

# Sedimentation Control using Polymer Enhanced Best Management Practices (PEBMP)

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# Ineffective BMPs and Soil Stabilization Techniques (What not to do)



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## **Silt Fence?**

**Silt fence alone cannot prevent fine sediment loss**



**Ponds and Basins?**  
**Result of NO BMPs!!**



## **Water Quality?**

**Inadequate or ineffective BMPs were used here. Stop sediment loss at the source.**

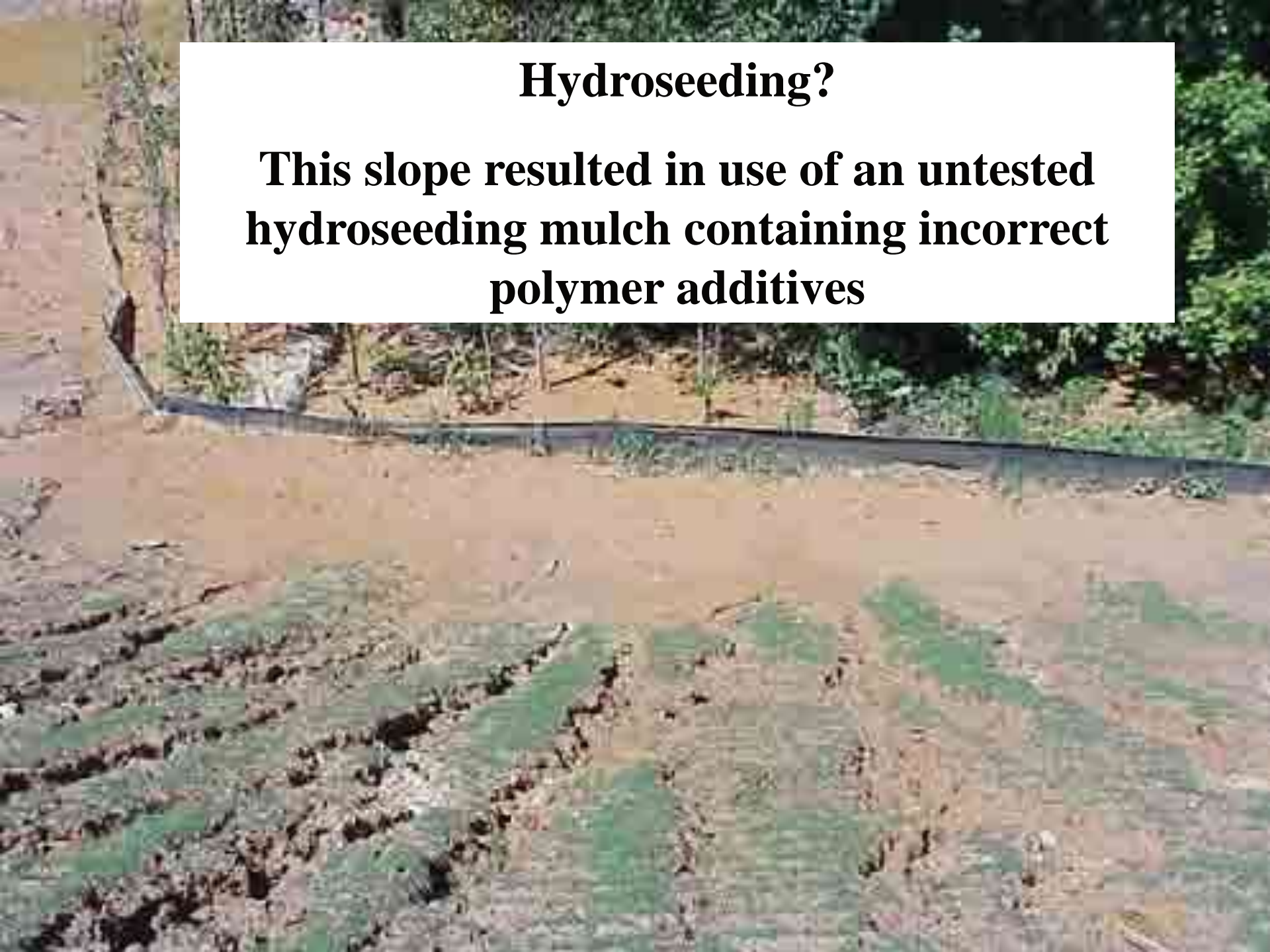


## **Site Erosion and Stream Impairment?**

**Erosion repair and clean up is more costly than prevention**

## **Hydroseeding?**

**This slope resulted in use of an untested hydroseeding mulch containing incorrect polymer additives**





**Slope Protection?**

**Straw matting alone will not prevent erosion**





# How Polymer Enhancement Works



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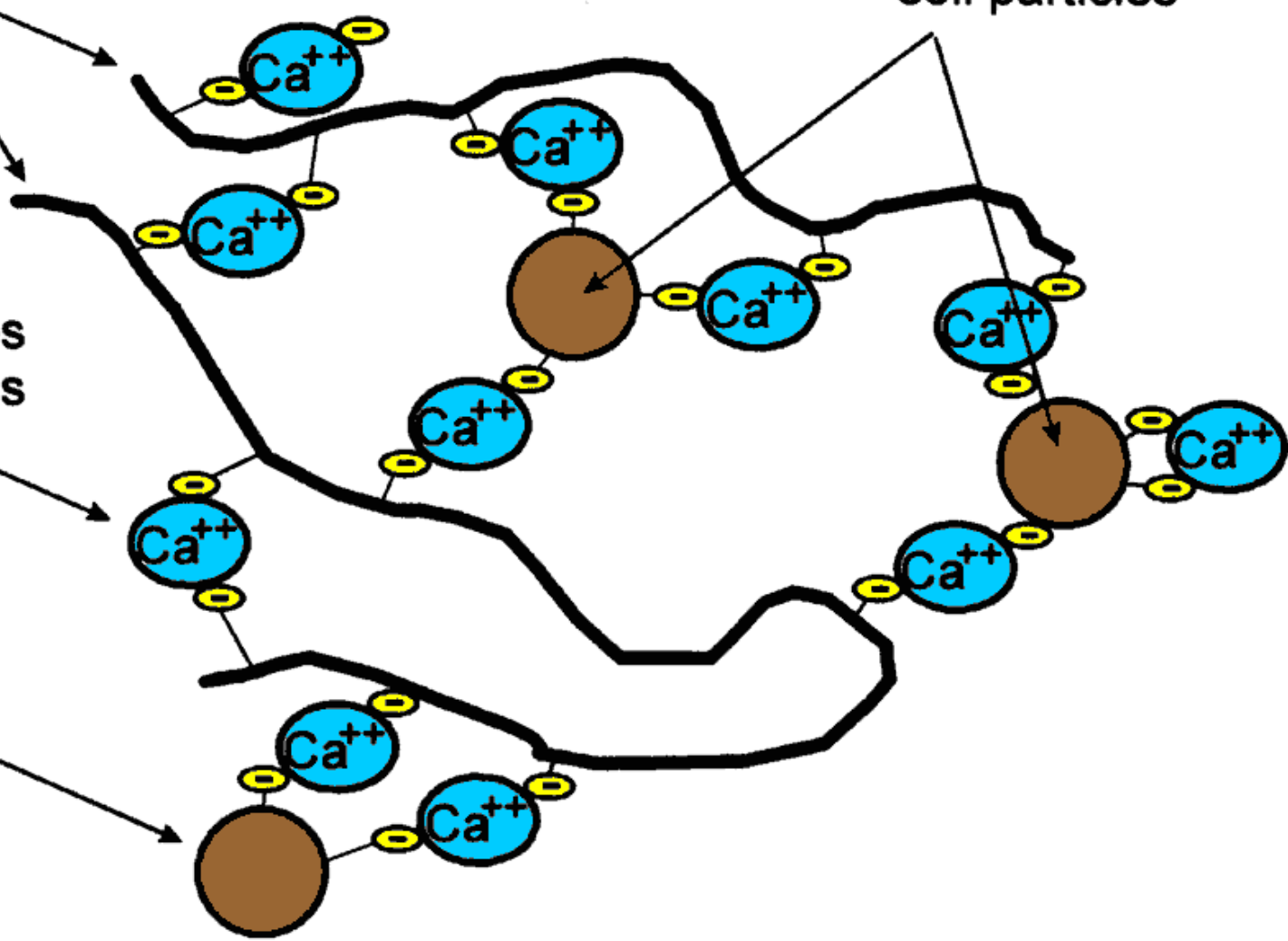


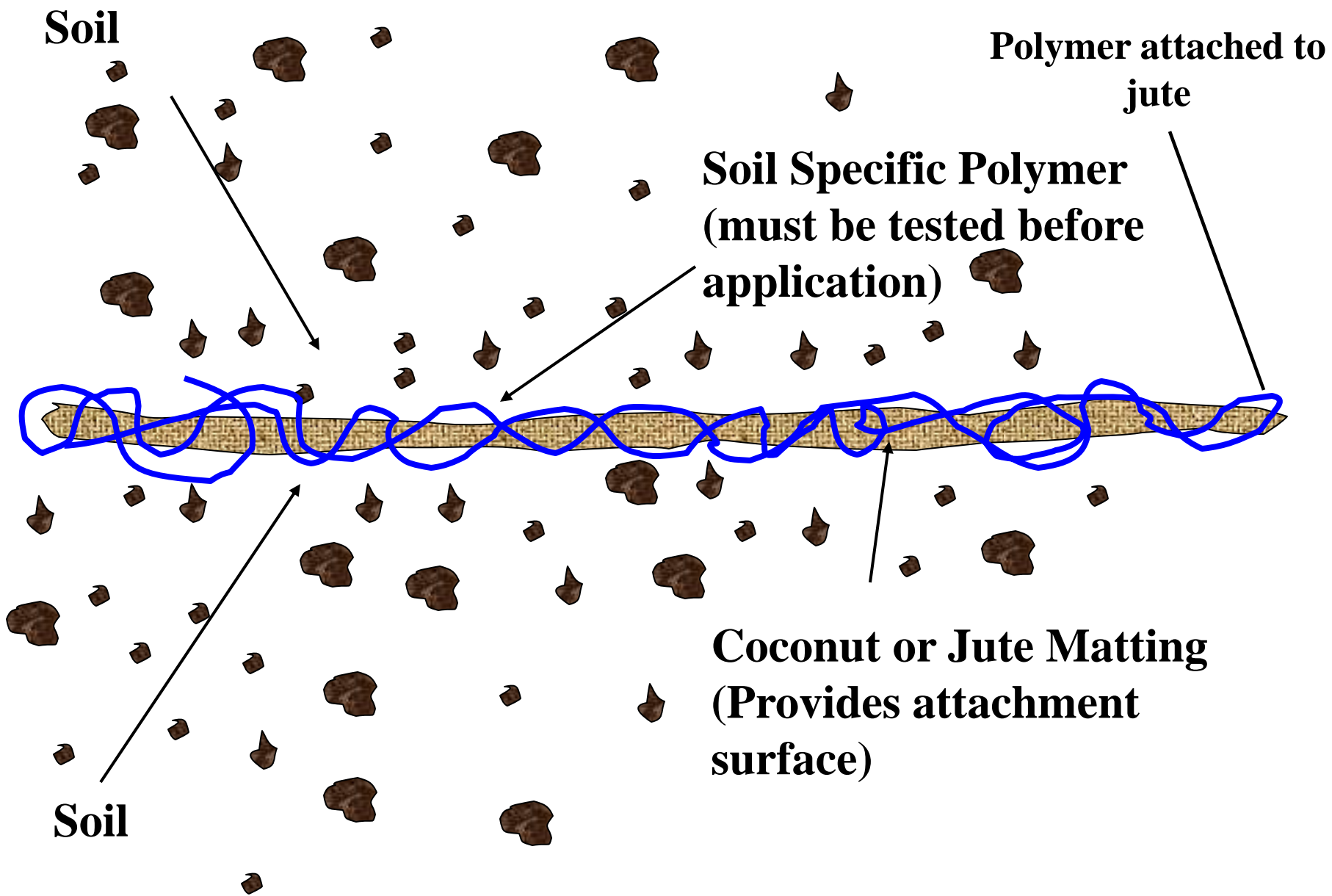
PAM Anionic  
Polymer Chain

Chain bridging  
between charged  
soil particles

Ion bridges  
between chains

Charged  
Particulate  
(soil)





