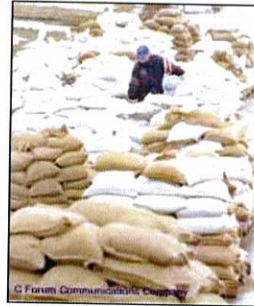


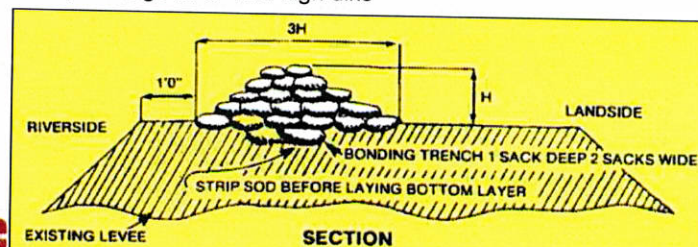
## Sand Bagging Review

- Fold the open end of the unfilled portion of the bag to form a triangle
  - Can tie, but this takes time and is not more effective
  - If tied bags are used, flatten or flare the tied end
- Place lengthwise and parallel to the direction of flow, with the open end facing against the water flow
  - Tuck the flaps under, keeping the unfilled portion under the weight of the sack
  - Offset bags by 1/2 the filled length of the adjoining bag
  - Stamp into place to eliminate voids, and form a tight seal
- Stagger the joints when multiple layers are necessary
- For unsupported layers over 3 layers high, use the pyramid placement method



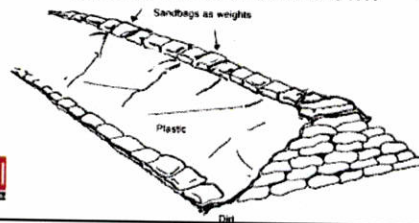
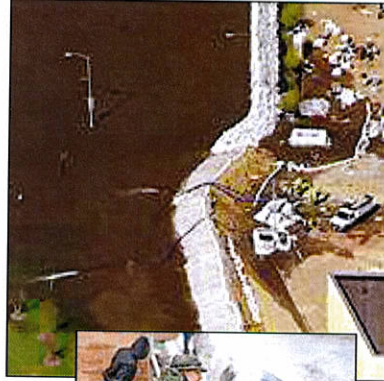
## Sand Bagging Review

- Pyramid Placement (> 3 high)
  - Place the sand bags to form a pyramid by alternating header courses (bags placed crosswise) and stretcher courses (bags placed lengthwise)
  - Stamp each bag in place
  - Overlap sacks
  - Maintain staggered joint placement
  - Tuck in any loose ends
- Quantity of sand bags for 100 linear feet of dike is estimated as:
  - 800 bags for 1-foot-high dike
  - 2,000 bags for 2-foot-high dike
  - 3,400 bags for 3-foot-high dike



## Sand Bagging Review

- Polyethylene sheeting
  - Will improve the performance of any sand bag barrier
  - > 6 mils thick
  - 3 times as wide as the intended height of the sand bag barrier
  - Don't stretch tightly
  - Stair step up or cover bags as shown below
  - Seal with sand bags at base of levee and at crown



## Jersey Barriers

- Double row with staggered joints preferred to single row
- Fill between with sand, sandbags
- If permeable material used to fill, wrap with plastic sheeting
- May be stacked but single height preferable for stability

