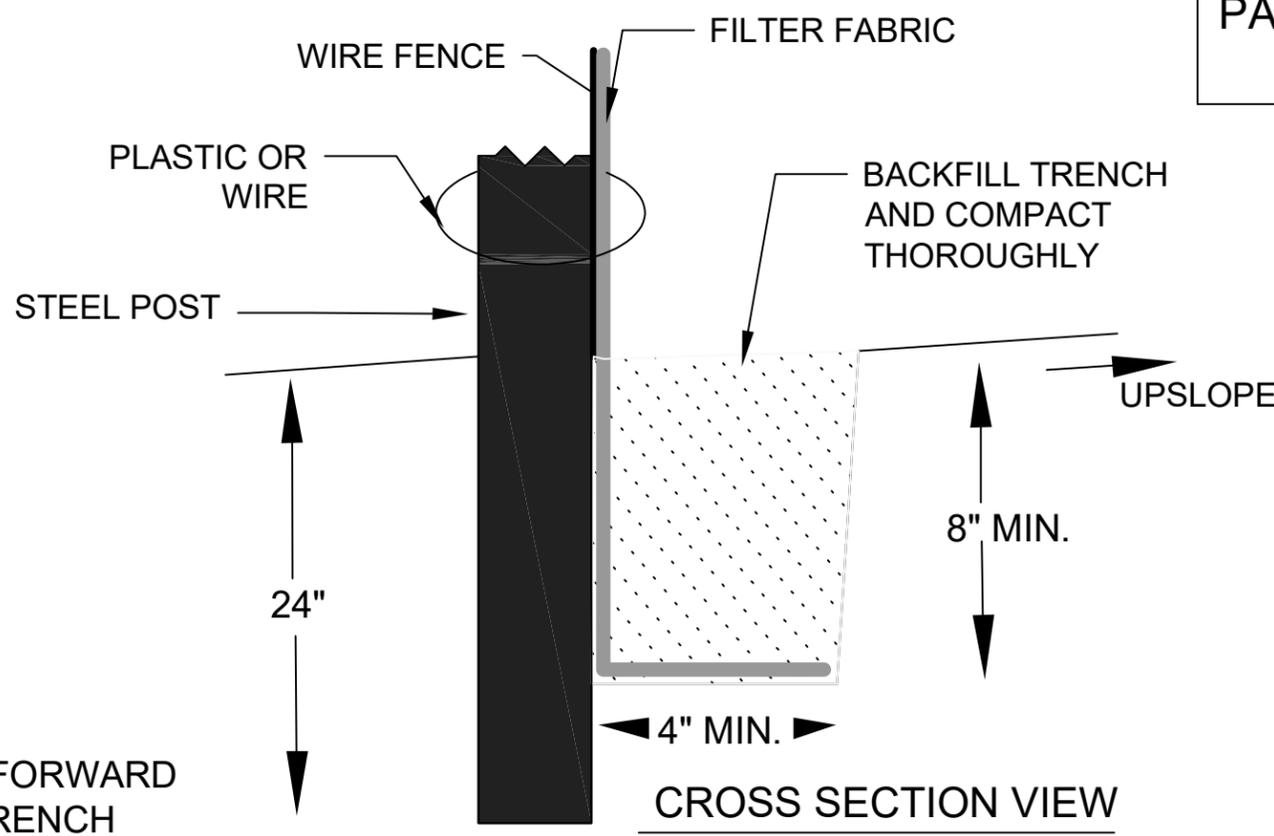
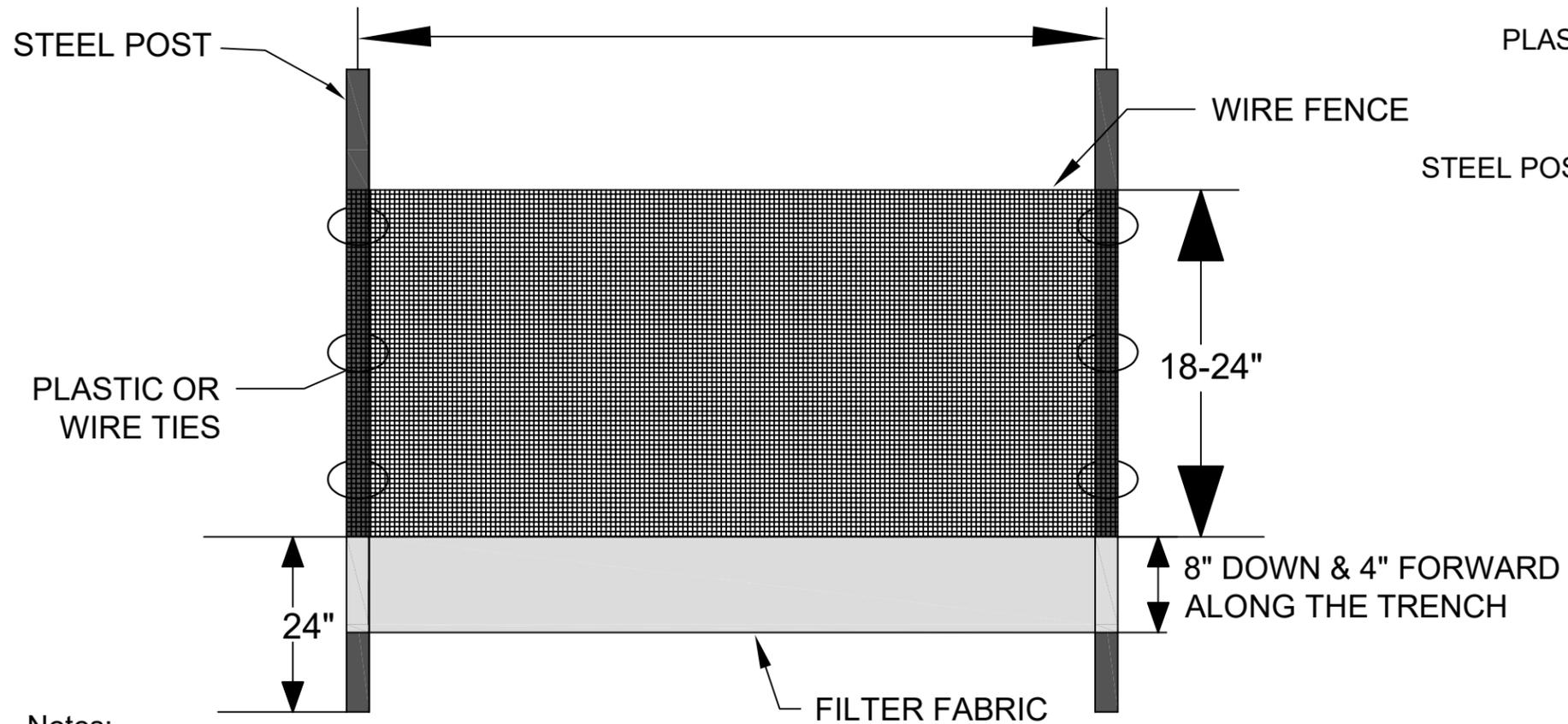


