



NOTES:

1. Use matting made of 100% coconut fiber (coir) twine woven into high strength matrix.
2. Staples should be made of 0.125 inch diameter, new steel wire formed into a 'U' shape not less than 12 inches in length with a throat of 1 inch in width. The staples anchor the porous baffles into the sides and bottom of the basin.
3. Grade the basin so that the bottom is level front to back and side to side.
4. Install the coir fiber baffles immediately upon excavation of the basins.
5. Install posts across the width of the sediment trap.
6. Steel posts should be driven to a depth of 24 inches and spaced in a maximum of 4 feet apart. The top of the fabric should be a minimum of 6 inches higher than the invert of the spillway. Tops of the baffles should be a minimum of 2 inches lower than the top of the earthen embankment.
7. Install 3 coir fiber baffles in basins at drainage outlets with a spacing of 1/4 the basin length. 2 coir fiber baffles can be installed in the basins less than 20 feet in length with a spacing of 1/3 the basin length.
8. Attach a 9-gauge high tension wire strand to the steel posts at a height of 6 inches above the spillway elevation with plastic ties or wire fasteners to prevent sagging. If the temporary sediment basin will be converted to a permanent stormwater basin of a greater depth, the baffle height should be based on the pool depth during use as a temporary sediment basin.

MAINTENANCE:

1. Inspect all measures at least weekly and after each rainfall of 1.0 inch or greater and repair immediately.
2. Maintain access to baffles. If the fabric collapses, tears, decomposes, or becomes ineffective, replace immediately.
3. Remove sediment deposits when it reaches half full. Replace if baffle fabric is damaged during clean-out operations. Sediment depth should never exceed half the designed storage depth.