

Approval to build is only the beginning...



Sediment-laden stormwater flooding into a storm drain in Springfield. (Courtesy of Ken Rapp)

...to protecting water quality.

Sediment is considered a pollutant, and stormwater left uncontrolled will damage our local waterways. It is critical that every developer, construction site manager, and laborer be aware of the importance of implementing their project's approved erosion and sediment pollution control plan. The control measures contained within the plan are referred to as Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Steps You Can Take to Improve Your Efforts

- Upgrade your controls to ABACT Controls. (*Antidegradation Best Available Combination Technologies*)
Example: A compost filter sock, appropriately sized, is an upgrade for a silt fence.
- Temporary Stabilization – Temporary seeding and mulching will significantly reduce erosion as well as reduce BMP maintenance costs.
- Prior to permanent stabilization till compacted soils and add compost amendments.
- Be aware of weather forecasts and implement additional BMP's if necessary, and make sure your temporary stabilization efforts are maximized.

Post Construction Stormwater Management

- Infiltration areas should be protected to prevent compaction.
- Preserve and protect mature trees to the maximum extent practicable.
- Prior to installation of underground infiltration facilities stabilize the project as much as possible.
- If your site has riparian buffers make sure these areas are fenced off, and that everyone working on site is aware that the buffers are protected areas.



A compost filter berm permanently stabilizing a hillside.

A compost filter sock protecting a storm drain.



Credits: Ed Magargee,
Delaware County Conservation
District Manager (2013)

Message brought to you by the Chester-Ridley-Crum Watershed Association
MS4 Municipal Stormwater Partnerships and Eastern Delaware County Stormwater Collaborative

