



**OBJECTIVES**

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

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**

**H M L**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Bacteria & Viruses
- Other Waste

**IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS**

**H M L**

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

**H = High M = Medium L = Low**

**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" 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 and compact to prevent piping; backfill on uphill side to be built up 4" above ground at the barrier

**LIMITATIONS:**

- Recommended maximum area of 0.5 acre per 100' of barrier
- Recommended maximum upgradient slope length of 150 feet
- Recommended maximum uphill grade of 2:1 (50%)
- Maximum duration of use is 6 months

**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



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