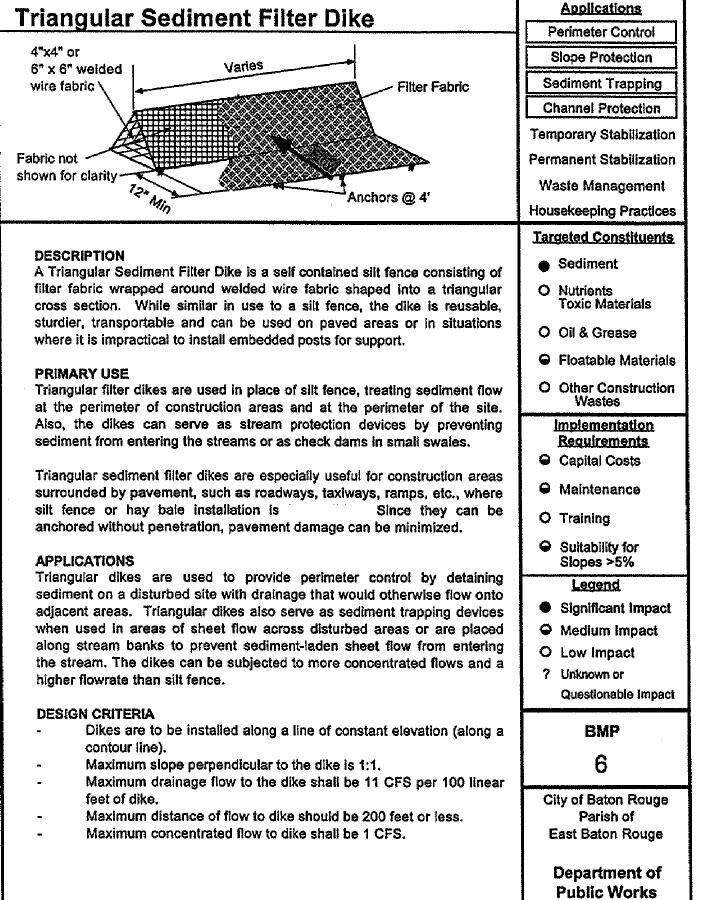


Stabilized Area



equivalent opening size (E.O.S.) to retain 85% of the soil.

Maximum equivalent opening size shall be 70 (#70 sieve).

If 85% or more of soil, by weight, passes the sediment dike shall not be used due to clogging.

Minimum equivalent opening

LIMITATIONS

concentration and overtopping.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

size shall be 100 (#100 sieve).

flows or when they are not constructed along a contour line due to the potential for flow

Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large (> 0.5 inches) storm events.

Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately 6 inches in depth. In addition, inspections should be made on a regular basis to check the structural integrity of the dike. If structural

As with silt fence, integrity of the filter fabric is important to the effectiveness of the dike. Overlap

The ends of the dike shall be turned upgrade to prevent bypass of stormwa

Ponding will likely occur directly adjacent to the dike which may possibly cause floo

the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or if necessary, replaced.

deficiencies are found, the dike should be immediately repaired or replaced.

between dike sections must be checked on a regular basis and repaired if deficient.

Triangular sediment filter dikes are not effective for conditions which include substant

Sufficient room for the operation of sediment removal equipment shall be provided between the dike and other obstructions in order to properly remove sediment.

the U.S. Standard sieve No. 200, triangular

BMP

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Triangular Sediment Filter Dike 50% or less of soil, by weight, passes the U.S. Standard sieve No. 200, select the



PROJECT NO.

SHEET

FEBRUARY 25, 2008 2 OF 11 903 - 01

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

ENGINEERING DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Silt Fence

- Minimum equivalent opening size shall be 100 (#100 sieve).
- If 85% or more of soil, by weight, passes the U.S. Standard sieve No. 200, silt_fences_shall not be used due to potential clogging. Sufficient room for the operation of sediment removal equipment, shall be provided between
- the slit fence and other obstructions in order to properly maintain the fence. The ends of the fence shall be turned upstream to prevent bypass of stormwater.

Minor ponding will likely occur at the upstream side of the silt fence resulting in minor localized

Fences which are constructed in swales or low areas subject to concentrated flow may be overtopped resulting in failure of the filter fence. Silt fences subject to areas of concentrated flow (waterways with flows > 1 cfs) are not acceptable.

Silt fence can interfere with construction operations, therefore planning of access routes onto the site

Silt fence can fail structurally under heavy storm flows, creating maintenance problems and reducing the effectiveness of the system.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or if necessary, replaced.

Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence.

Department of

Public Works

Straw Bale Dike

Applications

Perimeter Control

Slope Protection

Sediment Trapping

Channel Protection

Temporary Stabilization

Permanent Stabilization

Waste Management

lousekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Dimensions for individual bales shall be 30 inches minimum length, 18 inches minimum height, 24 inches minimum width and shall weigh no less than 50 pounds when dry. Each straw bale shall be placed into an excavated trench having a depth of 4 inches and a width just wide enough to accommodate the bales themselves. Straw bales shall be installed in such a way that there is no space between bales
- Individual bales shall be held in place by at least two wood stakes driven a minimum distance of 6 inches below the 4" excavated trench to undisturbed ground, with the first stake driven at an angle toward the previously installed bale.
- The ends of the dike shall be turned upgrade to prevent bypass of stormwater. Place bales on sides such that bindings are not buried.

LIMITATIONS

Straw Bale Dike

/Disturbed Drainage

4" Embedment

Due to a short effective life caused by biological decomposition, straw bales must be replaced after a period of no more than 3 months. During the wet and warm seasons, however, they must be replaced more frequently as is determined by periodic inspections for structural integrity.

Straw bale dikes are not recommended for use with concentrated flows of any kind except for small check flows in which they can serve as a check dam.

The effectiveness of straw bales in reducing sediment is very limited. Improperly maintained, straw bales can have a negative impact on the water quality of the runoff,

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Straw bales shall be replaced if there are signs of degradation such as straw located downstream from the bales, structural deficiencies due to rotting straw in the bale or other signs of deterioration. Sediment should be removed from behind the baies when it reaches a depth of approximately 6 inches.

Department of **Public Works**

CITY OF BATON ROUGE & PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE DESIGNED DRAWN CHECKED APPROVED DESCRIPTION REVISIONS G. CHENG | G. VANNICE | G. CHENG | T. STEPHENS