8' MAX. STANDARD STRENGTH FABRIC WITH WIRE FENCE
 6' MAX. EXTRA STRENGTH FABRIC WITHOUT WIRE FENCE



Notes:

1. Construct the sediment barrier of standard strength or extra strength synthetic filter fabrics.
2. Ensure that the height of the sediment fence does not exceed 24 inches above the ground. (Higher fences may impound volumes of water sufficient to cause failure of the structure)
3. Construct the filter fabric from a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid joints. When joints are necessary, securely fasten the filter cloth only at a support post with 4 feet minimum overlap to the next post.
4. Support standard strength filter fabric by wire mesh fastened securely to the upslope side of the posts. Extend the wire mesh support to the bottom of the trench. Fasten the wire reinforcement, then fabric on the upslope side of the fence post. Wire or plastic zip ties should have a minimum 50 pound tensile strength.
5. When a wire mesh support fence is used, space posts a maximum of 8 feet apart. Supports should be driven securely into the ground a minimum of 24 inches. Wire mesh should be a minimum 14-gauge with 6 inch mesh spacing.
6. Extra strength filter fabric with 6 foot post spacing does not require a wire mesh support fence. Securely fasten the filter fabric directly to posts. Wire or plastic zip ties should have a minimum of 50 pound tensile strength.
7. Excavate the trench approximately 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep along the proposed line of the posts and upslope from the barrier.
8. Place 12 inches of fabric along the bottom and side of the trench.
9. Backfill the trench with soil placed over the filter fabric and compact. Thorough compaction of the backfill is critical to silt fence performance.
10. Do not attach filter fabric to existing trees.
11. Do not place across ditches, streams, or any other areas of concentrated flow.

Slope	Slope Length (ft)	Max. Area (ft ²)
<2%	100	10,000
2 to 5%	75	7,500
5 to 10%	50	5,000
10 to 20%	25	2,500
>20%	15	1,500

Maintenance:

1. Inspect all measures at least weekly and after each rainfall of 1.0 inch or greater. Make any required repairs immediately.
2. Should the fabric of a sediment fence collapse, tear, decompose, or become ineffective, replace it promptly.
3. Remove sediment deposits as necessary to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and reduce pressure on the fence. Take care to avoid undermining the fence during cleanouts.
4. Remove all fencing materials and unstable sediment deposits and bring the area to grade and stabilize it after the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized.



SEDIMENT FENCE

Effective Date: 9/1/2023
 In accordance with the 2013 Design Manual Updates