Silt Sock Use Guidelines

Purpose and Scope

The Green Tier/Clear Waters Initiative Environmental Results Program Charter (GTCWI) Appendix 1 specifies acceptable best management practices (BMPs) for use on one-and two-family home sites. Silt sock is accepted for use as a perimeter control in accordance with Appendix 1. The purpose of this document is to provide guidelines for the proper installation, inspection and maintenance of silt sock on sites covered by the GTCWI Charter. This document is not intended to be a technical standard covering all potential uses of silt sock. Refer to NR 1071 for full silt sock guidelines.

Definition

The term *silt sock* is used throughout this document as a common name for the general class of media filled tubular geotextile products. It is not intended to refer to any specific supplier or manufacturer's product.

Applicability

Signatories may use silt sock as a perimeter control in accordance with Appendix 1 of GTCWI Environmental Results Program Charter.

Installation Guidelines

- Complete ground contact is required at all times. Silt Sock can be installed above snow cover.
    - If gaps or ruts cross the sock line creating an undercutting situation, the gaps must be filled or graded to provide consistent contact.
    - Fill material shall be environmentally sound and properly sized for optimal flow and filtration.
- Staking, if required, shall consist of two angled stakes to hold the sock down.
    - When the dry weight of the media filled sock weighs more than 6 pounds per linear foot, staking will not be required.
- Sock overlap (such as between sections, repairs and at gates) shall be at least 24 inches. The upslope sock shall be placed at between 45 and 90 degrees of the direction of the flow (see diagrams on reverse side).
- Silt sock should be installed at least five feet from direct discharges, such as downspouts, 6" from adjacent impervious surfaces).
- The radius of continuous corners must be greater than eight feet (see diagram on reverse).
- When installing on a slope for slope interruption follow DNR 1071 Guidelines. dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormWater/documents/1071MftdDevice.pdf

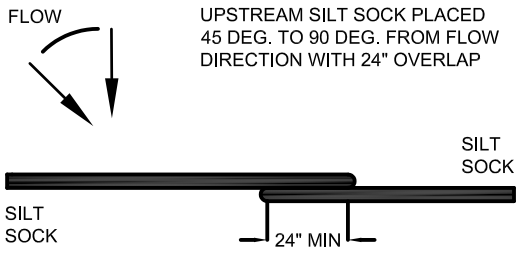
Maintenance and Repair

The following silt sock conditions require the following maintenance:

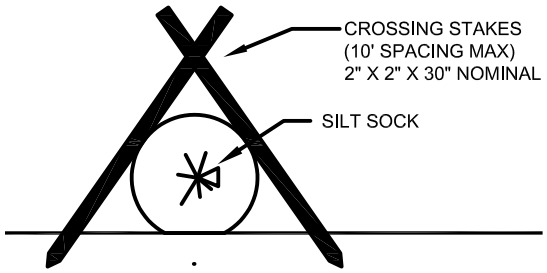
- **Minor deformation:** Re-shape by hand if applicable. If not, see applicable repair methods below. Consider installing a second row of sock positioned upslope of the original sock.
- **Sock rolling due to hydraulic force:** Reposition and stake on downslope side of sock.
- **Loss of ground contact:** Re-grade as required to maintain perimeter control.
- **Sediment accumulation of 3/4 of sock height:** Remove sediment or install a second row of sock positioned upslope of the original sock.
- **Sock is no longer full as a result of excessive movement:** Redistribute sock filler material and reshape sock by hand.
- **Destroyed or irreparable (sock fails to contain filter media) section of sock:** Repair damaged sections (within 24 hours) in accordance with the diagrams on the reverse side.

Considerations

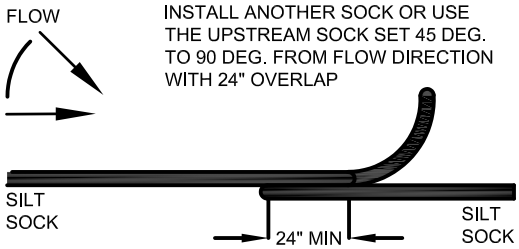
- Using caution when moving during winter conditions. Silt sock may be frozen to the ground.
- Silt sock is most effective when it is installed and remains in place. Position gate or sock overlap sections at locations of typical site access (construction entrance, utility corridors)
- When moving or positioning silt sock, avoid folding sock onto itself or kinking. Maintain 8' bending radius.



SILT SOCK - 45-90 deg. Flow
N.T.S.



SILT SOCK - Staked Install
N.T.S.



SILT SOCK - 0-45 deg. Flow
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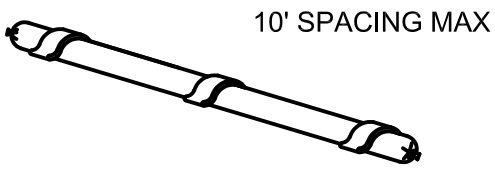

SILT SOCK - Sandbag Install
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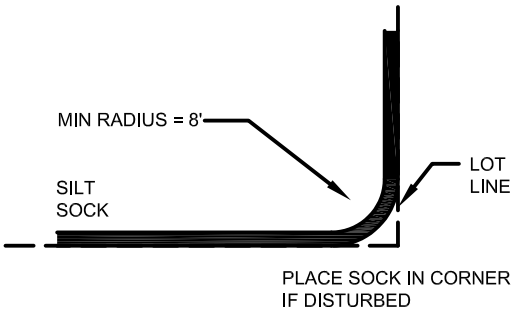
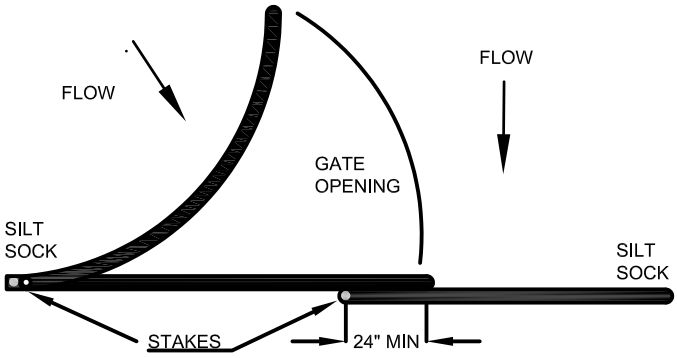


SILT SOCK - Site Corners
N.T.S.



SILT SOCK - Gate
N.T.S.