

GEOSYNTHETICS

Geosynthetics are polymeric materials used in combination with soil and rock as an integral component of a construction project, structure, or system. Geotextiles and geogrids are two specific types of geosynthetic. Most are made from polypropylene, polyester, and polyethylene.

GEOTEXTILES – NON-WOVEN/WOVEN

Geotextiles are fabrics manufactured either from individual fibers (monofilaments), or from yarns which comprise many fibers (multifilaments). The round filament may be long (a continuous monofilament) or short (a stable fiber). Some continuous monofilaments are produced as tape (a slit-film monofilament).

Nonwoven geotextiles consist of continuous monofilaments or staple fibers. Needle-punched nonwoven geotextiles are composed of random fibers that are physically enalgied by punching with needles. Heat-bonded nonwovens comprise random fibers that are physically enalgied and melted together at the contact points.

Woven geotextiles consist of continuous monofilaments, staple fibers, multifulament yarns, or slit films that are woven into a fabric.

GEOTEXTILE FOR MATERIAL SEPERATIONS AND FILTRATION

Geotextile for material separation and filtration is used to prevent mixing of a subgrade soil and an aggregate cover material but allow water to flow through.

Any product that meets the requirements of Alberta Transportation Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, Section 5.31.4.1 Separation and Futration Geotextile Applications qualifies under this section.

GEOTEXTILE FOR STABILIZATION

Geotextile for stabilization is used if yet, saturated conditions to provide the coincident functions of separation, filtration, confinement, and reinforcement of embankment.

Any product that meets the requirements of Alberta Transportation Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, Sector 5.31 4.2 Stabilization Geotextile Applications qualifies under this section.

GEOTEXTILE FOR SUBSTREACE DRAINAGE

Geotextile for subsurface drainage is used in an application in which a geosynthetic is placed against a soil to allow long term passage of water into a subsurface drain system while retaining the in-situ soil. The primary function of the geotextile is to provide filtration.

Any product that meets the requirements of Alberta Transportation Standard Specification for Highway Construction, Specification 5.31.4.3 Subsurface Drainage Geotextile Applications qualifies under this section.

GEOTEXTILE FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Geotextile for erosion and sediment control is used in an application in which a geotextile is placed between an energy absorbing hard-armour system (e.g., rip/rap or cable concrete mattress) and the in-situ soil to prevent soil loss (scour) and to prevent hydraulic uplift pressures causing instability of the permanent erosion control system.

Any product that meets the requirements of Alberta Transportation Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, Section 5.31.4.4 Erosion Control Geotextile Applications or Alberta Transportation Specifications for Bridge Construction, Section 10 Heavy Rock Riprap qualifies under this section qualifies under this section.

23 July 2024 Classification: Public



Filter Material (for Perforated Pipe Subdrains)

Filter material shall be composed of hard, durable mineral particles free from organic matter, clay balls, soft particles and other deleterious materials.

PROVEN PRODUCTS	TRIAL PRODUCTS	POTENTAIL PRODUCTS
Designation 8 Class 25		

GEOGRIDS

Geogrids consist of a regular network of tensile elements (longitudinal and transverse ribs) and open apertures. Uniaxial geogrids exhibit rectangular apertures. Biaxial geogrids exhibit approximately square apertures. TriAx geogrids consist of 3 principal directions of elements as well as open apertures which may be triangular or with the combination of the shapes.

- Extruded geogrids are made from extrusion and drawing of perforated preet, yielding a relatively inflexible grid with rigid junctions.
- Woven and knitted geogrids are made from interweaving the junctions of oriented fibres or yarns, which are then coated, yielding a relatively flexible grid with deformable junctions.
- All geogrid applications must be properly designed by a Professional Engineer (registration with APEGGA). The use of extensible reinforcement in MSE Bridge abutments and wingwall applications shall conform to reputements of Alberta Transportation *Standard Specifications for Bridge Construction* (Section 22, Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall.

PAVEMENT APPLICATION

Unpaved design – the design must be based on the Giroud-Han Method. Proper calibration and in-situ validation testing must be performed for the geogrid reinforcement utilized in the mechanically Stabilized Lave

Paved Design – The design mus be based on the AASHTO 1993 Pavement Design Guide and utilizes modified layer coefficients that have been properly calibrated, tested in-situ and validated for the geogrid report comment utilized in the Mechanically Stabilized Layer.

