Homeowner's Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guide for Small Projects

WASHINGTON COUNTY
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

2026

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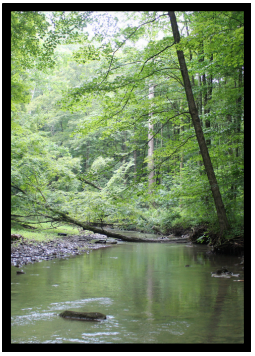
About Us

About the WCCD

The Washington County Conservation District (WCCD) is a local government agency in Washington County, Pennsylvania, dedicated to promoting and supporting the conservation of natural resources, especially soil and water. It operates in partnership with state and federal programs, landowners, farmers, businesses, and municipalities to ensure the sustainable use and protection of the county's environmental resources.



Erosion and Sedimentation Division

The Erosion and Sedimentation Division works to minimize soil erosion and minimize sediment runoff from construction and earth disturbance activities throughout Washington County. By reviewing Erosion and Sediment Control Plans, issuing permits, conducting site inspections, and providing guidance to developers and landowners, this division ensures compliance with Pennsylvania's Chapter 102 regulations. These efforts help protect water quality, preserve land integrity, and support responsible land use practices that benefit both the environment and the community.

For information or assistance contact:

Washington County Conservation District

724-705-7098

50 Old Hickory Ridge Washington, PA 15301

WWW.PAWCCD.ORG

Introduction

Introduction:

This guide is intended for use on small construction sites (less than half an acre). All projects earth disturbance activities (e.g. clearing, grading or grubbing) must implement erosion and sediment control measures to minimize the concentration of stormwater runoff and the transport of sediment from the site.

Purpose of Guide:

This E&S Homeowner's Guide has been developed to provide the latest information on Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Best Management Practices (BMPs) and offers details on the proper installation and maintenance of BMPs. This is intended to serve as a technical guide for meeting and implementing the requirements of 25 Pa. Code Ch. 102 relating to erosion and sediment control. There are many other resources available, and readers are encouraged to refer to the documents listed in Appendix D for additional information.

Disclaimer:

- This Guide is intended for small, low-hazard projects.
- The use of this guide does not absolve the user of the responsibility of complying with other local laws and regulations.

Erosion and Sedimentation FAQ

What is soil erosion?

As defined at 25 Pa. Code § 102.1, erosion is a natural process by which the surface of the land is worn away by water, wind, or chemical action, and accelerated erosion is the removal of the surface of the land through the combined action of human activities and natural processes, at a rate greater than would occur because of the natural process alone. Sedimentation, which is defined as the action or process of forming or depositing sediment in waters of this Commonwealth, may occur from either erosion or accelerated erosion. DEP does not regulate erosion but does regulate accelerated erosion.

Is sediment really a pollutant?

A certain amount of erosion and sedimentation occurs naturally, and surface waters are generally able to assimilate naturally occurring sedimentation without adverse effects. Adverse effects from sedimentation occur more frequently due to accelerated erosion from human induced earth disturbance activities such as surface mining, agricultural plowing and tilling, construction, and timber harvesting operations. It is cheaper and easier to prevent erosion than to fix sedimentation problems.

Is sediment pollution harmful?

Yes, sediment pollution can be harmful to various human and ecological receptors.

Amount of Earth Disturbance:	What is required:
Less than 5,000 square feet	BMPs to control erosion must be used
5,000 square feet to one acre	Written E&S plan and BMPs must be used
Any amount of earth disturbance with potential to discharge to a High Quality or Exceptional Value water body	Written E&S plan and BMPs must be used

Appendix A: Small Project E&S Control Plan Information

Applicant/Owner Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State & Zip Code: _____

Contact (if different than owner): _____ Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

Address of Project: _____ Name of Nearest Receiving Water: _____

Estimated Project Start and End Dates: Start: _____ End: _____

Project Acres (entire site): _____ Disturbed Acres: _____

Municipality: _____

Present Site Conditions (i.e. type of land use): _____

Narrative (Provide a detailed description of proposed work):

_____

_____

_____

_____

Sequence of Construction (list each step in order that pertains to E&S):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Temporary Controls:

Check any E&S temporary controls (silt fence, compost filter sock, rock construction entrance, etc.) that will be used on-site. Checked controls should follow the maintenance guidelines in the corresponding details located at the end of this guide.

