

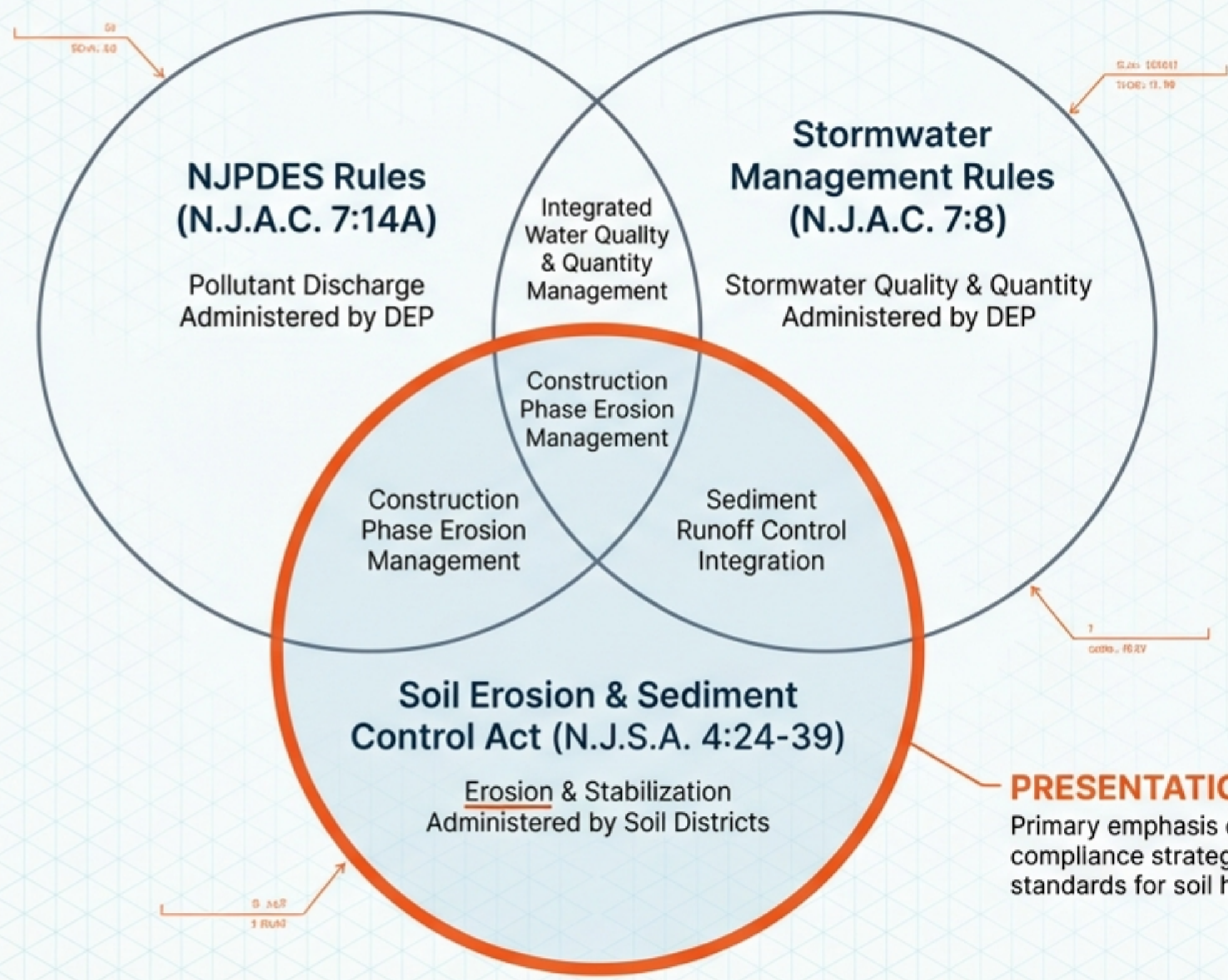
Soil Erosion & Sediment Control in New Jersey

A Comprehensive Guide to Compliance, Standards, and Best Practices under N.J.S.A. 4:24-39.

Managing soil disturbances to ensure environmental stability during and after construction.



