

SECTION 1: CONSTRUCTION

Filtrex[®] Sediment/Perimeter Control (SiltSoxx[™])

PURPOSE & DESCRIPTION

Filtrex[®] SiltSoxx[™] is a three-dimensional tubular sediment control and stormwater runoff filtration device typically used for **Sediment/Perimeter Control** of sediment and soluble pollutants (such as phosphorus and petroleum hydrocarbons), on and around construction activities. Perimeter control traps sediment and soluble pollutants by *filtering* runoff water as it passes through the matrix of the Soxx[™] and by allowing water to temporarily pond behind the Soxx, allowing *deposition* of suspended solids. Perimeter control is also used to reduce runoff flow velocities on sloped surfaces.

APPLICATION

Perimeter control is to be installed down slope of any disturbed area requiring erosion and sediment control and filtration of soluble pollutants from runoff. Perimeter control is effective when installed perpendicular to sheet or low concentrated flow, and in areas that silt fence is normally considered appropriate. Acceptable applications include:

- Site perimeters
- Above and below disturbed areas subject to sheet runoff, interrill and rill erosion
- Above and below exposed and erodable slopes
- Along the toe of stream and channel banks
- Around area drains or inlets located in a 'sump'
- On compacted soils where trenching of silt fence is difficult or impossible
- Around sensitive trees where trenching of silt fence is not beneficial for tree survival or may unnecessarily disturb established vegetation
- On frozen ground where trenching of silt fence is impossible
- On paved surfaces where trenching of silt fence is impossible

Perimeter control can be applied to areas of high sheet runoff and erosion, on slopes up to a 1:1 grade (should be used in conjunction with slope stabilization/erosion control technology on slopes



Installation Method – Perimeter Control

> 4:1), around inlets, and in other disturbed areas of construction sites requiring sediment control. Perimeter control may also be used in sensitive environmental areas, where migration of wildlife may be impeded by the use of fences or trenching may damage roots.

It is possible to drive over perimeter control during construction (although not recommended), however, these areas should be immediately repaired by manually moving perimeter control back into place, if disturbed. Continued heavy construction traffic may destroy the fabric mesh, reduce the dimensions, and reduce the effectiveness of the perimeter control.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Advantages

- Tubular filtration matrix allows for better trapping and removal of sediment and soluble pollutants in stormwater runoff compared to planar constructed sediment control devices (i.e., silt fence).
- Greater surface area contact with soil than typical sediment control devices reduces potential for runoff to create rills under the device leading to unfiltered sediment.
- No trenching is required; therefore soil is not disturbed upon installation or removal.
- Perimeter control can be installed year-round in



difficult soil conditions such as frozen or wet ground, and dense and compacted soils, as long as stakes can be driven.

- Perimeter control is easily implemented as a treatment in a greater treatment train approach to erosion and sediment control.
- Organic matter and humus colloids in FilterMedia™ (filler material in perimeter control) have the ability to bind and adsorb phosphorus, metals, and hydrocarbons that may be in stormwater runoff.
- Microorganisms in FilterMedia have the ability to degrade organic pollutants and cycle captured nutrients in stormwater runoff.
- Soxx (the mesh netting containment system) allows perimeter control to be placed in areas of high sheet flow and low concentrated flow.
- Perimeter control can be direct seeded at time of application to provide greater stability and filtration capability once vegetation is established.
- FilterMedia is organic and can be left on site after permanent stabilization is complete, to be used in landscape design and/or seeded and planted with permanent vegetation.
- FilterMedia improves existing soil structure if spread out and used as a soil amendment after construction activity is complete.
- Biodegradable or photodegradable perimeter control can be left on site after construction activity and may eliminate the need for removal and labor and disposal costs.
- Perimeter control can be used on slopes to slow down runoff velocity, disperse concentrated runoff, and reduce effective slope lengths, reducing

the erosive potential of stormwater runoff.

- Perimeter control is less likely to obstruct wildlife movement and migration than planar/silt fence sediment control practices.
- Perimeter control is available in 5 in. (125mm), 8 in.(200mm), 12 in. (300mm), 18 in. (450mm), 24 in. (600mm), and 32 in (800mm) diameters for customized applications and challenging situations.
- Perimeter control is available in up to 200 ft (61m) continuous lengths to prevent weak sections and creation of concentrated flow situations typical to low points in runs of other sediment control devices. End points are sleeved together to form continuous runs of unlimited lengths without low or break points.
- Perimeter control may assist in qualification for LEED® Green Building Rating and Certification credits under LEED Building Design & Construction (BD+C), New Construction v4. Awarded credits may be possible from the categories of Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Materials & Resources, and Innovation. *Note: LEED is an independent program offered through the U.S. Green Building Council. LEED credits are determined on a per project basis by an independent auditing committee. Filtrex neither guarantees nor assures LEED credits from the use of its products. LEED is a trademark of the U.S. Green Building Council.*

Disadvantages

- If filler material of perimeter control is not Filtrex® CertifiedSM FilterMedia™, performance may be diminished.
- If not installed correctly, maintained or used for a purpose or intention that does not meet specifications performance may be diminished.
- If land surface is extremely bumpy, rocky, or changes elevation abruptly ground surface contact to perimeter control may be diminished thereby adversely effecting performance.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Perimeter control use only photodegradable or biodegradable Soxx netting materials available from Filtrex International and are the only mesh materials accepted in creating perimeter control for any purpose. For Soxx tubular mesh material specifications see Table 1.1.

ADVANTAGES			
	LOW	MED	HIGH
Installation Difficulty	✓		
Durability			✓
Sediment Control			✓
Soluble Pollutant Control		✓	
Runoff Flow Control		✓	
Life Cycle Cost	✓		



FILTERMEDIA™ CHARACTERISTICS

Specifications for perimeter control use only Filtrexx Certified FilterMedia which is a coarse composted material that is specifically designed for removal of solids and soluble pollutants from stormwater runoff. FilterMedia can be altered or customized to target specific pollutants in runoff as approved by the Engineer or Filtrexx International. All Filtrexx Certified FilterMedia has been third party tested and certified to meet minimum performance criteria defined by Filtrexx International. Performance parameters include; hydraulic flow through rate, total solids removal efficiency, total suspended solids removal efficiency, turbidity reduction, nutrient removal efficiency, metals removal efficiency, and motor oil removal efficiency. For information on the physical and chemical properties of Filtrexx Certified FilterMedia refer to the Filtrexx Design Manual, section 5.1. Look for the Filtrexx Certified FilterMedia Seal from our international network of Filtrexx Certified Installers and Manufacturers.

