

PREMIER GEO GRID

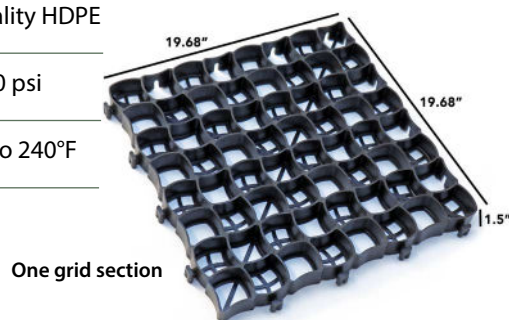
SPECS

Each grid is 19.68" x 19.68" x 1.5", weighs 3.53 lbs, and covers 2.69 sq ft

Made from high quality HDPE

Load Strength: 3,500 psi

Temp Range: -40°F to 240°F



Geo Grid Drainage System

General Information

Installation and Materials Guidelines

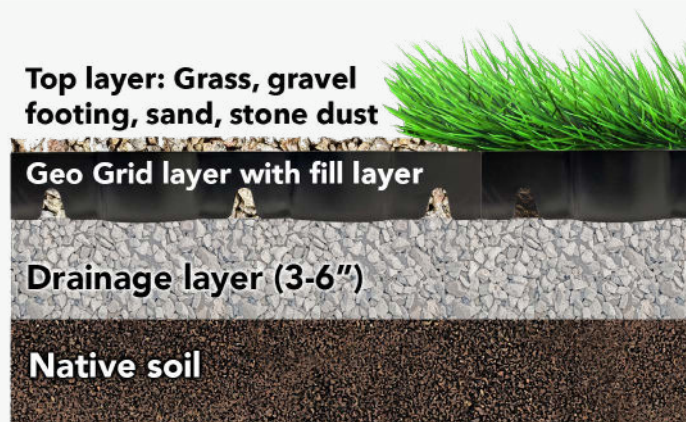
APPLICATIONS

- ✓ **Equestrian & Agricultural** – Horse arena mud control, horse paddock mats, round pens, stall runs livestock areas & corrals, gate areas, pastures, farm roads
- ✓ **Residential & Commercial** – Roads, driveways, walkways, parking areas, pathways
- ✓ **Industrial & Heavy-Duty** – Truck maintenance yards, equipment storage, aviation runways
- ✓ **Pet & Animal Facilities** – Dog kennels & runs, chicken coops
- ✓ **Other Uses** – RV & trailer parking, shed foundations, temporary parking lots, construction sites, public infrastructure projects



SYSTEM LAYERS & PLANNING

Whether you're building paddocks, driveways, or parking areas, Geo Grid provides strong ground stabilization with minimal maintenance. A successful installation starts with a plan. Let's look at the layers involved.



Native Soil

This is the ground after you remove sod and other organic matter. It may be sloped to direct water flow or channeled for drainpipes.

Drainage Layer

This layer allows for horizontal and vertical drainage. ¾ inch drain rock is specified here for best performance and drainage capacity.



Geo Grid Layer

Interlocking grids are laid and filled with aggregate to provide strength, stability, and drainage.

Continued on back side

Fill Layer

Fill the Geo Grid after it has been assembled to add strength to the grids. Fills we recommend include:

- $\frac{3}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " **crushed stone** - For animals, livestock, paddocks, driveways, RV pads, parking lots.
- **Sandy loam topsoil (60/40 mix) or equivalent** - For grass arenas, pasture, and grass driveways.
- **Do not use sand as fill layer** - It's unstable.



Top Layer

Your top layer will depend on your usage. Always use a top layer to add traction, structure, and prevent damage to the grids.

- **Topsoil or sod, 2-3" depth** - For grass or pasture.
- **Sand, Masonry sand, concrete sand or other suitable top layer sand** - For paddocks, turnouts, or round pens.
- **$\frac{1}{2}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ " clean fractured stone** - For driveways.

HOW TO INSTALL GEO GRID

1 Plan for Drainage

Water will drain to the lowest point. Decide where you want the water to drain as it will affect the way you design your slope.

2 Excavate & Level

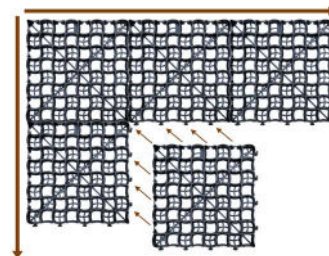
Remove sod, topsoil, rocks and any organic matter. Compact your native soil layer. Slope it so water runs off. A 1% grade (slope) is common.

3 Install Drainage Layer

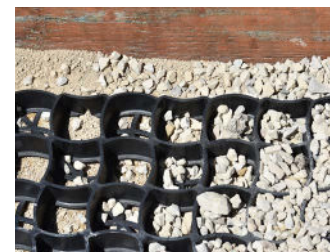
Spread 1–3" of $\frac{3}{4}$ " clean drain rock for optimal water flow and support.

4 Lay Geo Grid

Interlock grids across and down. Cut as needed with a hack saw. Leave a 1" expansion gap between outside grids and borders or posts.



Assemble grids across and down



Leave a 1" expansion gap around the edges

5 Fill the Geo Grid

Use only stable fill materials such as $\frac{3}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " crushed stone or sandy loam topsoil. Avoid sand—it's too unstable as a fill. Fill each cell level to the top for best performance.

6 Install the Top Layer

Apply a finishing layer based on your use case (e.g., sod for grass areas, sand for paddocks, or gravel for driveways). **Always use a top layer to protect the grid from traffic and wear.**