

## What is Erosion & Sediment Control?

Construction activities are a primary cause of soil disturbance in urbanized areas. Erosion and sediment control is the first step in protecting surface water resources near a construction site.

Soil erosion and the resulting sedimentation are a leading cause of water quality problems in Florida, as well as in Pasco County. Pasco County's Land Development Code (Sections 604 and 605) protect the county's water resources by ensuring that proper stormwater erosion and sediment control measures are in place during construction. When these measures, or Best Management Practices (BMPs), are installed and maintained correctly they help prevent soil from leaving the construction site.

Pasco County has the authority to regulate construction sites to ensure that sediment remains on the site. Construction sites as well as homeowners on **ANY SIZE LOT** are required to comply with these regulations. A special permit is required for any disturbance over one acre of land. These measures are enforced according to Florida's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permitting program for construction activity. This program is administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) agency. For more information contact FDEP's Stormwater Department at 866-336-6312.

This brochure is designed to illustrate the steps involved in creating an erosion and sediment control plan. A sample plan is provided to help with the use of the proper terminology and illustrations. For further information, please contact Pasco County Stormwater Management at 727-834-3611.

## Erosion & Sediment Implementation Checklist

For any disturbance over one acre of land, a special permit is required from the FDEP. The following information is needed on the permit application:

### Contact Information:

Provide landowner's, builder's and/or engineer's name. Include address or subdivision lot number for the property.

### Permit Verification:

Contact FDEP regarding permitting questions. Wetlands and/or streams on the lot may require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and/or the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

### Existing Site Conditions:

Include existing contour lines, vegetation, ditches, springs, streams, lakes, wetlands, woods and agricultural fields. Supply location of downstream lakes and existing drainage patterns including direction of flow. Include also buildings, drives and other structures.

### Grading Plan:

Show limits of disturbance, areas of excavation and fill with final contours.

### Proposed Construction:

Provide structure, drive and septic location in relation to natural features and property lines.

### Erosion & Sediment Control Measures:

- Construction Entrances
- Silt Fences
- Stockpile Placement & Protection
- Seeding & Sodding
- Mulching

## BMPs Save Time & Money

"An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure." It is far more efficient and cost-effective to prevent pollution at the source than to correct problems later. BMPs can save you time and money.

At construction sites the potential for stormwater pollution is significantly reduced when BMPs are installed and maintained along with other pollution prevention techniques. These practices should be implemented on site before and during construction.

## For Construction Within City Limits Contact:

City of Dade City  
Call: 352-523-5054

City of New Port Richey  
Call: 727-841-4556

City of Port Richey  
Call: 727-816-1900

City of Zephyrhills  
Call: 813-780-0006



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## Pasco County's Contractor & Homeowner Guide To Erosion & Sediment Control



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**Stormwater Management Division**  
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## Erosion & Sediment Control Measures

To control sediment on construction sites, Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be included in site plans, engineering drawings and construction plans. These BMPs (See BMP examples below.) need to be considered early in the planning phase so that proper measures can be taken before construction starts.

### Examples Of BMPs

#### Silt Fences

A silt fence is a sediment control structure made of geotextile fabric that restricts the movement of disturbed soil.

- Install before upslope excavation or grading begins.
- Place along the contour of the land and at least 5 feet from the base of the slope.
- Cut a trench 6 inches deep and bury into the ground the bottom 8 inches of fabric.
- Stretch the fabric tight while placing the support stakes on the downslope side.
- Backfill the trench and compact the soil.
- All soil stockpiles must have a silt fence placed around them.
- Inspect once a week and after a storm event.



Silt Fence At Construction Site

#### Construction Entrance

A construction entrance is a graveled area located where vehicles enter and leave a land disturbance site. Construction entrances provide an area where mud can be removed from vehicle tires before entering a public road. The motion of a vehicle as it moves over the gravel construction material dislodges the caked mud.

- Construct the drive at least 10 feet wide and at least 50 feet long.
- Place 2 to 3 feet of stone over a stable subgrade.
- Add stone as needed to maintain 6 inches of clean depth.
- A pipe or culvert should be constructed under the entrance if needed to prevent surface water flowing across the entrance.

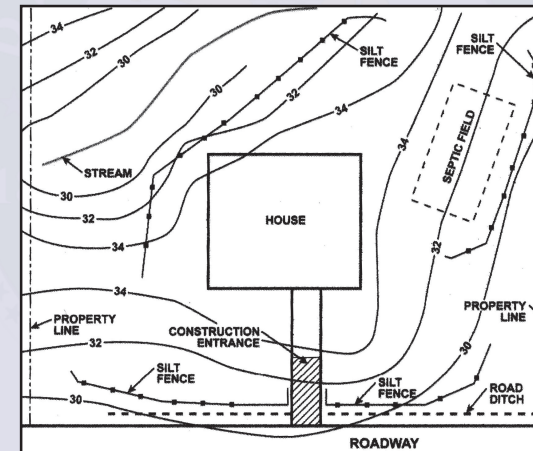


Construction Entrance

#### Temporary Seeding

Temporary seeding is an erosion control practice that is needed on all bare areas to provide protection against soil movement. It is not intended to be a permanent lawn seeding but rather a temporary erosion control practice.

## Sample Site Plan



Construction Site With BMPs Installed

## General Notes

1. All disturbed areas will be seeded and mulched within seven days of the final grading.
2. The construction entrance will be used for construction traffic and maintained to reduce the tracking of mud and dirt onto the roadway. Any mud tracked out onto the roadway will be cleaned daily by shoveling or scraping.
3. A silt fence will be placed with the bottom 6 inches entrenched in the ground.
4. Stockpiles generated will be situated away from streets, swales and other waterways. The piles will be seeded/mulched or have a silt fence placed around the base.
5. Pre-existing vegetation will be retained for as long as the construction operation allows. Clearing will be done so only active working areas are bare.

## BMP Guidelines

Follow these steps during construction:

1. **Evaluate Site:** Identify vegetation to be saved as well as sensitive areas.
2. **Install Perimeter Controls:** Protect downslope areas.
3. **Obtain Certificate:** Obtain an Erosion and Sediment Control Pre-Inspection Certificate from Pasco County Stormwater Management before starting construction.
4. **Prepare Site for Construction:** Stockpile the topsoil.
5. **BMP Maintenance:** Maintain all BMPs until construction is complete.
6. **Revegetate Site:** Spread topsoil and seed bare areas.

## Planning Tips

### Where shall I direct the extra water?

Direct extra water and stormwater to the constructed BMPs.

### How should I grade the lawn areas?

Leave undulation and micro-pool areas during grading to slow down runoff. Bulldoze perpendicular to the flow of water so that flow is broken up and slows down.

### What should I be protecting?

Protect receiving streams, ponds, wetlands, drains and buffer areas.

For additional information visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection website at: [www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes)