



# Filtrex FilterSoxx: Performance & Design

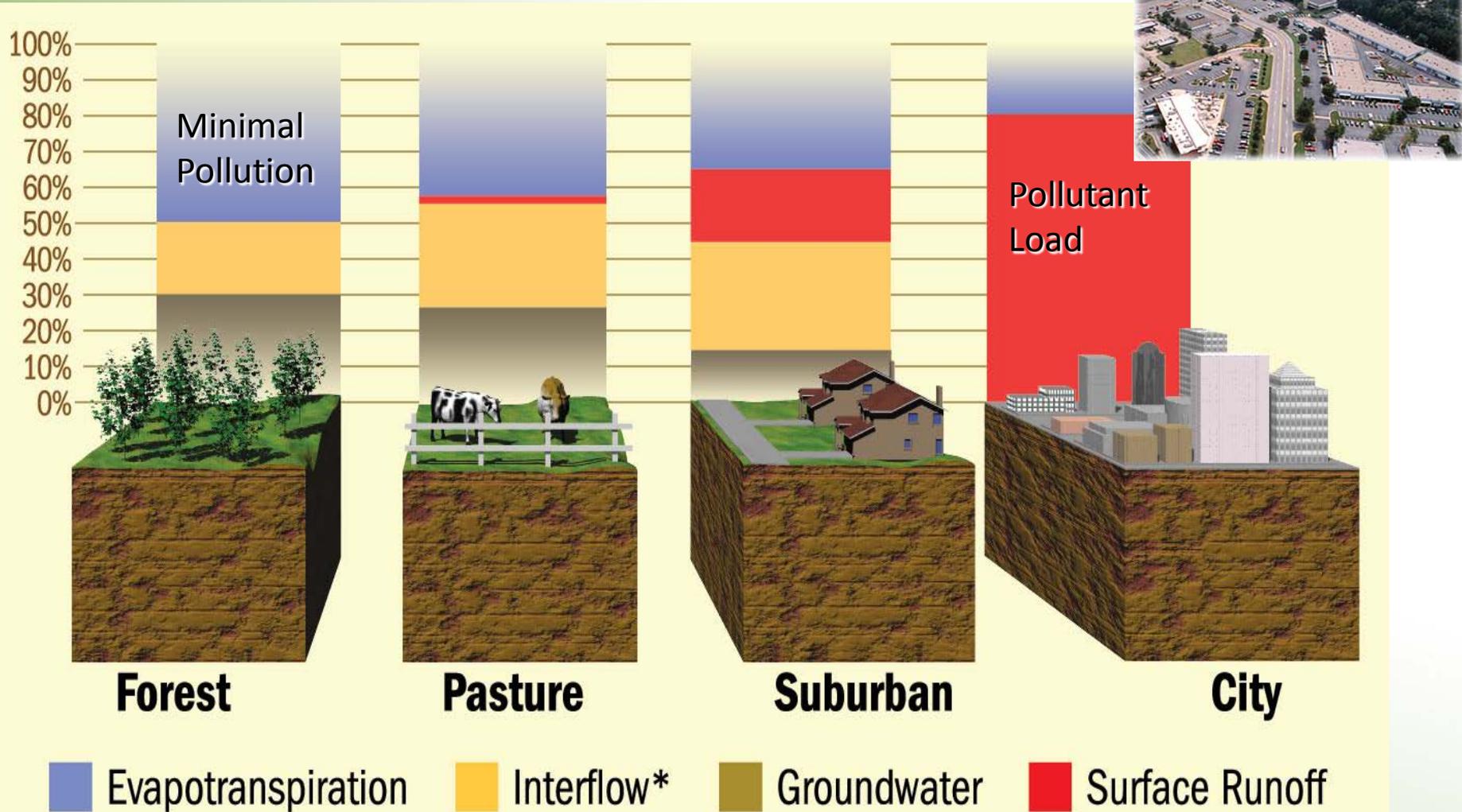
Britt Faucette, Ph.D., CPESC, LEED AP  
Ecosystem Scientist

