

Applied Polymer Systems, Inc.
519 Industrial Drive
Woodstock, GA 30189
www.siltstop.com

Polymer Enhanced Best Management Practices (PEBMP) for Erosion, Sediment Control and Stormwater

Steven R. Iwinski

Environmental Scientist



UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
Stormwater
Management
ACADEMY
"Managed Stormwater is Good Water"



Senior Associate





Ponds and Basins?

Sediment loss can be greatly reduced using site specific polymers



Water Quality?

Water quality can be greatly improved using site specific polymers



Silt Fence?

Silt fence alone cannot prevent fine sediment loss



Site Erosion and Stream Impairment?

Erosion repair and clean up is more costly than prevention



Hydroseeding?

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



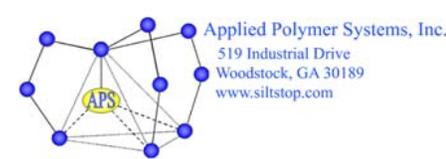


Slope Protection?

Straw matting alone will not prevent erosion



Acid Rock Drainage?
Metal, Turbidity and pH



What is Polyacrylamide (PAM)

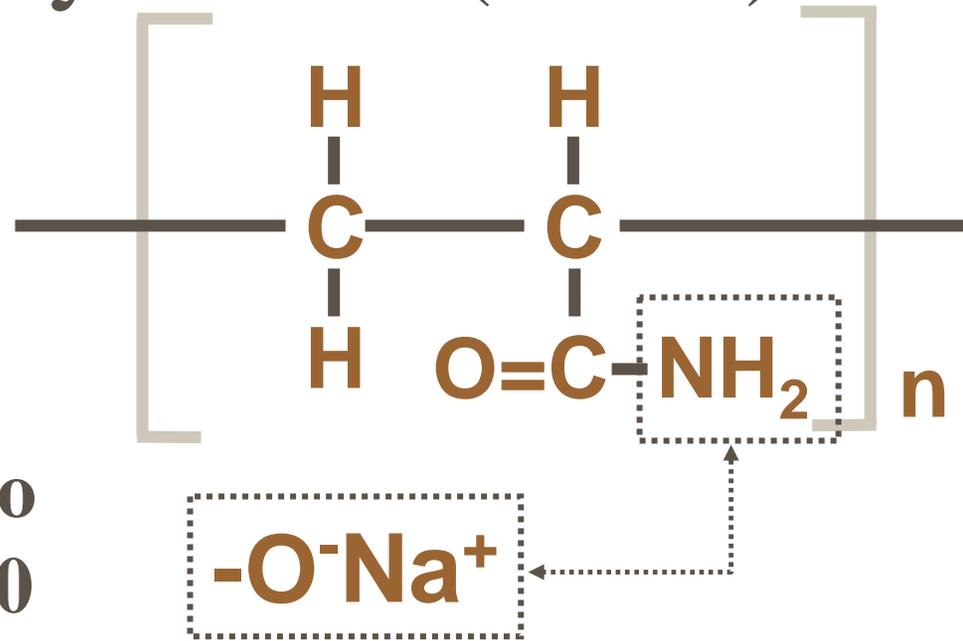


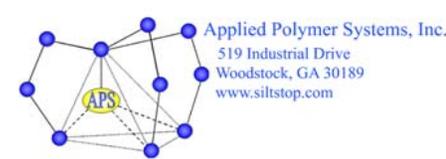
Senior Associate



Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM)

- PAM is a polymer of acrylamide (AMD) monomers
- Erosion PAMs are 12 to 24 Mg/mole & >150,000 chained monomers/molecule.
- Erosion PAMs have <0.05% unreacted AMD





