

SANDBAGGING PROCEDURES



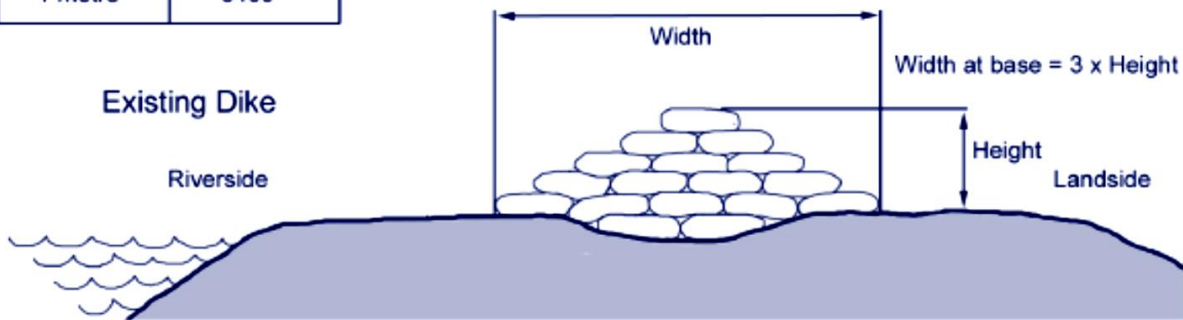
GENERAL INFORMATION

- ❑ Construct the sandbag dike on high ground, as close as possible to your home or building, reducing the amount of bags needed and the sandbag dike will be less exposed to the stream.
- ❑ Sandbagging should also focus along existing flood works or any low spots along dikes for maximum protection.
- ❑ Dig a trench one bag in depth and two bags wide as a foundation, to be effective, a dike must be three times as wide at its base as it is high.
- ❑ Sandbags should be turned right side out and filled half full. They need not be tied shut, just laid overlapping each other.
- ❑ The open ends of the sandbags should be facing upstream and/or uphill so that the moving water will not remove the sand from the bags as readily.
- ❑ Alternate direction of sandbags, i.e bottom layer lengthwise, next layer crosswise.
- ❑ As individual bags are put in place, walk on bags to tamp them into place to ensure maximum strength. Take care to avoid puncturing the bags.
- ❑ The butt ends of the bags should be placed facing the stream, for rows that are perpendicular to the stream.
- ❑ Each successive layer should be set back one-half sandbag width on both sides in each additional layer so a completed dike has a triangular cross-section.

- The number of sandbags needed to protect a home or building varies depending on the local topography and the anticipated depth of water.

RECOMMENDED METHOD FOR SANDBAG DIKING

Bags Required per 100 Linear Feet of Dike	
Height Above Dike	Bags Required
1/3 metre	600
2/3 metre	2000
1 metre	3400



Strip sod before placing bottom layer

Bonding trench, 1 sack deep by 2 sacks wide

1. Alternate direction of sacks with bottom layer, i.e. bottom layer length wise with dike, next layer crosswise.
2. Lap unfilled portion under next sack.
3. Tying or sewing of sacks is not necessary
4. Sacks should be approximately one half full of clay, silt or sand.
5. Tamp thoroughly in place.

