SILT FENCE SEDIMENT BARRIER

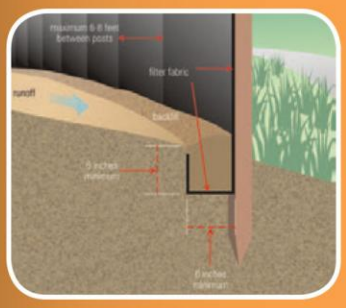

Illustration of a proper silt fence installation.

Photo credit: Barry Tonning, Tetra Tech

Site with properly installed silt fence. Note that fence posts are installed on the downhill side of the fabric.

Photo credit: Barry Tonning, Tetra Tech

Ensure silt fence is dug into ground to prevent runoff from escaping underneath.

Provided to you by Calcasieu Parish Police Jury Environmental Department

USE: Intercept runoff from the site, and settle out or filter sediment.

LOCATION: Downhill from bare soil or other disturbed areas.

DESIGN CRITERIA:

- Dig trench 4-8 inches deep just inside the downhill lot lines.
- Make sure ends of trench are turned uphill, to prevent by-pass.
- Install silt fence fabric so that posts/stakes are on the downhill side.
- Install silt fence posts/stakes in trench, against downhill trench wall.
- About 6-8 inches of fabric should hang below grade in the trench.
- Backfill trench (with fabric in it) on the uphill side – tamp down the fill.

MAINTENANCE:

- Check for bypasses and undercutting after rainstorms.
- Use additional stakes to firm up bypass or undercut areas.
- Remove sediment before it reaches halfway up the exposed fabric.
- Inspect the silt fence and repair undercut/bypass areas.
- If a complete replacement or a new control is required, complete and make operational within 7 calendar days where feasible.

TIPS:

- Silt fence should intercept and pond runoff water.
- Install around entire downhill perimeter of disturbed area.
- There is no need to install uphill from disturbed or bare soil areas.

REMOVAL:

- Silt fences are temporary – remove when uphill area is stabilized.
- Stabilization means all bare soil is vegetated, paved, mulched, etc.
- After removal, dress up or seed/mulch silt fence area.
- Remove and properly dispose of or recycle silt fence fabric from the site, or store for later reuse.