REVIEWED PROPRIETARY PRODUCTS - UNI-AXIAL GEOGRID

Reviewed		
<u>Tensar Uni-axial Series</u> <u>UX1100, UX1400, UX1500,</u> <u>UX1600, UX1700</u>	<u>Maccaferri; WG Series</u> (WG06,WG8, WG09, WG11, WG15 & WG20)	Hockgrid Geogrids (HKGX 300/30, HKGX 800/50, HKGX 800/100, HKGX 1200/100)
Layfield Geogrid Uni-Axial (Pet) T-Series (LP 120T)	Maccaferri ParaLink Series	Strata Grid (SGU) Series
Layfield E'grid Uni-Axial HDPE Series (170R)	Maccaferri ParaGrid Series	Synteen SF Series Uniaxial Geogrids
Miragrid XT-Series	<u>Titan Pyramid Grid (100, 120, 150)</u>	



REVIEWED PROPRIETARY PRODUCTS - BI-AXIAL GEOGRIDS

Reviewed		
Tensar Biaxial Series	Alliance Geo BX type 2	Tensar Amerigrid BX11 and
<u>(Type 1, Type 2)</u>	<u>Geogrids</u>	BX12 Bi-Axial Geogrids
Terrafix Biaxial Geogrids TBX1500	MacGrid Geogrids EG Series	Layfield E'Grid 2020 and 2030
Terrafix Biaxial Geogrids TBX2000	BOSTD SX1515, SX2020, SX3030 Geogrids	Layfield RX Series Geogrid PP
Terrafix Biaxial Geogrids TBX2500	Tensar Amerigrid BX3030	Terrafix Biaxial Geogrids TBX11
Terrafix Biaxial Geogrids TBX3000	CCIS -1515 and CCIS - 2525	Terrafix Flaxial Geogrids TBX12
Titan TE-BXPP (TE-BX15PP, 20PP, 25PP & TE-BX30PP)	Mirafi BXG110 and BXG120	Allion de Geo BX type 1 Geogride

REVIEWED PROPRIETARY PRODUCTS - TRI-AXLADGEOGRIDS

Reviewed		
Tensar TriAx Geogrids TX5,	Tensar Multiaxial Geomos	Tensar Multiaxial Geogrids H-
<u>TX7, TX160</u>	Inter Ax Series	<u>Series</u>
	Sile	

REVIEWED PROPRIETARY PRODUCTS GEOGRID AND GEOTEXTILE COMPOSITE GEOSYNTHETICS

Naue Combigrid 30/30 0 TE-BXC Geogrid	
	QuikGrid 30 -150, QuikGrid30 -
Composite (TE-BXC18 & 30)	200 and QuikGrid 40
MacGrid CG 20, 3 and 40	<u>CCIS - 3131</u>

GEONET / GEOCOMPOSITE / WICK DRAIN

Geocomposite	A manufactured material using geotextiles, geogrids, geonets, and/or geomembranes in laminated or composite form.
Geonet	A geosynthetic consisting of integrally connected parallel sets of ribs overlying similar sets at various angles for planar drainage of liquids or gases.
Wick Drain	Consists of a central plastic core, which functions as a free- draining water channel, surrounded by a thin geosynthetic filter jacket. It is used to create an artificial drainage path. It is also called prefabricated vertical drain or band drain.



PRODUCTS LIST

PROVEN PRODUCTS	TRIAL PRODUCTS	POTENTIAL PRODUCTS
Multi-Flow	Tencate Mirafi H2Ri	NuDrain DN50-2 (JDR J-Drain
<u>Report</u>	(Expiry Date: Sept. 2024)	<u>302)</u>
		(Expiry Date: Feb. 2025)
Wick Drain		Maccaferri ParaDrain Series
		(Expiry Date: Aug. 2024)

GEOSYNTHETIC CLAY LINER (GCL)

A geocomposite product of processed clay (typically bentonite) either fonded to a geomembrane or fixed between sheets of geotextile.

TRIAL PRODUCTS	POTENTIAL PRODUCTS
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<u>ک</u> ۲	(Expiry Date: Feb. 2025)
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	TRIAL PRODUCTS

GEOMEMBRANE

A continuous sheet of material, whether prefabricated as a flexible polymeric sheeting or sprayed or coated in the field, such as a sprayed on asphalt.

CANAL LINER		
PROVEN PRODUCTS	TRIAL PRODUCTS	POTENTIAL PRODUCTS
Coletanche ES		
Reinforced Polyethylene Liner		
RPE11BB		
Siplast Teranap		
Geomembrane		
REPORT		

GEOSYNTHETIC CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEMS

See Cellular Confinement Systems category in <u>STABILIZATION (Soil)</u> for soil stabilization purpose or Cellular Confinement Systems category in <u>EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS</u> for erosion and sediment control purpose.