



DESCRIPTION:

Mats made of natural or synthetic material, which are used to temporarily or permanently stabilize soil.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ Typically suited for post-construction site stabilization, but may be used for temporary stabilization of highly erosive soils.
- ▶ Channels and streams.
- ▶ Steep slopes.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Mats may be applied to disturbed soils and where existing vegetation has been removed.
- ▶ The following organic matting materials provide temporary protection until permanent vegetation is established, or when seasonal circumstances dictate the need for temporary stabilization until weather or construction delays are resolved: Jute mats and straw mats.
- ▶ The following synthetic mats may be used for either temporary or post-construction stabilization, both with and without vegetation: excelsior matting, glass fiber matting, and mulch matting.
- ▶ Staples are needed to anchor the matting.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Mats are more costly than other BMP practices, limiting their use to areas where other BMPs are ineffective (e.g., channels, steep slopes).
- ▶ May delay seed germination, due to reduction in soil temperature.
- ▶ Installation requires experienced contractor to ensure soil stabilization and erosion protection.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect monthly and after significant rainfall.
- ▶ Re-anchor loosened matting and replace missing matting and staples as required.

OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- Protect Slopes/Channels
- Control Site Perimeter
- Control Internal Erosion



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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Waste

- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

- High
- Medium
- Low