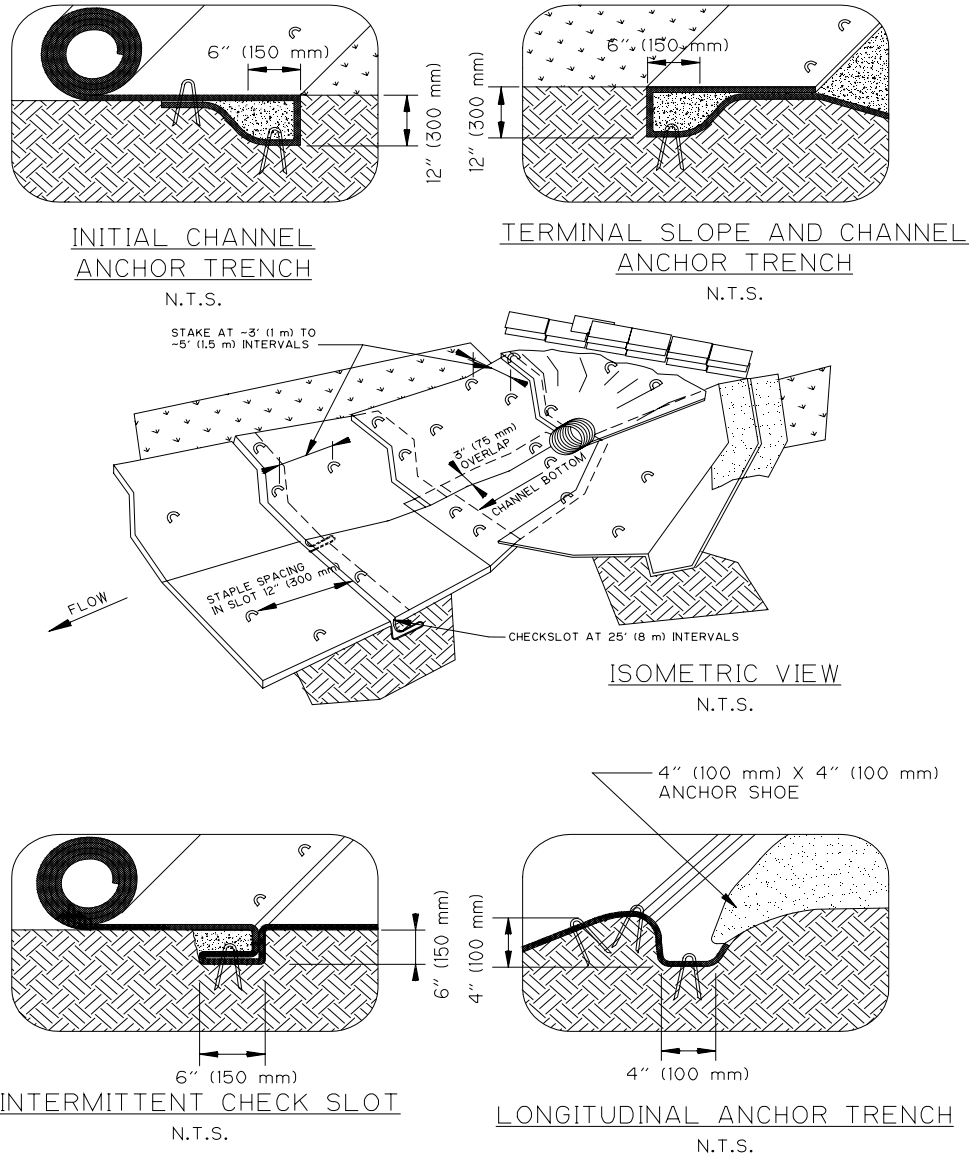




<b>Activity: Geotextiles</b>	<b>SPP-02</b>
<b>Installation Procedures</b>	<p>These systems should be designed by a licensed professional civil engineer.</p> <p>Refer to EPP-10: Geotextiles for discussion of material selection, site preparation, seeding, anchoring, installation on slopes, installation in channels, soil filling, and fiber roles. Figures SPP-02-01 through 3 has also been provided to aid in evaluating geotextiles in permanent applications.</p> <p>Applying geotextiles permanently is most often done in support of permanent vegetation, upland and in-channel slope stabilization and erosion prevention. They are also often applied in construction of sediment traps, basins or dry/wet detention ponds outlets or emergency overflow structures.</p>
<b>Maintenance</b>	<p>In the long-term, regular inspection and maintenance is critical to guarantee the geotextile effectiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All blankets and mats should be inspected periodically after installation.</li> <li>➤ Depending on the sensitivity of the protected area, inspections should be performed quarterly or biannually to ensure that any soil settlement or other unforeseen factors have not affected the geotextile fabric or fasteners. Thereafter inspections may be reduced to annually or biennially (every two years).</li> <li>➤ Protected areas should be inspected after significant rain storms to check for erosion and undermining. Any failures should be repaired immediately, including replacement of fasteners.</li> <li>➤ If washout or breakages occur, re-install the material after repairing the damage to the slope or channel.</li> <li>➤ Inspect fiber rolls biannually (twice a year), preferably in late fall and early spring. Perform required maintenance including repair or replacement of split, torn, unraveling, or slumping fiber rolls.</li> <li>➤ Geotextiles should also be inspected after extremely long or intensive storm events such as 10-year or less frequent storm events.</li> </ul>
<b>Inspection Checklist</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Blankets and mats are typically more expensive than other erosion control measures, primarily due to labor costs. This usually limits their application to areas inaccessible to hydraulic equipment, or where other measures are not applicable, such as channels. Blankets and mats are generally not suitable for excessively rocky sites or areas where the final vegetation will be mowed (since staples and netting can catch in mowers).</li> </ul>

