

## Winter Stabilization

A project involving construction activity extending beyond one construction season will require measures to stabilize for the winter season. If a construction site is not stabilized with pavement, a road gravel base, 85% mature vegetation cover, or riprap by November 1st, then the site must be protected with winter stabilization. The winter construction period is from November 1st through May 15th.



Winter excavation and earthwork activities need to be limited in extent and duration, to minimize potential erosion and sedimentation impacts. No more than an acre of the site should be exposed (without stabilization) at any one time. Generally, the exposed area should be limited to only those areas in which work will occur during the following 15 days and that can be mulched in one day prior to any snow or rainfall event. An area is considered “exposed” until stabilized with pavement, vegetation, mulching, erosion control mats, or riprap. Any disturbed soil must be inspected and repaired as needed in preparation for the construction season.

## Maintenance

Interim Site Stabilization— All exposed soils should be immediately stabilized to meet erosion and sediment standards. When using straw mulch, an anchoring product such as a tackifier should be used to keep the straw in place for the season.



Silt Fence— It is imperative that all silt fences onsite be properly installed and maintained. Frozen ground does not lend itself to silt fence installation, so again, be proactive rather than reactive. Snow should not be piled against the silt fence for obvious reasons. The required weekly site inspection by owner/operator will go a long way in silt fence upkeep.

Soil Stockpiles— All soil stockpiles must be protected with anchored down straw mulch, hydro-mulch, or temporary seeding. During winter months you can also cover the stockpile completely with plastic and anchor it down. At a minimum you should install silt fence on the down slope side of the stockpile.

Construction Entrances— Often an after thought, all construction entrances and exits must be properly stabilized and maintained. Mud tracked onto roadways during winter months is not only an erosion and sediment concern, but becomes an increased hazard to public safety.

Self Inspections— The most effective maintenance tool an owner/operator can employ is the completion of weekly self inspections and runoff rain events. Not only is it a stipulation of the NPDES permit and the City of Saint Peter Right-of-way permit, but it goes a long way to keeping a clean site by diagnosing a problem or potential problem and dealing with it before an inspection violation occurs.

Utilize the measures mentioned above, be proactive, participate in preventative maintenance and use common sense to help you deal with winter in an environmental friendly way.



# Types of Erosion and Sediment Control

## Erosion Control

- Hydro Mulch
- Erosion Control Blankets
- Fiber Rolls / Straw Waddles
- Rip Rap
- Plastic

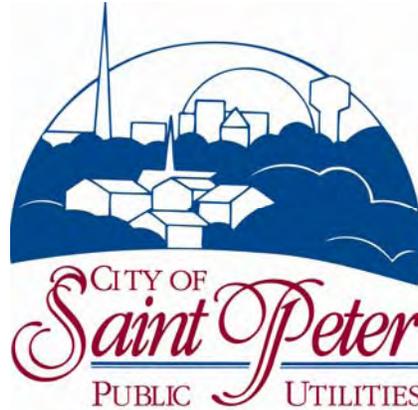


## Sediment Control

- Silt Fence
- Fiber Mulch Mats
- Grass Seed / Vegetative Enhancement
- Sediment Traps or Basins

“To waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified . . . “

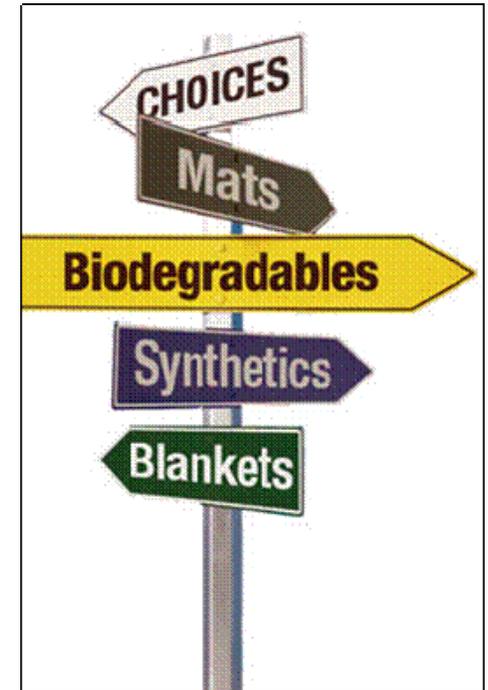
- Theodore Roosevelt



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City of Saint Peter

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## Stormwater Utility