

ENVIRO STRAW

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS ON BARE SOILS

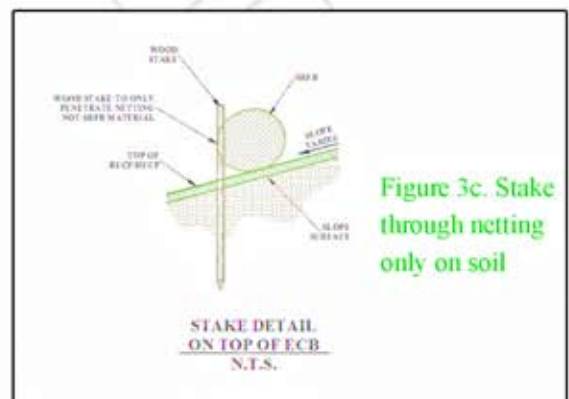
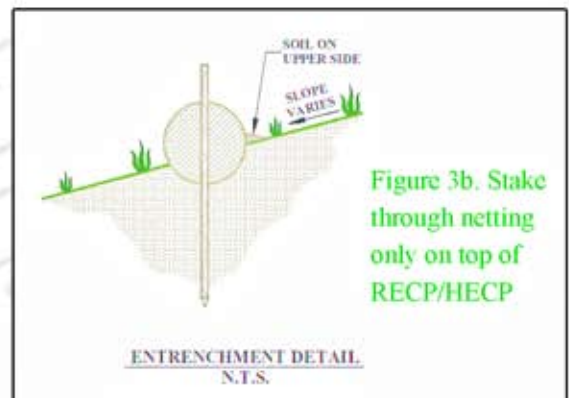
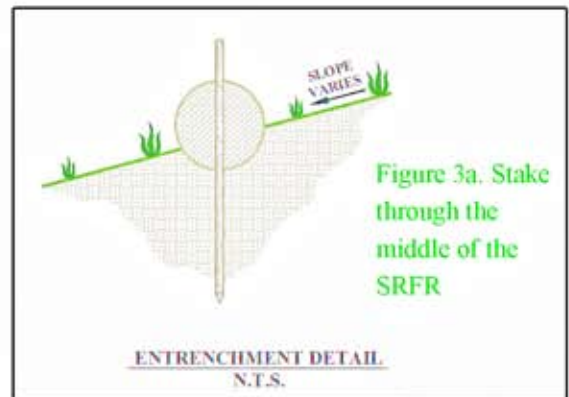
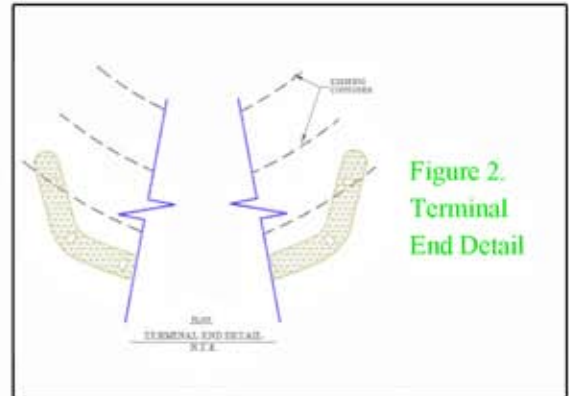
Step One: Prepare site by removing debris and obstructions and minimizing disturbances to yield a smooth, even ground surface. If seeding is required, place seed, as specified, prior to installation of SRFRs.

Step Two: Determine if an anchor trench is required. Based on sitespecific characteristics and product properties. Map out placement of SRFR to determine location and profile of anchor trench.

Step Three: For SRFRs that require an anchor trench, excavate an anchor trench along the area where the SRFR is to be place. The depth and width of the anchor trench is dependent upon the soil type and dimensions of the SRFR. Typically, the anchor trench should be arange of 1 to 3 inches. The anchor trench is utilized to minimize undercutting of soil on the upstream side of the slope. The anchor trench should match the installation profile and contour of the installed device. SRFRs installed on flat surfaces as perimeter control or inlet protection may not require an anch or trench. For SRFRs that do not require an anchor trench, secure the SRFRs directly to the ground surface, as directed by Step 5.

