



Sediment and Erosion Control

Approved plans and permits issued by various boards, committees and departments require the use and maintenance of erosion control barriers (ECB). Erosion controls prevent sediment discharges from your site. At a minimum, ECB should be installed:

- At the base, and around steep slopes
- At the base of exposed soils
- Around stock piles
- Within catch basins
- At construction entrances & outlets (rip rap)
- Along sidewalk and street edges
- Before wetlands, rivers and streams

Subdivision Rules and Regulations Require Low Impact Development!

Low Impact Development (LID) improves groundwater recharge, enhances aesthetics, and restores habitat. On a large scale, LID can reduce air pollution, and increase property values. It is required on all subdivision plans, municipal land use permits, and construction site standards.



Department of Public Works Stormwater Division

*Sites over an acre require a Stormwater Review from the Stormwater Manager!
Inspections will be held!*



Erosion Controls must comply with all regulations. Issuing authorities can and will inspect your site.



Contact us with any questions

978-562-9333

Extension-324

More Information

Mon.-Fri: 7:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

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www.townofhudson.org/stormwater



Department of Public Works
1 Municipal Drive, Hudson, MA. 01749



Town of Hudson
Department of Public Works



For Land Developers/Active Construction Sites:

Sediment and Erosion Control Practices

Best Management Practices (BMPs)



<https://www.townofhudson.org/stormwater>

978-562-9333



Tips

Straw wattles should not be used alone as they degrade too quickly. Use straw wattles with silt fence. Also do not stake through them as it rips through the netting. Instead, stake them in an upside down "V".

The EPA no longer recommends the use of hay or straw bales on site.¹



For some alternatives, refer to "ECB Types" in this brochure. For all other suggestions, view EPA's Best Management Practice at:

<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-11/bmp-straw-or-hay-bales.pdf>

¹. EPA, "Stormwater Best Management Practice: Straw Bales or Hay Bales," December 2021



When should you inspect erosion barriers (ECB)?



Weekly

Local permits require you to inspect and maintain your erosion controls during construction. Inspections should occur weekly. Erosion controls need to be replaced when they are no longer functioning properly.



Before and After the Storm

You must inspect ECBs 24 hours before a storm with .50" of rain or greater. Always use silt sacks and keep them in good repair during a storm. Make any necessary repairs before the storm. Inspect afterward to ensure ECB integrity.



Post Construction

Silt fence and silt sacks are not biodegradable. These can be removed when the site is fully stabilized (no exposed soils). Permission to remove these ECB are required from local boards and departments.

Install ECB at the beginning of construction

ECB Types



Stone Check Dams

Stone check dams are placed across a drainage ditch, a swale, or any other areas that convey stormwater flow. It reduces velocity of stormwater runoff, and erosion. The stone check dams also provide sediment trapping. They must be used in dry weather quality swales.

ECB Duration

Up to 1 year



Compost Socks

Compost socks work best on slopes, and at storm drain and curb protection. It reduces sediment, nutrients, bacteria, heavy metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons in stormwater runoff. Trenching is not required for compost socks

ECB Duration

9-12 Months



Jute Netting

Use jute netting on gentle slopes. Additional ECB are required at the base of the slope. The netting is easy to install and is biodegradable.

ECB Duration

6-9 Months