

North San Diego County Sandbag Vendors

This is a list of vendors for sandbags provided by the San Diego County website. The Escondido Fire Department, the County of San Diego, the Office of Emergency Services and the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization do not endorse or recommend any product or company. This represents a list of vendors who have indicated the availability of their products. This list is for information only, and additional companies may be found in telephone directories.

This is a list of companies that have indicated to the Office of Emergency Services that they will be carrying sandbags this winter. Some of the companies only have sand and some only have bags. **Prices may differ greatly. Please call the store first for the latest information on availability, price, and current address.**

Dixieline Lumber
561 N. Tulip
Escondido,
(760) 745-7271

Dixieline Lumber
663 Lomas Santa Fe Drive
Solana Beach,
(858) 755-0246

Dixieline Lumber
13345 Poway Road
Poway,
(858) 486-6333

Grangetto's AG Supply Co.
29219 Juba Road
Valley Center,
(760) 749-1828

**Grangetto's Farm and
Garden Supply**
530 East Alvarado
Fallbrook,
(760) 728-6127

Home Depot
1001 El Camino Real
Encinitas,
(760) 943-9600

Home Depot
1550 W. Valley Pkway
Escondido,
(760) 432-9600

Home Depot
3838 W. Vista Way
Oceanside,
(760) 941-5990

RCP Company
577 N. Vulcan Ave.
Encinitas,
(760) 753-1164

RCP Company
1070 W. Mission Ave.
Escondido,
(760) 480-9696

Sunrise Materials
1112 So. Santa Fe Dr.
Vista,
(760) 726-9984

How To Use Sandbags

From the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District , Walla Walla Washington Emergency Management Branch Website

Sandbag Construction

The use of sandbags is a simple, but effective way to prevent or reduce flood water damage. Properly filled and placed sandbags can act as a barrier to divert moving water around, instead of through, buildings.

Untied sandbags are recommended for most situations. Tied sandbags should be used only for special situations when pre-filling and stockpiling may be required, or for specific purposes such as filling holes, holding objects in position, or to form barriers backed by supportive planks. Tied sandbags are generally easier to handle and stockpile. However, sandbag filling operations can generally be best accomplished at or near the placement site, and tying of the bags would be a waste of valuable time and effort. If the bags are to be pre-filled at a distant location, due consideration must be given to transportation vehicles and placement site access.

The most commonly used bags are untreated burlap sacks available at feed

or hardware stores. Empty bags can be stockpiled for emergency use, and will be serviceable for several years, if properly stored. Filled bags of earth material will deteriorate quickly.

Commercial plastic sandbags, made from polypropylene, are also available from most bag suppliers. These will store for a long time with minimum care, but are not biodegradable. Thus, they have to be disposed of, or will remain around for a long time. Do not use garbage bags, as they are too slick to stack. Do not use feed sacks, as they are too large to handle. Use bags about 14-18" wide, and 30-36" deep.

A heavy bodied or sandy soil is most desirable for filling sandbags, but any usable material at or near the site has definite advantages. Coarse sand could leak out through the weave in the bag. To prevent this, double bag the material. Gravelly or rocky soils are generally poor choices because of their permeability.

Sandbag barriers can easily be constructed by two people, as most individuals have the physical capability to carry or drag a sandbag weighing approximately 30 pounds.

How to fill a sandbag



Filling sandbags is a two-person operation. Both people should be wearing gloves to protect their hands. One member of the team should place the empty bag between or slightly in front of widespread feet with arms extended. The throat of the bag is folded to form a collar, and held with the hands in a position that will enable the other team member to empty a rounded shovel full of material into the open end. The person holding the sack should be standing with knees slightly flexed, and head and face as far away from the shovel as possible.

The shoveler should carefully release the rounded shovel full of soil into the throat of the bag. Haste in this operation can result in undue spillage and added work. The use of safety

goggles and gloves is desirable, and sometimes necessary.

Bags should be filled between one-third (1/3) to one-half (1/2) of their capacity. This keeps the bag from getting too heavy, and permits the bags to be stacked with a good seal.

For large scale operations, filling sandbags can be expedited by using bag-holding racks, metal funnels, and power loading equipment. However, the special equipment required is not always available during an emergency.

Sandbag placement

Remove any debris from the area where the bags are to be placed.

Fold the open end of the unfilled portion of the bag to form a triangle. If tied bags are used, flatten or flare the tied end.

Place the partially filled bags 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.

Place succeeding bags on top, offsetting by one-half (1/2) filled length of the previous bag, and stamp into place to eliminate voids, and form a tight seal.

Stagger the joint connections when multiple layers are necessary. For unsupported layers over three (3) courses high, use the pyramid placement method.

Pyramid Placement Method

The pyramid placement is used to increase the height of sandbag protection.

Place the sandbags 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, and tuck in any loose ends.

Flaps Tuck Under



