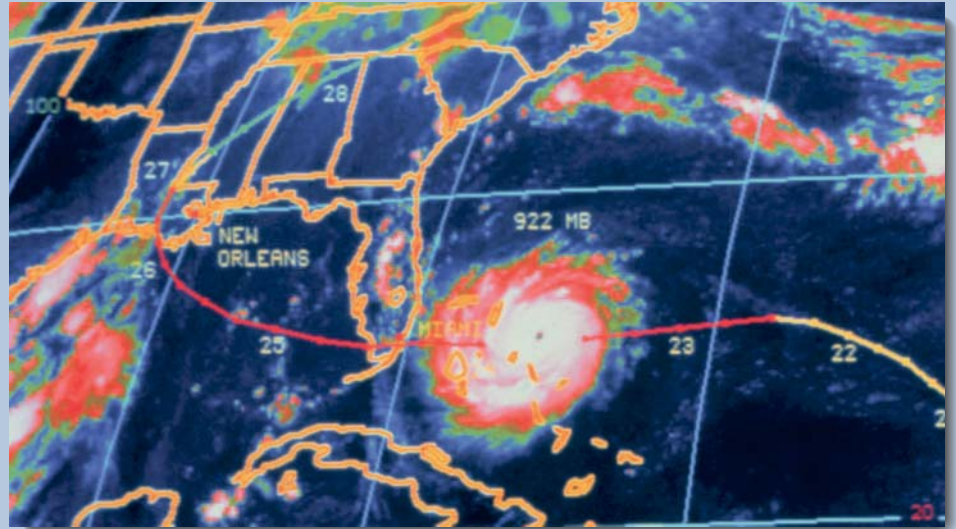


Arthur  
Bertha  
Cristobal  
Dolly  
Edouard  
Fay  
Gustav  
Hanna  
Isidore  
Josephine  
Kyle  
Lili  
Marco  
Nana  
Omar  
Paloma  
Rene  
Sally  
Teddy  
Vicky  
Wilfred

# Expecting Visitors This Season?



## The Rapid Deployment Flood Wall (RDFW) Deploys 100 Times Faster Than Sandbags

Sandbagging operations are one of the slowest and most labor-intensive hurricane preparations. In the race against an approaching storm surge, there is often insufficient time or manpower to properly sandbag everything you would like to protect. And even when placed in time, sandbags often fail to hold up for very long against the vigorous fury of wind-driven waves.

*You need something faster and better than sandbags.*

Geocell's Rapid Deployment Flood Wall deploys in 1/20<sup>th</sup> the time, using only 1/5<sup>th</sup> the labor, and requires only half the sand of sandbag walls. With RDFW in your inventory, you can build 100 times more wall and protect vastly greater amounts of life and property against flooding than you ever could with sandbags alone.



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GSA # GS-07F-0340M



*With RDFW, a crew of six laborers and one loader operator can build a wall 100 feet long, four feet wide and four feet high in one hour. An equivalent sandbag wall requires 35 laborers over 19 hours to construct.*



Geocell Systems Inc.

**HURRICANE PROTECTION**

*"The wall held up incredibly well throughout the testing. The static water load simulating a normal flood event putting little stress on the grid wall. Even under the pounding of more than 72,000 cycles of waves...the wall showed little evidence of wear and tear."*

**Engineer Update, June 2002**

**Engineer Update**  
Vol. 24 • No. 6 • June 2002

**Plastic grids may replace sandbags**

**By: Bruce B. Brown, P.E., and Robert D. Brown, P.E.**  
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is testing a new type of flood protection called a Rapid Deployment Flood Wall (RDFW). The RDFW is a plastic grid that can be deployed quickly and easily. It is made of a high-strength plastic material that can be inflated with air or water. The RDFW is designed to be used in areas where sandbags are not practical. It is a lightweight, portable, and easy-to-deploy structure that can be used to protect buildings and infrastructure from flooding. The RDFW is being tested at the Waterways Experiment Station (WES) in Vicksburg, Mississippi. The testing is being conducted to determine the effectiveness of the RDFW in protecting structures from flooding. The RDFW is being tested against waves and hydrostatic loads. The testing is being conducted over a period of several months. The results of the testing will be used to determine if the RDFW is a viable alternative to sandbags for flood protection.



The RDFW wall held more than 72,000 waves up to five feet high in the 1/2-hour test.



Steve Wilmore and Al Arantes maintain a sandbag at the RDFW wall during testing.

# Tested by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Against Severe Wave Action

In April of 2000, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) in Vicksburg, Mississippi conducted extensive testing on Geocell's RDFW.



The results were conclusive and stunning.

As noted in the official USACE report, a 50-foot-long, 4-foot-high section of RDFW was subjected to 40 hours of wave action totalling 72,000 waves. Wave height was varied between 0.42 ft and 1.52 ft.

The Rapid Deployment Flood Wall proved able to withstand this severe testing with minimal, easily repairable damage. Total sand loss proved to be only eight percent.

*Testing of RDFW at the Waterways Experiment Station (WES) site of the Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) was featured in the June 2000 edition of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers magazine Engineer Update.*



In addition to wave testing, RDFW was also tested for its ability to contain hydrostatic load. At a maximum head of 3.33 ft, underseepage was only 22.8 gallons/hr per foot of wall. At this rate, a small 3-hp gasoline pump could drain nearly 400 feet of wall.

ERDC Testing		
<b>Wave Exposure:</b> 40 hours	<b>Hydrostatic test duration:</b> 128 hours	<b>Under-seepage Rate (max.):</b> 22.8 gal/hr per linear foot of wall
<b>Wave Height (max.):</b> 1.52 feet	<b>Hydrostatic Head (min.):</b> 2.0 feet	
<b>Total Wave Exposure:</b> 72,000 waves	<b>Hydrostatic Head (max.):</b> 3.33 feet	