Silt Fence _____ **Erosion Control Blanketing** _____

Concrete Wash Out _____ **Pumped Water Filter Bag** _____

Compost Filter Sock _____ **Rock Construction Entrance** _____

Inlet Filter Bag _____ **Other**_____ **List other controls:** _____

Permanent Controls

List and describe the permanent controls to be utilized on-site in order to permanently stabilize disturbed areas (revegetation, concrete, pavers, etc.). See Page 21 of the guidebook for additional information on temporary seeding specifications.

Permanent seeding/mulching:_____ **Concrete:**_____ **Site restoration:** _____

Species	Seed Rate (lb/1000 sq ft)	% by weight in Seed Mixture
Sunny areas in well drained soil.		
Kentucky bluegrass	2-3	100
Perennial ryegrass	4-5	100
Kentucky bluegrass + perennial ryegrass	2-3	80-90 10-20
Kentucky bluegrass + fine fescues + perennial ryegrass	3-4	40-60 20-40 10
Partially-shaded areas		
Fine fescues + Kentucky bluegrass + perennial ryegrass	4	40-50 40-50 10
Fine fescues	4-5	100
Fully-shaded areas		
Rough bluegrass	2-3	100

Applicant/Owner Name: Homeowner **Date:** 02/26/2026

Address: 123 Conservation Drive **City:** Washington **State & Zip Code:** PA, 12345

Contact (if different than owner): Homeowner B **Phone Number:** 123-456-7890 **Email:** conserve@email.com

Address of Project: 130 Watershed Drive **Name of Nearest Receiving Water:** Bluegill Creek

Estimated Project Start and End Dates: **Start:** May 2026 **End:** October 2026

Project Acres (entire site): 1.2 **Disturbed Acres:** .3

Municipality: Trout Township

Present Site Conditions (i.e. type of land use): Lawn

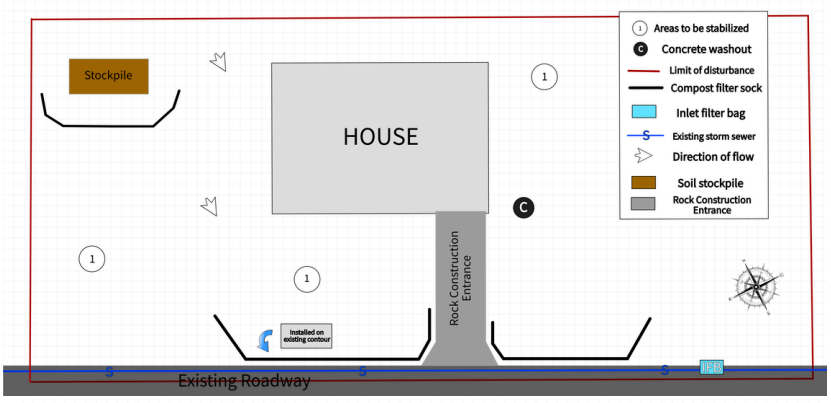
Narrative (Provide a detailed description of proposed work):

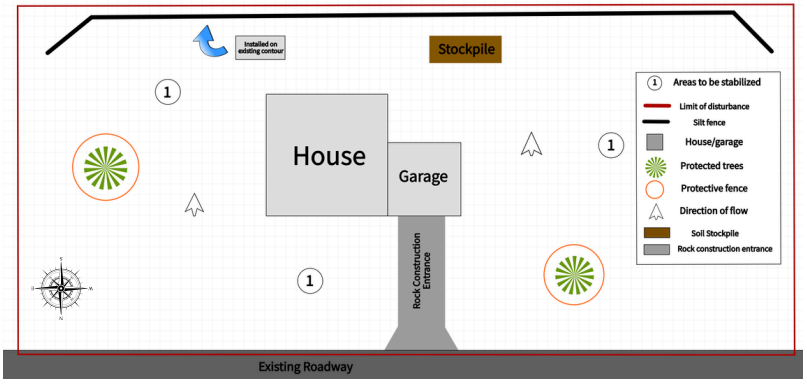
Planning on building a garage on part of existing lawn.

