



EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK

A Stormwater Planning and Design Manual for Construction Activities



Fourth Edition

AUGUST 2012

Acknowledgements

This handbook has been prepared by the Division of Water Resources, (formerly the Division of Water Pollution Control), of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC). Many resources were consulted during the development of this handbook, and when possible, permission has been granted to reproduce the information. Any omission is unintentional, and should be brought to the attention of the Division.

We are very grateful to the following agencies and organizations for their direct and indirect contributions to the development of this handbook:

- TDEC Environmental Field Office staff
- Tennessee Division of Natural Heritage
- University of Tennessee, Tennessee Water Resources Research Center
- University of Tennessee, Department of Biosystems Engineering and Soil Science
- Civil and Environmental Consultants, Inc.
- North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
- Georgia Department of Natural Resources
- California Stormwater Quality Association

Preface

Disturbed soil, if not managed properly, can be washed off-site during storms. Unless proper erosion prevention and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMP's) are used for construction activities, silt transport to a local waterbody is likely. Excessive silt causes adverse impacts due to biological alterations, reduced passage in rivers and streams, higher drinking water treatment costs for removing the sediment, and the alteration of water's physical/chemical properties, resulting in degradation of its quality. This degradation process is known as "siltation".

Silt is one of the most frequently cited pollutants in Tennessee waterways. The division has experimented with multiple ways to determine if a stream, river, or reservoir is impaired due to silt. The most satisfactory method has been biological surveys that include habitat assessments. For those streams where loss of biological integrity can be documented, the habitat assessment can determine if this loss is due to excessive silt deposits. As reported in the latest 305b Report (http://www.tn.gov/environment/wpc/publications/pdf/2010_305b.pdf), the division has determined that 21% of its assessed rivers and streams, almost 6,000 miles, are polluted due to siltation.

Soil loss from pastureland averages 1.5 tons/acre-year, cropland cultivation can lose 20 tons/acreyear, whereas construction activities can result in 150 to 200 tons/acre-year in the stormwater runoff. Therefore, even a minor uncontrolled construction activity can cause major impairment in the receiving waters. Erosion prevention and sediment control BMP's are the key parameter for successful water quality protection.

This Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Handbook has been designed to provide standardized and comprehensive erosion prevention and sediment control BMP's for use throughout Tennessee. This handbook serves as the primary reference for the development and implementation of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP), as required per the Tennessee General NPDES Permit for Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (http://www.tn.gov/environment/wpc/stormh2o/TNR100000.pdf) and individual NPDES permits. These permits allow the use of innovative or alternative BMPs or other controls, whose performance can be shown to be equivalent or superior to BMPs identified in this manual.

This handbook has been developed in loose-leaf format with the intention of allowing periodic updates. The handbook is available by attending one of the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control courses offered by the Department (<u>http://www.tnepsc.org/</u>), or by download from the Department's web page (<u>http://www.tn.gov/environment/wpc/sed_ero_controlhandbook/</u>).

Disclaimer

The erosion prevention and sediment control measures presented in this manual represent those that are currently being recommended, however their effectiveness is dependent on proper selection, combination, installation and maintenance. No guarantee is implied by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation either by inclusion in this manual or acceptance of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) containing these measures. The General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from a Construction Activity (CGP) requires that when one of these measures are specified in the SWPPP, it be installed as presented in this manual.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Regulations	
	2.1. General NPDES Permit for discharges of stormwater associated	
	with construction activities	3
	2.1.1. Impaired and Exceptional TN Waters Streams	
	2.1.2. Total Maximum Daily Load	7
	2.2. Other permits	7
	2.3. TVA permits	
	2.4. Water quality standards related to construction	11
	2.5. Local stormwater regulations	11
	2.6. Stormwater multi-sector general NPDES Permit	12
	2.7. Endangered Species Act	
	2.8. Other invasive species, Federal Executive Order 13112	14
3.	Predicting soil loss	
	<i>3.1.</i> RUSLE2 model	15
	3.2. Other models	22
4.	Overview of Management Practices	
	This section goes through each management practice in a manner to help	
	the user understand when to use the practice (fact sheet style)	24
5.	Preparing the SWPPP	
	5.1. Principles of a SWPPP	72
	5.2. SWPPP Content	
	5.2.1. Field reconnaissance	
	5.2.2. Local requirements	
	5.2.3. Staged drawings	
	5.2.4. Construction schedule	77
	5.2.5. Construction details	78
	5.2.6. Other considerations	80
	5.3. Managing the SWPPP	84
	5.3.1. Multiple operators, new operators, termination of operators	84
	5.3.2. Onsite records management	
6.	Integrating post construction requirements during construction	
	6.1. Low Impact Development Principles	86
	6.2. How to manage construction without impacting your	
	post construction practices	86

7. Management Practices

Site prepa	aration	
7.1.	Identifying sensitive areas or critical areas	90
7.2.	Construction sequencing	
7.3.	Topsoiling	95
7.4.	Tree preservation	
7.5.	Surface roughening and tracking	102
Stabilizat	ion Practices	
7.6.	Stabilization with straw mulch	104
7.7.	Stabilization with other mulch materials	107
7.8.	Temporary vegetation	109
7.9.	Permanent vegetation	
7.10.	Sod	
7.11.	Rolled erosion control products	
	Hydro applications	
	Soil binders	
	Emergency stabilization with plastic	
	Soil Enhancement	
Pollution	Prevention	
7.16.	Concrete washout	
7.17.	Vehicle maintenance	145
7.18.	Chemical storage	147
	Trash and debris management	
Runoff C	ontrol and Management	
	Check dam	
	Dewatering treatment practice	
	Diversion	
	Outlet protection	
7.24.	-	
7.25.	Tubes and wattles	
	Level spreader	
	Channels (stable channel design)	
Sediment	Control Practices	
	Construction Exit (CE)	
	Tire washing facility	
	Filter ring (FR)	
	Sediment basin (SB)	
	Sediment trap	
	Baffles	
	Silt fence	

7.35.	Inlet protection • Excavated inlet • Hardware cloth and gravel • Block and gravel • Sod inlet • Rock pipe	
<i>7.39</i> .	Construction road stabilization Tubes and wattles Filter berm Turbidity curtain Flocculants	273 276 279
7.41. 7.42. 7.43.	rotection Practices Stream buffers Stream diversion Temporary stream crossing Bioengineered streambank stabilization	289 299
8.1. 8.2. 8.3. 8.4. 8.5.	lem Solving Interim steps Design related problems Construction related problems Sediment releases Spills Buffer disturbance	308 309 309 309
9.1. 9.2.	ections The role of the inspector Performing the inspection Documentation	312
Appe Appe Appe Appe	endices ndix A – General NPDES Permit ndix B – SWPPP preparation checklist ndix C – Example Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) ndix D – Channel design example ndix E – Sediment basin design example ndix F – Standard Drawings	