**PERFORMANCE**

Performance testing and research on perimeter control has been extensive. Results from testing and research programs conducted on perimeter control include: hydraulic flow through rate, ponding rate and calculation (behind perimeter control), sediment storage capacity (inside + behind tool), total solids removal efficiency, suspended solids removal efficiency (with and w/out biopolymer and polymer flocculants), turbidity reduction (with and w/out biopolymer and polymer flocculants), nitrate-N removal efficiency, total P removal efficiency, soluble reactive P removal efficiency (with and w/out Nutrient Agent), petroleum hydrocarbon (motor oil) removal efficiency, and heavy metals (Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn) removal efficiency. For a summary of performance testing, research results, and design specifications see Table 1.1 and Table 1.2. For copies of full reports visit www.filtrexx.com.

Successful bidders will furnish adequate research support showing their manufactured product meets or exceeds performance and design criteria outlined in this standard specification. Research or performance testing will be accepted if it meets the following criteria: conducted by a neutral third party, utilizes standard test methods reported by ASTM or referenced in a peer reviewed scientific journal,

product and control treatments are tested in triplicate, performance results are reported for product and control (control should be a bare soil under the same set of environmental and experimental conditions), results are peer reviewed, results indicate a minimum 60% TSS removal efficiency and a minimum hydraulic flow through rate of 5 gpm/ft². Bidders shall attach a copy of the research report indicating test methodologies utilized and results.

Note: the Contractor is responsible for establishing a working erosion and sediment control system and may, with approval of the Engineer, work outside the minimum construction requirements as needed. Where the perimeter control deteriorates or fails, it shall be repaired or replaced with an effective alternative.

DESIGN CRITERIA

The sediment and pollutant removal process characteristic to perimeter control combines both filtering and deposition from settling solids. This is different than methods that rely on ponding for deposition of solids for perimeter control (i.e., silt fence). Ponding occurs when water flowing to the perimeter control accumulates faster than the hydraulic flow through rate of the perimeter control. Typically, hydraulic flow-through rates for perimeter control are 50% greater than geotextile filter fabric (silt fence). *Greater hydraulic flow-through rates reduce ponding, therefore reducing the need for taller sediment control structural design height.* Additionally, perimeter control does not blind as easily with small soil/sediment colloids, such as clay soils, as do planar geotextile sediment control barriers (such as silt fence). However, installation and maintenance is especially important for proper function and performance. For engineering design details see Figure 1.1. For a summary of specifications for product/practice use, performance and design see Table 1.1 and Table 1.2.



Filtering Water



For most standard perimeter control applications, a 12 in (300mm) diameter perimeter control can replace a 24 to 36 in (600 to 900mm) silt fence. See Table 1.3 and 1.4 and Figure 1.2 for standard design specifications for maximum allowable slope lengths. Note: In some low flow conditions, an 8 in (200mm) perimeter control may replace a 24 in (600mm) silt fence. Design consideration should be given to the duration of the project, total area of disturbance, rainfall/runoff potential, soil erosion potential, and sediment loading.

Runoff Flow:

Sheet runoff flow and ponding depth should

not exceed the height of the perimeter control. If overflow of the device is a possibility, larger diameter perimeter control should be constructed, other sediment control devices may be used, or management practices to reduce runoff should be installed. Alternatively, a second perimeter control may be constructed or used in combination with compost erosion control blankets or rolled erosion control blankets to slow runoff and reduce erosion. The Filtrexx Design Tool can assist in planning and designing what diameter perimeter control should be used, correct spacing requirements, and what rainfall and site conditions can lead to runoff breaching of the perimeter control. For instructions and a copy of

Figure 1.3 Filtrexx® Sediment Control Design Tool for Sediment Control Applications.

Step 1: Choose units. ft or m

Step 2: Choose input: Tr or I

total rainfall

inches

ft

Tr

1.5

storm duration

hours: 24

Step 3: Choose input: A or W

width of area

ft

400.00

length of slope

ft: 250

43560

Step 4: Input slope

%

10

452.588

Step 5: Input reduction runoff percent

%

10

Step 6: Input effective length of filter

ft

400

sediment control (8,12,16)

silt fence (24, 30)

400

Step 7: Input diameter/height of filter

inches

12

36

Step 8: Find time to overflow filter and total flow/ft the filter can handle

Step 9: On figure find for given flow expected time to overflow filter

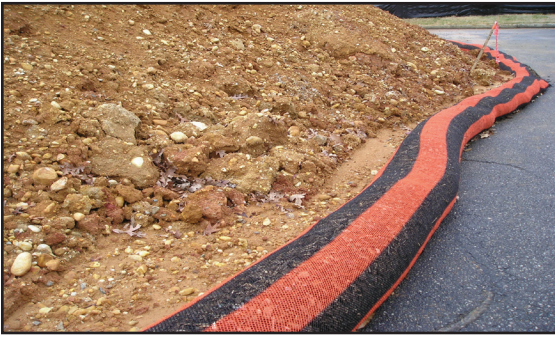
Part A. Evaluation of q_i

I inches/hr	A acres	s percent	Q gpm	L_{ss} ft	q_i gpm/ft
0.063	2.2957	10	58.15	400	0.145

Part B. Predicted time and total flow to top filter.

	q_o gpm/hr	D inches	Effective D inches	Time Overflow hr	Total Flow gal/f	Filter OKAY time > tr
Sediment control (Coarse Material)	0.145	12	9.6	99.1	865	OKAY
Silt Fence	0.145	36	30.6	97.5	851	OKAY





Use on Ecologically Sensitive Sites

the Filtrexx Design Tool, refer to the Filtrexx Design Manual, Section 5.4 and 5.4a.

Level Contour:

Perimeter control should be placed on level contours to assist in dissipating low concentrated flow into sheet flow and reducing runoff flow velocity. Do not construct perimeter control to concentrate runoff or channel water. Sheet flow of water should be perpendicular to the perimeter control at impact and relatively un-concentrated. Placing perimeter control on undisturbed soil will reduce the potential for undermining.