July 18, 2014

# OUTLINE

- Stormwater Management
- Compost - What, Why, & How it Functions
- Performance of FilterSoxx™
- Design for FilterSoxx™

# Land Use = Hydrology = Pollutant Load = Water Impairment



Source: Sego Jackson, 2001

\*water that travels just below the surface

# 75% of Us Live Near Polluted Water



- Turbidity/TSS - Clay & Fine Silt Sediment (5100 streams)
- Coliform bacteria
- Metals – Cu, Cd, Cr, Ni, Pb, Zn
- Nutrients – N & P
- Petroleum Hydrocarbons - Motor Oil, Diesel Fuel, Gasoline (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)



# During construction why do we target only sediment?

- No Stabilization (disturbance) = Big Load,
- Other pollutants attach to sediment,
- Post-construction, however....
- Sedimentation is #1 source of water pollution in the US (USEPA)



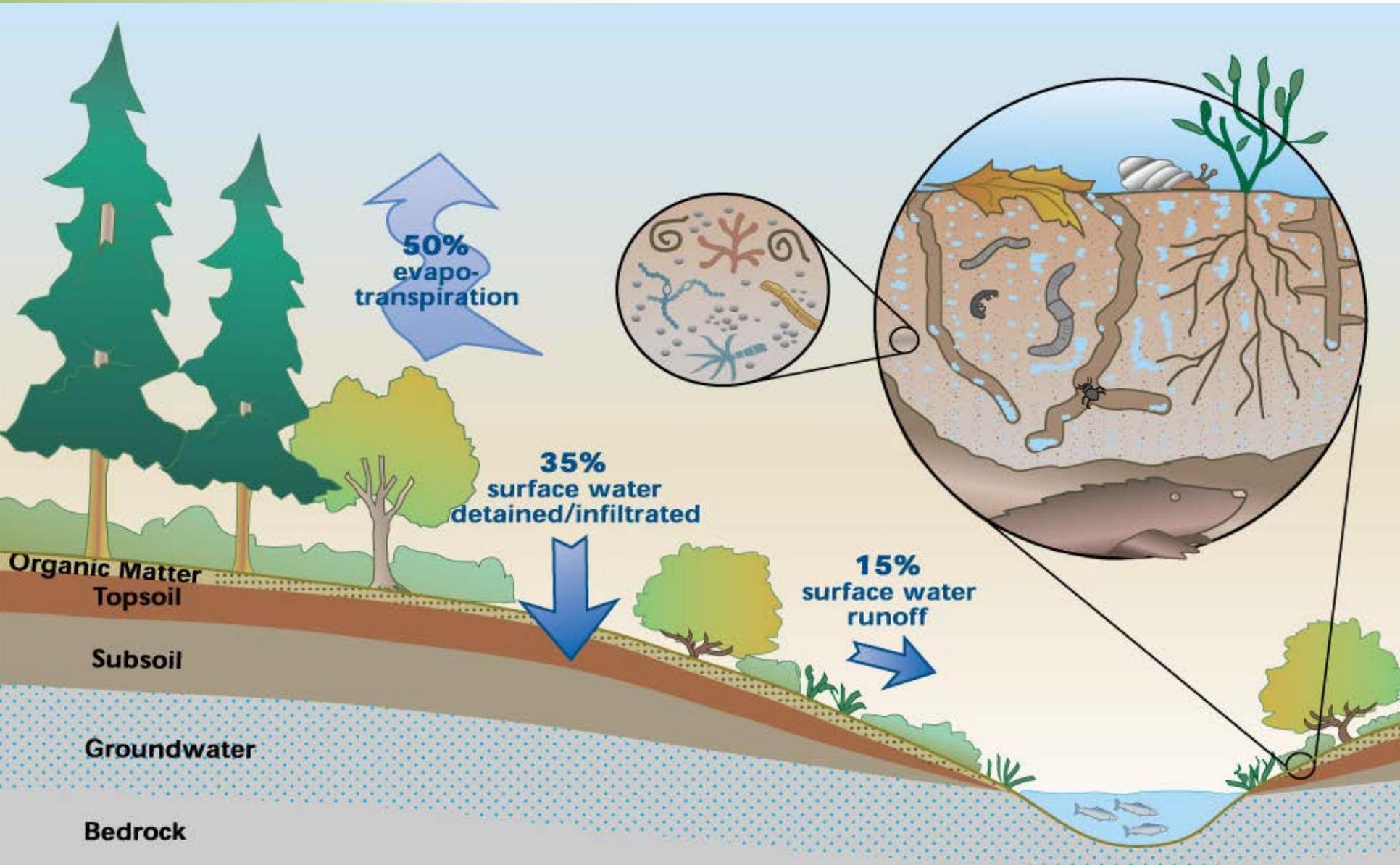
# Sediment Control/ Stormwater Filter BMPs