**Soil**

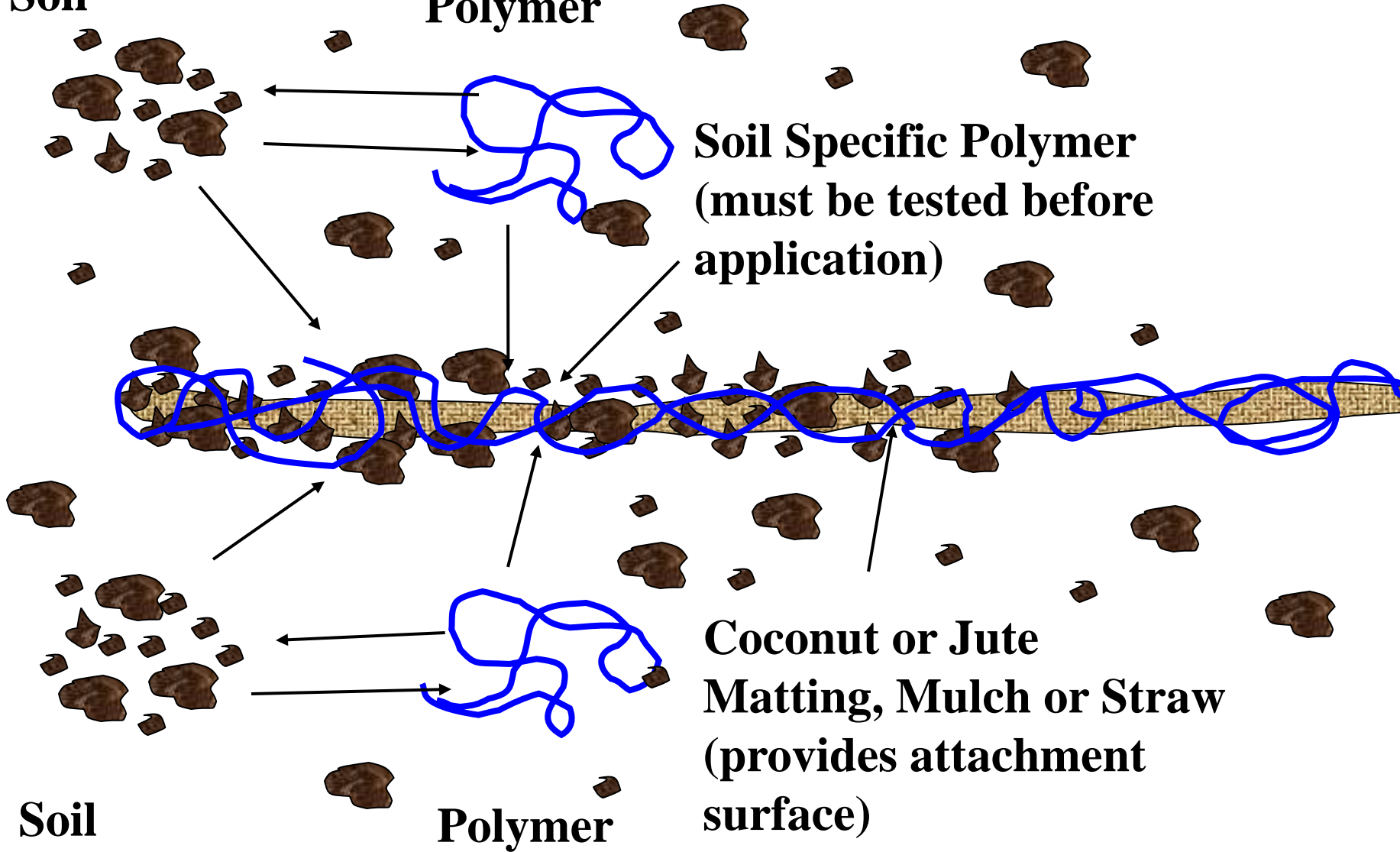
**Polymer**

**Soil Specific Polymer  
(must be tested before  
application)**

**Soil**

**Polymer**

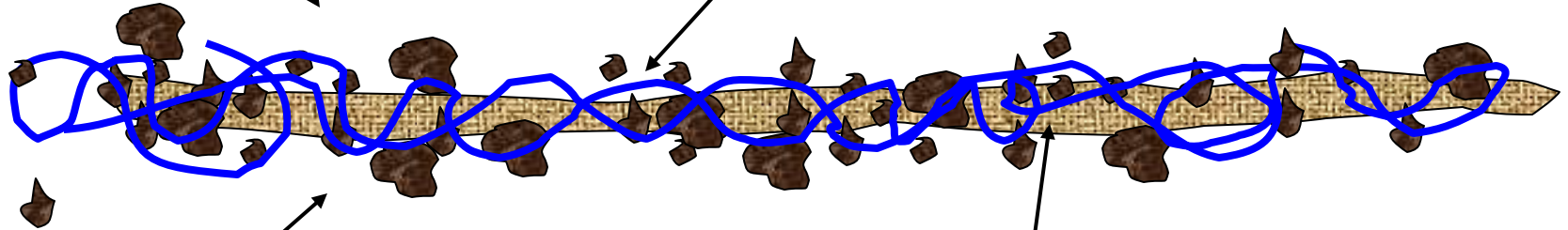
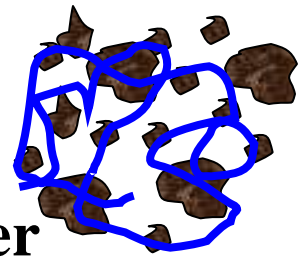
**Coconut or Jute  
Matting, Mulch or Straw  
(provides attachment  
surface)**



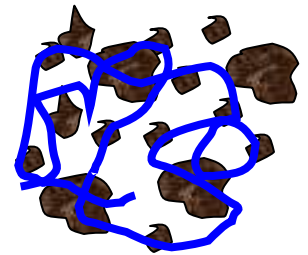
**Soil + Polymer**



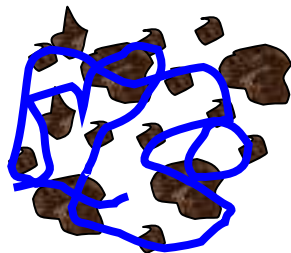
**Soil Specific Polymer  
(must be tested before  
application)**