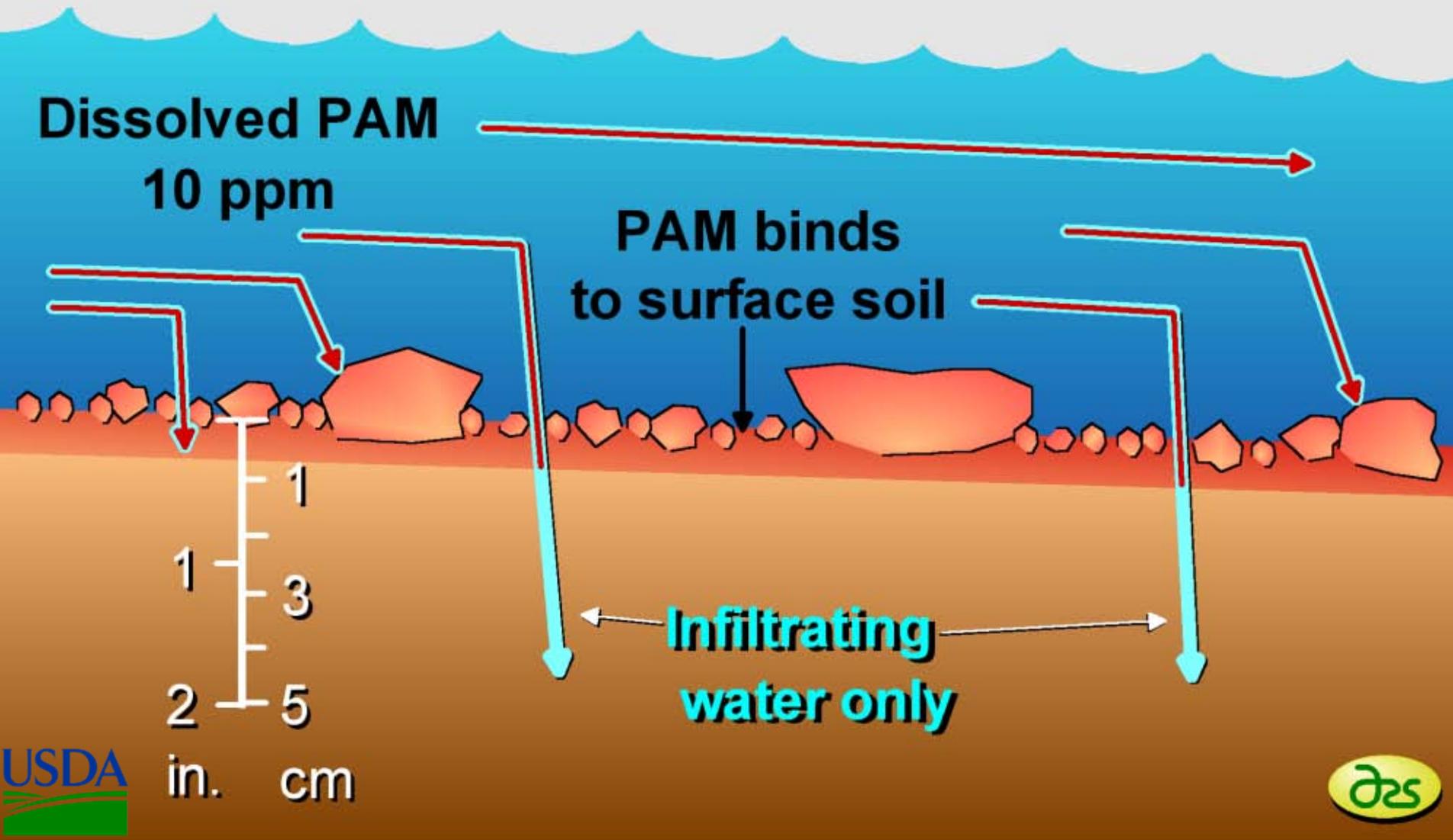
How Polymer Enhancement Works



Senior Associate



PAM-Treated Furrow Irrigation

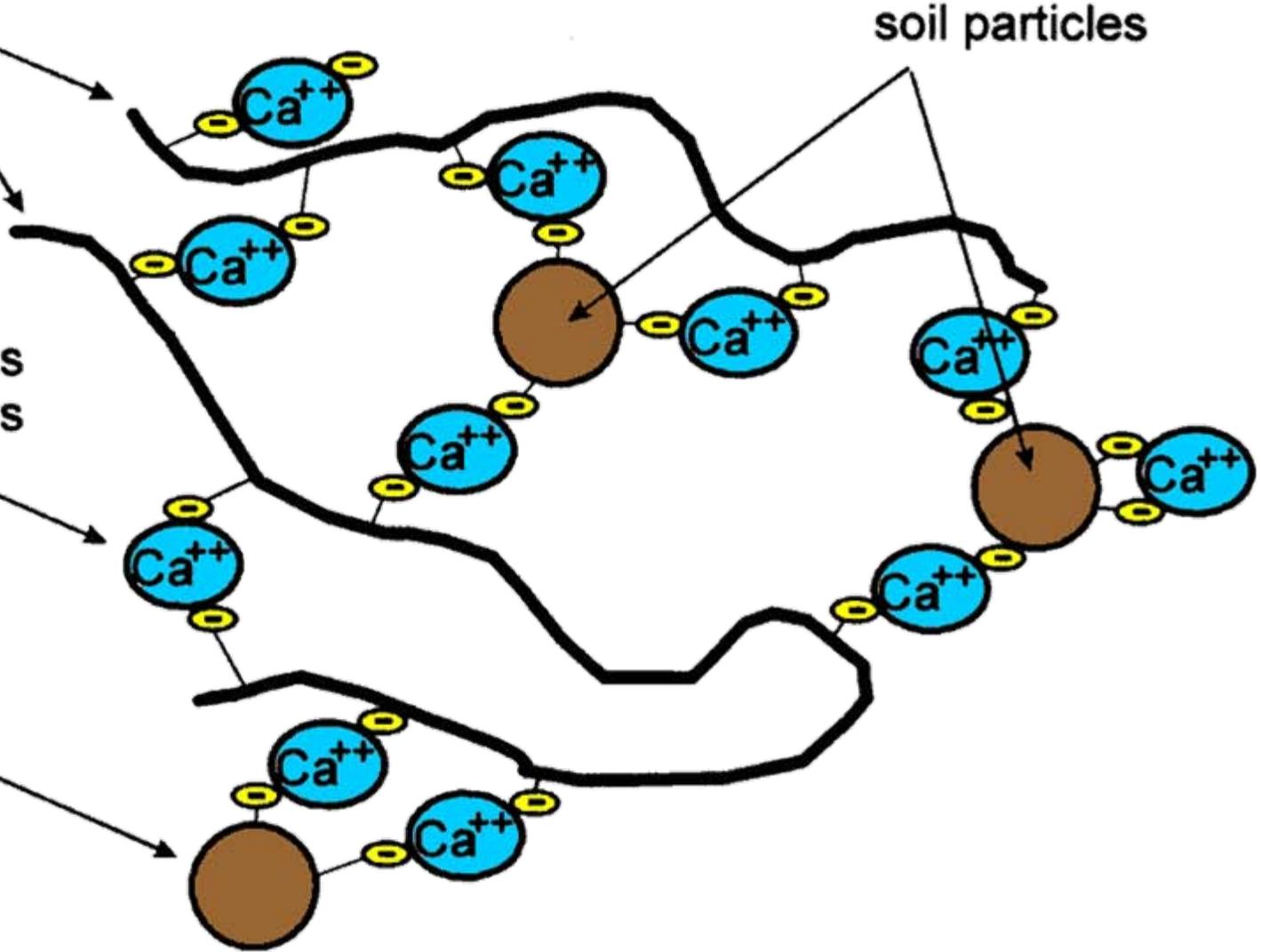


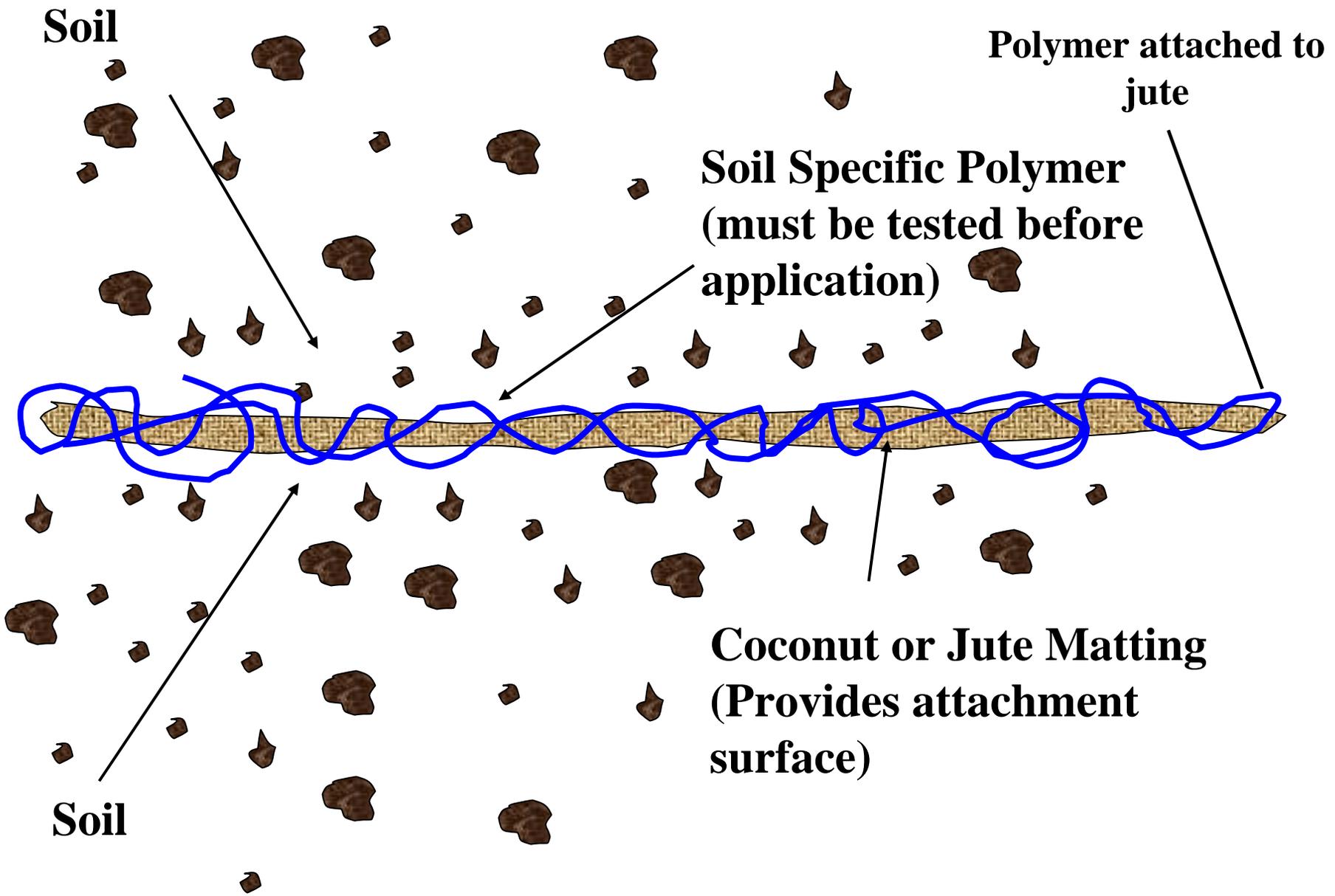
PAM Anionic
Polymer Chain

Chain bridging
between charged
soil particles

Ion bridges
between chains

Charged
Particulate
(soil)