The Regulatory Ecosystem



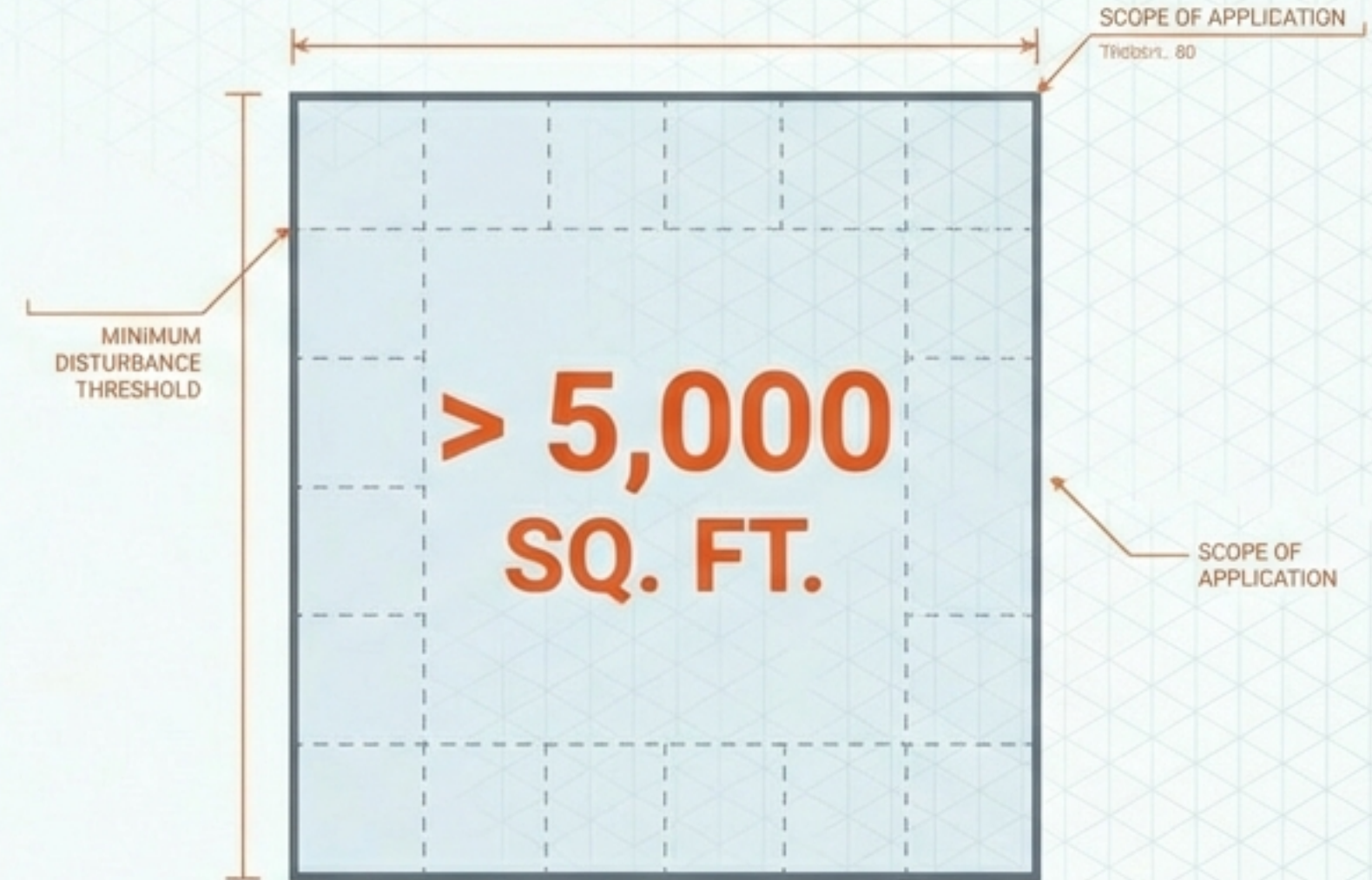
PRESENTATION FOCUS

Primary emphasis on practical application, compliance strategies, and engineering standards for soil health and sediment control.

The Mandate: N.J.S.A. 4:24-39

1976

Enacted to manage soil erosion from virtually all non-agriculture, construction-based soil disturbances.



- Residential & Commercial Development
- Transportation & Utilities
- Mining & Public Facilities

THE GOAL: Develop in accordance with a plan to control erosion **DURING** construction and ensure stability **AFTER** construction.