Sequence of Construction (list each step in order that pertains to E&S):

1. Mark out limit of disturbance
2. Install rock construction access area for equipment to enter site
3. Install temporary E&S controls (compost filter sock, silt fence)
4. Strip topsoil and place in designated stockpile
5. Construct garage
6. Permanently stabilize disturbed areas with seeding mix
7. Remove and properly dispose of temporary E&S controls used

Appendix B: Site Sample Drawings





Note: A copy of this Small Project Plan should be kept on site during the construction activity and your contractor should have a copy of this Small Project Plan available at all times.

Small Site Plan Page

COMPUTER MAPPING TUTORIAL

If you wish to create an E&S Plan ***online***, there are steps below to assist you in that process.

1. **Open Web Browser.**

Go to Google Maps (www.google.com/maps) or Bing Maps (www.bing.com/maps), or local county's tax maps to access an aerial map of your property.

2. **Type in your property address, if using Google or Bing Maps.**

Use the zoom functions to zoom in as close as you can to your property, making sure your entire lot is shown on the map. Make sure the "Satellite" or "Aerial" function is tuned on so that the map is shown in aerial photography format.

3. **Press "Print Screen"; Paste**

Use print screen option on your computer to paste the screen shot in the program of your choice to crop and edit. We recommend PowerPoint, Microsoft Word, or Paint.

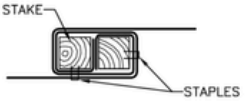
4. **Use drawing tools to add your different elements.**

Using the "shapes" or other drawing tools available you can add your erosion and sediment best management practices. Be sure to use different colors for different elements of your map. Text boxes can be used to add labels or a legend.

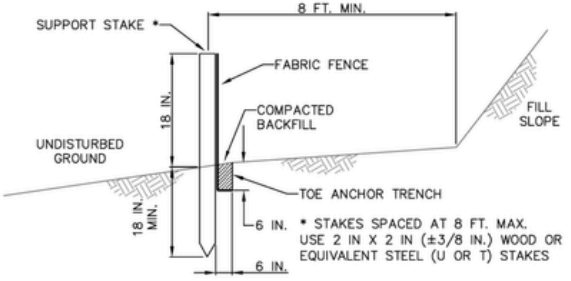
5. **Save and print your map.**

When you are done, you can save your map as a .pdf or print it to go with your written erosion and sediment plan.

Silt Fence



JOINING FENCE SECTIONS



SECTION VIEW

NOTES:

FABRIC SHALL HAVE THE MINIMUM PROPERTIES AS SHOWN IN TABLE 4.3 OF THE PA DEP EROSION CONTROL MANUAL.

FABRIC WIDTH SHALL BE 30 IN. MINIMUM. STAKES SHALL BE HARDWOOD OR EQUIVALENT STEEL (U OR T) STAKES.

SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED AT LEVEL EXISTING GRADE. BOTH ENDS OF THE FENCE SHALL BE EXTENDED AT LEAST 8 FEET UP SLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT.

SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ACCUMULATIONS REACH HALF THE ABOVE GROUND HEIGHT OF THE FENCE.

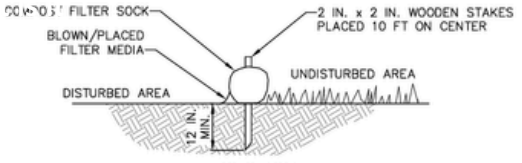
ANY SECTION OF SILT FENCE WHICH HAS BEEN UNDERMINED OR TOPPED SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY REPLACED WITH A ROCK FILTER OUTLET (STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 4–6).

FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF WHEN TRIBUTARY AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

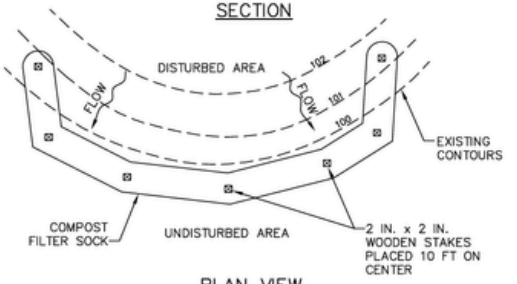
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #4-7
STANDARD SILT FENCE (18" HIGH)

NOT TO SCALE

Compost Filter Sock



SECTION



PLAN VIEW

NOTES:

SOCK FABRIC SHALL MEET STANDARDS OF TABLE 4.1 OF THE PA DEP EROSION CONTROL MANUAL. COMPOST SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS OF TABLE 4.2 OF THE PA DEP EROSION CONTROL MANUAL.

COMPOST FILTER SOCK SHALL BE PLACED AT EXISTING LEVEL GRADE. BOTH ENDS OF THE BARRIER SHALL BE EXTENDED AT LEAST 8 FEET UP SLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN BARRIER ALIGNMENT. MAXIMUM SLOPE LENGTH ABOVE ANY BARRIER SHALL NOT EXCEED THAT SPECIFIED FOR THE SIZE OF THE SOCK AND THE SLOPE OF ITS TRIBUTARY AREA.

TRAFFIC SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED TO CROSS COMPOST FILTER SOCKS.

ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES 1/2 THE ABOVE GROUND HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER AND DISPOSED IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED ELSEWHERE IN THE PLAN.

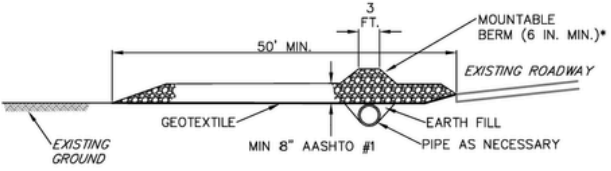
COMPOST FILTER SOCKS SHALL BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF EVENT. DAMAGED SOCKS SHALL BE REPAIRED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS OR REPLACED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF INSPECTION.

BIODEGRADABLE COMPOST FILTER SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED AFTER 6 MONTHS; PHOTODEGRADABLE SOCKS AFTER 1 YEAR. POLYPROPYLENE SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

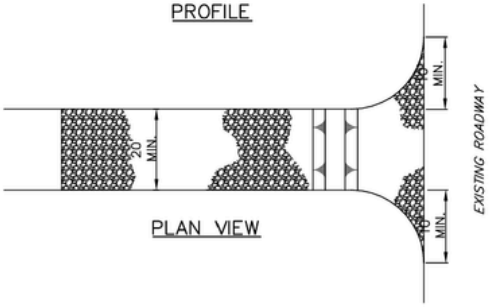
UPON STABILIZATION OF THE AREA TRIBUTARY TO THE SOCK, STAKES SHALL BE REMOVED. THE SOCK MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE AND VEGETATED OR REMOVED. IN THE LATTER CASE, THE MESH SHALL BE CUT OPEN AND THE MULCH SPREAD AS A SOIL SUPPLEMENT.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #4-1
COMPOST FILTER SOCK
NOT TO SCALE

Rock Construction Entrance



PROFILE



PLAN VIEW

* MOUNTABLE BERM USED TO PROVIDE PROPER COVER FOR PIPE

NOTES:

REMOVE TOPSOIL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE. EXTEND ROCK OVER FULL WIDTH OF ENTRANCE.