- Silt Fence
- Straw Bale
- Mulch Berm
- Fiber Rolls
- Straw Wattles
- Active Treatment Systems
- Chemical Treatment
- Stormwater Ponds

# Federal & State Agency Approval

- US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Menu of BMPs
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
- US Army Corp of Engineers
- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO)
- Nearly all State DEP/EPA/DNR & State DOT Agencies

# Natural Stormwater Management



# Filtrex Compost BMPs

## Erosion & Sediment Control

1. Perimeter Control
2. Inlet Protection
3. Ditch Check
4. Filter Ring/Concrete washout
5. Slope Interruption
6. Runoff Diversion
7. Vegetated Cover
8. Erosion Control Blanket
9. Sediment Trap
10. Pond Riser Pipe Filter

## Low Impact Development

11. Runoff Control Blanket
12. Vegetated Filter Strip
13. Engineered Soil
14. Channel Liner
15. Streambank Stabilization
16. Biofiltration System
17. Bioretention System
18. Green Roof System
19. Living Wall
20. Green Retaining Wall
21. Vegetated Rip Rap
22. Level Spreader
23. Green Gabion
24. Bioswale

# What is a Compost Filter Sock?



# Sock Specifications

Diam.	8 in	12 in	18 in	24 in	32 in
Weight	13 lbs/ft	32 lbs/ft	67 lbs/ft	133 lbs/ft	200 lbs/ft
Flow	7.5 gpm/ft	11.3 gpm/ft	15 gpm/ft	22.5 gpm.ft	30 gpm/ft
Mesh openings	1/8-3/8 in	1/8-3/8 in	1/8-3/8 in	1/8-3/8 in	1/8-3/8 in

