# **BMP: Sand Bag Barrier**



#### **OBJECTIVES**

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



#### **ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

2380 Washington Blvd., Suite 240 Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 399-8374

- TARGETED POLLUTANTS
- Sediment
- □ Nutrients
- □ Toxic Materials
- □ Oil & Grease
- □ Floatable Materials
- □ Other Waste
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

#### IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- □ O&M Costs □ Maintenance

- High
- Medium
- □ Low

#### **DESCRIPTION:**

Stacking sand bags along a level contour creates a barrier which detains sediment laden water, ponding water upstream of the barrier and promoting sedimentation.

#### **APPLICATION:**

- ► Along the perimeter of the site.
- May be used in drainage areas up to 5 acres.
- Along streams and channels
- Across swales with small catchments.
- Around temporary spoil areas.
- Below the toe of a cleared slope.

# INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Install along a level contour.
- Base of sand bag barrier should be at least 48 inches wide.
- ► Height of sand bag barrier should be at least 18 inches high.
- 4 inch PVC pipe may be installed between the top layers of sand bags to drain large flood flows.
- Provide area behind barrier for runoff to pond and sediment to settle.
- Place below the toe of a slope.

### LIMITATIONS:

- Sand bags are more expensive than other barriers, but also more durable.
- Burlap should not be used.

# MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect after each rain.
- Reshape or replace damaged sand bags immediately.
- Replace sediment when it reaches six inches in depth.