RUNOFF SHALL BE DIVERTED FROM ROADWAY TO A SUITABLE SEDIMENT REMOVAL BMP PRIOR TO ENTERING ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.

MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE INSTALLED WHEREVER OPTIONAL CULVERT PIPE IS USED AND PROPER PIPE COVER AS SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER IS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED. PIPE SHALL BE SIZED APPROPRIATELY FOR SIZE OF DITCH BEING CROSSED.

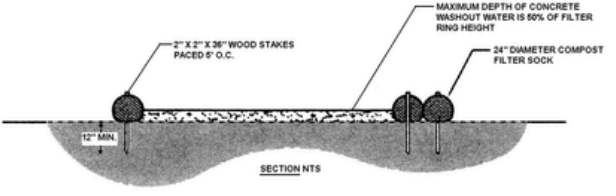
MAINTENANCE: ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE THICKNESS SHALL BE CONSTANTLY MAINTAINED TO THE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS BY ADDING ROCK. A STOCKPILE SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE FOR THIS PURPOSE. ALL SEDIMENT DEPOSITED ON PAVED ROADWAYS SHALL BE REMOVED AND RETURNED TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE IMMEDIATELY. IF EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS OF SEDIMENT ARE BEING DEPOSITED ON ROADWAY, EXTEND LENGTH OF ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE BY 50 FOOT INCREMENTS UNTIL CONDITION IS ALLEVIATED OR INSTALL WASH RACK. WASHING THE ROADWAY OR SWEEPING THE DEPOSITS INTO ROADWAY DITCHES, SEWERS, CULVERTS, OR OTHER DRAINAGE COURSES IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #3-1
ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

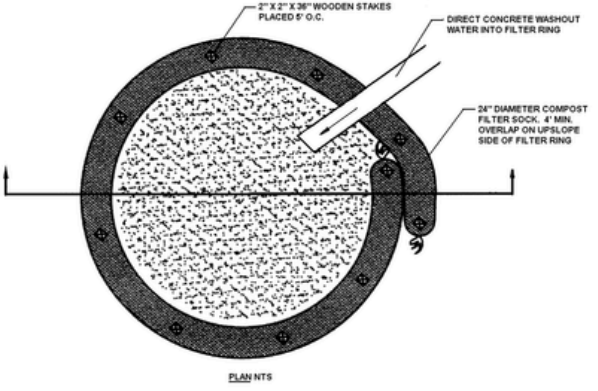
NOT TO SCALE

Concrete Wash Out

FIGURE 3.18
Typical Compost Sock Washout Installation

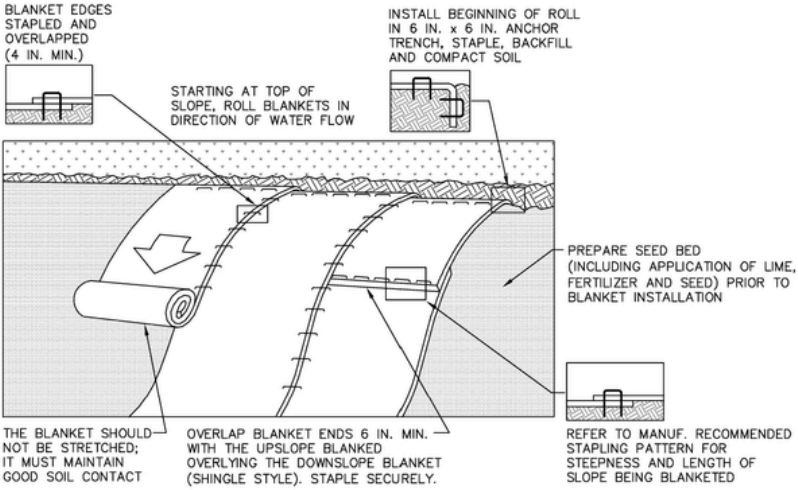


NOTES:
1. INSTALL ON FLAT GRADE FOR OPTIMUM PERFORMANCE
2. 18" DIAMETER FILTER SOCK MAY BE STACKED ONTO DOUBLE 24" DIAMETER SOCKS IN PYRAMIDAL CONFIGURATION FOR ADDED HEIGHT.



