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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **SC9.1** | **Is the Temporary Straw Bale Barrier applied as required - temporary linear barrier (perimeter control)?** |
| **CGP, Attachment C.E.1, D.E.1, E.E.1** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from the site. |

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|  | **Installation** |
| **SC9.2** | **Is the Temporary Straw Bale Barrier installed properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-10.03A General** | Before installing a temporary linear sediment barrier, remove obstructions, including rocks, clods, and debris greater than 1 inch in diameter from the ground. |
| **SPECs, 13-10.03G Temporary Straw Bale Barriers** | Install a temporary straw bale barrier as follows:  1. Place a single row of straw bales end-to-end parallel with the slope contour. For any 20-foot section of straw bale barrier, do not allow it to vary by more than 5 percent from level.  2. Place straw bales in a trench or keyed into the slope. Place the bales so that the binding wire or string does not come in contact with the soil.  3. Secure each straw bale with 2 stakes. The first stake in each bale must be driven toward the previously laid bale to force the bales together.  4. Drive the stakes into the soil so that the top of the stake is less than 2 inches above the top of the straw bale.  5. Angle the last 6 feet upslope at the downhill end of the run. |
| **See Standard Plan Sheet T52** | Temporary Straw Bale Barrier |

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|  | **Materials** |
| **SC9.3** | **Does the Temporary Straw Bale Barrier consist of the proper materials?** |
| SPECs, 13-10.02H Straw Bales | Straw bales must be:  1. At least 14 inches wide, 18 inches high, 36 inches long, and weigh at least 50 pounds.  2. Composed entirely of vegetative matter except for the binding material.  3. Bound by wire, nylon, or polypropylene string. Do not use jute or cotton binding. Baling wire must be at least 16 gauge. Nylon or polypropylene string must be approximately 0.08 inch in diameter with 80 pounds of breaking strength. |
| **SPECs, 13-10.02C Posts** | Posts used as stakes for a temporary straw-bale barrier must be wood or metal.  Wood posts must be:  1. At least 2 by 2 inches in size and 4 feet long  2. Untreated fir, redwood, cedar, or pine, cut from sound timber  3. Straight and free of loose or unsound knots and other defects that could render the posts unfit for use  4. Pointed on the end to be driven into the ground  Metal posts must:  1. Be at least 4 feet long.  2. Be made of steel.  3. Have a U-shaped, T-shaped, L-shaped, or other cross-sectional shape that can resist failure from lateral loads.  4. Be pointed on the end to be driven into the ground.  5. Weigh at least 0.75 pound per foot.  6. Have a safety cap attached to the exposed end. The safety cap must be orange or red plastic and must fit snugly onto the metal post. |
| **SPECs, 21-1.02I Straw** | Straw must be stalks from wheat, rice, or barley furnished in air-dry condition with a consistency compatible for application with commercial straw-blowing equipment. Wheat and barley straw must be derived from irrigated crops.  Straw must be free of plastic, glass, metal, rocks, and refuse or other deleterious material.  Straw must have not have been used for stable bedding. |

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|  | **Maintenance** |
| **SC9.4** | **Is the Temporary Straw Bale Barrier maintained properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-10.03A General** | Maintain a temporary linear sediment barrier to provide sediment-holding capacity and to reduce concentrated flow velocities.  Repair or adjust the barrier whenever rills and other evidence of concentrated runoff are occurring beneath the barrier.  Repair or replace split, torn, or unraveled material.  Remove sediment deposits, trash, and other debris as needed or ordered.  Whenever you place the removed sediment deposits within the job site, stabilize the sediment deposits to prevent erosion. |
| **CGP, Attachment C.E.1, D.E.1, E.E.1** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from the site. |
| **CGP, Attachment D.E.6; E.E.6** | Risk Level 2 and 3 dischargers shall ensure that all storm drain inlets and perimeter controls, runoff control BMPs, and pollutant controls at entrances and exits (e.g. tire washoff locations) are maintained and protected from activities that reduce their effectiveness. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |

