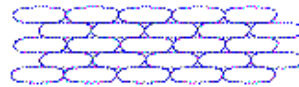


Sandbagging

- Construct the sandbag dike on high ground, close to your home or building. By being closer to your home or building fewer sandbags will be needed and the dike will be less exposed to the stream.
- Dig a trench one bag in depth and two bags wide as a foundation for the dike structure.
- 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 with bottom layer, i.e. bottom layer lengthwise with dike, 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. For instance, a home on sloping ground that needs a sandbag dike on the frontage for about 2/3 of a metre of water, might need about 2,000 sandbags to protect it.

RECOMMENDED METHOD FOR SANDBAG DYKING

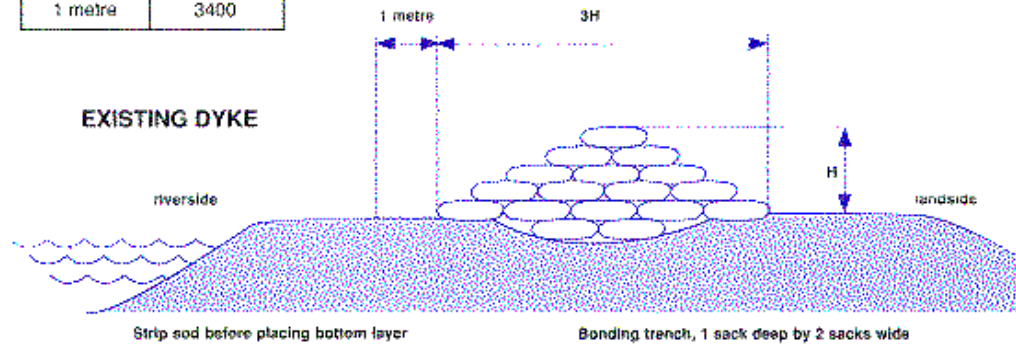
Bags Required for 100 Linear Feet of Dyke	
Height Above Dyke	Bags Required
1/3 metre	600
2/3 metre	2000
1 metre	3400



PLAN OF BOTTOM LAYER



METHOD OF LAPPING SACKS



1. Alternate direction of sacks with bottom layer, i.e. bottom layer lengthwise with dyke, next layer crosswise.
2. Lap unfilled portion under next sack.
3. Tying or sewing of sacks not necessary.

4. Sacks should be approximately one-half full of clay, silt or sand.
5. Tamp thoroughly in place.