Runoff and Sediment Accumulation:

Where possible, perimeter control should be placed at a 5 ft (1.5m) or greater distance away from the toe of the slope to allow for proper runoff accumulation for sediment deposition and to allow for maximum sediment storage capacity behind the device. If a 5 ft (1.5m) distance is not available, due to construction restrictions, a second perimeter control may be installed to increase ponding and sediment accumulation capacity. Steeper slopes allow less sediment storage behind the perimeter control device and may require larger perimeter control or shorter slope lengths.

End Around Flow:

In order to prevent water flowing around the ends of perimeter control, the ends of the perimeter control must be constructed pointing upslope so the ends are at a higher elevation. A minimum of 10 linear ft (3m) per end each placed at a 30 degree angle is recommended.

Vegetated Perimeter Control:

For permanent areas perimeter control can be direct-seeded to allow vegetation established

directly in the device, and may be expanded to 5 ft (1.5m) upslope and downslope from the device, for added performance. Vegetation on and around the perimeter control will assist in slowing runoff velocity for increased deposition and filtration of pollutants. The option of adding vegetation will be at the discretion of the Engineer. No additional soil amendments or fertilizer are required for vegetation establishment in the perimeter control.

Slope Spacing & Drainage Area:

Maximum drainage area to, and slope spacing between perimeter control is dependent on: rainfall intensity and duration used for specific design/plan, slope steepness, and width of area draining to the perimeter control. Refer to the Filtrexx Design Tool developed by The Ohio State University to accurately design a plan based on your site and climate conditions. See *Design Capacity Prediction Tool for SiltSoxx™ and Silt Fence* and *Flow-Through Rates and Evaluation of Solids Separation of Compost FilterMedia™ vs. Silt Fence in Sediment Control Applications* (<http://www.filtrexx.com/research-library/>) for more information on the Design Tool or the research project and results used to create the tool. Figure 1.3 provides an example of the user interface for the Design Tool. A specification for maximum slope lengths, based on a 1 in (25 mm)/24 hr rainfall event is provided in Table 1.3 and Figure 1.2; and for a 2 in (50 mm)/24 hr rainfall event is provided in Table 1.4.

INSTALLATION

1. Perimeter control used for control of sediment and soluble pollutants in storm runoff shall meet Filtrexx Soxx Material Specifications and use Filtrexx Certified FilterMedia.
2. Contractor is required to be Filtrexx Certified or use pre-filled Filtrexx® SiltSoxx™ products manufactured by a Filtrexx Certified Manufacturer as determined by Filtrexx International (call Filtrexx at 877-542-7699 for a current list of installers). Certification shall be considered current if appropriate identification is shown during time of bid or at time of application. Look for the Filtrexx Certified Seal.
3. Perimeter control will be placed at locations indicated on plans and in a manner as directed by the Engineer or Manufacturer.
4. Perimeter control should be installed parallel to the base of the slope or other disturbed area.



- In challenging conditions (i.e., 2:1 slopes), a second perimeter control shall be constructed at the top of the slope, or staking may be increased.
- Effective Soxx height in the field should be as follows: 5" diameter Soxx = 4" high; 8" diameter Soxx = 6.5" high; 12" diameter Soxx = 9.5" high; 18" diameter Soxx = 14.5" high; 24" diameter Soxx = 19" high.
 - Stakes should be installed through the middle of the perimeter control on 10 ft (3m) centers, using 2 in (50mm) by 2 in (50mm) by 3 ft (1m) wooden stakes. 5" diameter Soxx may use 1" (25 mm) x 1" (25 mm) x 18" (0.5 m) wooden stakes. In the event staking is not possible, i.e., when perimeter control is used on pavement, heavy concrete blocks shall be used behind the perimeter control to help stabilize during rainfall/runoff events.
 - Staking depth for sand and silt loam soils shall be 12 in (300mm), and 8 in (200mm) for clay soils.
 - Loose compost may be backfilled along the upslope side of the perimeter control, filling the seam between the soil surface and the device, improving filtration and sediment retention.
 - If the perimeter control is to be left as a permanent filter or part of the natural landscape, it may be seeded at time of installation for establishment of permanent vegetation. The Engineer will specify seed requirements.
 - Perimeter control is not to be used in perennial, ephemeral, or intermittent streams.

See design drawing schematic for correct installation (Figure 1.1).

INSPECTION

Routine inspection should be conducted within 24 hrs of a runoff event or as designated by the regulating authority. Perimeter control should be regularly inspected to make sure they maintain their shape and are producing adequate hydraulic flow-through. If ponding becomes excessive, additional perimeter control may be required to reduce effective slope length or sediment removal may be necessary. Perimeter control shall be inspected until area above has been permanently stabilized and construction activity has ceased.

MAINTENANCE

- The Contractor shall maintain the perimeter control in a functional condition at all times and it shall be routinely inspected.

- If the perimeter control has been damaged, it shall be repaired, or replaced if beyond repair.
- The Contractor shall remove sediment at the base of the upslope side of the perimeter control when accumulation has reached 1/2 of the effective height of the Soxx, or as directed by the Engineer. Alternatively, a new perimeter control can be placed on top of and slightly behind the original one creating more sediment storage capacity without soil disturbance.
- Perimeter control shall be maintained until disturbed area above the device has been permanently stabilized and construction activity has ceased.
- The FilterMedia will be dispersed on site once disturbed area has been permanently stabilized, construction activity has ceased, or as determined by the Engineer.
- For long-term sediment and pollution control applications, perimeter control can be seeded at the time of installation to create a vegetative filtering system for prolonged and increased filtration of sediment and soluble pollutants (contained vegetative filter strip). The appropriate seed mix shall be determined by the Engineer.

DISPOSAL/RECYCLING

FilterMedia is a composted organic product recycled and manufactured from locally generated organic, natural, and biologically based materials. Once all soil has been stabilized and construction activity has been completed, the FilterMedia may be dispersed with a loader, rake, bulldozer or similar device and may be incorporated into the soil as an amendment or left on the soil surface to aid in permanent seeding or landscaping. Leaving the FilterMedia on site reduces removal and disposal costs compared to other sediment control devices. The mesh netting material



Close Up of Sediment Control



will be extracted from the FilterMedia and disposed of properly by the Contractor. The photodegradable mesh netting material (Soxx) may degrade if left on site. Biodegradable mesh netting material is available and may eliminate the need and cost of removal and disposal.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Bid items shall show measurement as 5 (125), 8 (200), 12 (300), 18 (450), 24 (600), 32 (800) inch (mm) diameter Filtrexx® Sediment/Perimeter Control or SiltSoxx™ per linear foot (or linear meter), installed.