# Compost Tools

## Filter Media

- Designed for Optimum Filtration & Hydraulic-flow



## Growing Media

- Designed for Optimum Water Absorption & Plant Growth





Filtration

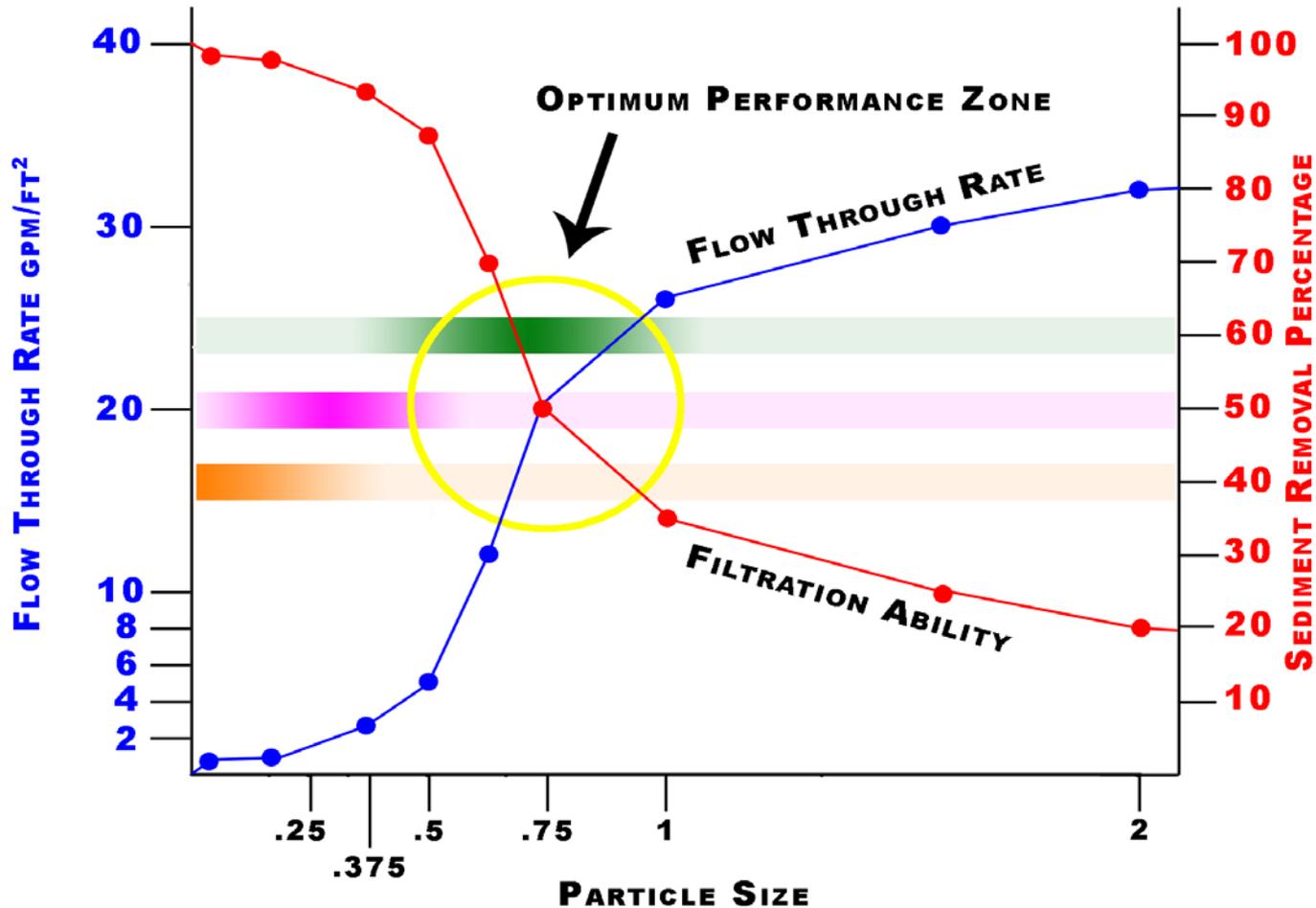
Devices use

Filter Media

# Particle Size Specifications



**FILTER MEDIA SPECIFICATIONS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE**



# Compost Sock

## 3-Way Biofiltration

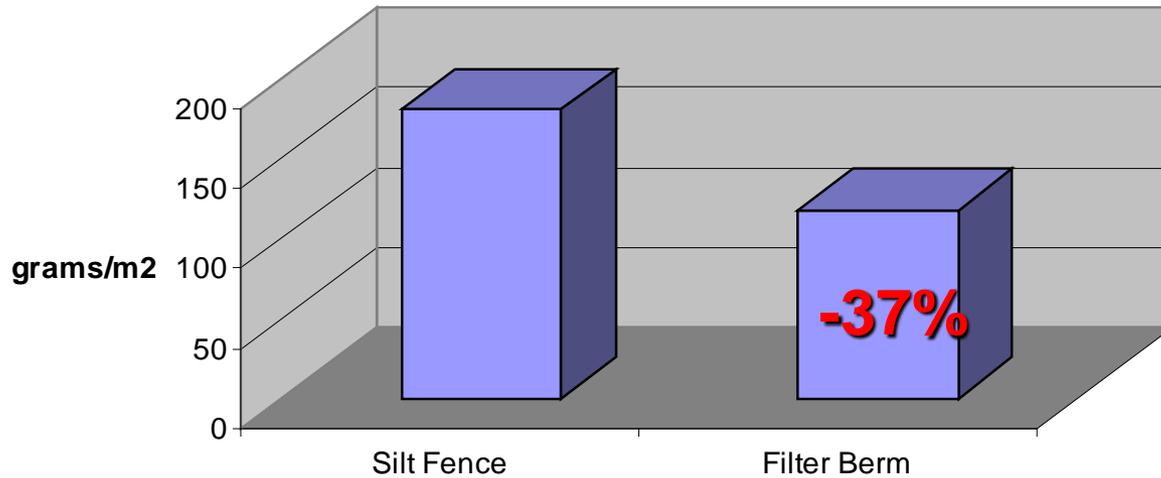
- Physical
  - Traps sediment in matrix of varying pore spaces and sizes
- Chemical
  - Binds and adsorbs pollutants in storm runoff
- Biological
  - Degrades various compounds with bacteria and fungi