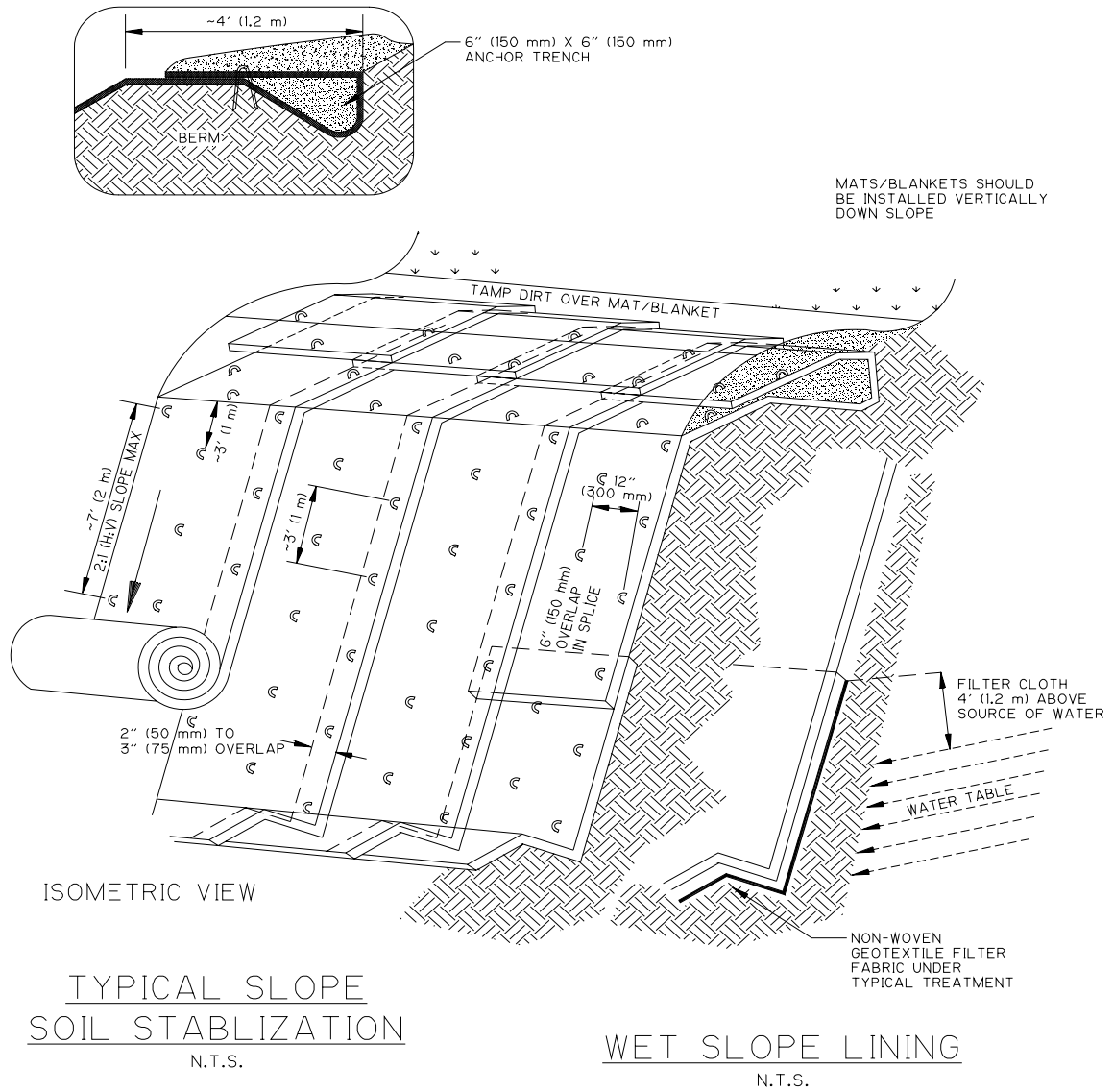
Activity: Geotextiles



- NOTES:  
 1. CHECK SLOTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.  
 2. STAKING OR STAPLING LAYOUT PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

Figure SPP-02-1  
 Anchoring Geotextiles in Channels

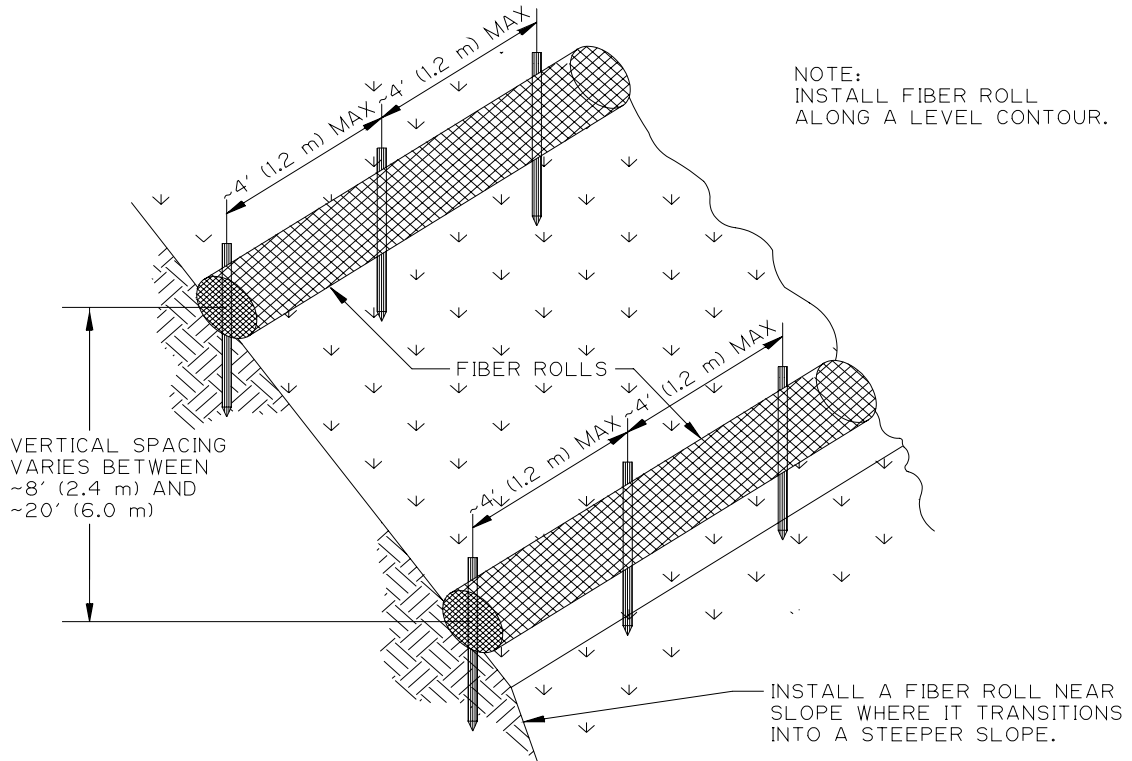
Activity: Geotextiles



NOTES:

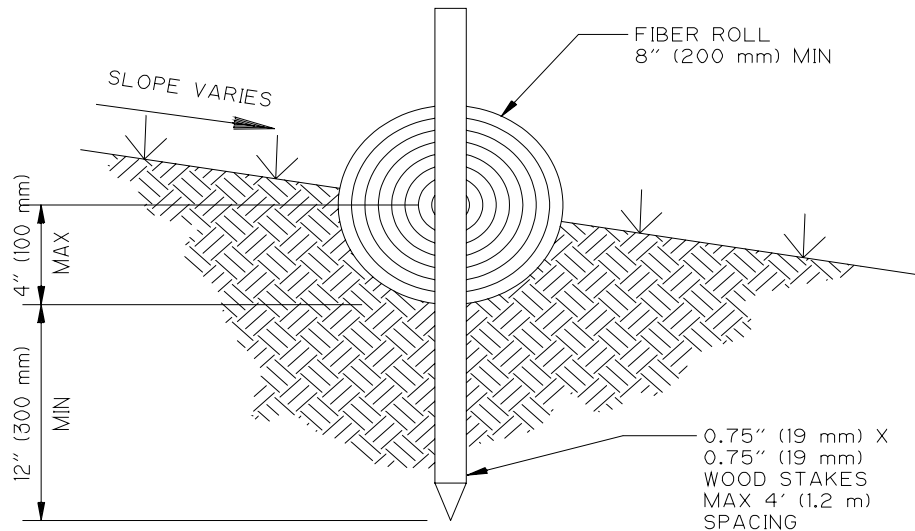
1. SLOPE SURFACE SHALL BE FREE OF ROCKS, SOIL CLOUDS, STICKS AND GRASS. MATS/BLANKETS SHALL HAVE GOOD SOIL CONTACT.
2. LAY BLANKETS LOOSELY AND STAKE OR STAPLE TO MAINTAIN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE SOIL. DO NOT STRETCH.

Figure SPP-02-2  
Anchoring Geotextiles on Embankments



TYPICAL FIBER ROLL INSTALLATION

N.T.S.



ENTRENCHMENT DETAIL

N.T.S.

Figure SPP-02-3  
Fiber Rolls