Soil

**Polymer attached to
jute**

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

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

Soil

Soil

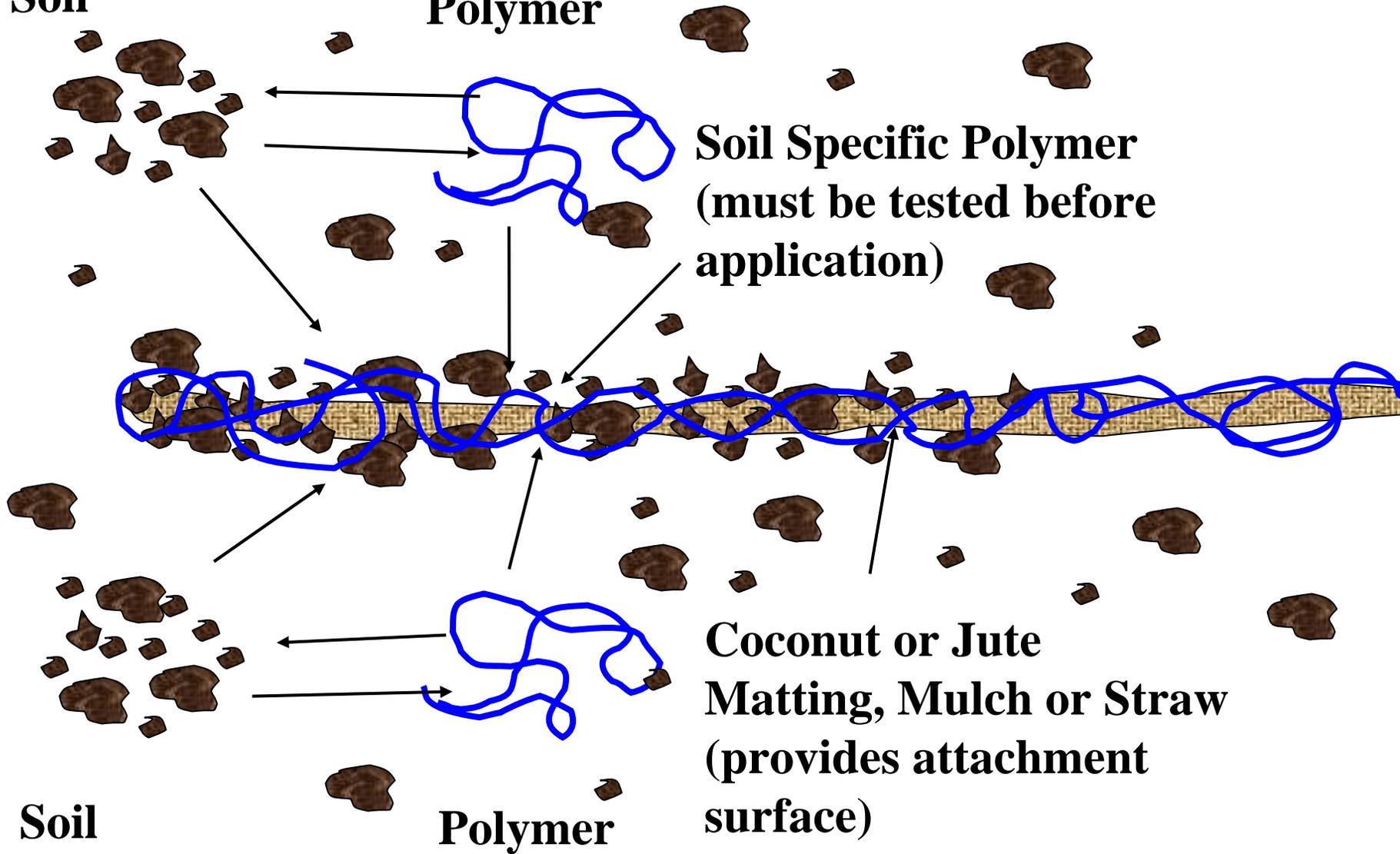
Polymer

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

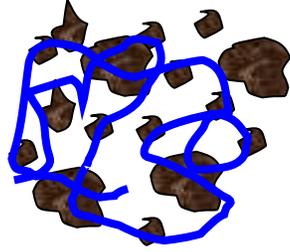
**Coconut or Jute
Matting, Mulch or Straw
(provides attachment
surface)**

Soil

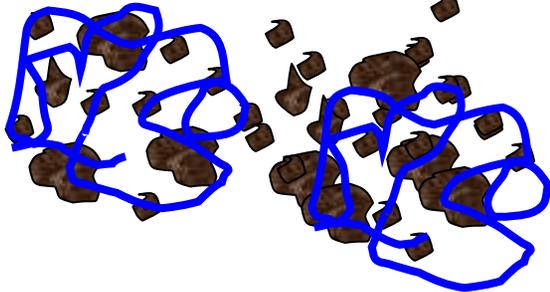
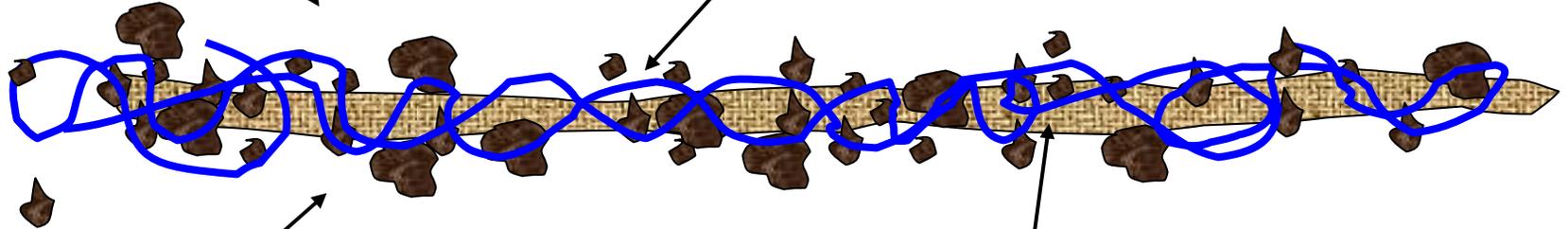
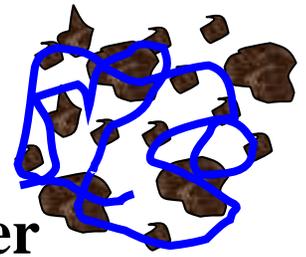
Polymer



Soil + Polymer

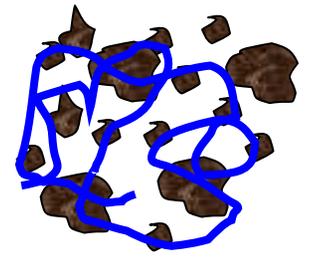


Soil Specific Polymer
(must be tested before application)

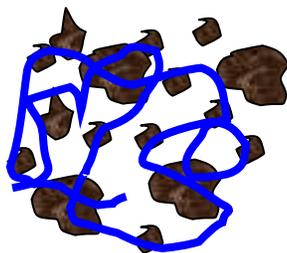


Soil + Polymer

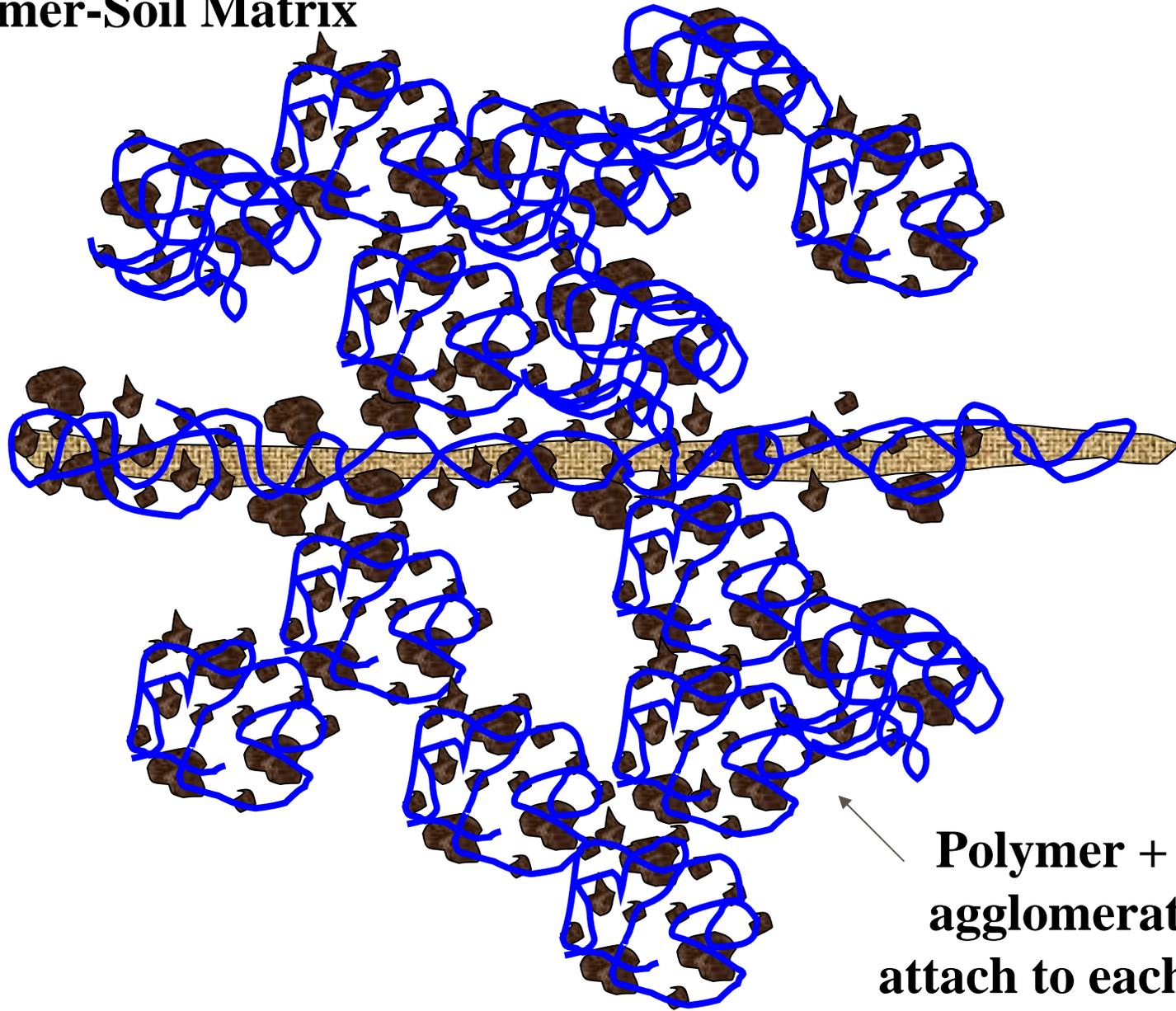
Coconut or Jute Matting
(Provides attachment surface)