Engineer shall notify Filtrexx of location, description, and details of project prior to the bidding process so that Filtrexx can provide design aid and technical support.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For other references on this topic, including additional research reports and trade magazine and press coverage, visit the Filtrexx website at www.filtrexx.com

Filtrexx International, Technical Support
61 N Clev-Mass Rd, Ste E, Akron, OH 44333
877-542-7699 | 234-466-0810 (fax)
www.filtrexx.com | info@filtrexx.com
Call for complete list of international installers.

BactoLoxx, DuraSoxx, EarthBloxx, EnviroBloxx, EnviroSoxx, Filtrexx, GardenSoxx, GreenLoxx, GroSoxx, Let Nature Do It, MetalLoxx, NutriLoxx, PetroLoxx, and Trinity are Registered Trademarks of Filtrexx International.

BioSoxx, CECB [Compost Erosion Control Blanket], CSWB [Compost Storm Water Blanket], DitchChexx, EdgeSaver, FilterCell, FilterMedia, FilterSoxx, GrowingMedia, InletSoxx, LivingWall, Lockdown, NitroLoxx, PhosLoxx, SiltSoxx, Soft Blocks, and Soxx are Trademarks of Filtrexx International.

Filtrexx Certified and its accompanying logo are Service Marks of Filtrexx International.

The information contained herein may be subject to confidential intellectual property of Filtrexx International, including but not limited to US Patents 7,226,240; 7,452,165; 7,654,292; 8,272,812; 8,439,607; 8,740,503; 8,821,076; and 9,044,795 or Patents Pending and is the property of Filtrexx International.

Copyright 2005-2017, Filtrexx International, all rights reserved. Unauthorized reproduction prohibited.

REFERENCES CITED & ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials. 2003. Standard Specification for Transportation Materials and Methods of Sampling and Testing, Designation M9-03, Compost for Erosion/Sediment Control. Washington, DC

Faucette, L.B., K. Kerchner, and A. Vick. 2006. Sediment Storage Capacity of Sediment control vs. Silt Fence. Filtrexx® Tech Link #3314

Faucette, L.B., H. Keener, M Klingman, and K. Kerchner. 2006. Design Capacity Prediction Tool for Sediment control and Silt Fence. Filtrexx® Tech Link #3313 (Description of Design Tool) and Filtrexx® Library #301 (Design Tool)

Faucette, L.B. 2006. Flow-Through Rate, Design Height, and Design Capacity of Sediment control and Silt Fence. Filtrexx® Tech Link #3304

Faucette, L.B. 2006. Design Height, Flow-Through Rate, and Slope Spacing of Sediment control and Silt Fence. Filtrexx® Tech Link #3311

Faucette, L.B., and R. Tyler. 2006. Organic BMPs used for Storm Water Management. Proceedings of the International Erosion Control Association Annual Conference, Long Beach, CA 2006.

Faucette, B, F. Shields, and K. Kurtz. 2006. Removing storm water pollutants and determining relations between hydraulic flow-through rates, pollutant removal efficiency, and physical characteristics of compost filter media. Second Interagency Conference on Research in Watersheds, 2006 Proceedings. Coweeta Hydrologic Research Station, NC. Filtrexx® Library #106.

Faucette, B., Sadeghi, A., and K. Sefton. 2006. USDA ARS - Evaluation of Compost Filter Socks and Silt Fence in Sediment and Nutrient Reduction from Runoff. Filtrexx® Tech Link #3308

Faucette, L.B., A. Vick. 2006. LEED Green Building Credits using Filtrexx® Organic BMPs. Filtrexx® Tech Link #3301

Faucette, L.B. A. Vick, and K. Kerchner. 2006. Filtrexx®, Compost, Low Impact Development (LID), and Design Considerations for Storm Water Management. Filtrexx® Tech Link #3306

Faucette L.B., C.F. Jordan, L.M. Risse, M. Cabrera, D.C. Coleman, and L.T. West. 2005.



Evaluation of Storm Water from Compost and Conventional Erosion Control Practices in Construction Activities. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*. 60:6: 288-297.

Faucette, L.B. 2005. Removal and Degradation of Petroleum Hydrocarbons from Storm Water with Compost. *Filtrexx® Tech Link #3307*

Faucette, L.B. 2005. A Comparison of Performance and Test Methods of Sediment control and Silt Fence. *Filtrexx® Tech Link #3302*.

Faucette, L.B., N. Strazar, A. Marks. 2006. *Filtrexx® Polymer and Flocculent Guide*. *Filtrexx® Library #601*.

Fifield, J. 2001. *Designing for Effective Sediment and Erosion Control on Construction Sites*. Forester Press, Santa Barbara, CA.

Keener, H., B. Faucette, and M. Klingman. 2006. Flow-through rates and evaluation of solids separation of compost filter media vs. silt fence in sediment control applications. 2006 American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers Annual International Conference, Portland, OR. Paper No. 062060.

Marks, A., R. Tyler, and B. Faucette. 2005. *The Filtrexx® Library*. Digital publication of support tools for the erosion industry. www.filtrexx.com.

Marks, A., and R. Tyler. 2003. *Filtrexx International Company Website*. Specifications, CAD drawings, case histories. www.filtrexx.com

Sadhegi, A., K. Sefton, and B. Faucette. 2006. Sediment and nutrient removal from storm water with compost filter socks and silt fence. 2006 American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers Annual International Conference, Portland, OR. Paper No. 06XXXX

Tyler, R.W., and A. Marks. 2004. *Erosion Control Toolbox CD Kit*. A Guide to Filtrexx® Products, Educational Supplement, and Project Videos. 3 CD set for Specifications and Design Considerations for Filtrexx® Products.

Tyler, R.W., and A. Marks. 2003. *Filtrexx® Product Installation Guide*. Grafton, Ohio.

Tyler, R.W., and A. Marks. 2003. *A Guide to Filtrexx® Products*. Product Descriptions and Specifications for Filtrexx® Products.