Governance and Enforcement

**NJ Department of Agriculture (NJDA)
& State Soil Conservation Committee**
Policy & Standards

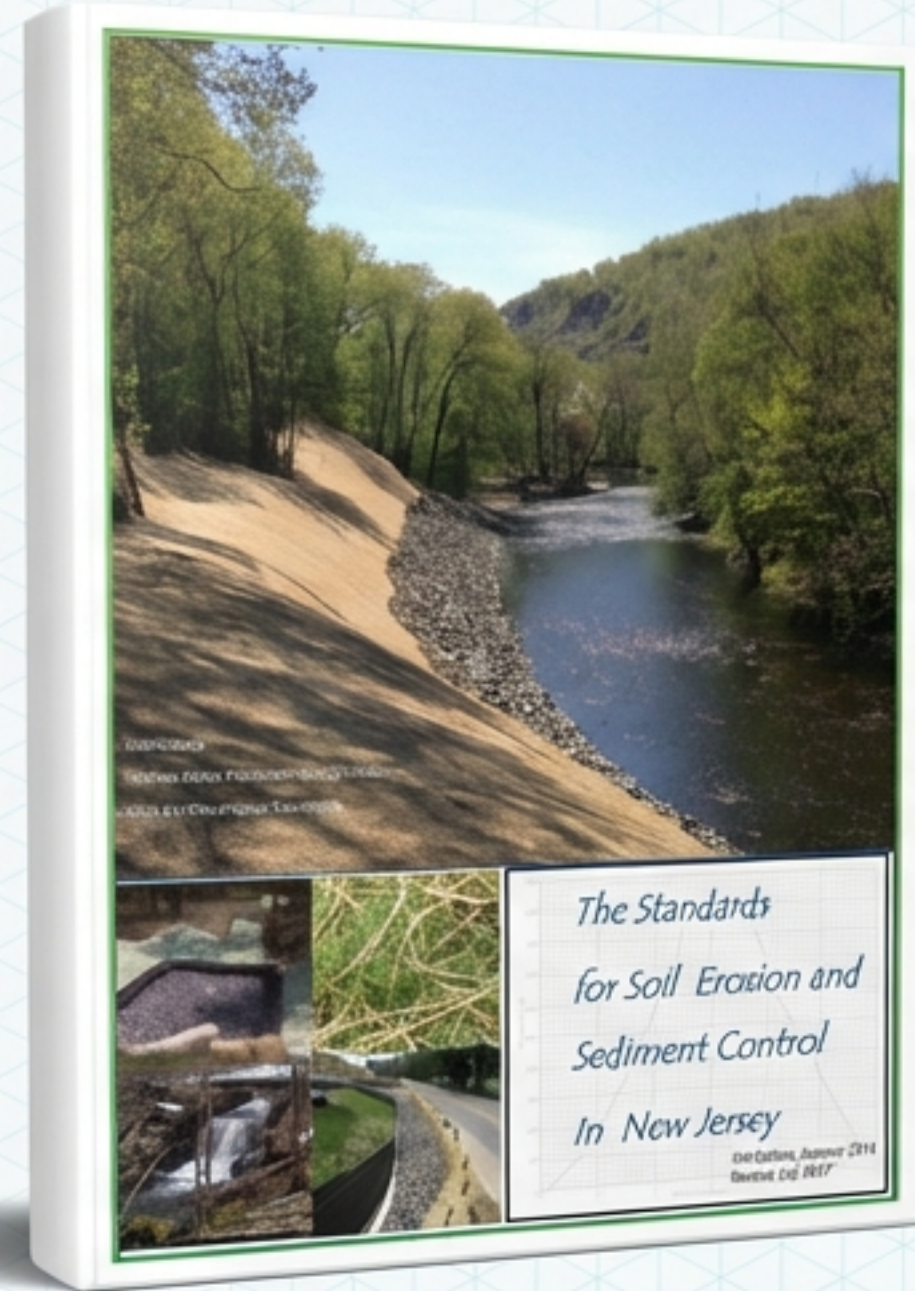
Local Soil Conservation Districts
Review Plans • Certify Projects • Inspect Sites

Engineers & Architects
Plan Development & Design

A cooperative effort
to ensure effective
management of
soil and water
resources.

The Toolkit: 32 Standards for Compliance

The current edition (Revised 2017) contains 32 distinct practices used to secure district certification.



VEGETATIVE STANDARDS

DIN Next LT Pro

- 10 Practices.
- Focus on establishing vegetation to stabilize soil after disturbance.

