Introduction

You are holding the first newsletter of the University of Minnesota Erosion and Sediment Control Certification Program. These newsletters will be available occasionally in print and online to keep you informed of the U of M Erosion and Sediment Control Program Activities. Also take note of our new program logo.

Expiration Dates

Certifications have always expired in the spring after the last class is held. This has been listed several ways in the past, including a January expiration with a grace period extending to the last class held in the spring. To reduce confusion, the expiration will now be listed as May 31. People should be aware that a class needed for recertification may not be available in May or late in the spring, so be sure to sign up for the necessary classes well before the expiration date.

Certified Names to be Published On-Line

As a convenience, starting this winter the U of M Erosion Program plans to list the names of all people with valid certifications on line. Information will be limited to first name, last name, city of residence, certification, and expiration date. If you do not wish to have this information listed, please call 800 646 2282 or email erosion@umn.edu.

Look for Earlier Classes

Look for classes to be offered earlier in October 2007 than in previous years. Each year classes are scheduled earlier in the fall to accommodate more classes in the winter. The class schedule for the 2007-2008 winter will be mailed out and available on-line in the fall. Look at the schedule as soon as you get it to have the most class choices.

Other Classes

The U of M Erosion and Sediment Control Certification Program is well known for its three primary certification classes: Installer, Site Manager, and SWPPP Design certifications. But the program offers other classes, often in partnership with other organizations. These events have included site demonstrations, IDDE program development, infiltration design seminars, “Stormwater U” classes on design of volume reduction practices, and assessment of stormwater best management practices. Check the www.erosion.umn.edu website for upcoming events.
Technical Tip

Placing Infiltration Fill

Infiltration basins often have benefits over stormwater ponds, such as not needing a permanent pool storage volume. Maybe you have noticed more projects with infiltration basins, and maybe you have not noticed that these basins require special construction methods. Some of the construction methods are focused at keeping the infiltration soil loose and uncompacted. For example, basins are often scheduled to be built at the end of the project and the infiltration basin site may have limited access during construction.

It can be a challenge when the plans call for a special engineered soil to be brought in and placed as part of the infiltration design. Traditional soil placement methods often cause the soil to be too compacted. One method that has been getting good results is to use an excavator or backhoe to throw or flick the soil into place. Throwing the soil too high in the air can also cause compaction and loss from wind, so keep the soil low as you practice with the equipment. Once the soil has been placed loosely, be careful to limit the traffic in the basin, such as planting activity equipment, as this will destroy your good work. You don’t want to build the basin over again in order to get the basin working.