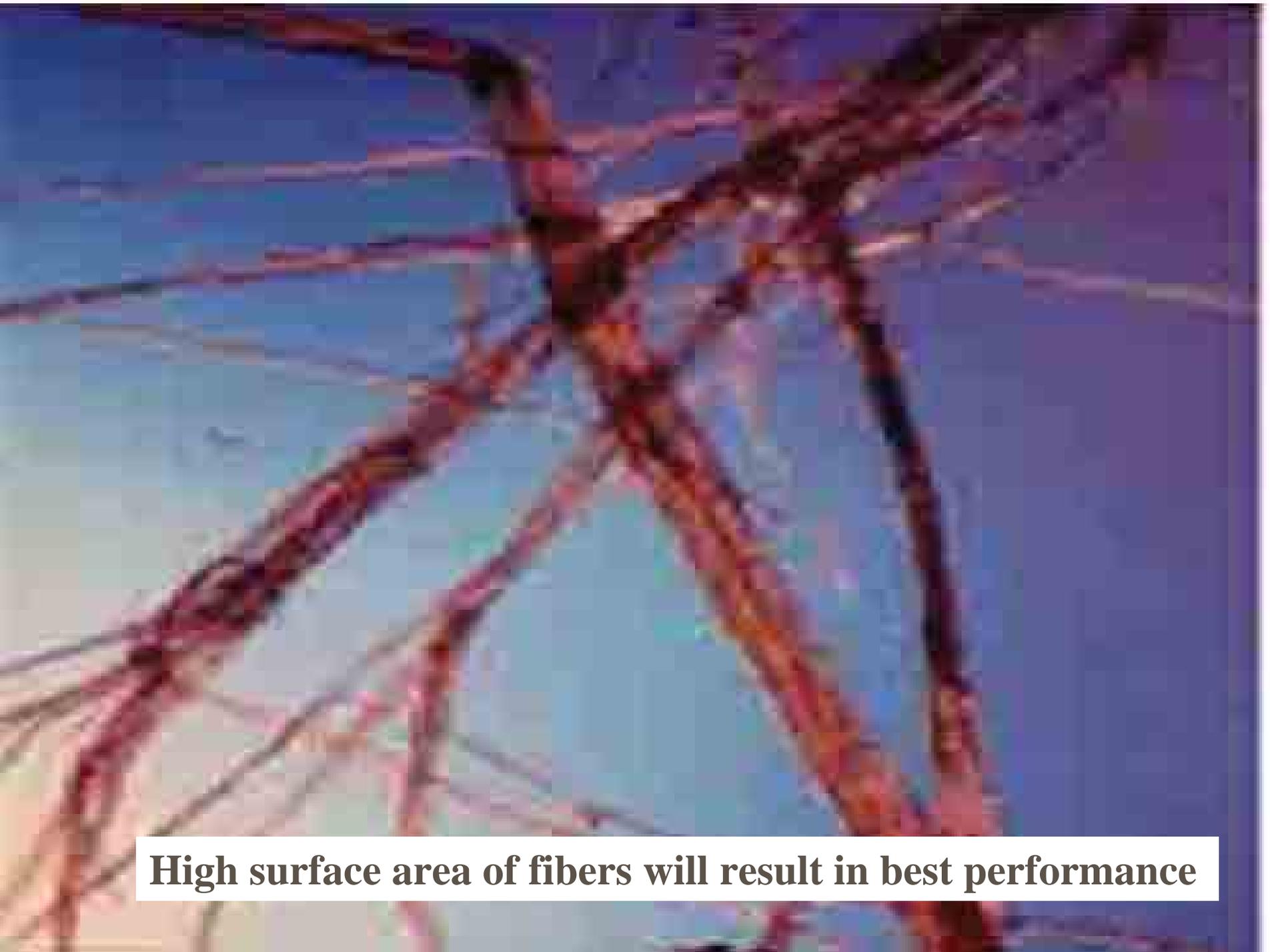
Polymer + Soil matrix forms an agglomeration