Step Four: For channel applications, the SRFR should be placed across the width of the channel and perpendicular to the center-line of the channel (direction of flow). The SRFR must be installed sufficiently up the channel banks to prevent flanking or concentrated flow around the ends of the SRFR. For slope applications, units should be placed perpendicular to the downslope flow line. Ends of the unit should be turned upslope forty five degrees to prohibit flanking of the installation. See Figure 2 for example of slope installation terminal end.

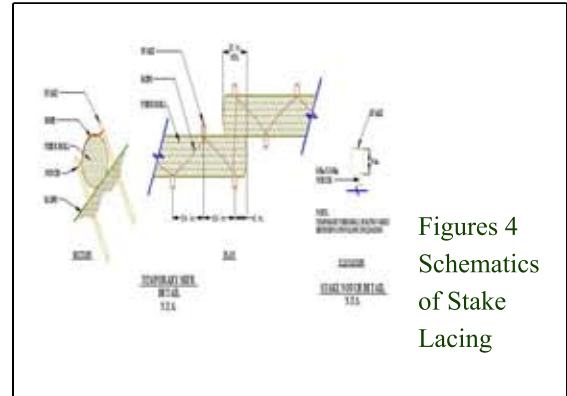
Step Five: Place the SRFR in the anchor trench. The SRFR must be installed ensuring intimate contact with the soil surface along the entire length of the unit.



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Step Six: Secure the SRFR with stakes or pins along the length of the unit. Stakes should be driven vertically, perpendicular to a horizontal ground plane (see Figure 3, “Entrenchment and Staking Detail”). Driving stakes perpendicular to a sloped ground surface may compromise the stability of the SRFR. An optional method of securing the SRFR is to drive stakes on both sides of the SRFR and lace rope between the stakes securing the SRFR. After the rope is laced around the stakes, the stakes are then driven into the slope so that the rope will hold the fiber roll tightly to the slope. If metal stakes are used the rope may be laced and knotted at the bend at the top of the metal stakes. See Figure 4 for Schematics of Stake Lacing.



Figures 4
Schematics
of Stake
Lacing

Step Seven: Secure ends of each SRFR by staking as described in Step Six.

Step Eight: A one foot overlap, directed up-gradient, is recommended for most products; however, abutting and securing with a common stake is recommended for some of the more porous SRFRs. Figure 5 shows detail for these methodologies.

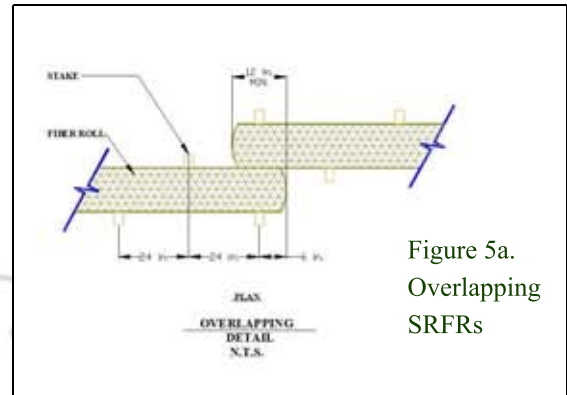


Figure 5a.
Overlapping
SRFRs

Step Nine: For trenched SRFRs, place soil on up-slope side of the roll and compact well. The compacted up-slope soil is placed to act as a sealant of the SRFR-soil interface in order to prevent erosion from starting under the SRFR and to prevent undermining the SRFR. See Figure 6 for trenchment Detail.

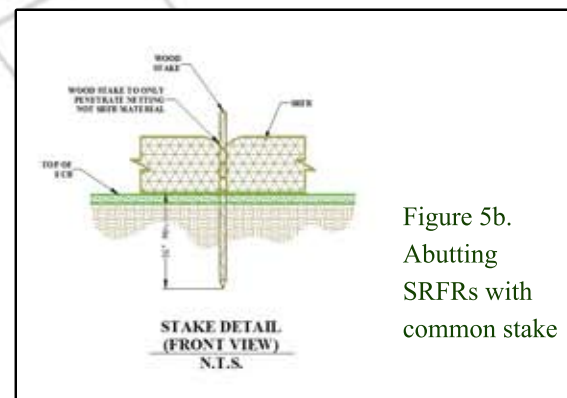


Figure 5b.
Abutting
SRFRs with
common stake

Step Ten: For slope applications, the terminal ends of the SRFRs should be turned 45 degrees upslope and secured by stakes to prevent water flow around the terminal ends of the SRFRs. See Figure 2 for Terminal End Detail.