



**OBJECTIVES**

- 9 Housekeeping Practices
- 9 Contain Waste
- 9 Minimize Disturbed Areas
- 9 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 at 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.
- < Recompress soil around barrier as necessary to prevent piping.



**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**

- 9 Sediment
- 9 Nutrients
- 9 Toxic Materials
- 9 Oil & Grease
- 9 Floatable Materials

9 High Impact
: Medium Impact
9 Low or Unknown Impact

9 Other Waste

**IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS**

- : Capital Costs
- 9 O&M Costs
- : Maintenance

9 High	: Medium	9 Low
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9 Training