

Table 1 Notes

Superscript:

- 1- Code in Text - Refers to the label created by Guardian to have a unique identifier for each waterway and wetland. The identifier is referenced in the application text and maps.
- 2- WQC - Water Quality Certification as applied for under the provisions on Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and NR 103, 299 (Wisconsin Administrative Codes).
- 3- Bridge - temporary bridges placed across the waterways for vehicle access, without supports or culverts below the ordinary high water mark unless specified.
- 4- Designations were identified as listed on the Wisconsin DNR's Designated Waters webpage. Designation status for wetlands was updated with wetland delineation data (2007).
- 5- O/E - Refers to ORW (outstanding resource water) and ERW (exceptional resource water) as defined in NR 102 (Wisconsin Administrative Code) and any updates.
- 6- Timing Restriction – Applies to placing or removing bridge, and any work below the ordinary high water mark if the waterway is not dry.
- 7- Farmed Wetland – The pipeline will be constructed across farmed portions of wetlands (i.e. actively cropped agricultural fields or actively grazed pasture) using the same methods as adjacent agricultural uplands.
- 8- Extra Work Space (EWS) – Request for additional temporary work space (ATWS) or EWS within the established setback for these wetland or waterway areas is included in the permit.
- 9- Fording Waterway – Light equipment (i.e. ATV-sized or smaller) may ford these waterways only once to facilitate tree clearing.

Definitions:

- Open “Wet” Trench if dry - This construction method consists of excavating the trench through a dry streambed using draglines or backhoes operating from one or both banks. If the waterway has distinguishable flow at the time of crossing, trenching would require use of a Dam and Flume construction method.
- Dam and Flume - This dry trench construction method involves installing a coffer dam upstream of the trenching area to direct stream flow through one or more flumes. Flumes generally are made from large culverts or pipes. A similar bulkhead will be installed at the downstream end of the flumes to prevent backwash from entering the construction area. A trench will then be excavated underneath the flumes. A section of pipeline long enough to span the stream will be welded together and placed beneath the flume.
- Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) - This construction method uses a drilling rig to create a pilot hole that curves under the waterway. After several passes of bore heads enlarge the pilot hole, pre-assembled section of pipe is then pulled back through the enlarged drill hole. Pressurized bentonite mud slurry is used to lubricate the drill bit, remove drill cuttings and maintain the integrity of the drill hole.
- TCSB- Temporary clear span bridge, typically a timber mat or a railroad car.
- Railroad car- A type of clear span bridge using flatbed railroad cars.