ENGINEERING STANDARDS

DIN Next LT Pro

- 22 Practices.
- Address temporary control measures and permanent engineering designs for safe runoff conveyance.


Vegetative Standards

Using biology to stabilize the earth.

Acid Soils
Management

Dune
Stabilization


Maintaining
Vegetation

Permanent
Vegetative
Cover 

Stabilization
with Mulch Only

Stabilization
with Sod

Temporary
Vegetative
Cover

Topsoiling 

Tree Protection
During
Construction

Trees, Shrubs,
and Vines

Engineering Standards

Structural controls for conveyance and management.

■ BARRIERS

- Silt Fence
- Riprap Sediment Barrier
- Turbidity Barrier

■ WATER MANAGEMENT

- Dewatering
- Diversions
- Subsurface Drainage

■ CONVEYANCE

- Grassed Waterway
- Lined Waterway
- Conduit Outlet Protection

■ CONVEYANCE

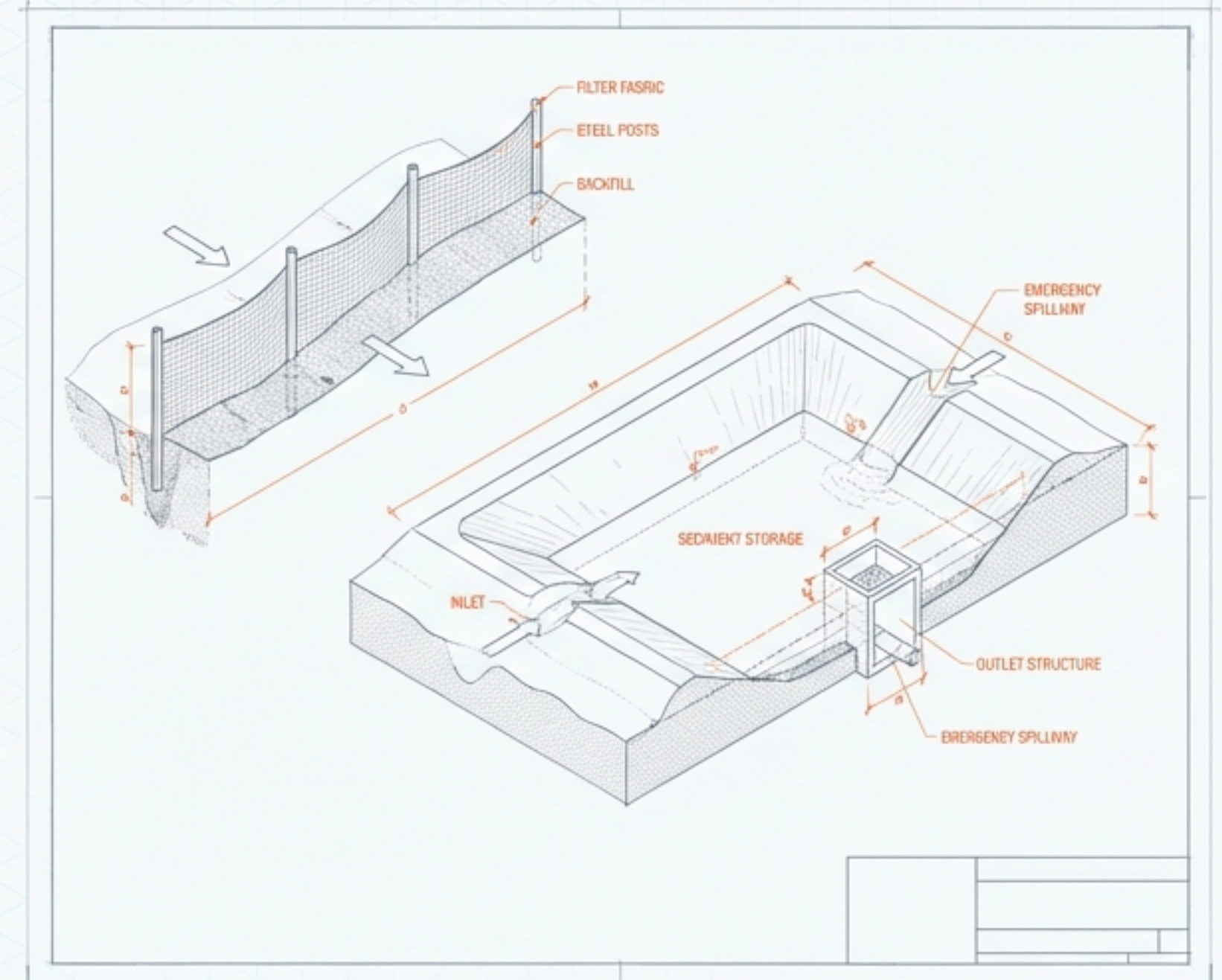
- Grassed Waterway
- Lined Waterway
- Conduit Outlet Protection

