



PDHonline Course C548 (4 PDH)

Stormwater Control Measures-Post Construction

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SCM – Post Construction

Terms and Definitions

Acidic	A material with a pH of less than 7.0. Soil nutrients are generally less soluble and less available to plants in moderately or strongly acid soils.
Alkaline	A material with a pH greater than 7.0.
Anchor Trench	A long, narrow ditch in which the edges of a material (silt fence, erosion control blanket or geotextile etc.) are buried in place
Apron	Protective material laid on a streambed or ground surface to prevent scour at a culvert outlet, abutment, and toe of a structure or slope.
BMP	(Best Management Practice) The preferred methods and/or products that will correct or control erosion, sedimentation or water quality degradation on a specific site.
Berm	A ridge of earth constructed to direct the flow of water. The embankment at a basin or pond that may be wide enough for vehicles.
Cellular Systems	Synthetic grid with open spaces filled with soil, sand, gravel or concrete. Used for erosion control.
Check Dam	Temporary barriers of rock constructed across a swale or drainage ditch.
Coir	Organic fiber from the outer shell of the coconut, used as mulch and in the manufacture of erosion control blankets, geotextiles and coir tubes for scour protection.
Ditch Check	Sediment fence, straw bales, compost socks
Energy Dissipator	A structure installed at the outlet of a channel, drop structure or conduit to absorb the force of high-velocity flow. It may consist of riprap, linings, baffles, staggered blocks, etc.
Erosion	The process by which soil particles are transported and deposited by wind, water, and ice. Types of erosion: Accelerated Erosion: Erosion much more rapid than natural erosion as a result of human activities. Gully Erosion: The erosion process whereby runoff water accumulates in narrow channels, and, over relatively short time periods, removes the soil to considerable depths. Sheet Erosion: The gradual removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil by runoff water.
Erosion Control	The prevention and/or reduction of soil particle movement.
Erosion Control Blanket	Rolled materials of coir (coconut fiber), jute, straw, wood fiber, or synthetic materials used to protect against erosion, trap sediment, protect seed and promote the growth of vegetation.
Filter Strip	

Geotextile	A woven or nonwoven water permeable material either natural or synthetic used to filter liquids and to prevent the movement of sediment.
pH	A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a substance.
Piping	Movement of soil particles by seepage leading to the development of subsurface voids, tunnels, etc.
Inflow	The water discharged into a point of concern.
Outfall	Point where drainage discharges from a conduit to receiving stream.
Overfall	A sudden drop in grade, sometimes into a gully.
Sheet Flow	Water flowing across a wide, uniform area such as a highway or parking lot.
Silt Fence	A temporary barrier consisting of a geotextile which is attached to supporting posts and trenched into the ground at the base.
Staple	A fastening device typically of 8 to 11 gauge wire, “U” shaped with 4” to 10” legs used to secure erosion control blankets, geotextiles etc. to the ground.
SCM	Stormwater Control Measure. A permanent measure for stabilizing a site after construction is completed.
Subsurface Drain	A perforated pipe used for subsurface drainage surrounded by aggregate or wrapped in a geotextile filter fabric.
Transition Mat	Semi-rigid polymer mat anchored with staples.
Vegetative Buffer Strip	Low maintenance, no mowing grasses, intercepts sediments