Tyler, R.W., J. Hoeck, and J. Giles. 2004. *Keys to Understanding How to Use Compost and Organic Matter*. IECA Annual Meeting Presentations published as IECA Digital Education Library, Copyright 2004 Blue Sky

Broadcast.

Tyler, R.W. 2004. International PCT Patent Publication #: WO 2004/002834 A2. Containment Systems, Methods and Devices for Controlling Erosion. Patent Application Filed on January 8, 2004.

Tyler, R.W. 2003. International PCT Application #: PCTUS2003/020022. Containment Systems, Methods and Devices for Controlling Erosion. Patent Application Filed on June 25, 2003.

Tyler, R.W. 2003. US Patent Publication #: 2003/0031511 A1. Devices, Systems and Methods for Controlling Erosion. Patent Application Filed on January 13, 2003

Tyler, R.W. 2002. US Patent Application #10/208,631. Devices, Systems and Methods for Controlling Erosion. Patent Application Filed on July 31, 2001

Tyler, R.W. 2001. Provisional Patent Application #60/309,054. Devices, Systems and Methods for Controlling Erosion. Patent Application Filed on July 31, 2001

Tyler, R.W. 2001. *Filtrexx® Product Manual*. Specifications and Design Considerations for Filtrexx® Products, Grafton, OH.

Tyler, R.W. 1996. *Winning the Organics Game – The Compost Marketers Handbook*. ASHS Press, ISBN # 0-9615027-2-x..

Tyler, R.W. 2007. US Patent # 7,226,240 “Devices, Systems and Methods for Controlling Erosion” Issue date 6-5-07.

US EPA NPDES Phase II. 2006. *Compost Filter Socks: Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control*. National Menu of Best Management Practices for Construction Sites. http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/con_site.cfm



TABLES & FIGURES:

Table 1.1. Filtrexx® Soxx™ Material Specifications.

Material Type	Cotton BioSoxx™	5 mil High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	5 mil High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	Multi-Filament Polypropylene (MFPP, previously HDPP)	Multi-Filament Polypropylene SafteySoxx™	Multi-Filament Polypropylene DuraSoxx®	Multi-Filament Polypropylene DuraSoxx® (Heavy Duty)
Material Characteristic	Biodegradable	Oxo-degradable	Photodegradable	Photodegradable	Photodegradable	Photodegradable	Photodegradable
Design Diameters	8 in (200mm), 12 in (300mm)	8 in (200mm), 12 in (300mm), 18 in (400mm)	5 in (125mm), 8 in (200mm), 12 in (300mm), 18 in (400mm)	8 in (200mm), 12 in (300mm), 18 in (400mm), 24 in (600mm), 32 in (800mm)	8 in (200mm), 12 in (300mm), 18 in (400mm)	8 in (200mm), 12 in (300mm), 18 in (400mm), 24 in (600mm), 32 in (800mm)	5 in (125mm), 8 in (200mm), 12 in (300mm), 18 in (400mm)
Mesh Opening	1/8 in (3mm)	3/8 in (10mm)	3/8 in (10mm)	3/8 in (10mm)	1/8 in (3mm)	1/8 in (3mm)	1/8 in (3mm)
Tensile Strength	ND	26 psi (1.83 kg/cm²)	26 psi (1.83 kg/cm²)	44 psi (3.09 kg/cm²)	202 psi (14.2 kg/cm²)*	202 psi (14.2 kg/cm²)	242 psi (16.99 kg/cm²)
% Original Strength from Ultraviolet Exposure (ASTM G-155)	ND	ND	23% at 1000 hr	100% at 1000 hr	100% at 1000 hr	100% at 1000 hr	100% at 1000 hr
Functional Longevity/ Project Duration***	up to 12 months**	6 mo-3.5 yr	9 mo-4 yr	1-4 yr	2-5 yr	2-5 yr	2-5 yr

* Tested at Texas Transportation Institute/Texas A&M University (ASTM 5035-95).

** Data based on Caltrans research and specifications

*** Functional longevity ranges are estimates only. Site specific environmental conditions may result in significantly shorter or longer time periods.

Table 1.2. Filtrexx® Sediment Control Performance and Design Specifications Summary.

Design Diameter	5 in (125mm)	8 in (200mm)	12 in (300mm)	18 in (450mm)	24 in (600mm)	32 in (800mm)	Testing Lab/ Reference	Publication(s)
Design & Performance								
Effective Height	4 in (100mm)	6.5 in (160mm)	9.5 in (240mm)	14.5 in (360mm)	19 in (480mm)	26 in (650mm)	The Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center	Transactions of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers, 2006
Effective Circumference	15 in (380mm)	25 in (630mm)	38 in (960mm)	57 in (1450mm)	75 in (1900mm)	100 in (2500mm)		
Density (when filled)	7.8 lbs (12 kg/m)	13 lbs/ft (20 kg/m)	32 lbs/ft (50 kg/m)	67 lbs/ft (100 kg/m)	133 lbs/ft (200 kg/m)	200 lbs/ft (300 kg/m)	Soil Control Lab, Inc	
Air Space	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	Soil Control Lab, Inc	
Maximum continuous length	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited		
Staking Requirement	10 ft (3m)	10 ft (3m)	10 ft (3m)	10 ft (3m)	10 ft (3m)	10 ft (3m)		
Maintenance Requirement (sediment accumulation removal at X height)	2 in (50mm)	3.25 in (80mm)	4.75 in (120mm)	7.25 in (180mm)	9.5 in (240mm)	13 in (325mm)		

(continued on next page)



Table 1.2. Filtrex® Sediment Control Performance and Design Specifications Summary. (continued)