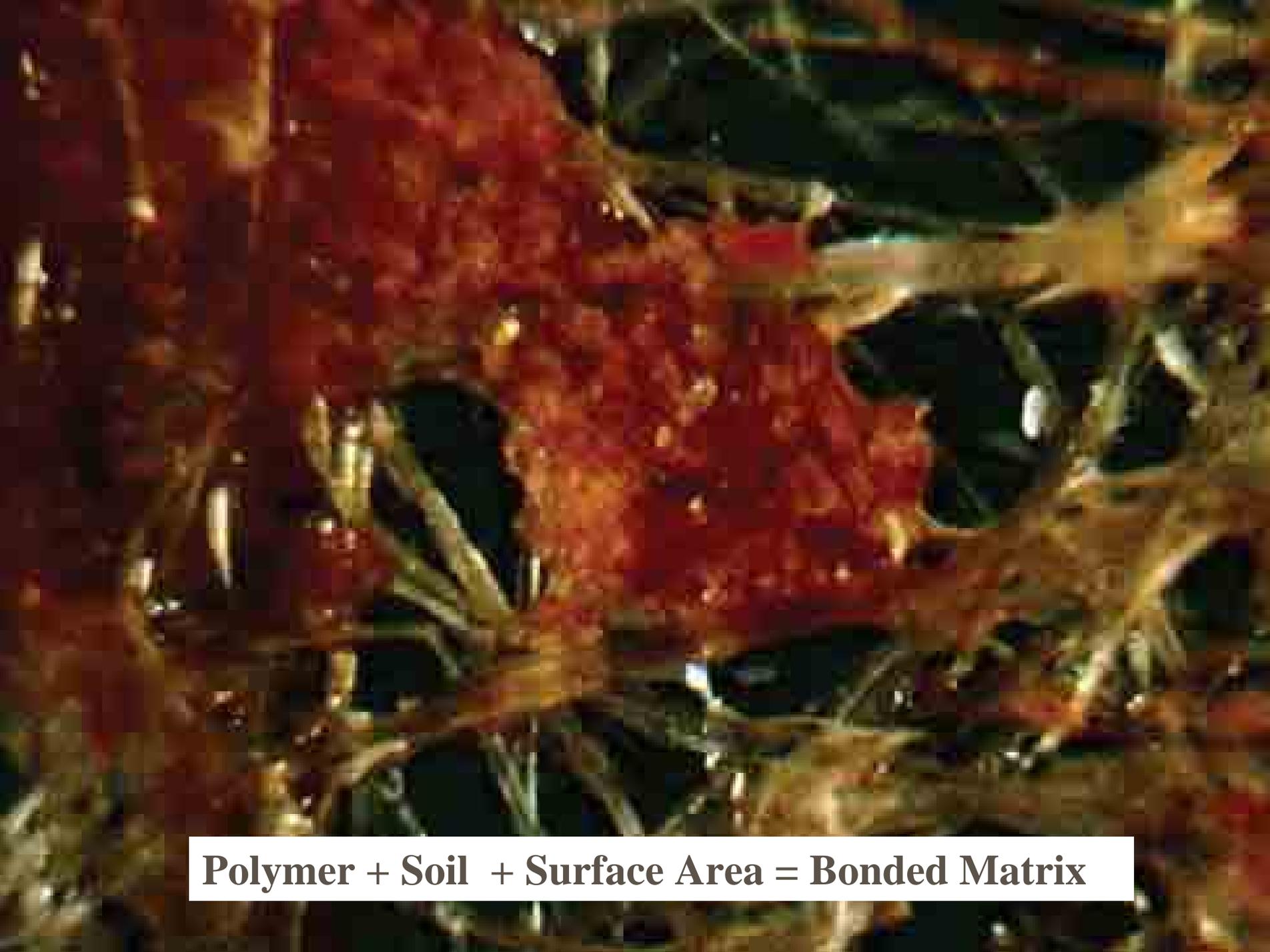
Polymer-Soil Matrix



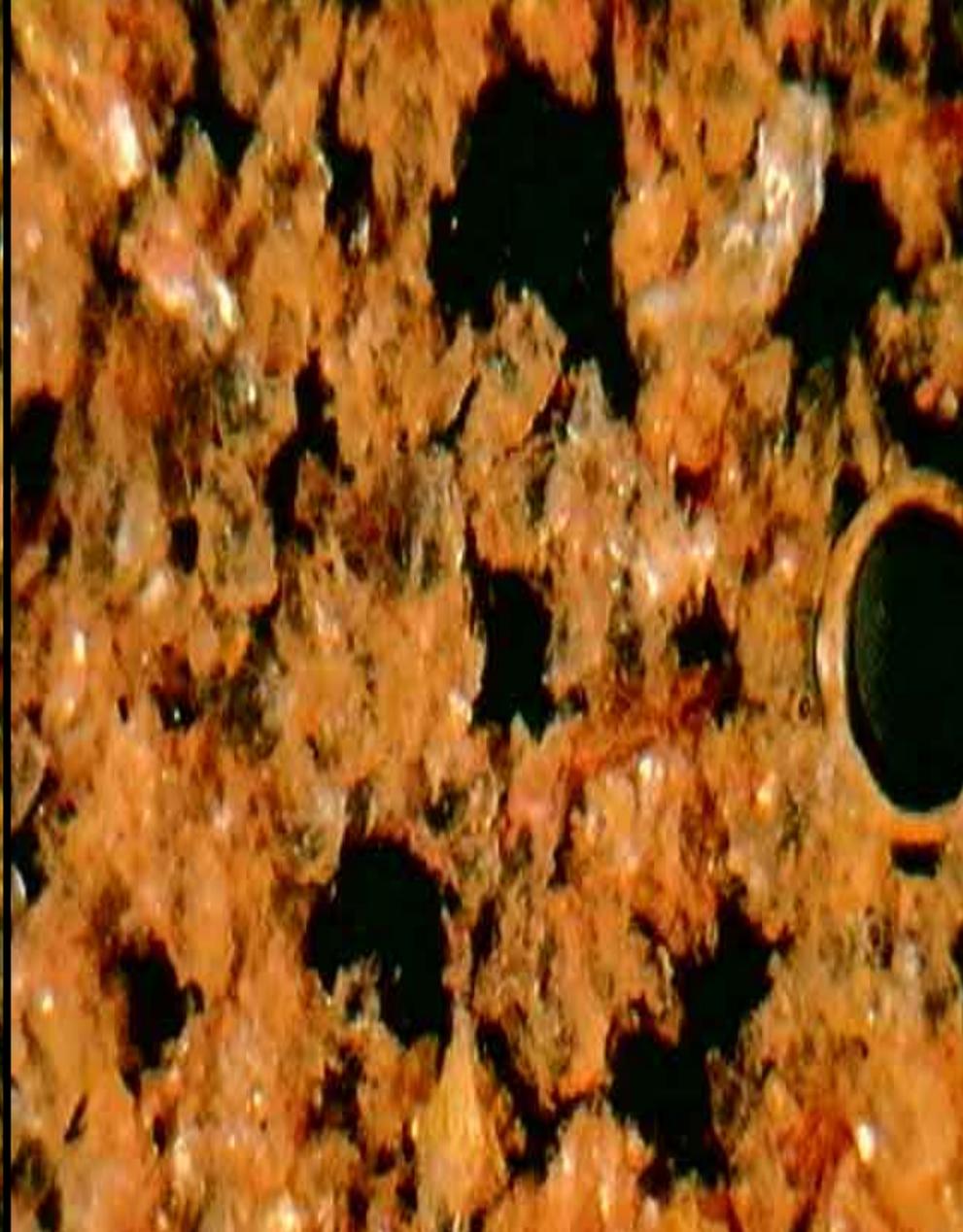
**Polymer + Soil
agglomerations
attach to each other**



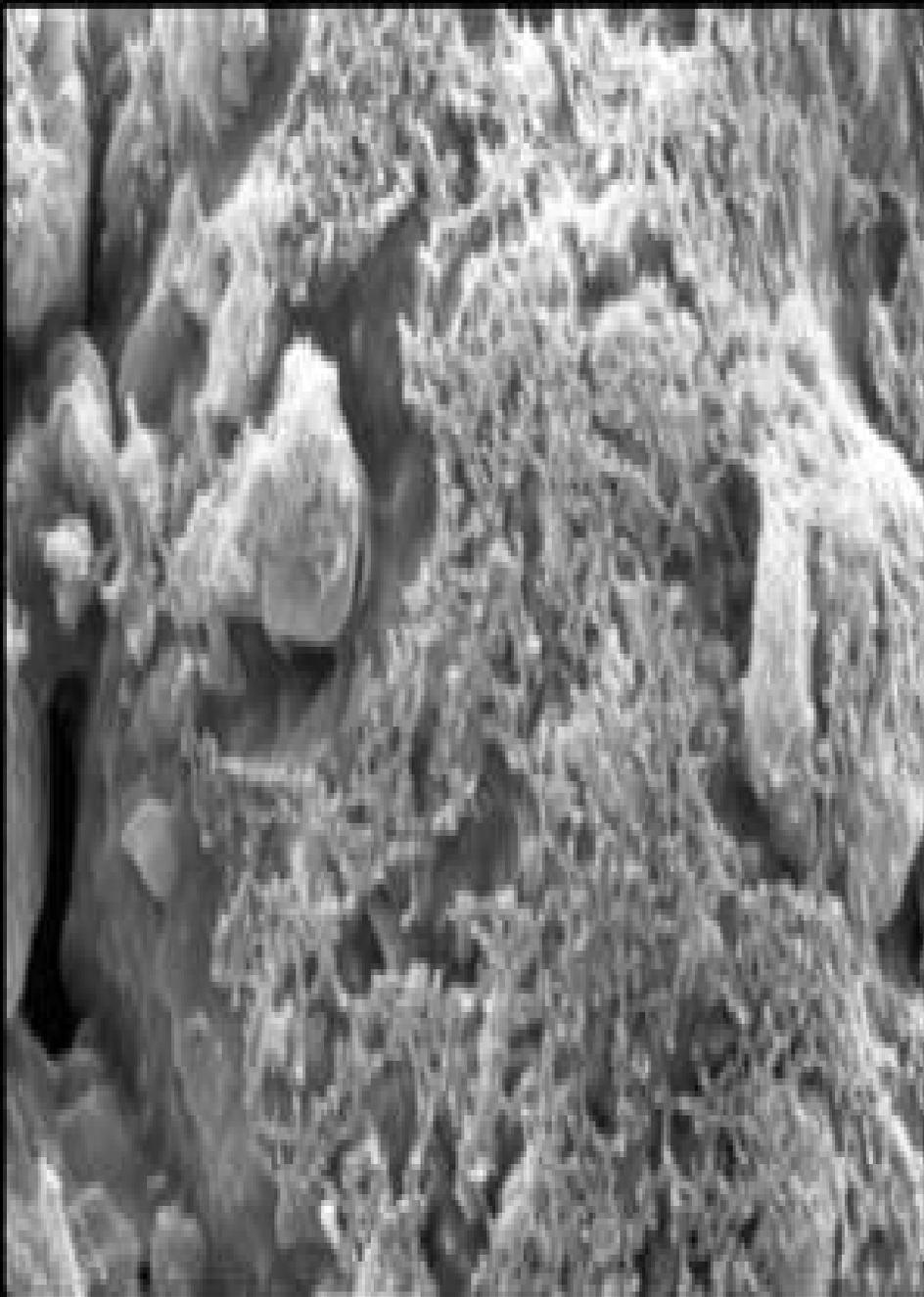
High surface area of fibers will result in best performance