A suitable impervious geomembrane shall be placed at the location of the washout prior to installing the socks.

Erosion Control Blanketing



NOTES:

SEED AND SOIL AMENDMENTS SHALL BE APPLIED ACCORDING TO THE RATES IN THE PLAN DRAWINGS PRIOR TO INSTALLING THE BLANKET.

PROVIDE ANCHOR TRENCH AT TOE OF SLOPE IN SIMILAR FASHION AS AT TOP OF SLOPE.

SLOPE SURFACE SHALL BE FREE OF ROCKS, CLODS, STICKS, AND GRASS.

BLANKET SHALL HAVE GOOD CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH UNDERLYING SOIL THROUGHOUT ENTIRE LENGTH. LAY BLANKET LOOSELY AND STAKE OR STAPLE TO MAINTAIN DIRECT CONTACT WITH SOIL. DO NOT STRETCH BLANKET.

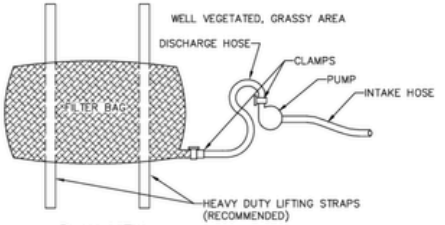
THE BLANKET SHALL BE STAPLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

BLANKETED AREAS SHALL BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF EVENT UNTIL PERENNIAL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED TO A MINIMUM UNIFORM 70% COVERAGE THROUGHOUT THE BLANKETED AREA. DAMAGED OR DISPLACED BLANKETS SHALL BE RESTORED OR REPLACED WITHIN 4 CALENDAR DAYS.

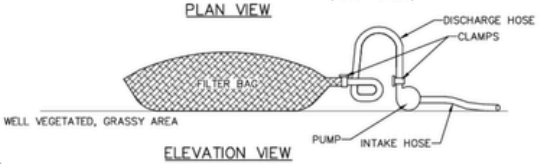
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #11-1
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET INSTALLATION

NOT TO SCALE

Pumped Water Fiiter Bag



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

NOTES:

LOW VOLUME FILTER BAGS SHALL BE MADE FROM NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL SEWN WITH HIGH STRENGTH, DOUBLE STITCHED "J" TYPE SEAMS. THEY SHALL BE CAPABLE OF TRAPPING PARTICLES LARGER THAN 150 MICRONS. HIGH VOLUME FILTER BAGS SHALL BE MADE FROM WOVEN GEOTEXTILES THAT MEET THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM STANDARD
AVG. WIDE WIDTH STRENGTH	ASTM D-4884	60 LB/IN
GRAB TENSILE	ASTM D-4632	205 LB
PUNCTURE	ASTM D-4833	110 LB
MULLEN BURST	ASTM D-3786	350 PSI
UV RESISTANCE	ASTM D-4355	70%
AOS % RETAINED	ASTM D-4751	80 SIEVE

A SUITABLE MEANS OF ACCESSING THE BAG WITH MACHINERY REQUIRED FOR DISPOSAL PURPOSES SHALL BE PROVIDED. FILTER BAGS SHALL BE REPLACED WHEN THEY BECOME 1/2 FULL OF SEDIMENT. SPARE BAGS SHALL BE KEPT AVAILABLE FOR REPLACEMENT OF THOSE THAT HAVE FAILED OR ARE FILLED. BAGS SHALL BE PLACED ON STRAPS TO FACILITATE REMOVAL UNLESS BAGS COME WITH LIFTING STRAPS ALREADY ATTACHED.

