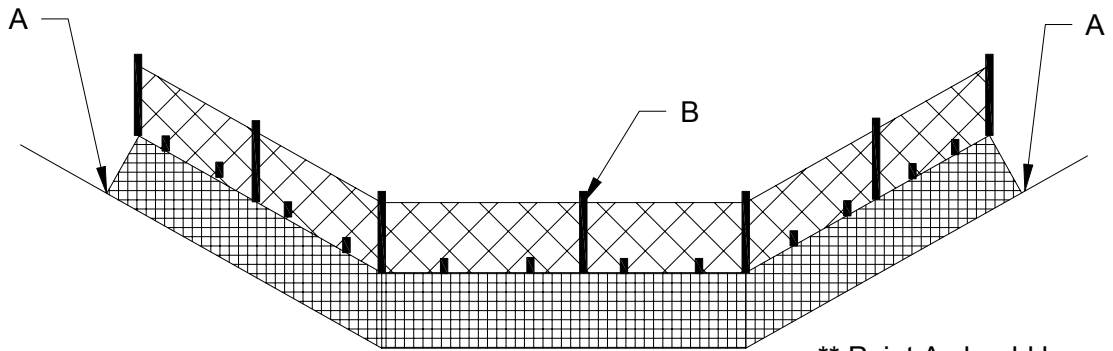
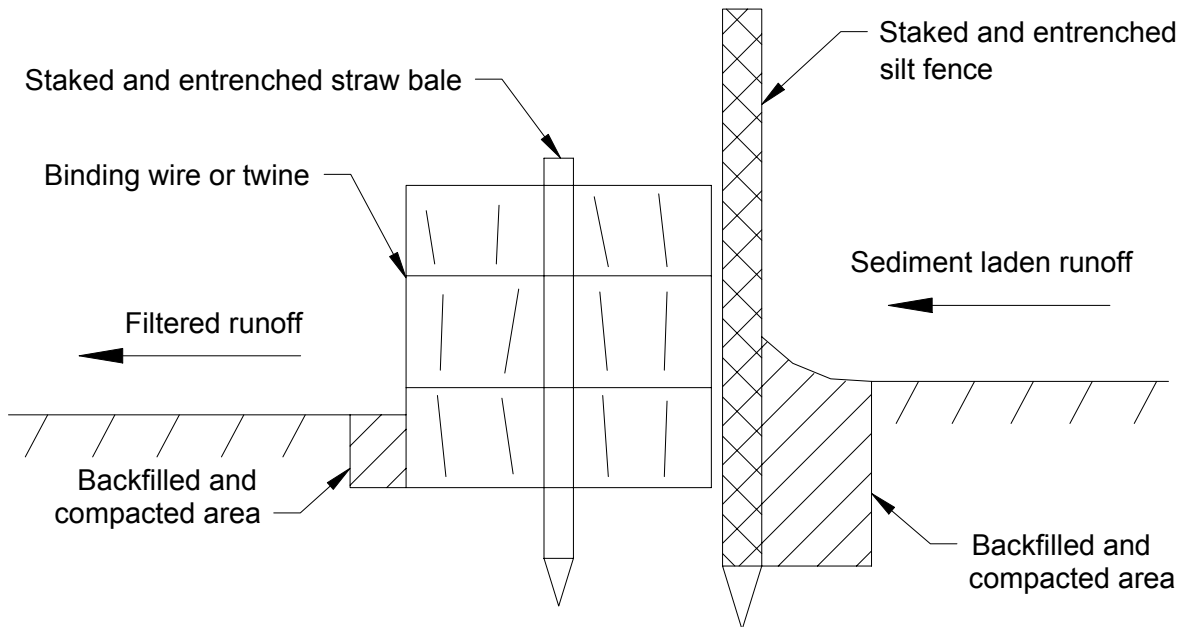


Specifications
for
Combination Sediment Barrier



** Point A should be higher than point B

PROPER
Combination Barrier Placement in
Ditches and Drainageways
(Channel Flow Application)

Specifications
for
Combination Sediment Barriers

SHEET FLOW APPLICATION

1. Combination barriers should be placed as close to the contour as possible so that water will not concentrate at low points and cause the barrier to fail.
2. The silt fence and bales shall be installed in a trench cut approximately 6 inches deep. The trench should be excavated slightly larger than the bale width to accommodate silt fence stakes. The barrier height shall be a minimum of 16 inches above the original ground surface.
3. Silt fence shall be installed on the upstream side of the trench and staked so that the bottom 6 inches are BELOW the ground surface. Stretch it taut between each stake. Bales should be placed on their sides (so twine doesn't contact soil) and butt tightly against the silt fence. Backfill and compact soil in the trench to properly anchor the barrier. DO NOT stake silt fence to existing ground surface and place bales behind it!
4. If the barrier extends farther than the 100 foot section of silt fence, seams between sections shall be overlapped with the end stakes of each section wrapped together BEFORE driving into the ground.
5. To prevent water ponded by the barrier from flowing around the ends, start and finish the trench excavation slightly upslope from the contour. The barrier ends should be at a higher elevation when installation is complete.

**CHANNEL FLOW APPLICATION
(DITCHES, ETC.)**

1. The use of this barrier in concentrated flows will be acceptable as long as all the above specifications are followed. Because of the higher potential for failure, it is even more important that the installation be done properly.
2. The barrier must extend far enough up the side slopes of channels to avoid end run. Plan on a minimum of 5 bales in a typical ditch line, making sure the barrier ends are above normal flow heights.
3. DO NOT USE in an existing stream or in channels that obviously carry very high velocity flows during rain events. Continual flows deteriorate the bales and it is not the location for trapping sediment. Chances are most accumulated material will get washed downstream and defeat the purpose of the BMP.

MAINTENANCE

Weekly inspections of the combination barriers is required. Barriers shall also be inspected after rain events for signs of failure. Prolonged rainfalls require daily inspections, even if construction has been temporarily halted. Necessary repairs to barriers shall be initiated promptly to maintain effective sediment trapping capability.

Sediment deposits should be removed when the level of deposition reaches approximately 1/2 the height of the barrier. When stabilization above the barrier has been completed, remaining sediment deposits can be blended into the final grade, then seeded and mulched.