Polymer + Soil + Surface Area = Bonded Matrix



Soil Untreated VS Soil Treated



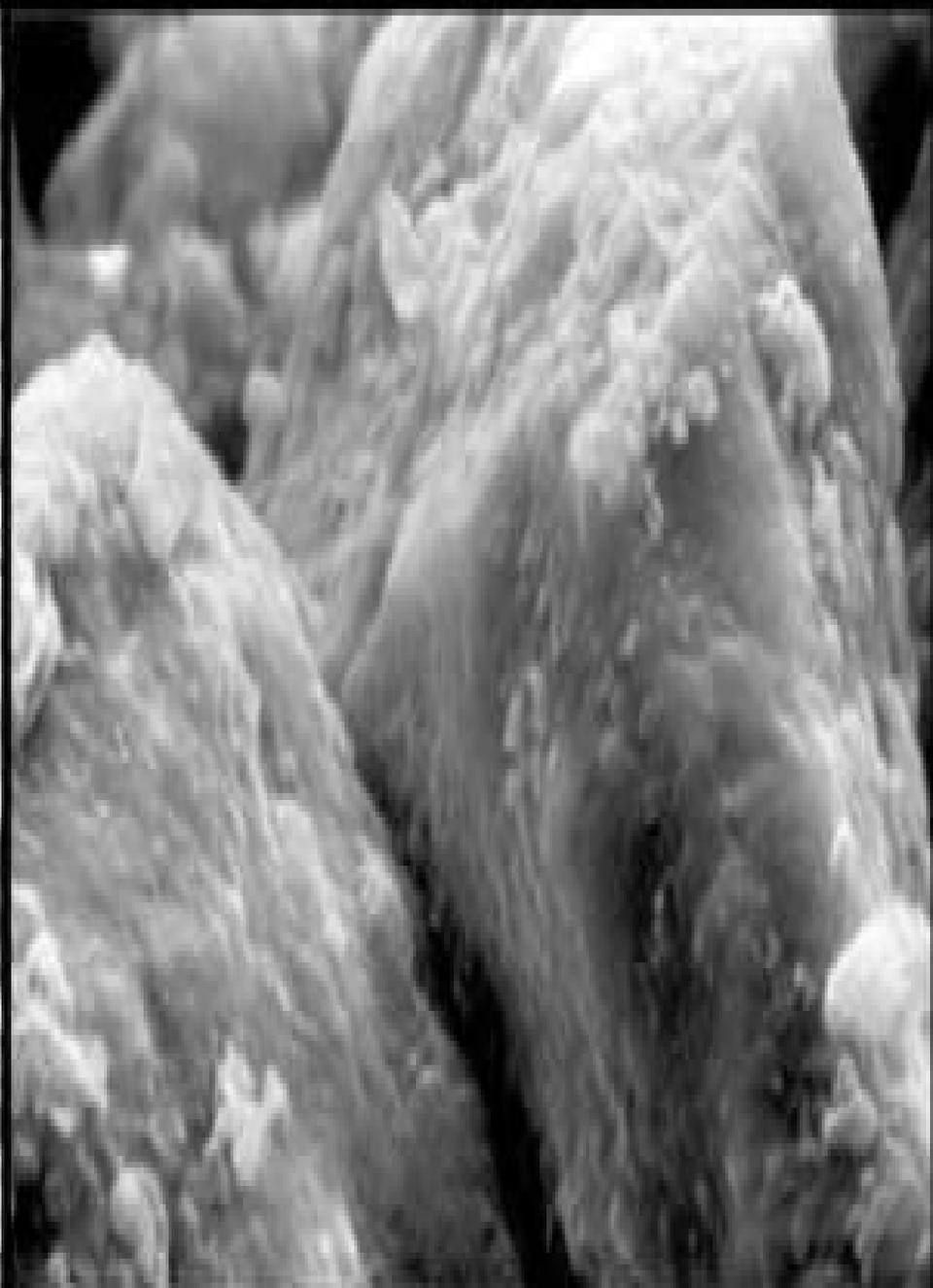
4µm

13KV

3159

6

8



10µm

20KV

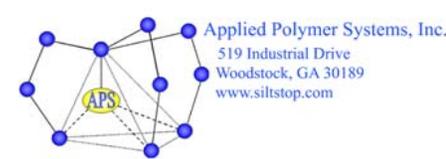
3169

2

8



High surface area matting show correct attachment of the matrix



Aquatic Toxicity Testing and Site Specific Testing Report



Senior Associate



Alabama Samples

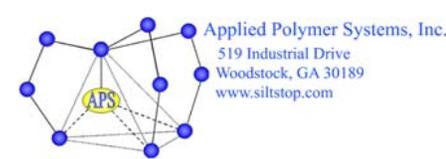
Sample	Location	(Silt Stop and Floc Log applications)		Results and Special Instructions
		Description	APS Application	
1/17/07 Analysis by: LBS		Soil Type / Sample #	Floc Log Type	Reaction Time / NTU Reading
	Auburn University Department of Civil Engineering 238 Harbert Engineering Center Auburn, AL 36849 Justin McDonald 334-559-3159 mcdonjs@auburn.edu	DOT Project Soil Sample (fill material)	706b (alone) 703d#3 + 706b (duplex)	35 sec / 16.0 NTU 15 sec + 15 sec / 15.0 NTU
		pHi- 6.90 NTU- 600 Hardness- 0 ppm CaCO3 (very soft)	Stabilization Type 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.



Cationic Aquatic Toxicity Testing



Senior Associate



Toxicity Studies for Chitosan (poly-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine)

Test Species	Scientific Name	Avg Species LC50	LC50 Std Dev	Number of Studies	Average Species Rating
Channel Catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	64.5 ug/L (0.0645 mg/L)	27.5	2	Very Highly Toxic
Rainbow Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	44.0 ug/L (0.044 mg/L)	6.00	2	Very Highly Toxic

Citation: S. Orme and S. Kegley, *PAN Pesticide Database*, Pesticide Action Network, North America (San Francisco, CA. 2006), <http://www.pesticideinfo.org>.

© 2000-2006 Pesticide Action Network, North America. All rights reserved.

Information found at: http://www.pesticideinfo.org/Detail_Chemical.jsp?Rec_Id=PC34013

Studies:

Bullock, G., V. Blazer, S. Tsukuda, and S. Summerfelt. *Toxicity of Acidified Chitosan for Cultured Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)*. *Aquaculture* 185(3/4): 273-280. Publication year: 2000.

Waller, D.L., J.J. Rach, W.G. Cope, L.L. Marking, S.W. Fisher, and H. Dabrowska. *Toxicity of Candidate Molluscicides to Zebra Mussels (Dreissena polymorpha) and Selected Nontarget Organisms*. *J. Gt. Lakes Res.* 19(4): 695-702. Publication year: 1993.

Comparison of Common Polymers used for Stormwater Applications

Polymer LC50 Values (mg/L)			
Polymer	<i>D. magna</i> 48 hr.	<i>O. mykiss</i> 96 hr.	<i>P. promelas</i> 96 hr.
Al ₂ Cl(OH) ₅	> 5000	390	517
DADMAC	17.5	0.49	1.65
Mimosa Bark	258	No Data	1.3
Chitosan	13.7	1.1	6.4

Note that the Chitosan is considered a hazardous substance according to federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) standards (due to acidity, at a pH of about 4), while many synthetic polymers such as DADMAC are not RCRA hazardous.

Citation: Protech General Contracting Services, Inc. *Technical Report July 2004: Polymer Coagulants and Flocculants For Stormwater Applications*. (Napa, CA. 2004)

Information found at: www.protech-services-inc.com

Polymer LC50 Values (mg/L)			
Polymer	<i>D. magna</i> 48 hr.	<i>O. mykiss</i> 96 hr.	<i>P. promelas</i> 96 hr.
APS 706b Floc Log	> 420 ₁	637 ₁	> 1680 ₁
APS 703d Floc Log	383 ₂	1900 ₃	No Data
APS 712 powder	1617 ₂	No Data	> 6720 ₂

Information available at: http://www.siltstop.com/msds_toxicity_reports.html.

Citation: Third-party acute toxicity testing by certified testing laboratories following appropriate EPA protocol.

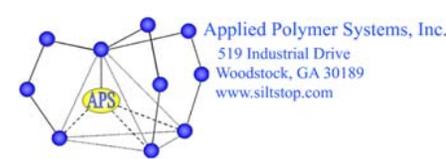
1) BioTox Laboratory, LAW Engineering & Environmental Services Inc. Kennesaw, GA.

2) BioTox Laboratory, Mactec Engineering & Consulting Inc. Kennesaw, GA.

3) Maxxam Analytics Inc. Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA.

