 <p>Manitoba Transportation and Infrastructure HIGHWAY DESIGN BRANCH</p>	Standard No.: APL-151
	<u>Effective Date</u> Current: October 2024 Previous: February 2018
	Page 1 of 2
Standard Practice for: Biodegradable Erosion Control Blankets	

Erosion Control Blankets

- 1) Must be 100% organic biodegradable. This shall include parent material, stitching, and netting.
- 2) The netting shall be bonded sufficiently to the parent material to prevent separation of the net from the parent material for the life of the product.
- 3) The netting shall be capable of withstanding moderate foot traffic without tearing.


Table 1. Specifications for Biodegradable Erosion Control Blankets

Type	Longevity	Allowable Slope Gradient (H:V)	Minimum Product Permissible Shear Stress (Pa)	C Factor
Class 1* Short Life	6-12 months	4:1 or flatter	50	0.2 or less
Class 2 Medium Life	12-24 months	2.5:1 or flatter	70	0.2 or less
Class 3 Long Life	>24 months	2:1 or flatter	95	0.2 or less

1. Class 1 replaces Class 1, Type Urban Biodegradable

Anchoring Devices:

- 1) All materials and additive components that are used to manufacture the anchoring devices shall be completely biodegradable as determined by ASTM D 5338-92.
- 2) All materials shall be environmentally safe, and shall have no potential for soil and/or water contamination.

 <p>Manitoba Transportation and Infrastructure</p> <p>HIGHWAY DESIGN BRANCH</p>	Standard No.: APL-151
	<p><u>Effective Date</u></p> <p>Current: October 2024 Previous: February 2018</p>
	Page 2 of 2
Standard Practice for: Biodegradable Erosion Control Blankets	

- 3) Petroleum based plastics or composites containing petroleum based plastics will not be allowed.
- 4) Materials deemed to present a hazard from splintering or spearing will not be approved.
- 5) The anchoring devices shall maintain their mechanical anchoring ability for at least two months, and substantially degrade within four months during the months of warm soil conditions (above 12 °C).
- 6) The anchoring devices shall be shaped, using barbs, twists, bends, or other methods, to provide additional mechanical pull resistance when installed in the soil.