Design Diameter	5 in (125mm)	8 in (200mm)	12 in (300mm)	18 in (450mm)	24 in (600mm)	32 in (800mm)	Testing Lab/ Reference	Publication(s)
Design & Performance	5 in (125mm)	8 in (200mm)	12 in (300mm)	18 in (450mm)	24 in (600mm)	32 in (800mm)	Testing Lab/ Reference	Publication(s)
Initial Maintenance Requirement based on Rainfall-Runoff*	13 in (33 cm); 665 L/linear m	22 in (55 cm); 1109 L/linear m	32 in (80 cm); 1388 L/linear m	42 in (105 cm); 1825 L/linear m	64 in (160 cm); 2776 L/linear m	86 in (215 cm); 3885 L/linear m	The University of Georgia & Auburn University	
Functional Longevity**	6 mo – 5 yr	6 mo – 5 yr	6 mo – 5 yr	6 mo – 5 yr	6 mo – 5 yr	6 mo – 5 yr		
Maximum Slope Length (<2%)	360 ft (110m)	600 ft (183m)	750 ft (229m)	1000 ft (305m)	1300 ft (396m)	1650 ft (500m)	The Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center	Filtrex® Design Tool™, Filtrex® Library #301, Filtrex® Tech Link #3304 & #3311
Hydraulic Flow Through Rate	4.5 gpm/ft (56 L/min/m)	7.5 gpm/ft (94 L/min/m)	11.3 gpm/ft (141 L/min/m)	15.0 gpm/ft (188 L/min/m)	22.5 gpm/ft (281 L/min/m)	30.0 gpm/ft (374 L/min/m)	The Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center; University of Guelph, School of Engineering/Watershed Research Group	Filtrex® Tech Link #3311 & #3313, #3308; American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings, 2006, Second Interagency Conference on Research in Watersheds, 2006
P Factor (RUSLE)	0.1-0.32	0.1-0.32	0.1-0.32	0.1-0.32	0.1-0.32	0.1-0.32	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab/ University of Georgia	American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings, 2006
Sediment Storage Capacity***	104 cu. in (1710cc)	174 cu. in (2850cc)	396 cu. in (6490cc)	857 cu. in (14040cc)	1631 cu. in (26840cc)	2647 cu. in (43377 cc)		Filtrex® Tech Link #3314
Total Solids Removal	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	Soil Control Lab, Inc	International Erosion Control Association, 2006
Total Suspended Solids Removal	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link #3308; American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings, 2006

(continued on next page)



Table 1.2. Filtrex® Sediment Control Performance and Design Specifications Summary. (continued)

Design Diameter	5 in (125mm)	8 in (200mm)	12 in (300mm)	18 in (450mm)	24 in (600mm)	32 in (800mm)	Testing Lab/ Reference	Publication(s)
Design & Performance								
Turbidity Reduction	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link #3308; American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings , 2006
Clay (<0.002mm) Removal	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link
Silt (0.002-0.05mm) Removal	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link
TSS Removal w/PAM	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link #3308; American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings , 2006
TSS Removal w/ Flocculent	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link #3308; American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings , 2006
Turbidity Reduction w/PAM	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link #3308; American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings , 2006
Turbidity Reduction w/ Flocculent	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link #3308; American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings , 2006

(continued on next page)



Table 1.2. Filtrex® Sediment Control Performance and Design Specifications Summary. (continued)

Design Diameter	5 in (125mm)	8 in (200mm)	12 in (300mm)	18 in (450mm)	24 in (600mm)	32 in (800mm)	Testing Lab/ Reference	Publication(s)
Design & Performance								
Total Phosphorus Removal	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link #3308; American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings, 2006
Reactive Phosphorus Removal	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings, 2006
Total Phosphorus Removal w/ Nutrient Agent	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings, 2006
Reactive Phosphorus Removal w/ Nutrient Agent	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link #3308; American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings, 2006
Nitrate-N Removal	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Meeting Proceedings, 2006
Ammonium-N Removal	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link
Ammonium-N Removal w/ Nutrient Agent	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link
Motor Oil Removal w/ Hydrocarbon Agent	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	International Erosion Control Association, 2006
Diesel Fuel Removal w/ Hydrocarbon Agent	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link
Gasoline Removal w/ Hydrocarbon Agent	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrex® Tech Link

(continued on next page)



Table 1.2. Filtrexx® Sediment Control Performance and Design Specifications Summary. (continued)

Design Diameter	5 in (125mm)	8 in (200mm)	12 in (300mm)	18 in (450mm)	24 in (600mm)	32 in (800mm)	Testing Lab/ Reference	Publication(s)
Design & Performance								
Cadmium (Cd) Removal w/ Heavy Metal Agent	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Chromium (Cr) Removal w/ Heavy Metal Agent	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Copper (Cu) Removal w/ Heavy Metal Agent	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Nickel (Ni) Removal w/ Heavy Metal Agent	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Lead (Pb) Removal w/ Heavy Metal Agent	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Zinc (Zn) Removal w/ Heavy Metal Agent	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Iron (Fe) Removal	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	Soil Control Lab, Inc	
Manganese (Mn) Removal	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	Soil Control Lab, Inc	
Total coliform Removal	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
E. coli Removal	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Enterococcus Removal	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
E. coli Removal w/ Bacteria Agent	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Fecal coliform Removal w/ Bacteria Agent	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Enterococcus Removal w/ Bacteria Agent	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	USDA ARS Environmental Quality Lab	Filtrexx® Tech Link
Other Recommended Uses	Slope Interruption	Inlet Protection, Ditch Protection, Slope Interruption	Inlet protection, Ditch Protection, Concrete Washout, Filtration System, Slope Interruption	Ditch Protection, Concrete Washout, Filtration System	Ditch Protection, Concrete Washout, Filtration System	Ditch Protection, Concrete Washout, Filtration System		

* Based on rainfall intensity of 12.5 cm (5 in)/hr applied to a bare clay loam soil at a 10% slope; runoff flow rate of 108 ml/sec/linear m (0.52 gpm/linear ft); and mean runoff volume of 230 L/m² (6.3 g/ft²).

