

## **Errata – Updates to Construction Site Erosion & Sediment Control Standards**

The following is a list and explanation of modifications to the erosion and sediment control technical standards. These standards are maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources – Runoff Management Section. Updated standards replace previous standards located at <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/stormwater/techstds.htm> Updated standards are given a new effective date corresponding to their placement on the website. Previous standards are maintained in an archive.

### **Modification to Standard 1062 Ditch Checks old date 08/05, new date 03/06:**

VIII Operation and Maintenance - Add the following text to the beginning of C.

C. Sediment deposits shall be removed when deposits reach 0.5 the height of the barrier. Removal of sediment may require replacement of stone. (Continue existing text)

Reason for change: The 08/05 version of the standard is silent on when maintenance needs to be performed. Previous standards have included a trigger point for maintenance activities. This omission was found and submitted to after the SOC comment period by DNR regional staff.

### **Modification to Standard 1056 Silt Fence old date 09/03, new date 03/06:**

V. Criteria E Geotextile Fabric Specifications - After Table 2 insert the following language:

Silt fence shall have a maximum flow rate of 10-gallons/minute/square foot at 50mm constant head as determined by multiplying permittivity in 1/second as determined by ASTM D-4491 by a conversion factor of 74.

Reason for Change: In west central region, DNR staff has encountered silt fence that appears to be from Minnesota. Even though more expensive than traditional silt fence, this fabric is being used by contractors because the extremely high flow rate reduces sedimentation and thus maintenance costs. Fabrics of this type have been tested by at the Rice Lake testing facility and failed to perform adequately. WisDOT does not see this fabric on WisDOT administered sites because the bidding process keeps it out due to the increased cost. This does not seem to provide the necessary assurances to keep high flow fabric from being utilized and since DNR is not involved in the bidding process, the best option is to modify the technical standard.

### **Modification to Standard 1066 Construction Site Diversion old date 02/04, new date 03/06:**

V. Criteria E should be rewritten to as follows:

E. For diversions that are to serve longer than 30 days, the side slopes including the ridge, and down slope side the diversion shall be stabilized as soon as they are constructed. The

diversion channel should be stabilized (i.e. erosion mat) or a larger sediment control practice shall be needed. For diversions serving less than 30 days, the down slope side of the diversion shall be stabilized as soon as constructed.

Reason for Change: The current language in the standard has been cited in an enforcement case as to why the diversions were not stabilized. The current text suggests that one just needs to upsize the sedimentation structures. In this case, none of the diversions were stabilized and reportedly blew out resulting in large quantities of sediment leaving the site. It has become clear through this case that the DNR needs to be more prescriptive.

**Modification to Standard 1061 Dewatering old date 09/06, new date 04/07:**

A new Figure 1 was inserted which has better resolution than previous figure. Also, a major change to Figure 3 – switched yes and no around for the question “Does discharge evaporate or infiltrate?”