

OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- Protect Slopes/Channels
- Control Site Perimeter
- Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Temporary sediment barrier consisting of a row of entrenched and anchored straw bales.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ Perimeter Control: place barrier at downgradient limits of disturbance.
- ▶ Sediment barrier: place barrier at toe of slope or soil stockpile.
- ▶ Protection of existing waterways: place barrier near top of stream bank.
- ▶ Inlet Protection.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

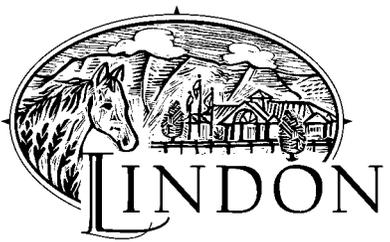
- ▶ Excavate a 4-inch minimum deep trench along contour line, i.e. parallel to slope, removing all grass and other material that may allow underflow.
- ▶ Place bales in trench with ends tightly abutting, fill any gaps by wedging loose straw into openings.
- ▶ Anchor each bale with 2 stakes driven flush with the top of the bale.
- ▶ Backfill around bale and compact to prevent piping, backfill on uphill side to be built up 4-inches above ground at the barrier.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Recommended maximum area of 0.5 acre per 100 feet of barrier
- ▶ Recommended maximum upgradient slope length of 150 feet
- ▶ Recommended maximum uphill grade of 2:1 (50%)

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect immediately after any rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
- ▶ Look for runoff bypassing ends of barriers or undercutting barriers.
- ▶ Repair or replace damaged areas of the barrier and remove accumulated sediment.
- ▶ Realign bales as necessary to provide continuous barrier and fill gaps.
- ▶ Recompact soil around barrier as necessary to prevent piping.



TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Waste

- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

- High
- Medium
- Low