**Coconut or Jute  
Matting  
(Provides  
attachment  
surface)**

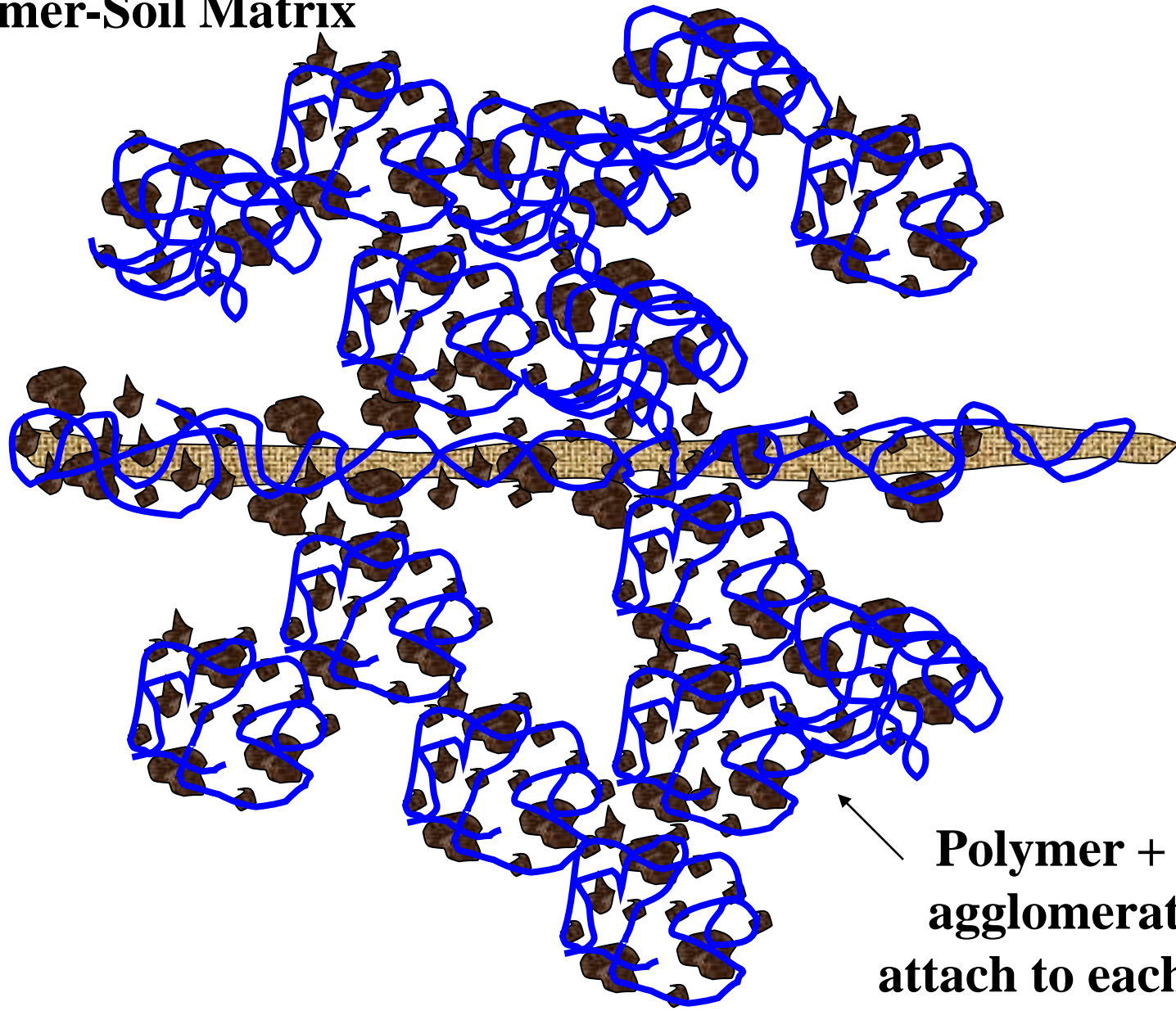


**Soil + Polymer**

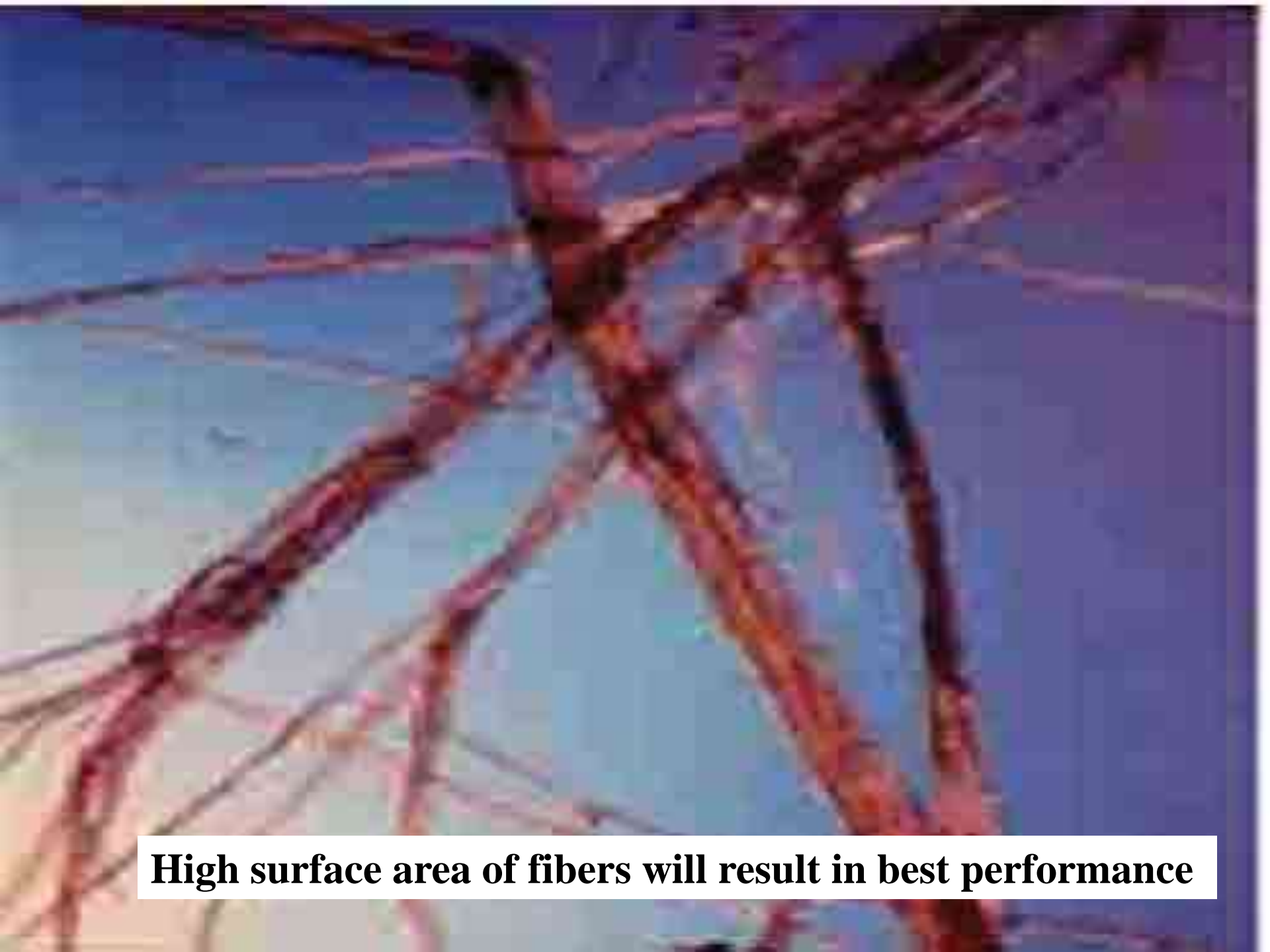


**Polymer + Soil  
matrix forms an  
agglomeration**

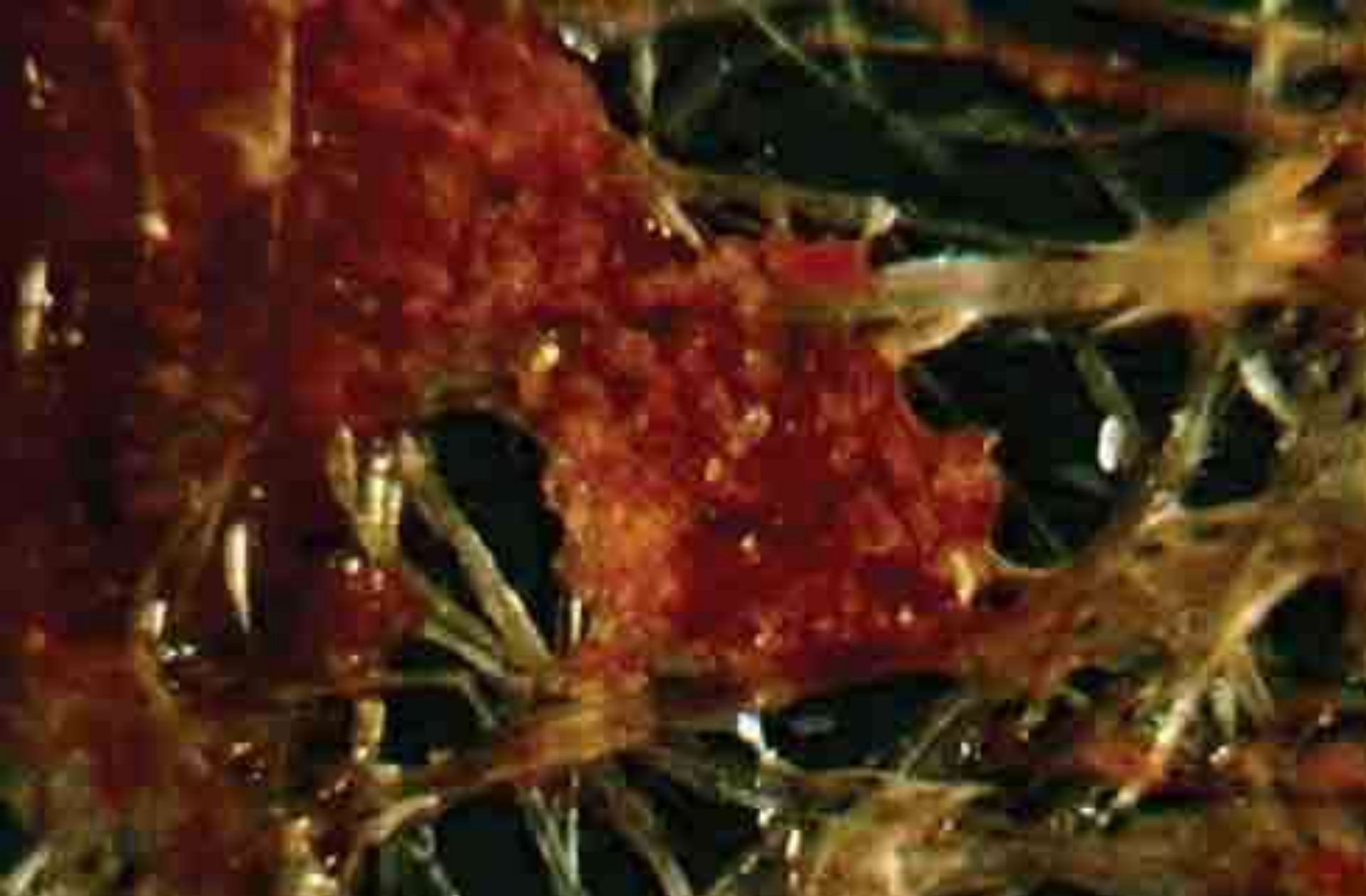
# Polymer-Soil Matrix



**Polymer + Soil  
agglomerations  
attach to each other**

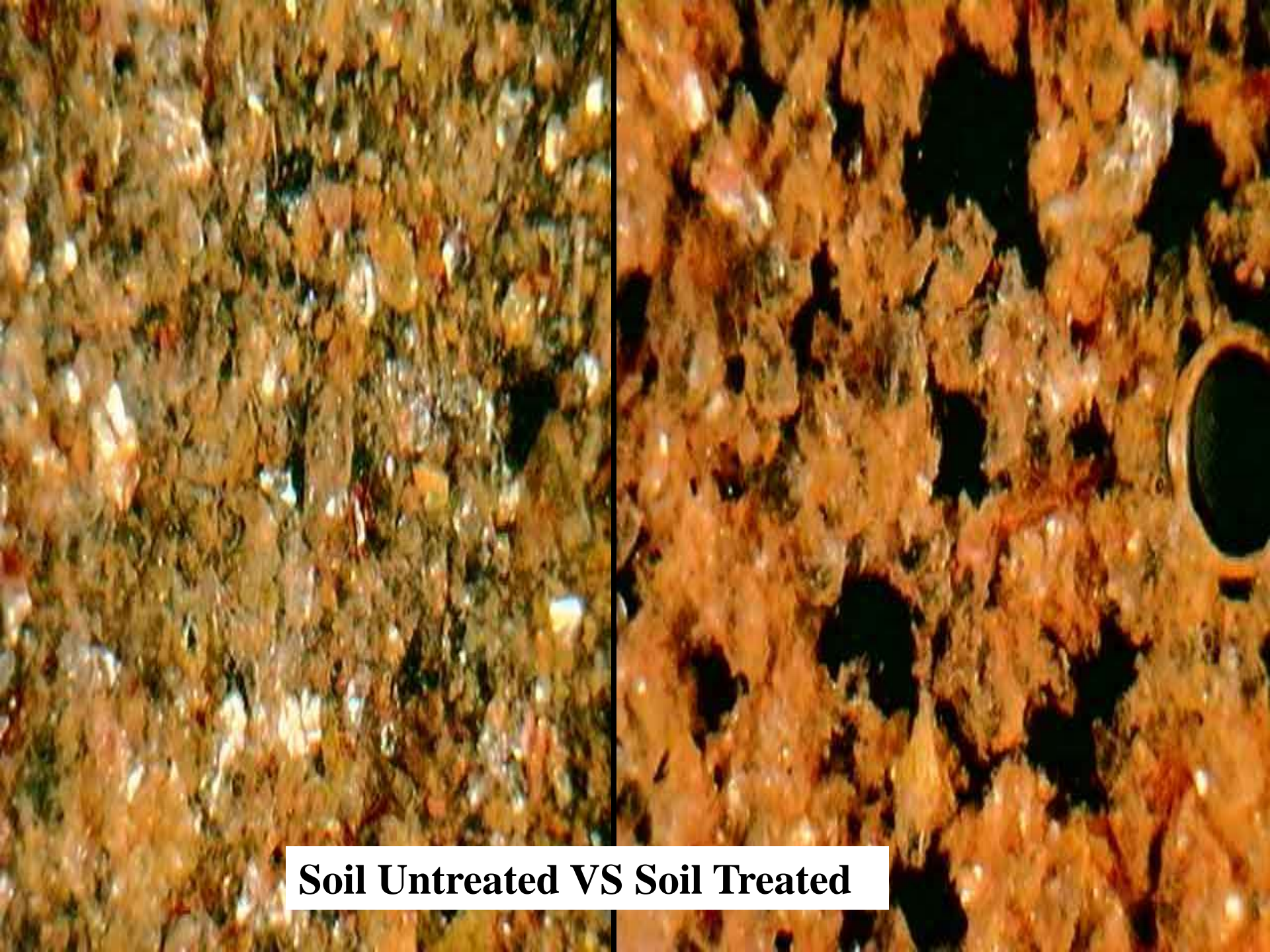


**High surface area of fibers will result in best performance**



**Polymer + Soil + Surface Area = Bonded Matrix**





**Soil Untreated VS Soil Treated**



**High surface area matting show correct attachment of the matrix**



# Aquatic Toxicity Testing and Site Specific Testing Report



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# Alabama Samples

Sample	Location	(Silt Stop and Floc Log applications)		Results and Special Instructions
		Description	APS Application	
1/17/07 Analysis by: LBS		Soil Type / Sample #	Floc Log Type	Reaction Time / NTU Reading
	Auburn University Department of Civil Engineering 238 Harbert Engineering Center Auburn, AL 36849 Justin McDonald 334-559-3159 <a href="mailto:mcdonjs@auburn.edu">mcdonjs@auburn.edu</a>	DOT Project Soil Sample (fill material)	706b (alone) 703d#3 + 706b (duplex)	35 sec / 16.0 NTU 15 sec + 15 sec / 15.0 NTU
		pH- 6.90 NTU- 600 Hardness- 0 ppm CaCO <sub>3</sub> (very soft)	<b>Stabilization Type</b> 705 Silt Stop powder 605 emulsion 712 Silt Stop powder	Dry or spray application (binder / tackifier) Hydroseeding additive only Dry application (stormwater clarifier)

Note: **Mixing / reaction times will be very important when using the Floc Log listed above.** All logs should be placed in a series (one after the other). The dosage rate should be **40-50 GPM flow / Floc Log** placed in a series or row. **The mixing must be continuous for the time stated to obtain the reported results.** Particulate formed may be captured by filtering through silt fence, mulch, straw, particle curtains or jute fabric after the mixing reaction has been completed. **Colder temperatures will increase reaction and mixing times using the Floc Logs stated above.**

The duplex systems require the 703d#3 Floc Log to be placed first in the system followed by the 706b Floc Log. The mixing must be continuous for the time stated to obtain the reported results. **Both logs must be used together to be effective.**

Stabilization of the soil at the source may be obtained by spreading 35-45 # pounds / acre of the 705 Silt Stop powder onto the soil surface, (can be mixed with other additives such as seed, fertilizer, etc.). The 605 emulsion may be used although the powder form of this polymer type will work better on this soil. Once the polymer is applied we suggest covering the soil with straw, mulch or matting especially in areas where water will channel. If hydroseeding, the 705 powder or 605 emulsion may be added as a final additive to the normal mix. This will perform as a stabilizer for reducing clay movement into the runoff water and as a tackifier to hold the soil/organic matrix in place.

**We suggest using both methods to assure best stormwater quality discharges.** Areas where high water velocity may occur (ditch lines, swales, etc.) should be "soft armored" by placing "jute" matting flush to the ground surface then spreading the 712 powder (dry) over the jute. This will greatly reduce erosion in these areas. Any areas where water clarity is important can be stabilized using the 712 Silt Stop powder and jute matting or straw.