■ STRUCTURES

- Sediment Basin
- Grade Stabilization Structure
- Detention Structures

■ SITE ACCESS

- Stabilized Construction Access
- Traffic Control

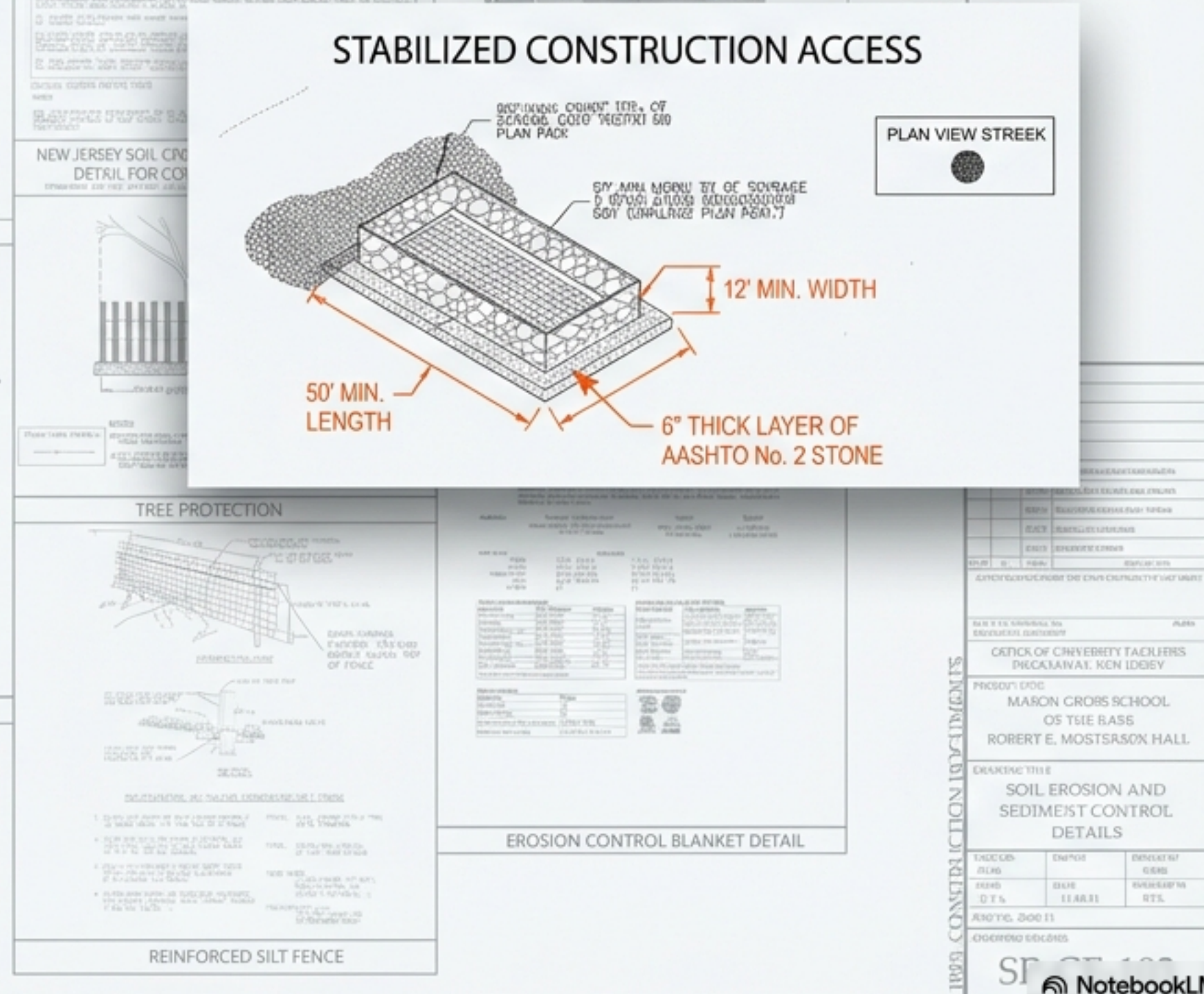
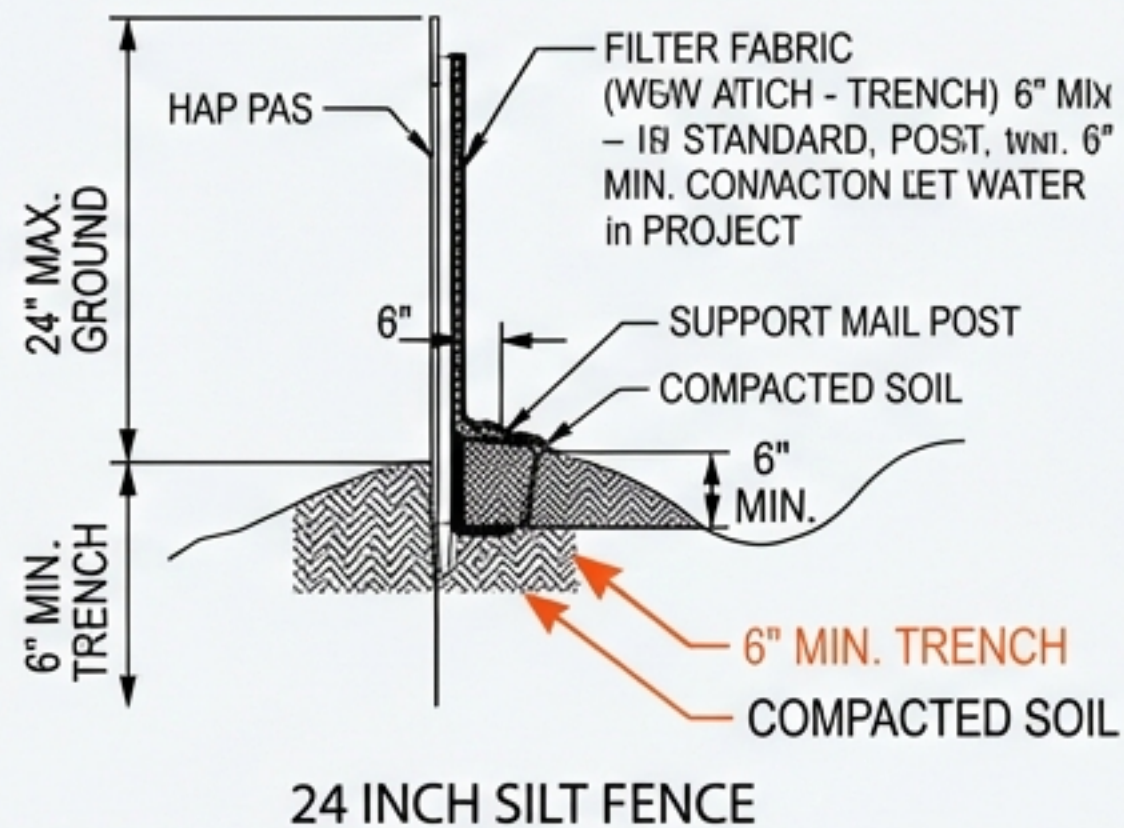