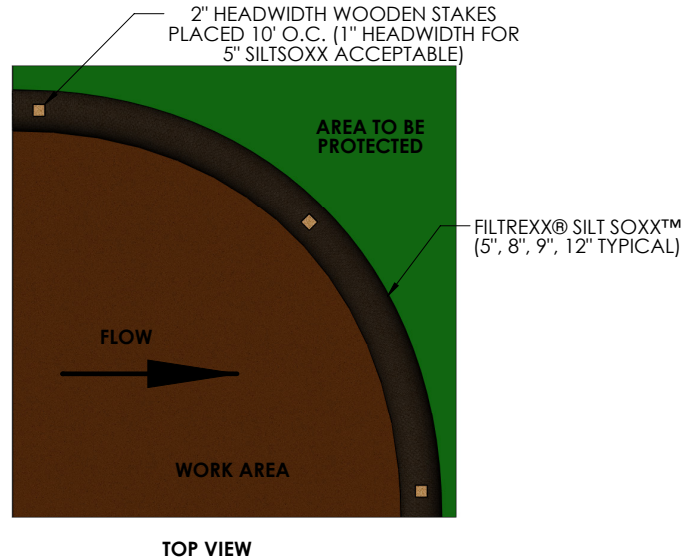
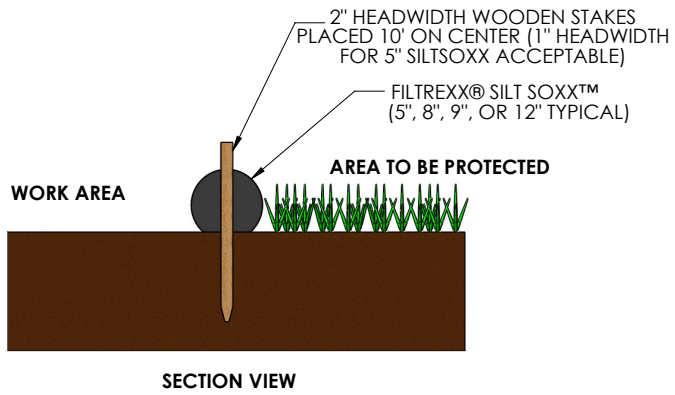
** Functional Longevity is dependent on mesh material type, UV exposure, freeze/thaw frequency, region of US/Canada, runoff-sediment frequency/durion/loading, and adherence to specified maintenance requirement. Functional longevity ranges are estimates only. Site specific environmental conditions may result in significantly shorter or longer time periods.

*** Sediment Storage Capacity = sediment accumulation behind (directly upslope) + within the device.

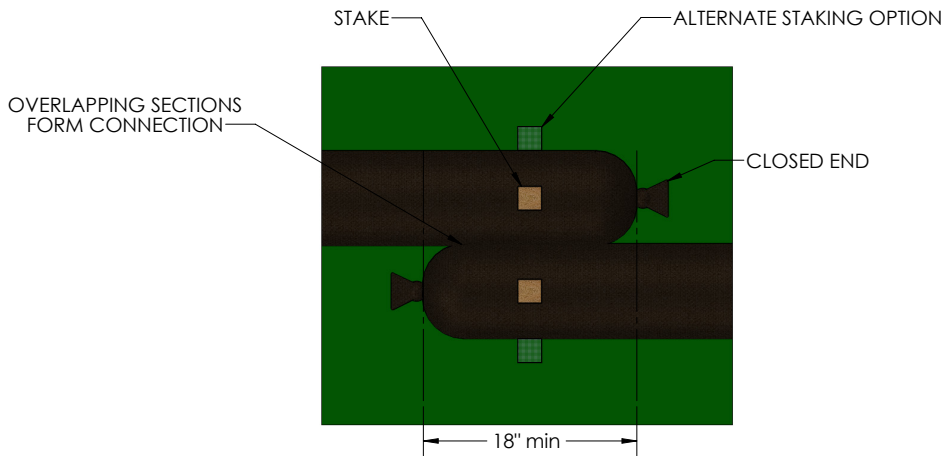


Figure 1.1. Engineering Design Drawing for Perimeter Control

FILTREXX® SILT SOXX™



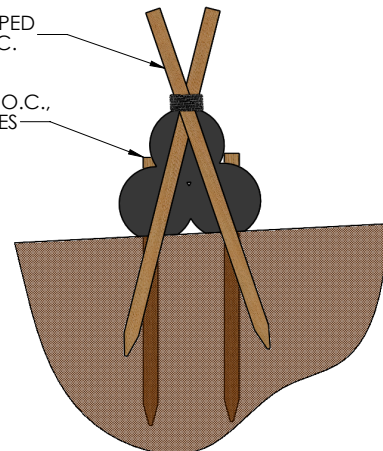
COMPOST SOCK CONNECTION/ATTACHMENT DETAIL



FILTREXX® PYRAMID STAKING DETAIL

(2) 2"x2"x48+" HARDWOOD STAKES, WRAPPED TOGETHER WITH 16 GAUGE WIRE, 10' O.C.

2"x2"x36" HARDWOOD STAKE, 10' O.C., STARTING 5' FROM ANGLED STAKES



- NOTES:
1. ALL MATERIAL TO MEET FILTREXX® SPECIFICATIONS.
 2. SILT SOXX™ FILL TO MEET APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.
 3. COMPOST MATERIAL TO BE DISPERSED ON SITE, AS DETERMINED BY ENGINEER.



Figure 1.2. Maximum Slope Lengths of Filtrex® Perimeter Control Based on a 1 in (25 mm)/24 hr Rainfall Event.