**8 min., 16 sec.
with 0.001% Chitosan**





Metal and Nutrient Removal using Floc Logs®



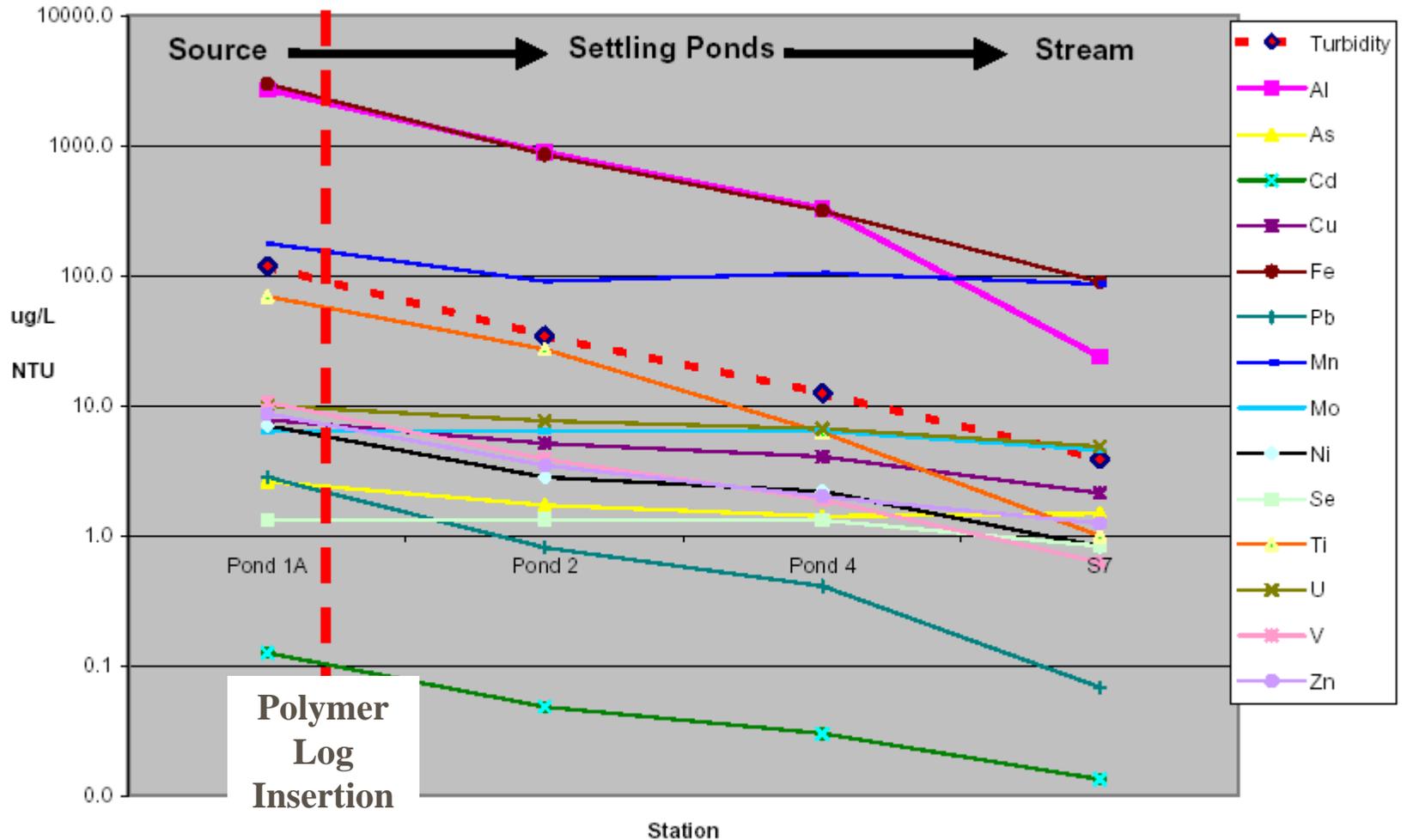
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
**Stormwater
Management
ACADEMY**
"Managed Stormwater is Good Water"



Senior Associate



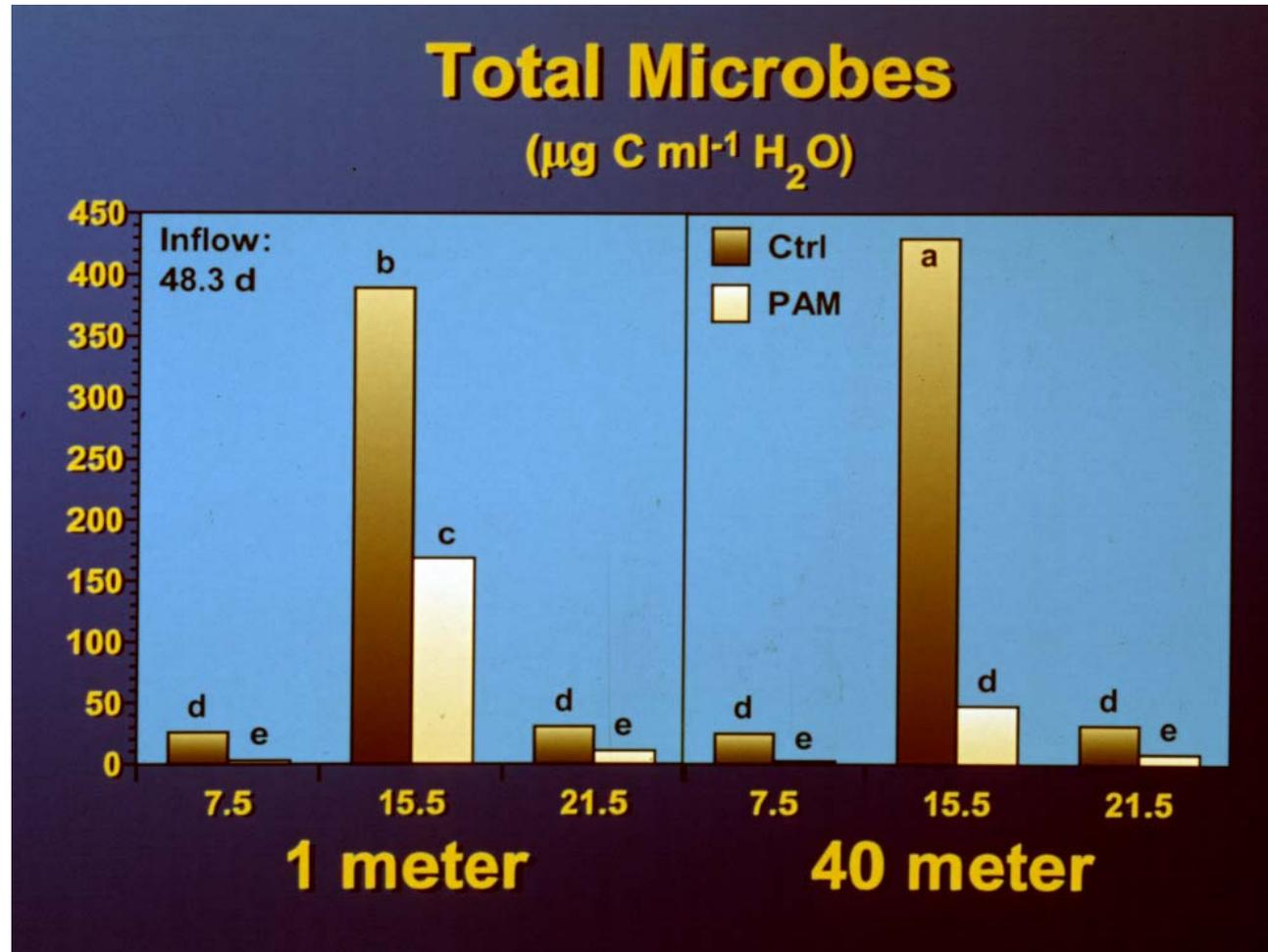
Recoverable Metals & Turbidity vs Station