# Silt Fence vs. Filter Berm



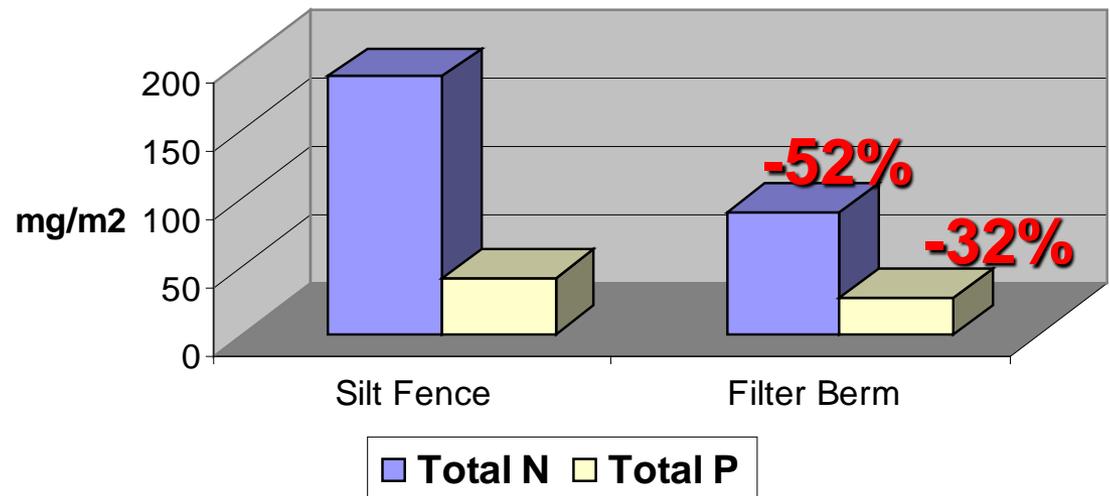
## Mean Total Solids Load for 3 Storm Events



The University of Georgia

✓ All Plots used Hydromulching

## Nutrient Loads for 2nd Storm Event



# Sediment Summary



## % Reduction of TSS & Turbidity

Treatment	TSS	Turbidity
Silt Fence	67	52
Filter Sock	78	63

\* Based on rainfall of 3.0 in/hr for 30 min; runoff sediment concentration (sandy clay loam) of 70,000 mg/L.