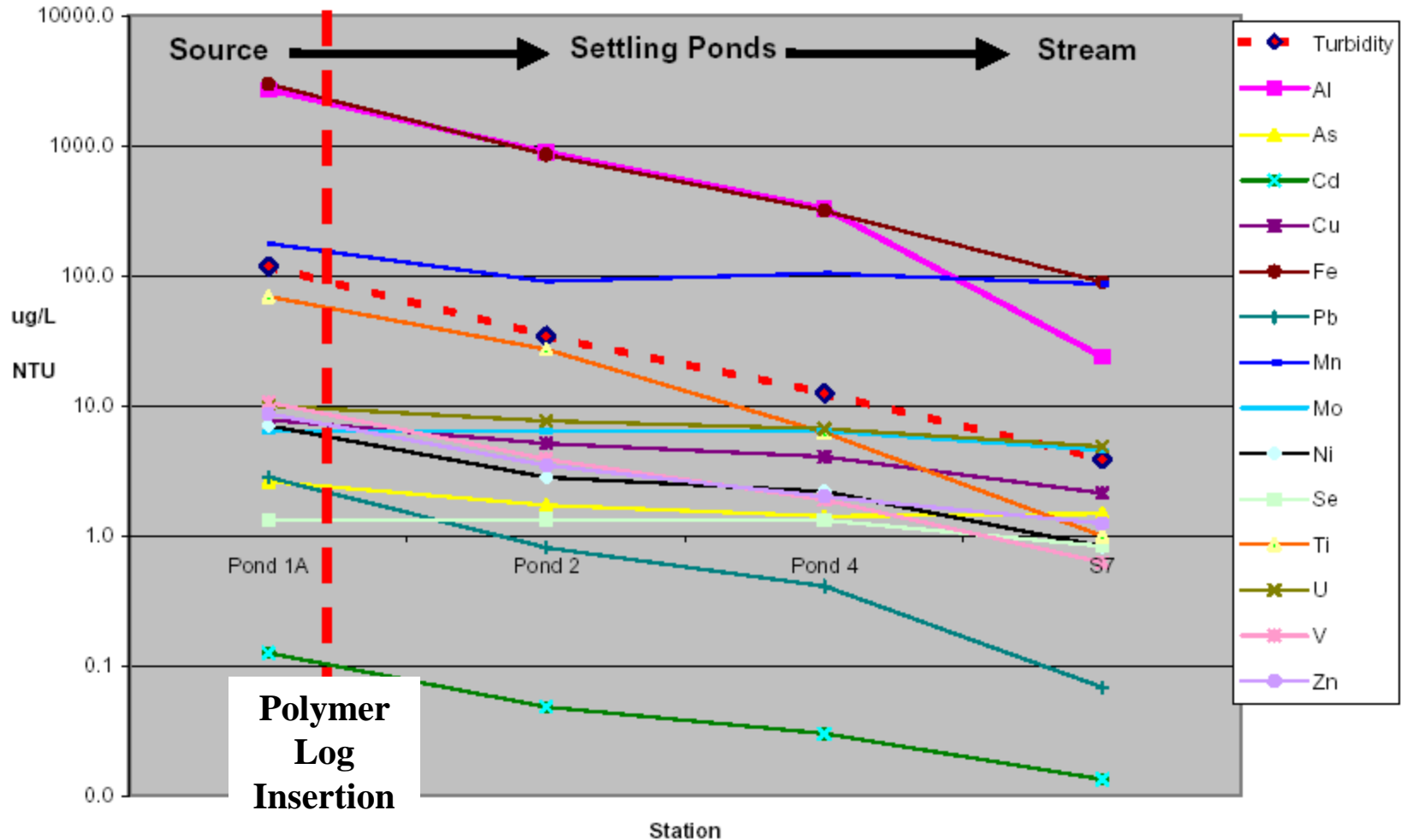
# Metal and Nutrient Removal using Floc Logs®



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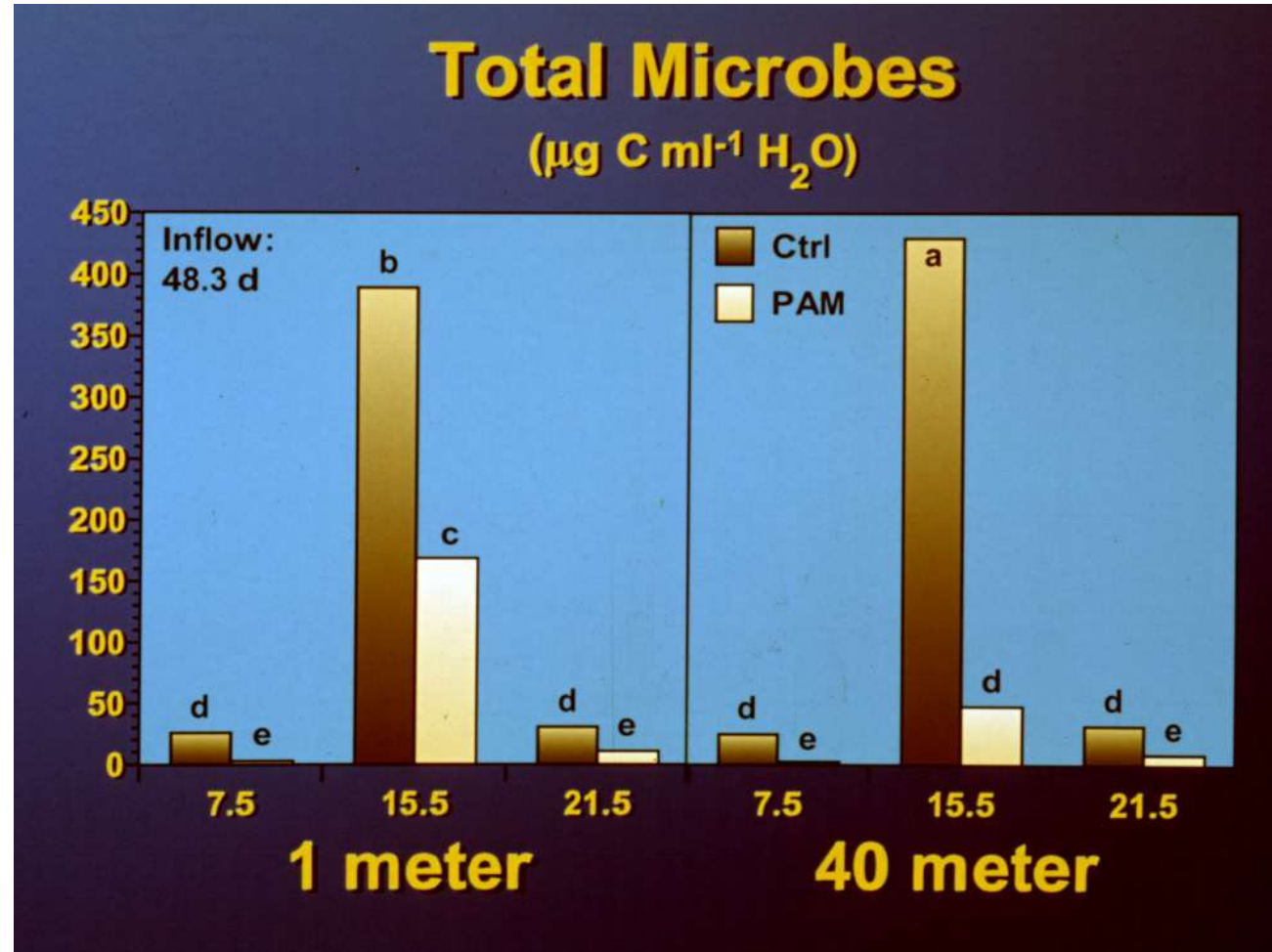
Recoverable Metals & Turbidity vs Station



**Floc Log was able to reduce all 14 metals measured**

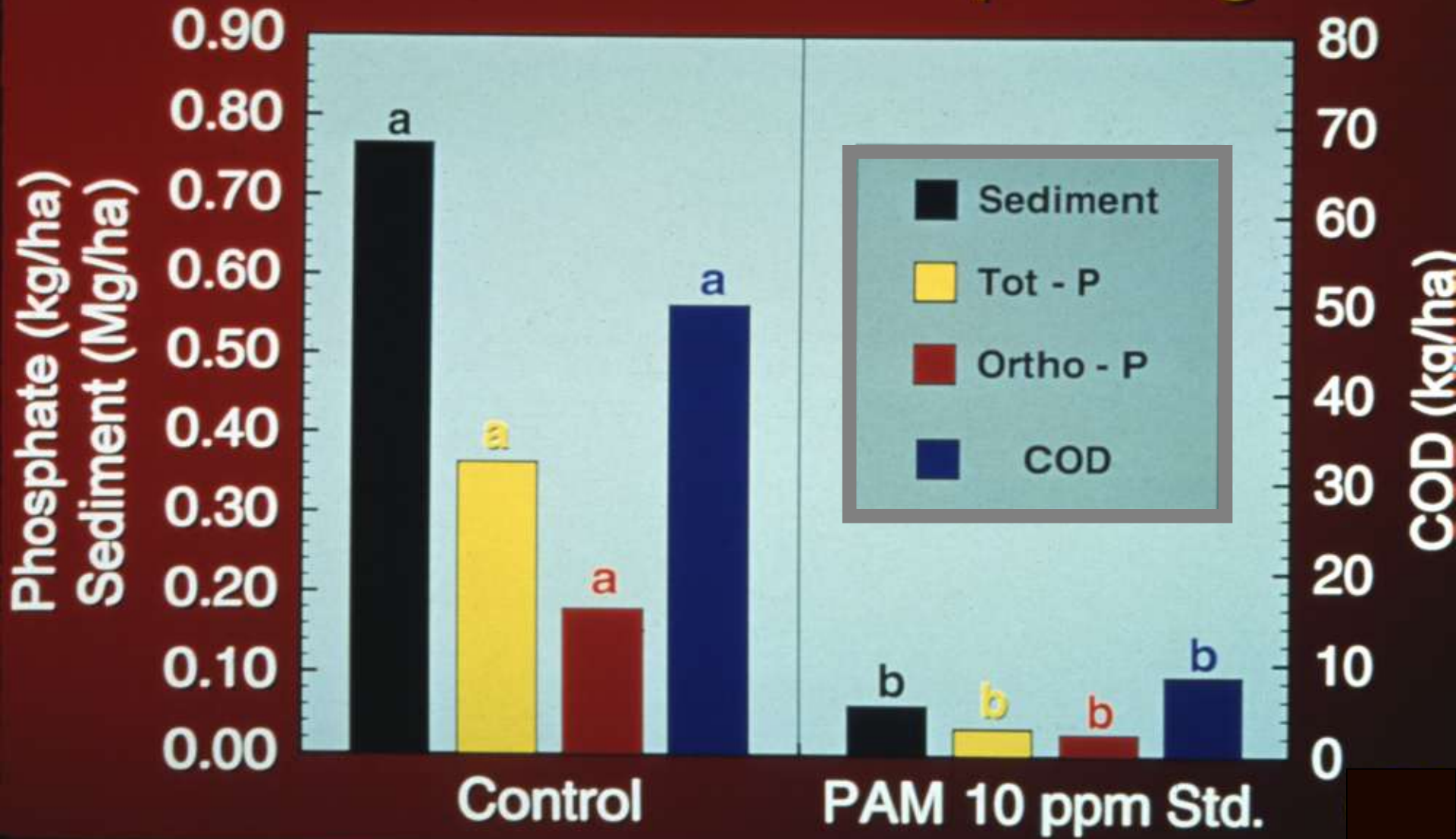
# Implications of Microbe Removal from Runoff

- Soil-borne plant disease epidemiology
  - Less disease spread in your field
  - Less spread downstream in return flows
  - Potentially less need for pesticides



- Manuring less prone to coliform losses
  - Reduced hygiene threat to public waters
  - Potentially reduced water treatment need

# Mean Runoff Amounts per Irrigation



California & Idaho Research Also Show Reduced Pesticide in Runoff



NWISRL  
Kimberly, ID







# Polymer Enhanced Soil Stabilization

(Including Polymer Enhanced Soft Armoring technique)



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**Simply rake or grade the soil.**





