

Erosion Control is Important

This brochure contains an abbreviated version of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for individual lot construction. These practices should be used as aids to keep sediment on the construction site. Contact Jefferson County Department of Health at (205) 930-1230 for any further regulations.

The result of improper BMP installation on single family homes and construction sites contributes greatly to the amount of sediment released into Alabama's streams and waterways. Sediment is the number one pollutant of waterways in Alabama and the surrounding states.

Sediment can adversely affect our water quality by destroying the habitat that is critical to aquatic organisms and fish. It can also lower property value by destroying the chances for recreational water activities, promoting the growth of weeds and algae, and increasing the chances of flooding.

The cities of the **Storm Water Management Authority** (Adamsville, Brighton, Brookside, Center Point, Clay, Fairfield, Gardendale, Homewood, Hueytown, Irondale, Leeds, Lipscomb, Maytown, Midfield, Mulga, Mountain Brook, Pinson, Pleasant Grove, Tarrant, Trussville, and Vestavia Hills) must regulate construction sites to ensure that sediment stays on-site for all construction sites. This regulation is man-

dated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is enforced in the **Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance**.



Best Management Practices for Individual Lot Constructions

The use of properly installed BMPs can aid in keeping the sediment on-site. The following are a few useful BMPs for construction on individual lots.

Construction Exit Pad/ Entry

- Prevents tracking soil and debris into roadways.
- Requires 6" aggregate or more if needed.
- Install during clearing and grubbing stage- should be maintained throughout construction.
- Install geotextile under entrance.



Silt Fences

- Used as most common BMP to trap sediment and intercept runoff.
- Install filter fabric correctly by entrenching a portion of it in ground and always remember to place stakes downhill.
- Maintain until permanent vegetation is established.
- Never use on steep slopes or concentrated flow areas.
- Know the difference between Type A, Type B, and Type C silt fences and where applicable.
- Refer to Alabama Handbook, Volume 1, Page 282.



Sediment Cleanup and Good

Housekeeping

- Clean up site after each work day by sweeping or scraping off soil tracked onto roads.
- Inspect all BMP measures and repair as need after each storm event.
- Don't allow sediment to build up on silt fence. Clean before the mid-point of the fence is reached.



Outlet Protection

- Used on concentrated flows to dissipate energy.
- Cuts down on bank erosion in streams.
- Install over-sized stone (riprap) for calculated design velocities.
- Install geotextile fabric under riprap.
- Refer to Alabama Handbook, Volume 2, Page 111.



Inlet Protection

- All inlets must have some form of protection provided
- Install before any sediment is moved on-site.
- Must be inspected and maintained regularly.
- Refer to Alabama Handbook, Volume 2, Page 127.



Stockpile Placement and Protection

- Build stockpiles away from streams, drainage ways, wetlands, and storm water inlets.
- Temporary seeding or mulching must be performed if sediment is to remain unmoved for 14 working days.
- Refer to Alabama Handbook, Volume 1, Page 69.



Re-vegetation/ Run-off Protection

- Stabilize all exposed surface from erosion.
- Seed, sod, or mat final graded surface.
- Seed all swales, rights-of-way, curb inlet areas, and buffers along streams and wetlands.
- Mulching can be used where acceptable.
- Refer to Alabama Handbook, Vol. 1, Pages 75-161.

