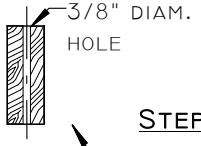
Lake Tahoe Standard Drawing

(For Residential use Only)
Best Management Practice
# Filter Fabric for Infiltration Sytems

Standard Drawing No.
BMP-060.2
Updated: 6-11-10

**Material:** Geo-textile fabric (aka Filter Fabric) shall be **non-woven needle punched** in accordance with NRCS Construction Standard 905.



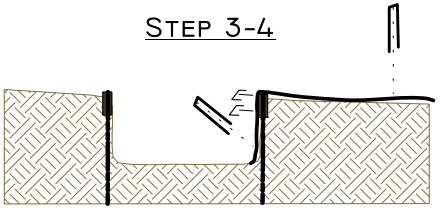

## Installation Instructions

Step 1-2

1. Excavate to specified dimensions

2. Install borders and stake firmly into place. 1/2" diam. rebar may be driven through pre-drilled 2x matl.Hold border 1/2" below pavement where runoff sheet flows into trench.

Step 3-4



3. Cut filter fabric to size:
   width = trench depth + trench width + 4"
   Length = trench length + 8"

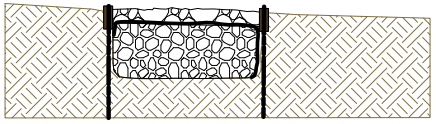
4. Place fabric along the side of the trench where subsurface flow is most likely to occur (usually away from structures). temporarily lay fabric on adjacent soil. Staple fabric to border or use "U" shaped pins to prevent shifting or movement during backfill.

Step 5-6

5. Overlap ends of fabric 12".

6. Backfill trench with washed drain rock within 2" to 3" of final grade. Cover the rock with fabric and secure edge of fabric by tucking it between rock and soil or border.

Step 7



7. Fill remainder of trench with drain rock or other desired stone to finish grade. where runoff is intended to sheet flow into the system, hold final layer 1" below the surrounding grade.

## Maintenance Instructions

Infiltration systems collect storm water runoff that transports sediment and other organic material. Unless regular maintenance is performed to remove this material, the system will become ineffective for infiltrating stormwater.

geo-textile fabric when placed as shown will reduce the total amount of labor, but requires more frequent inspections. The permeable barrier allows infiltration systems to collect storm water runoff without filling the entire system with sediment.

It is best to inspect BMPs in the spring, fall, and after a heavy rain event. An easy test is to run a garden hose for 10 minutes and monitor the flow. If the water overflows the BMP during the test, it is time to clean the system. Follow the steps below.

1. Remove pine needles and leaves regularly. They decay and clog the system. A pressure washer or hose with a high pressure nozzle aimed at a low angle works well.

2. When needed, remove and sift the top layer of drain rock (above the overlapping portions of fabric).

3. Dispose of the collected sediment in a location that will not be washed away in future storms. Good locations are planting beds, or under a layer of pine needle duff.

4. If the top layer of fabric is dirty, shake the fabric Taking care not to let the sediment fall into the clean drain rock below. Test to see if water passes through the fabric and rinse it by running water in the opposite direction than it was installed. Replace fabric when required by cutting off the top layer. Cut new fabric to fit and allow 12" for overlap.

5. Replace the cleaned drain rock on the new or cleaned fabric.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
in cooperation with
Tahoe Resource Conservation District, and
Nevada Tahoe Conservation District

| Drawn By: | Date | Approved By: | Date |
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| DMGG | 11-30-06 | | |

This specification is based on a reference to the NRCS standard practice 905 - Geotextile Fabric. Users of these drawings and associated information must be qualified personnel, trained to interpret and adapt technology according to local conditions. Dimensions and sizing on this document relay minimum requirements for the BMP retrofit ordinance.