**Apply the jute matting and soil staple into place**



**Apply the correct soil specific polymer to the matting**



**Inlet protection can be enhanced by use of polymer enhanced soft armor applications**



**Apply jute matting with the correct soil specific polymer to reduce soil movement at the BMP**





# HWY 98 Floriada DOT Project



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**Northwest  
Florida**

**Suwannee  
River**

**St. Johns  
River**

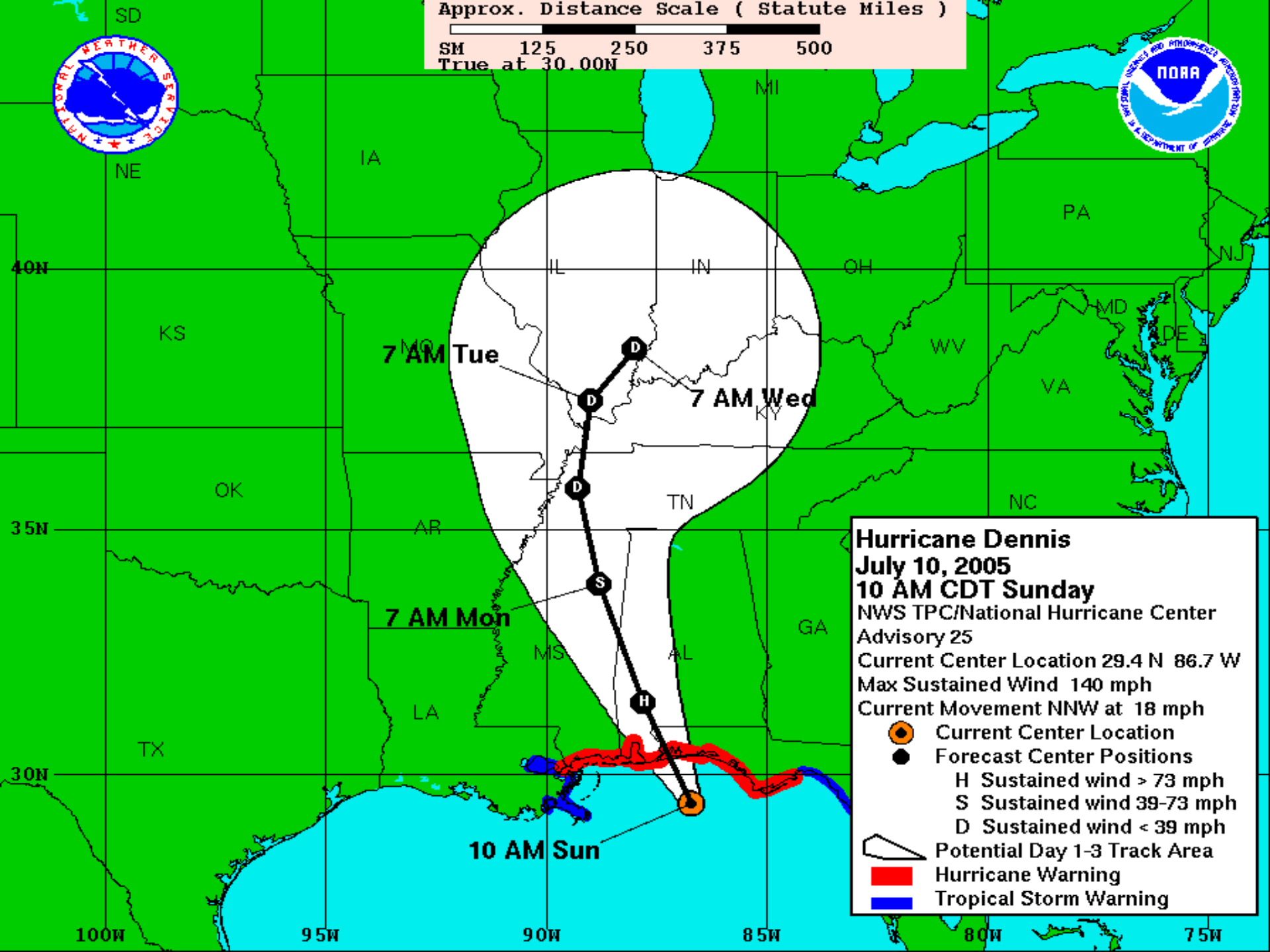
**Highway 98  
Beach and  
Sand  
Stabilization**

**Southwest  
Florida**

**South  
Florida**



Approx. Distance Scale ( Statute Miles )



**Hurricane Dennis**  
**July 10, 2005**  
**10 AM CDT Sunday**  
 NWS TPC/National Hurricane Center  
 Advisory 25  
 Current Center Location 29.4 N 86.7 W  
 Max Sustained Wind 140 mph  
 Current Movement NNW at 18 mph

- Current Center Location
- Forecast Center Positions
  - H Sustained wind > 73 mph
  - S Sustained wind 39-73 mph
  - D Sustained wind < 39 mph
- Potential Day 1-3 Track Area
- Hurricane Warning
- Tropical Storm Warning



## **Highway 98 Damage by Hurricane Dennis**

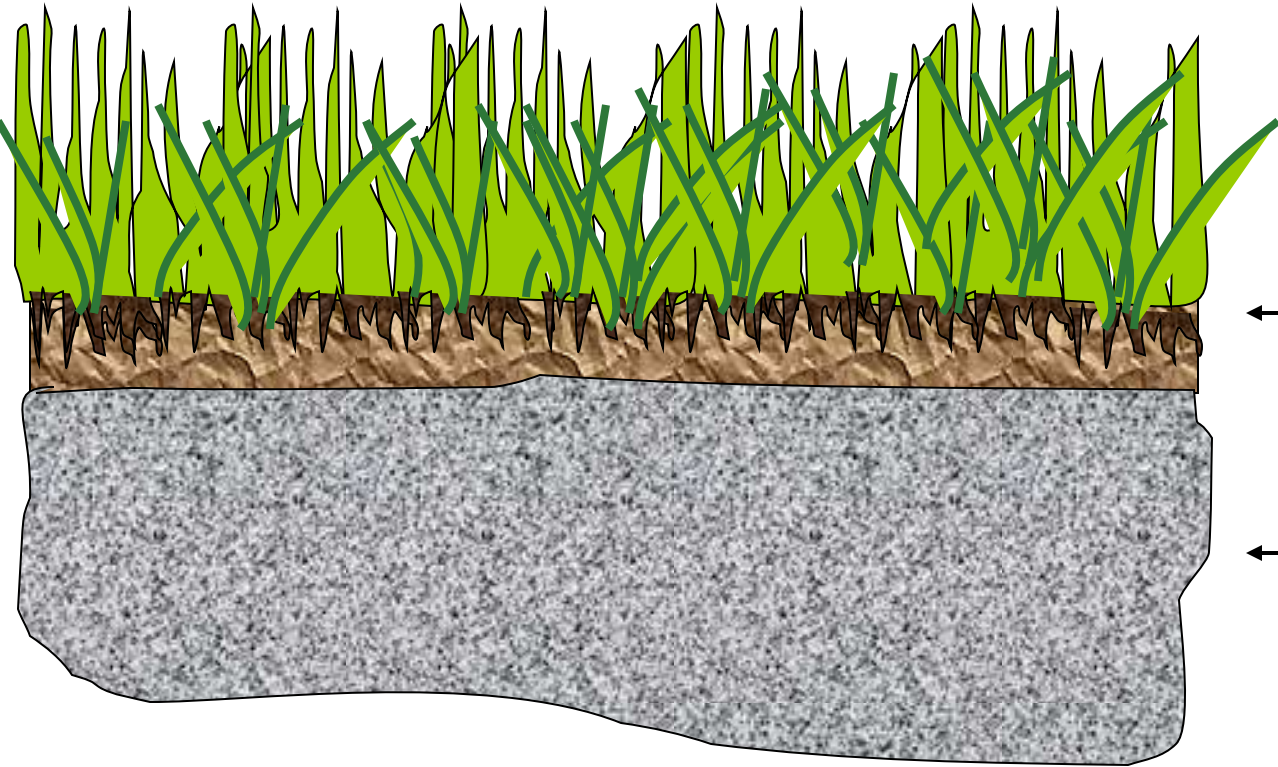
**July 2005 (Carabelle to  
Eastpoint)**