BAGS SHALL BE LOCATED IN WELL-VEGETATED (GRASSY) AREA, AND DISCHARGE ONTO STABLE, EROSION RESISTANT AREAS. WHERE THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE, A GEOTEXTILE UNDERLAYMENT AND FLOW PATH SHALL BE PROVIDED. BAGS MAY BE PLACED ON FILTER STONE TO INCREASE DISCHARGE CAPACITY. BAGS SHALL NOT BE PLACED ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 5% FOR SLOPES EXCEEDING 5% CLEAN ROCK OR OTHER NON-ERODIBLE AND NON-POLLUTING MATERIAL MAY BE PLACED UNDER THE BAG TO REDUCE SLOPE STEEPNESS.

NO DOWNSLOPE SEDIMENT BARRIER IS REQUIRED FOR MOST INSTALLATIONS. COMPOST BERM OR COMPOST FILTER SOCK SHALL BE INSTALLED BELOW BAGS LOCATED IN HQ OR EV WATERSHEDS, WITHIN 50 FEET OF ANY RECEIVING SURFACE WATER OR WHERE GRASSY AREA IS NOT AVAILABLE.

THE PUMP DISCHARGE HOSE SHALL BE INSERTED INTO THE BAGS IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER AND SECURELY CLAMPED. A PIECE OF PVC PIPE IS RECOMMENDED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

THE PUMPING RATE SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN 750 GPM OR 1/2 THE MAXIMUM SPECIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER, WHICHEVER IS LESS. PUMP INTAKES SHALL BE FLOATING AND SCREENED.

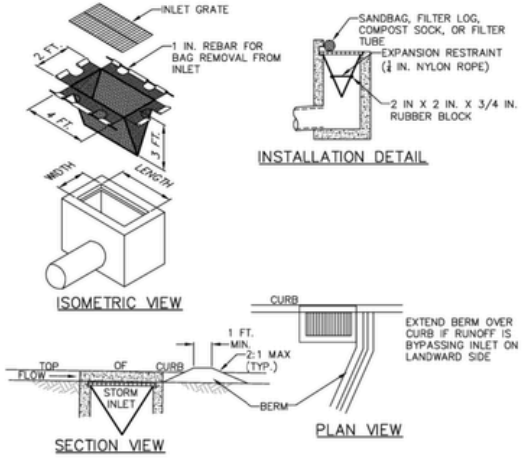
FILTER BAGS SHALL BE INSPECTED DAILY. IF ANY PROBLEM IS DETECTED, PUMPING SHALL CEASE IMMEDIATELY AND NOT RESUME UNTIL THE PROBLEM IS CORRECTED.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #3-16

PUMPED WATER FILTER BAG

NOT TO SCALE

Filter Bag Inlet Protection



NOTES:

MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA = 1/2 ACRE.

INLET PROTECTION SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED FOR INLET TRIBUTARY TO SEDIMENT BASIN OR TRAP. BERMS SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR ALL INSTALLATIONS.

ROLLED EARTHEN BERM SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ROADWAY IS STONED. ROAD SUBBASE BERM SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ROADWAY IS PAVED. SIX INCH MINIMUM HEIGHT ASPHALT BERM SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ROADWAY SURFACE RECEIVES FINAL COAT.
AT A MINIMUM, THE FABRIC SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH OF 120 LBS, A MINIMUM BURST STRENGTH OF 200 PSI, AND A MINIMUM TRAPEZOIDAL TEAR STRENGTH OF 50 LBS. FILTER BAGS SHALL BE CAPABLE OF TRAPPING ALL PARTICLES NOT PASSING A NO. 40 SIEVE.

INLET FILTER BAGS SHALL BE INSPECTED ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF EVENT. BAGS SHALL BE EMPTIED AND RINSED OR REPLACED WHEN HALF FULL OR WHEN FLOW CAPACITY HAS BEEN REDUCED SO AS TO CAUSE FLOODING OR BYPASSING OF THE INLET. DAMAGED OR CLOGGED BAGS SHALL BE REPLACED. A SUPPLY SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE FOR REPLACEMENT OF BAGS. ALL NEEDED REPAIRS SHALL BE INITIATED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE INSPECTION. DISPOSE OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AS WELL AS ALL USED BAGS ACCORDING TO THE PLAN NOTES.