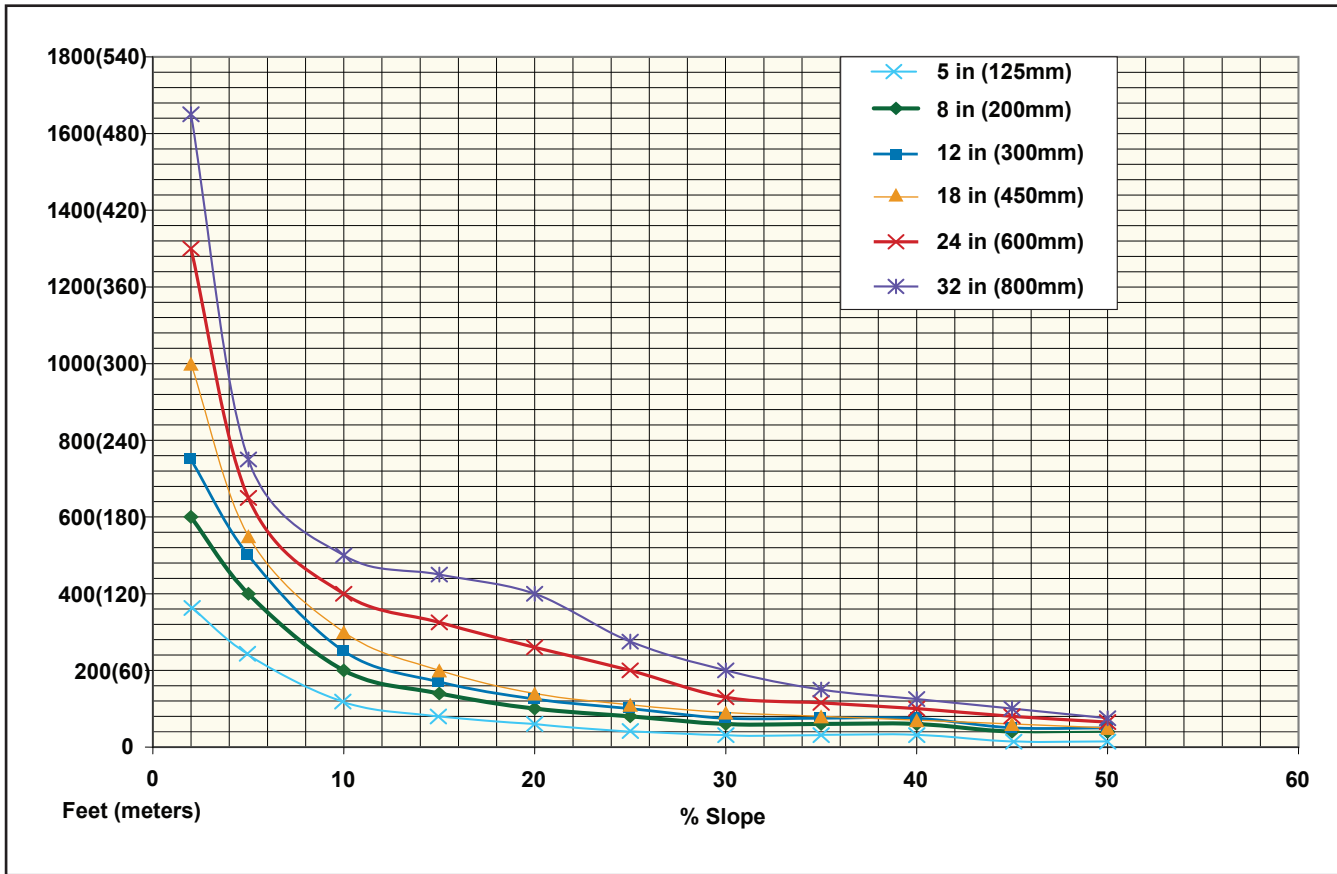


Table 1.3. Maximum Slope Lengths for Filtrex® Perimeter Control Based on a 1 in (25 mm)/24 hr Rainfall Event.

Slope Percent	Maximum Slope Length Above Sediment Control in Feet (meters)*					
	5 in (125 mm) Sediment control	8 in (200 mm) Sediment control	12 in (300 mm) Sediment control	18 in (450 mm) Sediment control	24 in (600mm) Sediment control	32 in (800mm) Sediment control
	4 in (100 mm)**	6.5 in (160 mm)**	9.5 in (240 mm)**	14.5 in (360 mm)**	19 in (480 mm)**	26 in (650 mm)**
2 (or less)	360 (110)	600 (180)	750 (225)	1000 (300)	1300 (400)	1650 (500)
5	240 (73)	400 (120)	500 (150)	550 (165)	650 (200)	750 (225)
10	120 (37)	200 (60)	250 (75)	300 (90)	400 (120)	500 (150)
15	85 (26)	140 (40)	170 (50)	200 (60)	325 (100)	450 (140)
20	60 (18)	100 (30)	125 (38)	140 (42)	260 (80)	400 (120)
25	48 (15)	80 (24)	100 (30)	110 (33)	200 (60)	275 (85)
30	36 (11)	60 (18)	75 (23)	90 (27)	130 (40)	200 (60)
35	36 (11)	60 (18)	75 (23)	80 (24)	115 (35)	150 (45)
40	36 (11)	60 (18)	75 (23)	80 (24)	100 (30)	125 (38)
45	24 (7)	40 (12)	50 (15)	60 (18)	80 (24)	100 (30)
50	24 (7)	40 (12)	50 (15)	55 (17)	65 (20)	75 (23)

* Based on a failure point of 36 in (0.9 m) super silt fence (wire reinforced) at 1000 ft (303 m) of slope, watershed width equivalent to receiving length of sediment control device, 1 in/ 24 hr (25 mm/24 hr) rain event.

** Effective height of Sediment control after installation and with constant head from runoff as determined by Ohio State University.



Table 1.4. Maximum Slope Lengths for Filtrex® Perimeter Control Based on a 2 in (50 mm)/24 hr Rainfall Event.

Slope Percent	Maximum Slope Length Above Sediment Control in Feet (meters)*					
	5 in (125 mm) Sediment control	8 in (200 mm) Sediment control	12 in (300 mm) Sediment control	18 in (450 mm) Sediment control	24 in (600mm) Sediment control	32 in (800mm) Sediment control
	4 in (100 mm)**	6.5 in (160 mm) **	9.5 in (240 mm) **	14.5 in (360 mm) **	19 in (480 mm) **	26 in (650 mm) **
2 (or less)	180 (55)	300 (90)	375 (110)	500 (150)	650 (200)	850 (260)
5	120 (37)	200 (60)	250 (75)	275 (85)	325 (100)	400 (120)
10	60 (18)	100 (30)	125 (35)	150 (45)	200 (60)	275 (85)
15	42 (13)	70 (20)	85 (25)	100 (30)	160 (50)	225 (70)
20	30 (9)	50 (15)	65 (20)	70 (20)	130 (40)	180 (55)
25	24 (7)	40 (12)	50 (15)	55 (16)	100 (30)	150 (45)
30	18 (6)	30 (9)	40 (12)	45 (13)	65 (20)	100 (30)
35	18 (6)	30 (9)	40 (12)	45 (13)	55 (18)	75 (23)
40	18 (6)	30 (9)	40 (12)	45 (13)	50 (15)	60 (38)
45	12 (4)	20 (6)	25 (8)	30 (9)	40 (12)	50 (15)
50	12 (4)	20 (6)	25 (8)	30 (9)	35 (10)	40 (12)

* Based on a failure point of 36 in (0.9 m) super silt fence (wire reinforced) at 1000 ft (303 m) of slope, watershed width equivalent to receiving length of sediment control device, 2 in/ 24 hr (50 mm/24 hr) rain event.

** Effective height of Sediment control after installation and with constant head from runoff as determined by Ohio State University.