## **Highway 98 Repair - Carabelle to Eastpoint**



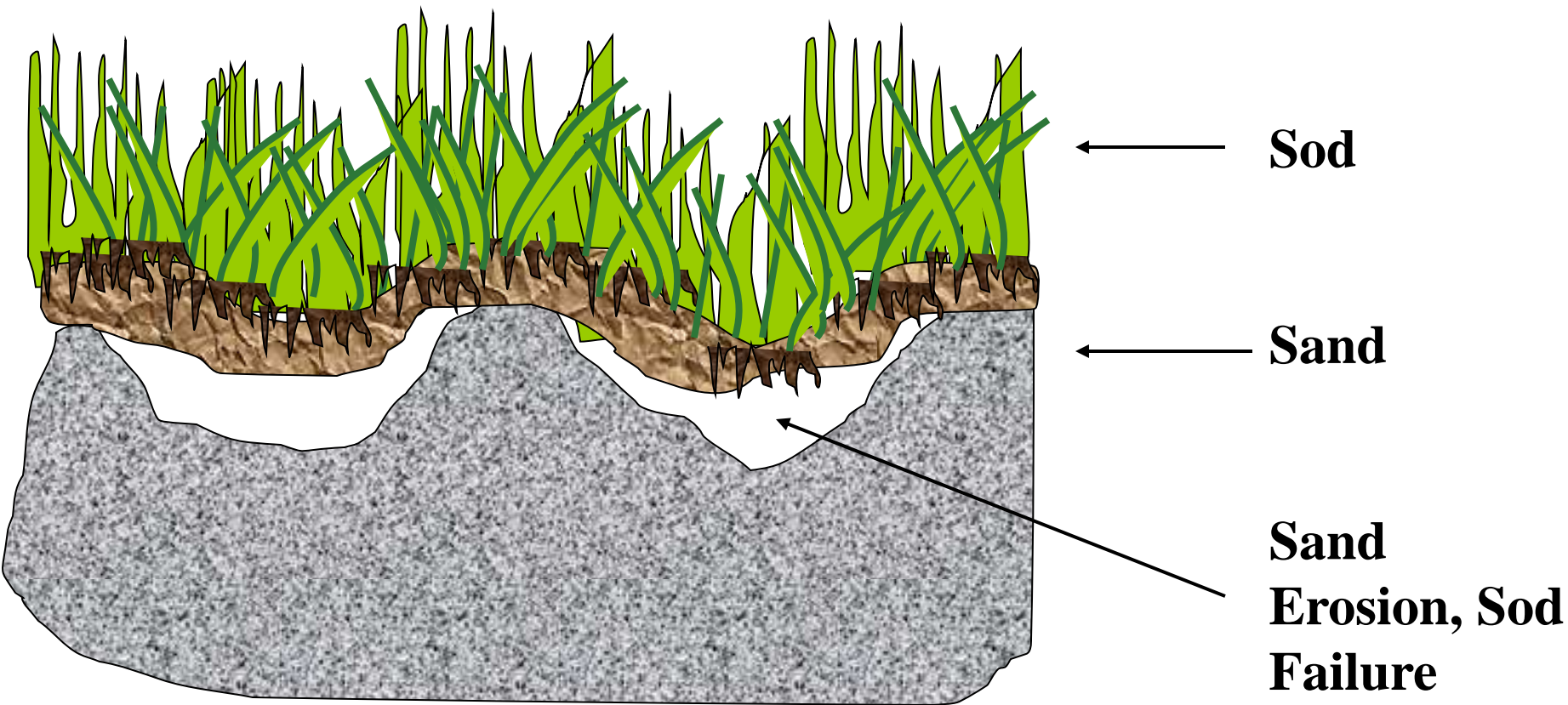


**Erosion after initial repair required an industrial BMP that would work on beach sands**



← Sod

← Sand



← Sod

← Sand

→ Sand  
Erosion, Sod  
Failure



**Polymer Enhanced Soft Armor Systems was chosen. After grading, compost was placed as an organic layer**

**Jute matting was placed over the organic layer as a binding media for attachment of the polymer, sand and soil**



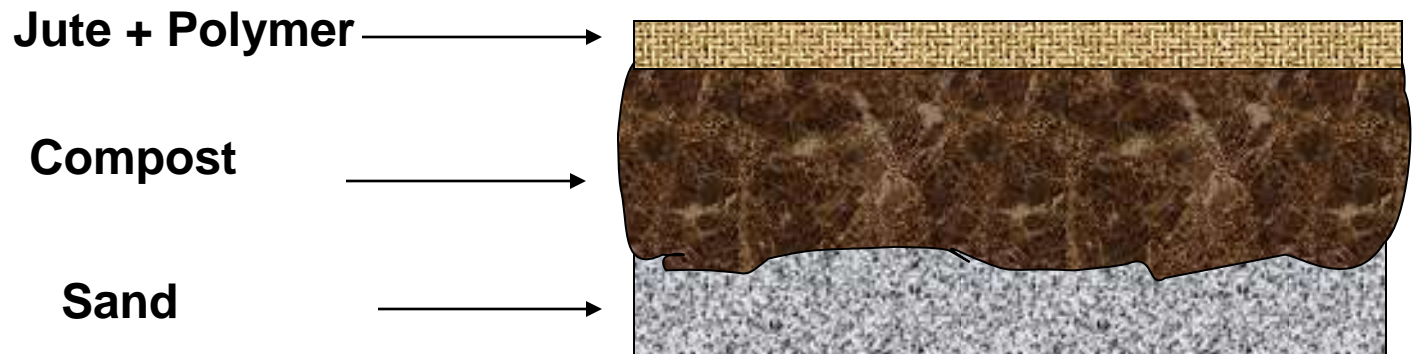


Open weave soft matting works  
best





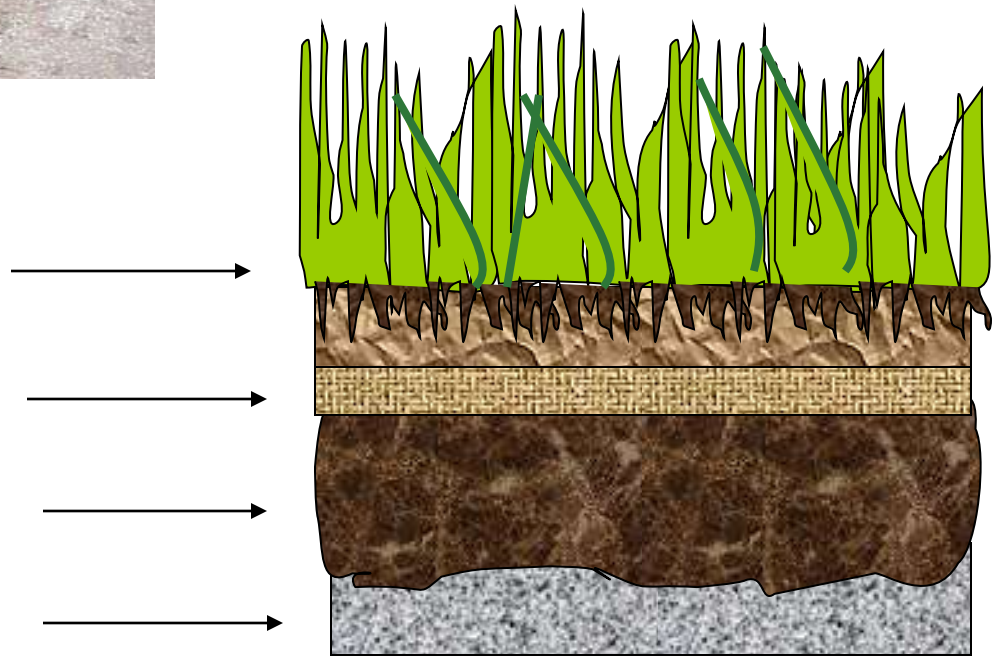
**Jute matting was placed over the 14 miles of repair area as a binding agent. 50 pounds / acre polymer application rate was used**





**Sod was placed over the polymer enhanced BMP**

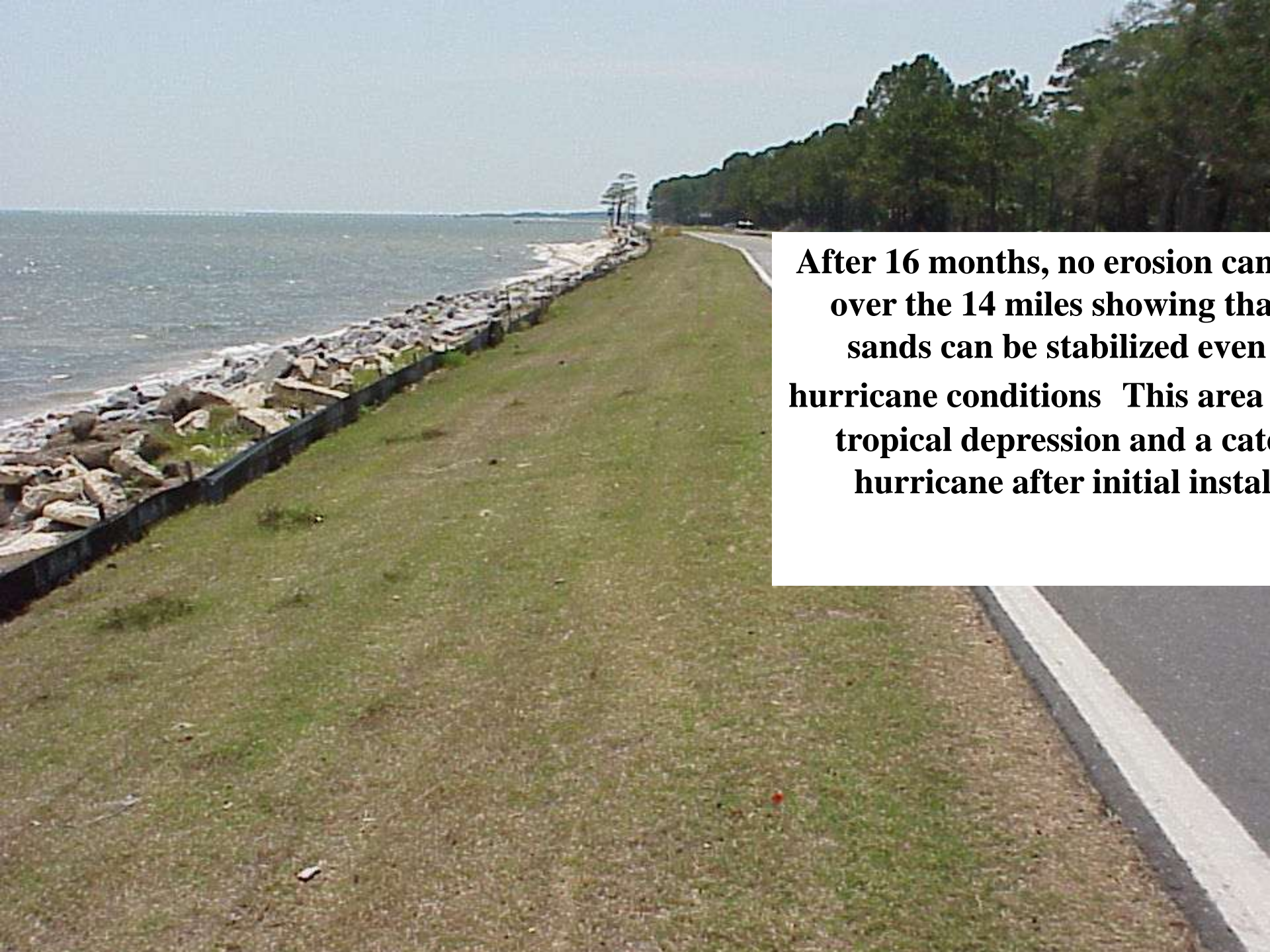
**Sod**  
**Jute & Polymer**  
**Compost**  
**Sand**



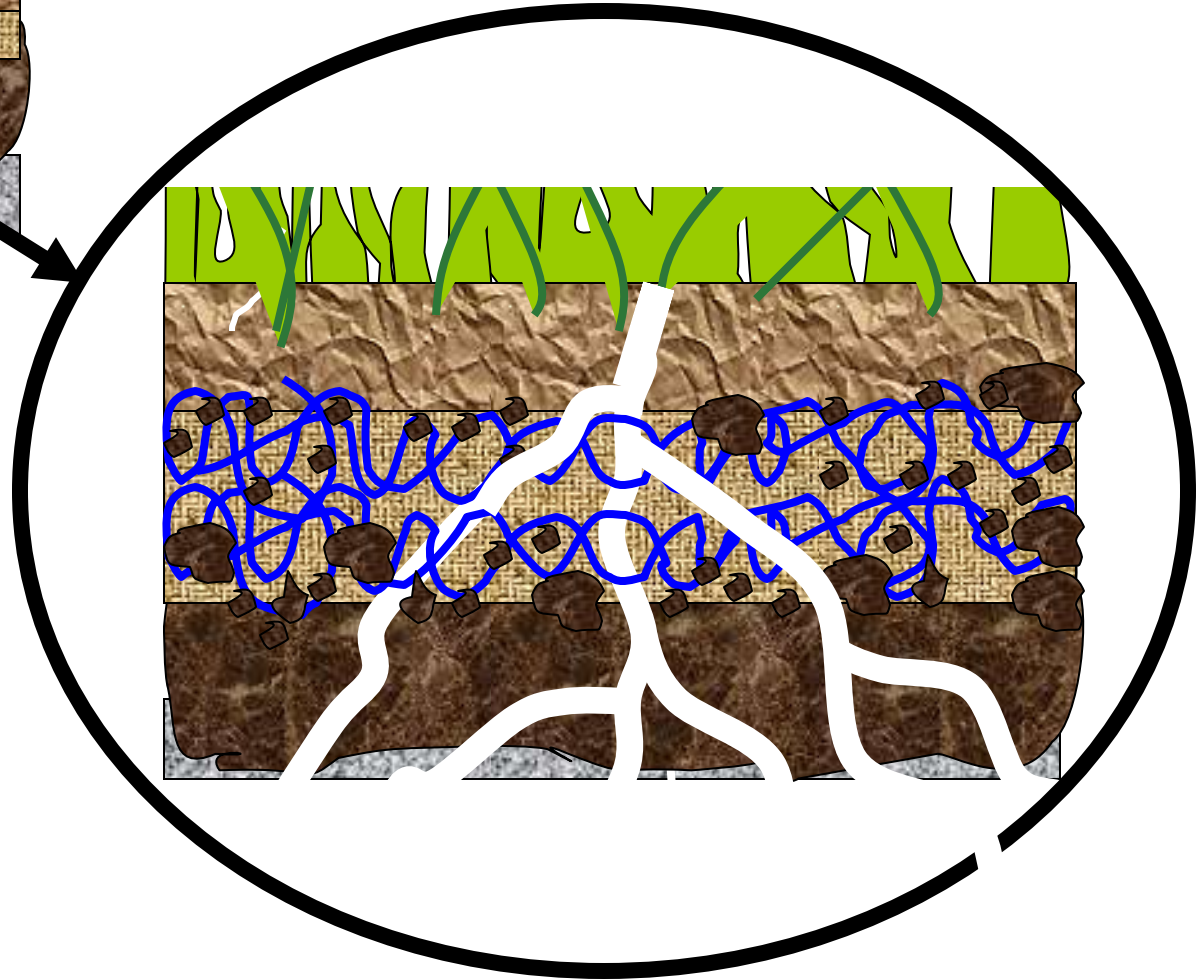
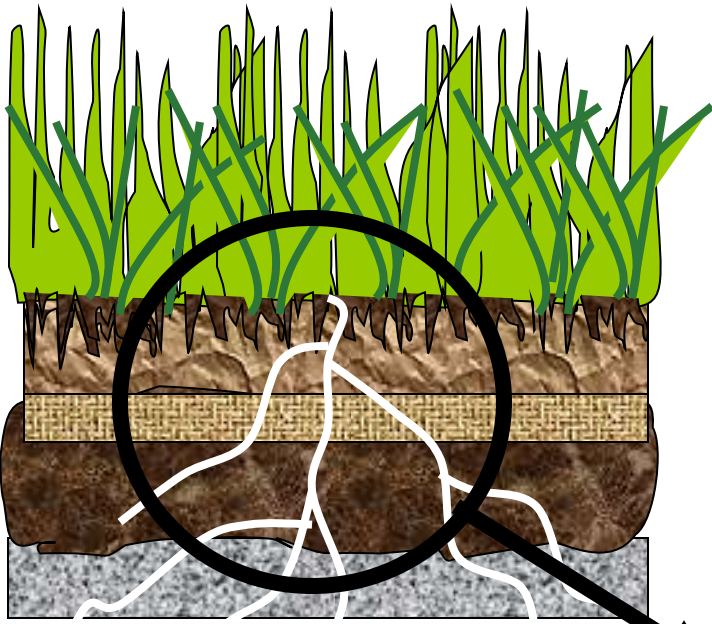
**One year after placement shows no erosion or need for further repair. This area received a tropical depression and a category 1 hurricane after initial installation**