The Erosion Control Plan is the binding contract for site management.





Certification requires strict adherence to construction geometries. The installation must match the standard details.



The Threat: Outfall Pipe Stream Scouring



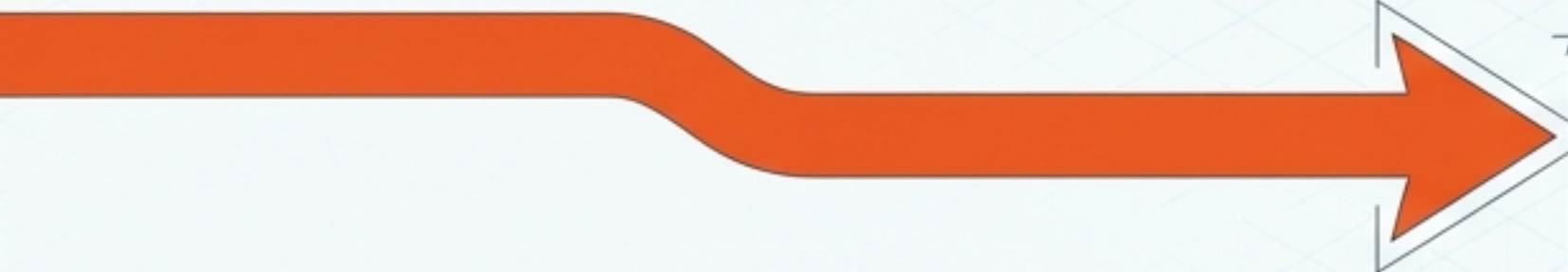
Definition: Localized erosion of the stream bank or bottom caused by high-velocity discharge.

Mechanism: Unchecked velocity erodes the stream bed.

Consequences:

- Accelerated accumulation of sediments.
- Decline in surface water quality.
- Loss of aquatic biodiversity.

The Solution: Velocity Dissipation

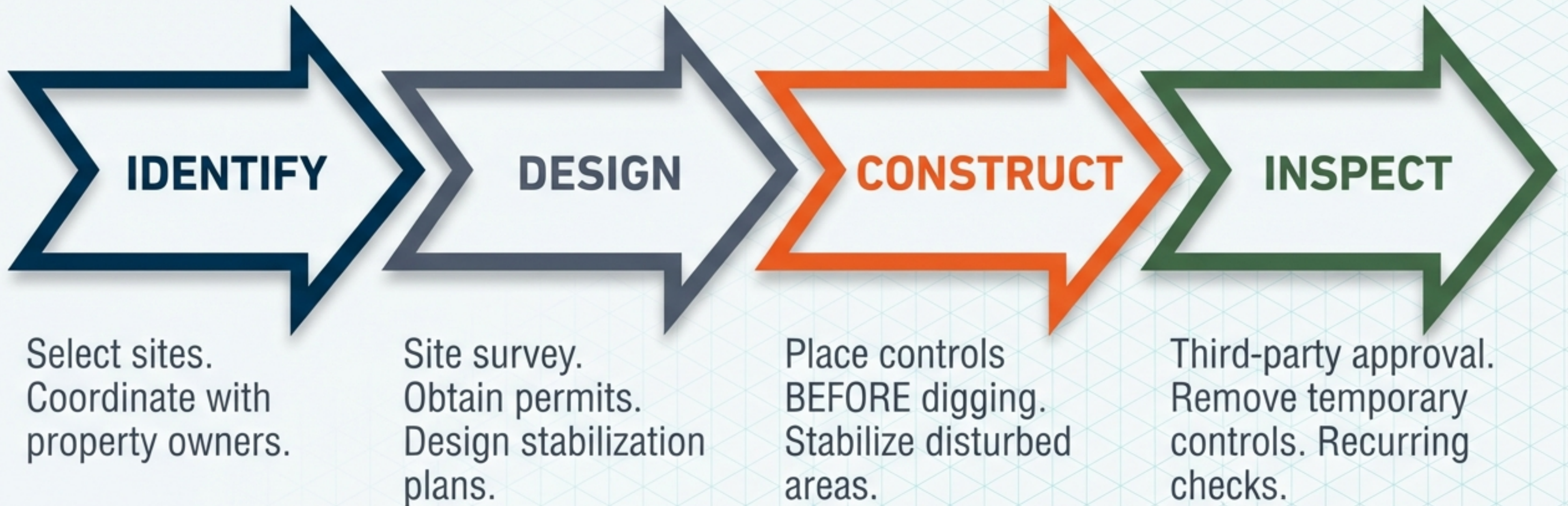


The Fix: When vegetative stabilization is not practical, structural engineering standards provide armor.

- **Action 1:** Dissipate Velocity (Reduce flow rate).
- **Action 2:** Armor the Bank (Install Rip-rap or Conduit Outlet Protection).



The Construction Lifecycle



A Legacy of Stewardship

Effective soil erosion control is a continuous collaboration between the NJ Department of Agriculture, local Soil Conservation Districts, and the development community.

Resources

- The Standards: NJ Dept. of Agriculture Standards for Soil Erosion (2017 Edition)
- Guidance: NJ Tier A Municipal Guidance Document
- Web: www.nj.gov/agriculture