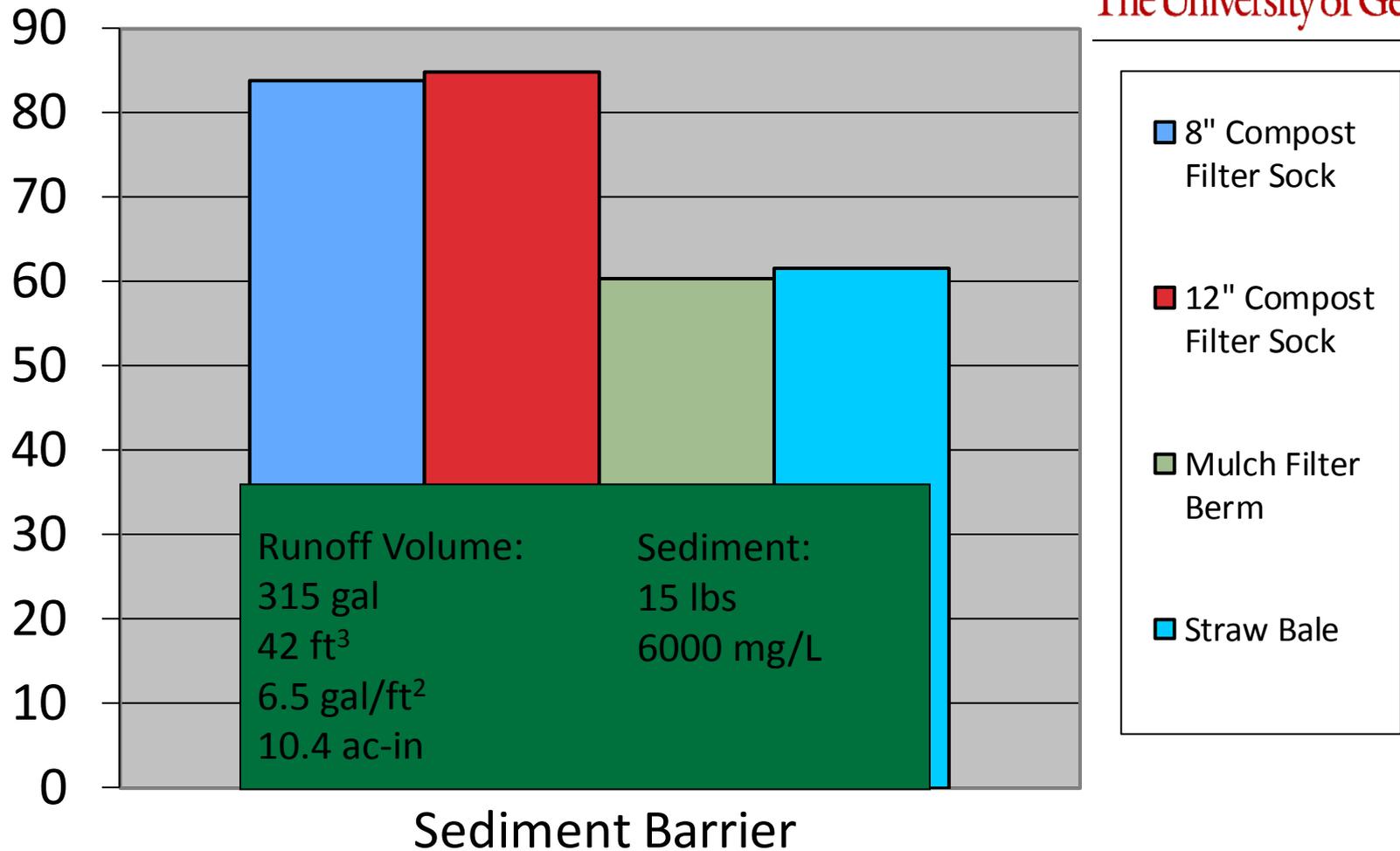




# % TSS Reduction of Sediment Barriers



The University of Georgia



# TS Reduction of Sediment Barriers

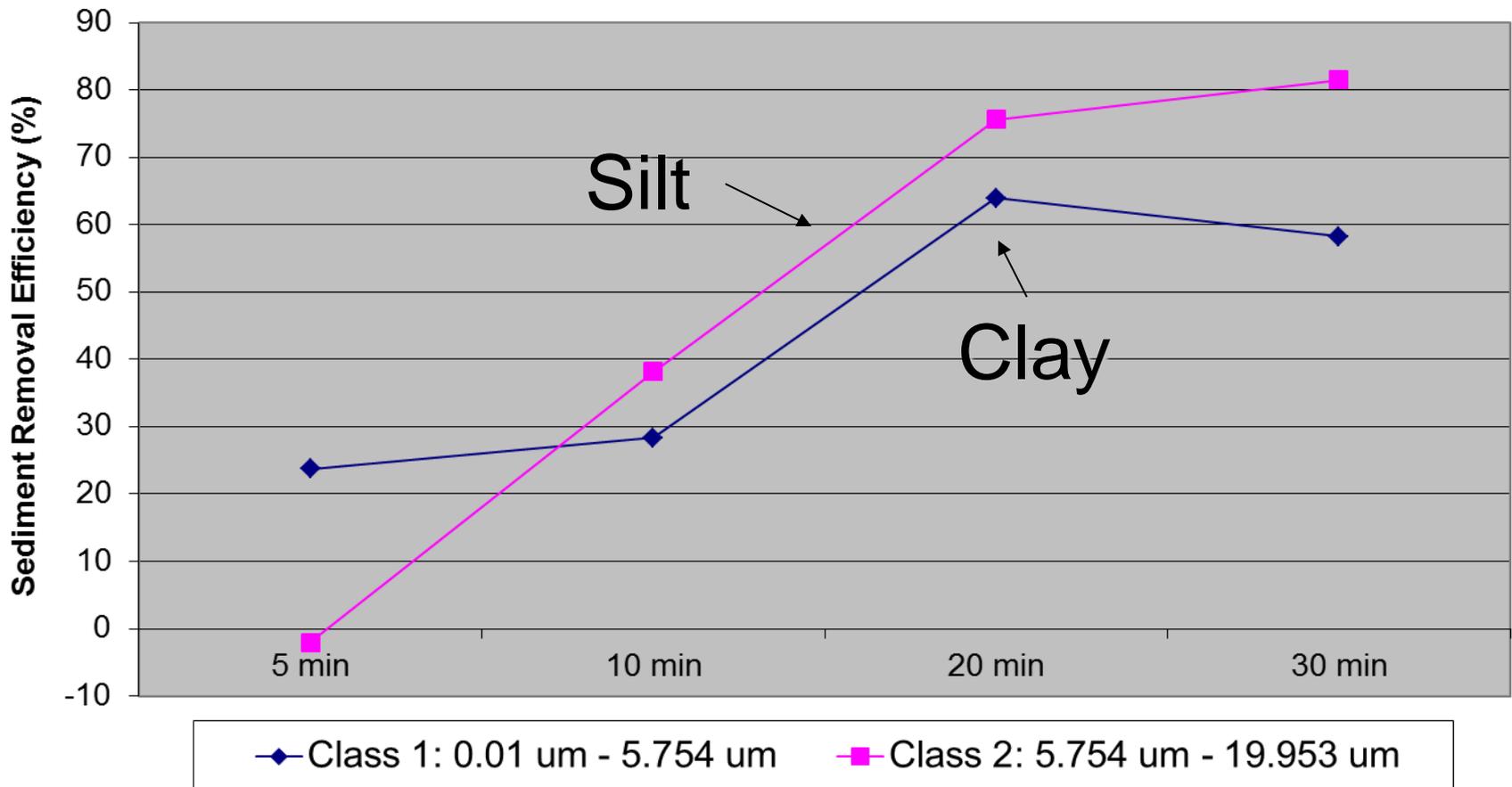
 SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	Runoff Exposure	Sediment Exposure	Removal
Filter Sock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•260 gal</li><li>•1.7 g/ft<sup>2</sup></li><li>•2.75 ac-in</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•850 lbs</li><li>•150 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup></li><li>•125 t/a</li></ul>	77%
Silt Fence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•260 gal</li><li>•1.7 g/ft<sup>2</sup></li><li>•2.75 ac-in</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•850 lbs</li><li>•150 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup></li><li>•125 t/a</li></ul>	72%
Straw Wattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•260 gal</li><li>•1.7 g/ft<sup>2</sup></li><li>•2.75 ac-in</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•850 lbs</li><li>•150 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup></li><li>•125 t/a</li></ul>	59%

ASTM 6459 for RECPs

# Fine Sediment Removal

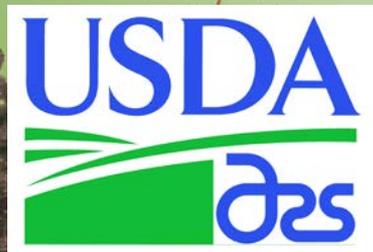


FilterSoxx Fine Sediment Removal over 30 min Runoff Event



# Stormwater Pollutant Removal

	TSS	Turbidity	Total N	NH <sub>4</sub> -N	NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Total P	Sol. P	Total coli.	E. coli.	Metals	Oil	Diesel
Filter Sock	80%	63%	35%	35%	25%	60%	92%	98%	98%	37-78%	99%	99%