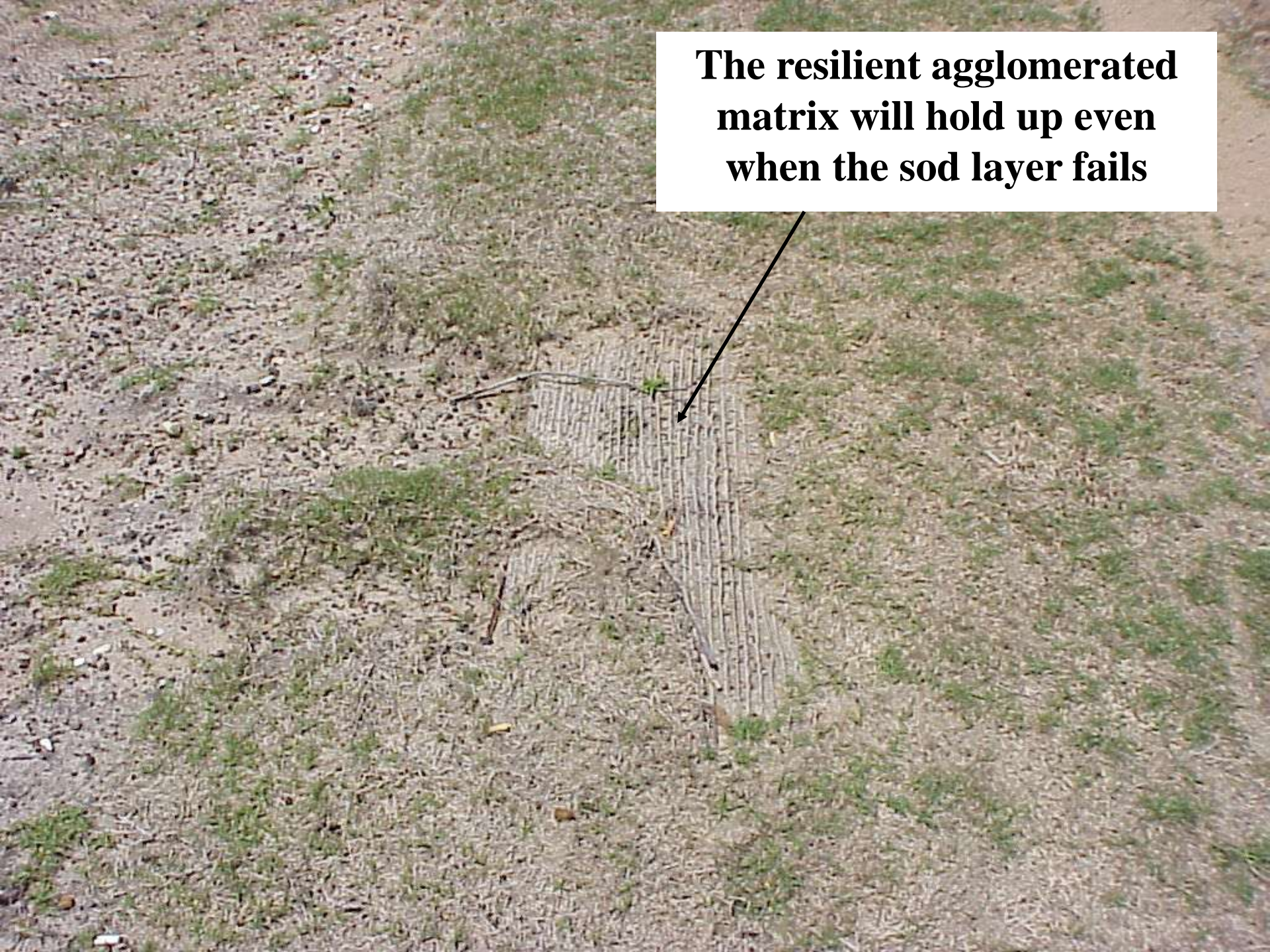
06/13/2006



**After 16 months, no erosion can  
over the 14 miles showing that  
sands can be stabilized even  
hurricane conditions This area  
tropical depression and a cat  
hurricane after initial instal**



**The resilient agglomerated matrix will hold up even when the sod layer fails**





# Polymer Enhanced Hydroseeding



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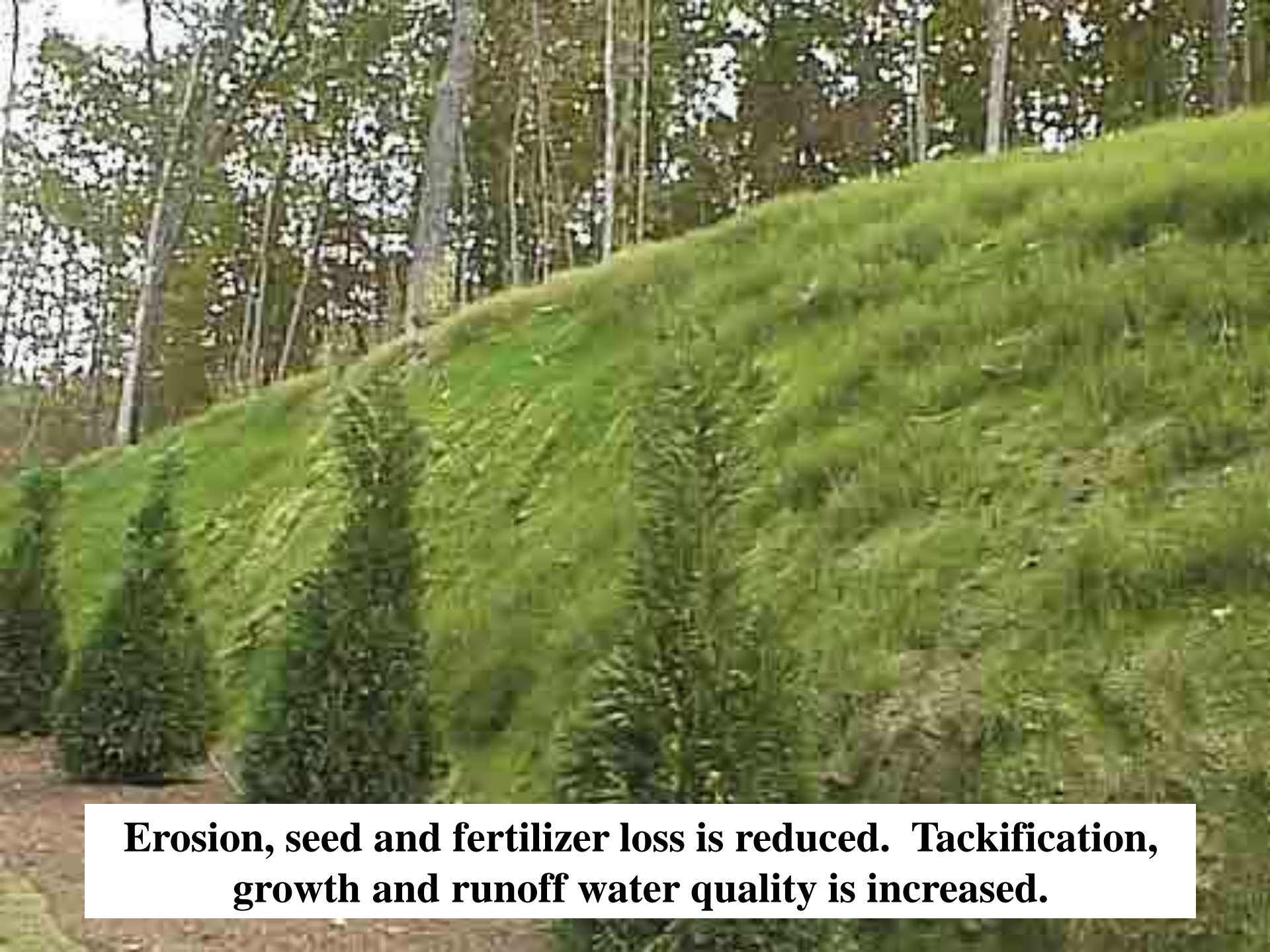