DO NOT USE ON MAJOR PAVED ROADWAYS WHERE PONDING MAY CAUSE TRAFFIC HAZARDS.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #4-15

FILTER BAG INLET PROTECTION - TYPE C INLET

NOT TO SCALE

Seeding Specifications

(TEMPORARY)
*SPECIES: _____
% PURE LIVE SEED: _____%
APPLICATION RATE: _____LB./ACRE
FERTILIZER TYPE: _____(X-X-X)
FERTILIZER APPL. RATE: _____LB./ACRE
LIMING RATE: _____T./ACRE
MULCH TYPE: _____
MULCHING RATE: _____T./ACRE

(PERMANENT) TOPSOIL PLACEMENT DEPTH: _____ IN.
*SPECIES: _____
% PURE LIVE SEED: _____%
APPLICATION RATE _____LB./ACRE
FERTILIZER TYPE: _____(X-X-X)
FERTILIZER APPL. RATE: _____LB./ACRE
LIMING RATE: _____T./ACRE
MULCH TYPE: _____
MULCHING RATE: _____T./ACRE
ANCHOR MATERIAL: _____
ANCHORING METHOD: _____
RATE OF ANCHOR MATERIAL APPL.: _____LB./ACRE
SEEDING SEASON DATES: _____

(PERMANENT - STEEP SLOPE)
TOPSOIL PLACEMENT DEPTH: _____ IN.
*SPECIES: _____
% PURE LIVE SEED: _____%
APPLICATION RATE: _____LB./ACRE
FERTILIZER TYPE: _____(X-X-X)
FERTILIZER APPL. RATE: _____LB./ACRE
LIMING RATE: _____T./ACRE
MULCH TYPE: _____
MULCHING RATE: _____T./ACRE
ANCHOR MATERIAL: _____
ANCHORING METHOD: _____
RATE OF ANCHOR MATERIAL APPL.: _____LB./ACRE
SEEDING SEASON DATES: _____

*If more than one species is used, indicate application rate for each species.
Note: This worksheet should be added to the plan drawings.

Temporary Seeding Species
Annual Ryegrass
Winter Rye
Spring Oats

Mulching Application
Straw
Hay
Wood Chips
Hydromulch

Appendix C: Additional Resources

PA DEP Website

PA DEP Construction Stormwater E&S Guidance *Guidelines for erosion and sediment control practices.*

eMapPA: *Interactive mapping tool for environmental features and data.*

National Wetlands Inventory Mapper: *Federal wetland mapping tool for identifying wetlands and aquatic habitats.*

StreamStats: *Watershed and stream flow statistics for planning and flood risk evaluation.*

FEMA Flood Map: *Official floodplain maps used for planning and flood risk evaluation.*

Web Soil Survey: *Detailed soil data and soil property reports for specific sites.*

Integrated Water Quality Report 2026: *State water quality assessment*

Scan for additional resources:

Acknowledgments

This guidebook was prepared for homeowners and contractors in Washington County, PA to provide general guidance on erosion and sediment control practices for small construction and earth disturbance activities.

The development of this guide was supported by District employees and environmental professionals dedicated to protecting local land, streams and water resources. Their contributions and cooperation are gratefully acknowledged.

This document does not replace or supersede applicable federal, state or local laws, regulations, ordinances, or permit requirements. Users are responsible for determining which requirements apply to their projects for obtaining all necessary approvals prior to beginning construction.

It is encouraged that property owners or contractors contact their local township office, or local conservation district, with questions regarding erosion and sediment control requirements or permitting.

For information or assistance contact:
Washington County Conservation District
724-705-7098
50 Old Hickory Ridge Washington, PA 15301
WWW.PAWCCD.ORG