials to prevent erosion of the banks of a stream.

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Visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater for more information.