**Simply apply the “correct soil tested” polymer to any hydroseeding mix**





**Apply the hydroseeding mix containing the soil specific polymer to the application**



**Erosion, seed and fertilizer loss is reduced. Tackification, growth and runoff water quality is increased.**







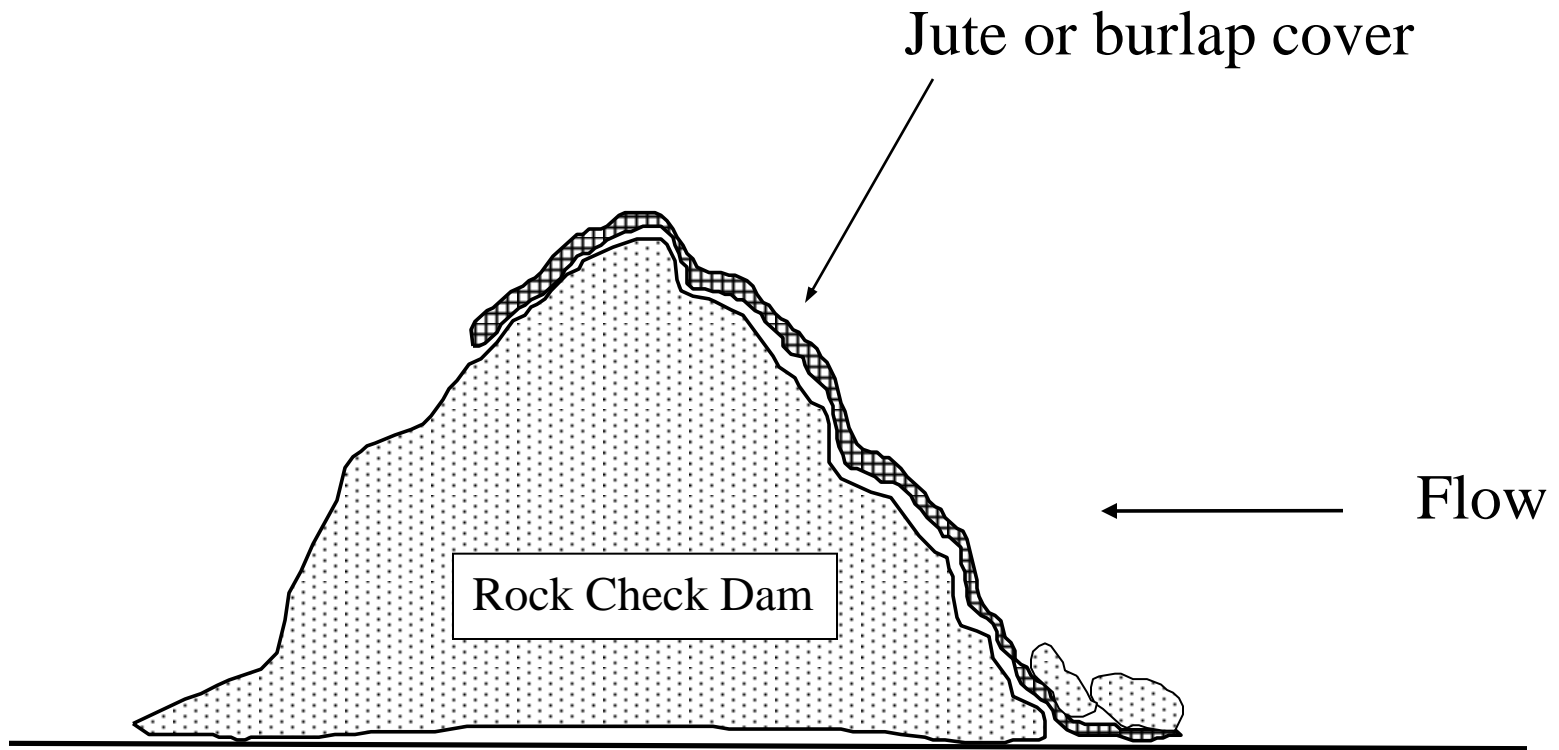


# Polymer Enhanced Rock Check Dams

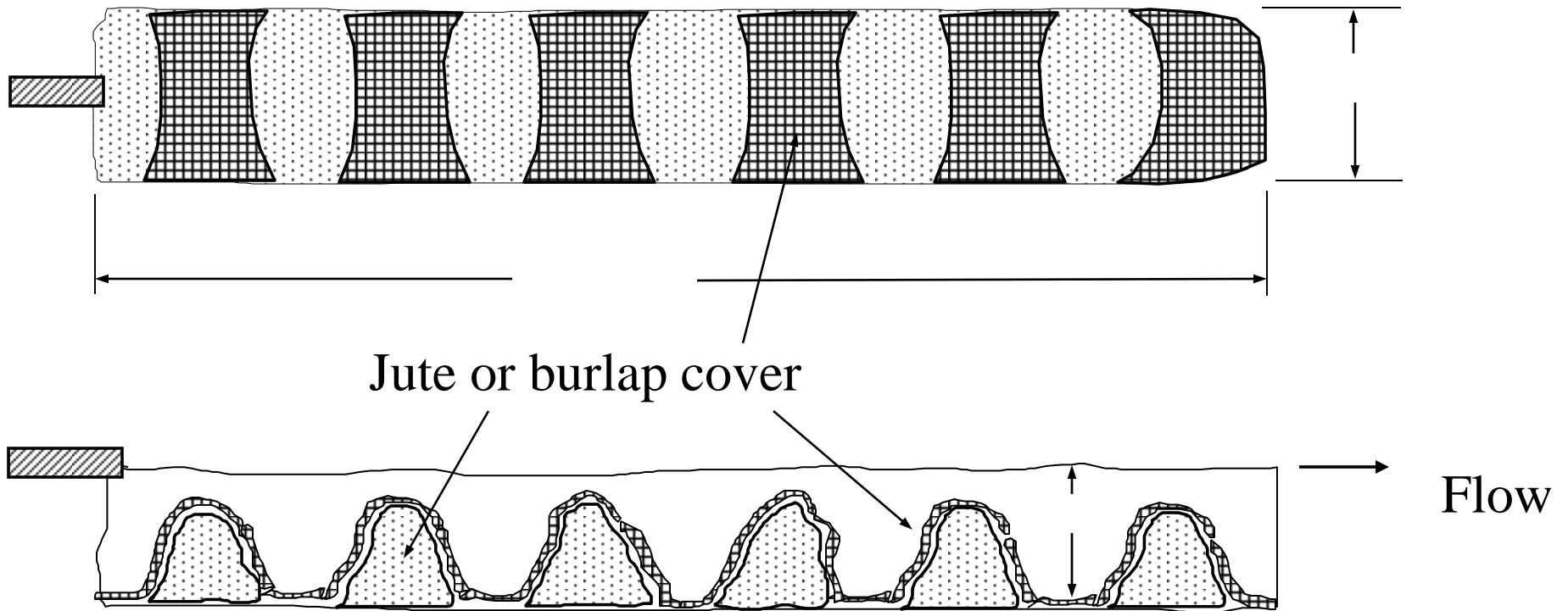


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**Apply the correct soil specific polymer to the matting**

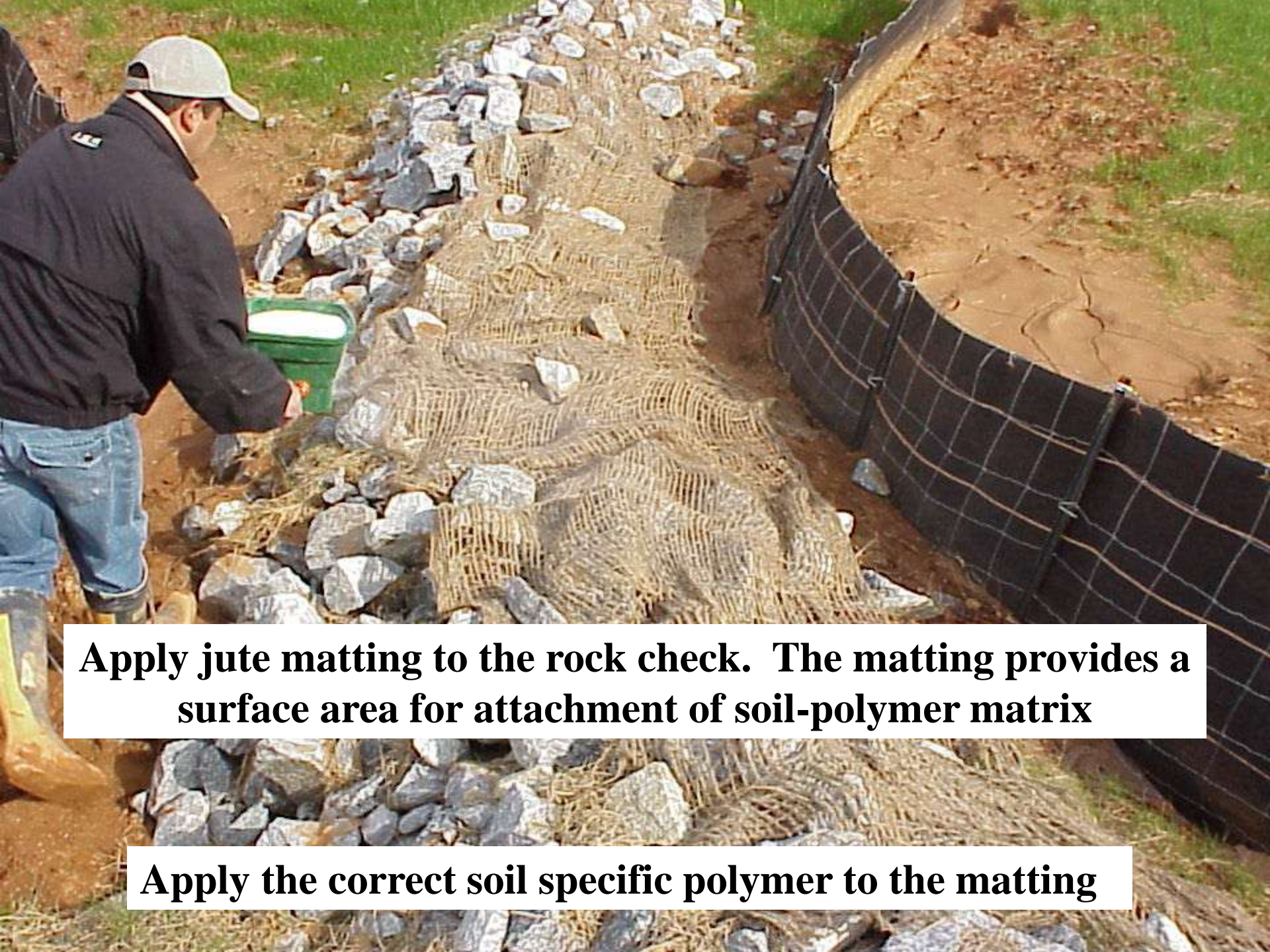


**The greater the systems in series the greater the performance and cleaner the water quality**



**Fine sediment and silts move through these BMPs and enter the water ponds or streams**





**Apply jute matting to the rock check. The matting provides a surface area for attachment of soil-polymer matrix**

**Apply the correct soil specific polymer to the matting**



**Notice how the fine sediments become attached to the matting reducing the impact at the ponds and streams**



# Silt fence Retention Barrier (SRB)

## Sedimentation Control and Water Clarification

(how to enhance Silt Fence to allow it to trap fine particulate as well as heavier sediment)

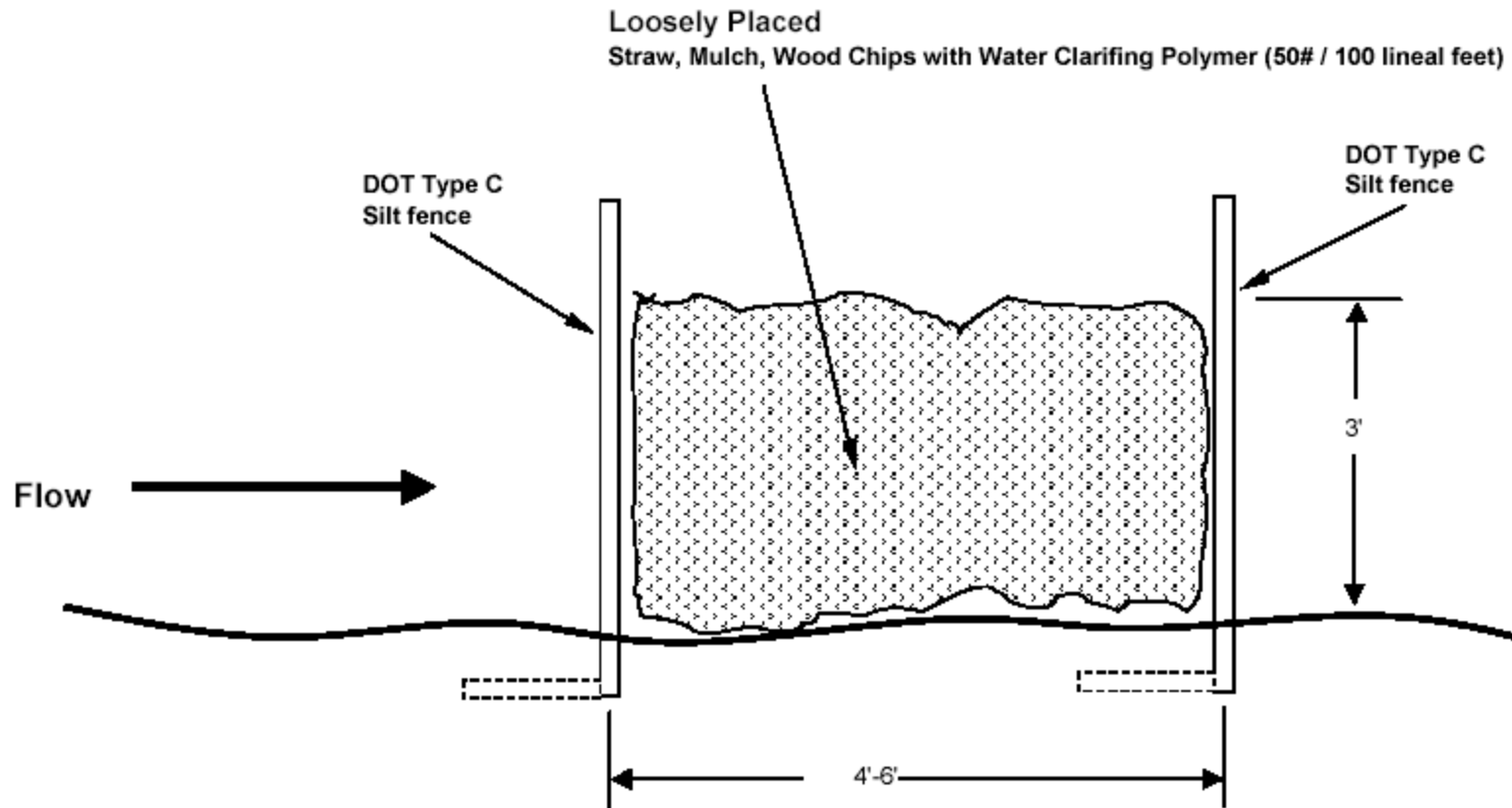


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# Silt Fence can easily be used as a water quality device

**Fine Sediment Retention between Silt Fence  
(Install at all low areas during Grading Stages)**



See SRB applications on the APS web site



**Silt fence alone cannot prevent fine sediment loss**



05.15.2007



05.15.2007















# Anna River Culvert Replacement Project 2010



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CAUTION  
BURIED  
CABLE  
BEFORE  
DIGGING  
CALL  
811



























































1726  
6'11"  
8'4"  
11'0"  
10'1-09

























CATERPILLAR











































# Rules of Polymer Use

- 1) Polymer must be non-toxic to aquatic organisms having EPA certified toxicity reports (whole product WET tests using ASTM guidelines)
- 2) Each site application must demonstrate 95% or better NTU reduction test reports
- 3) Each polymer can be unique for each application. One polymer does not work on all soils





# Polymer References

[www.stormwater.ucf.edu](http://www.stormwater.ucf.edu)

[www.siltstop.com](http://www.siltstop.com)

Go to:

**(Polymer Enhanced BMP Application Guide)**



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