# Compost + Sorbents

- To target specific runoff pollutant
  - Fine Sediment
  - Nutrients (N & P)
  - Bacteria
  - Metals
  - Petroleum Hydrocarbons



# Hydraulic Design Capacity of Filter Socks & Silt Fence in Runoff Control Applications

H. Keener, B. Faucette, M. Klingman

Flow through rates were 50% greater for filter socks

12" Compost sock = 24" silt fence

18" Compost sock = 36" silt fence



# Filter Sock Design Tool

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

W
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	siltsoxx (8,12,18)	silt fence(24,30)
400	400	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  $q_i$  for given flow expected time to overflow filter.



## Part A. Evaluation of $q_i$

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

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

	$q_o$	D	Effective D	time overflow	total flow	Filter Okay
	gpm/ft	inches	inches	hr	gal/f	time > tr
SiltSoxx™ (Coarse Material)	0.145	12	9.6	99.1	865	OKAY
Silt Fence	0.145	36	30.6	97.5	851	OKAY

# USLE

Universal Soil Loss Equation  
Predict Site Soil Loss!

$$A = R \times K \times \underline{LS} \times C \times \underline{P}$$

A = amount of soil loss (tons/ac/yr)

LS = Slope Interruption Socks

P (Compost Sock) = 0.25



# Sediment Trap Design

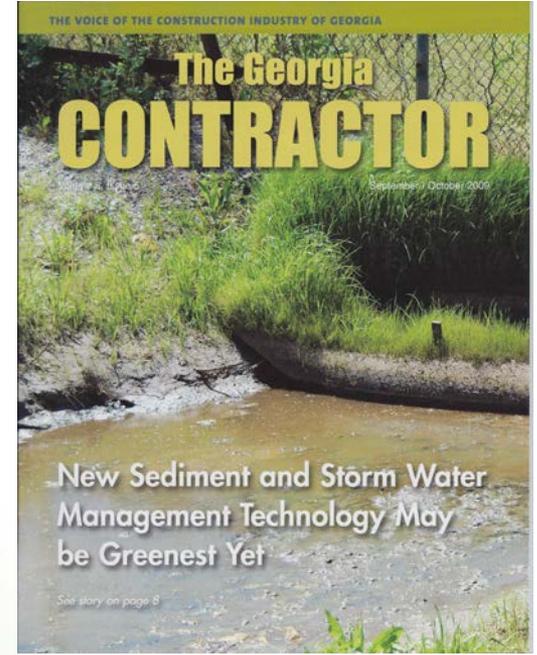
- Replaces conventional Sediment Traps
- Sediment barrier vs trap vs basin
- No excavation/earthmoving required
- Uses filtration AND deposition
- Pyramid stacking construction design

Reduce Footprint!  
Save Land Area!



# The Sustainable BMP

- 100% Recycled (compost)
- Bio-based, organic materials
- Locally manufactured
- Reduces Carbon Footprint
- Uses Natural Principles
- (Natural Capital & Ecosystem Services)
- High Performance



“....an essential tool for engineers, designers, architects, regulators, planners, managers, contractors, consultants, policymakers, builders, and water resource managers.”

– Forester Press



**The Sustainable Site**

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# Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

A leading-edge system  
for certifying the  
greenest performing  
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LEED® Facts	
Building size	12,500 square ft
Type of building	
LEED for Core & Shell Development Certification awarded July 27, 2006	
<b>Platinum</b>	<b>49*</b>
Sustainable Sites	3/15
Water Efficiency	5/5
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Materials & Resources	6/9
Indoor Environmental Quality	1/13
Innovation & Design	

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\*Out of a possible 62 points

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Water Efficiency	✓
Energy & Atmosphere	✓
Materials & Resources	✓
Indoor Environmental Quality	✓
Innovation & Design	✓

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Coming  
Next  
Month!

# Contact Me

- Britt Faucette, Ph.D., CPESC, LEED AP  
Director of Research/Technical Services
- Ph: 678 592 7094  
[brittf@filtrexx.com](mailto:brittf@filtrexx.com)
- [www.filtrexx.com](http://www.filtrexx.com)