Floc Log was able to reduce all 14 metals measured

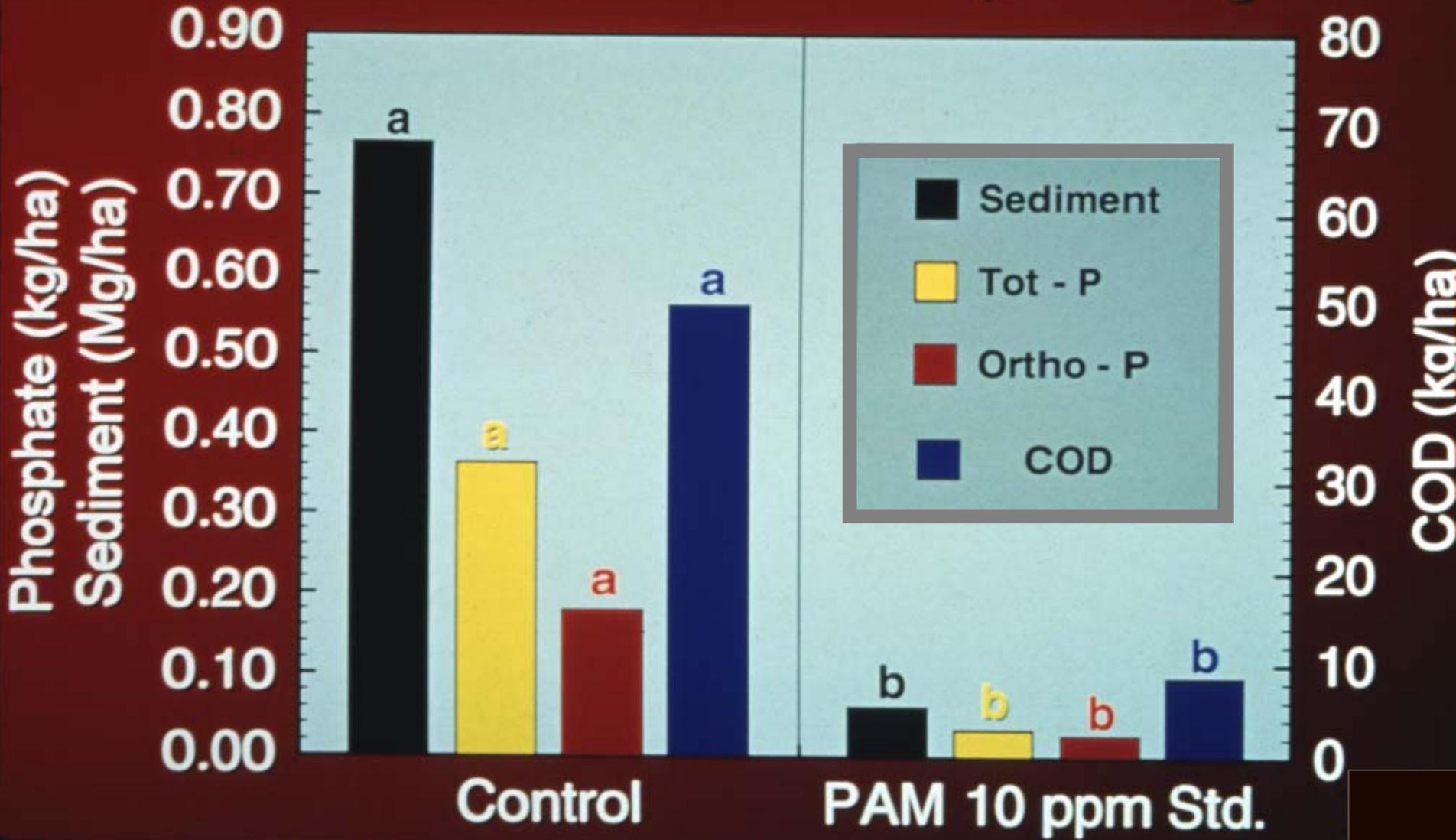
Implications of Microbe Removal from Runoff

- 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

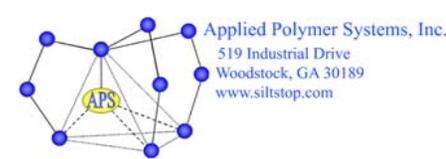


California & Idaho Research Also Show Reduced Pesticide in Runoff



NWISRL
Kimberly, ID





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

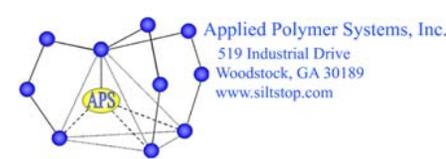


UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
Stormwater
Management
ACADEMY
"Managed Stormwater is Good Water"



Senior Associate





Polymer Enhanced Hydroseeding



Senior Associate





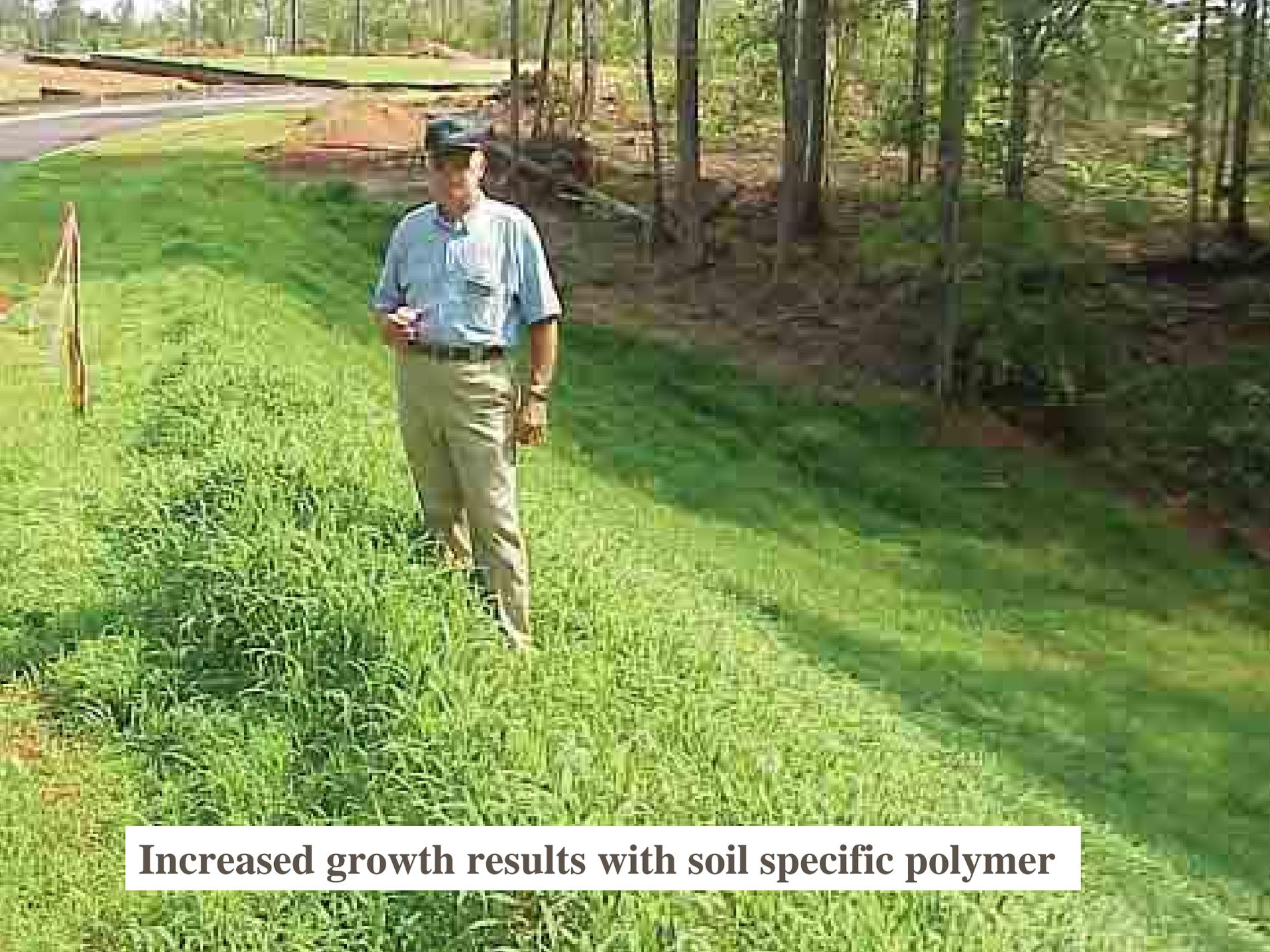
Simply apply the “correct soil tested” polymer to any hydroseeding mix



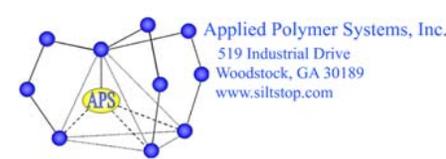
Apply the hydroseeding mix containing the soil specific polymer to the application



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



Increased growth results with soil specific polymer



Polymer Enhanced Soil Stabilization



Senior Associate





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







05.15.2007

**Northwest
Florida**

**Suwannee
River**

**St. Johns
River**

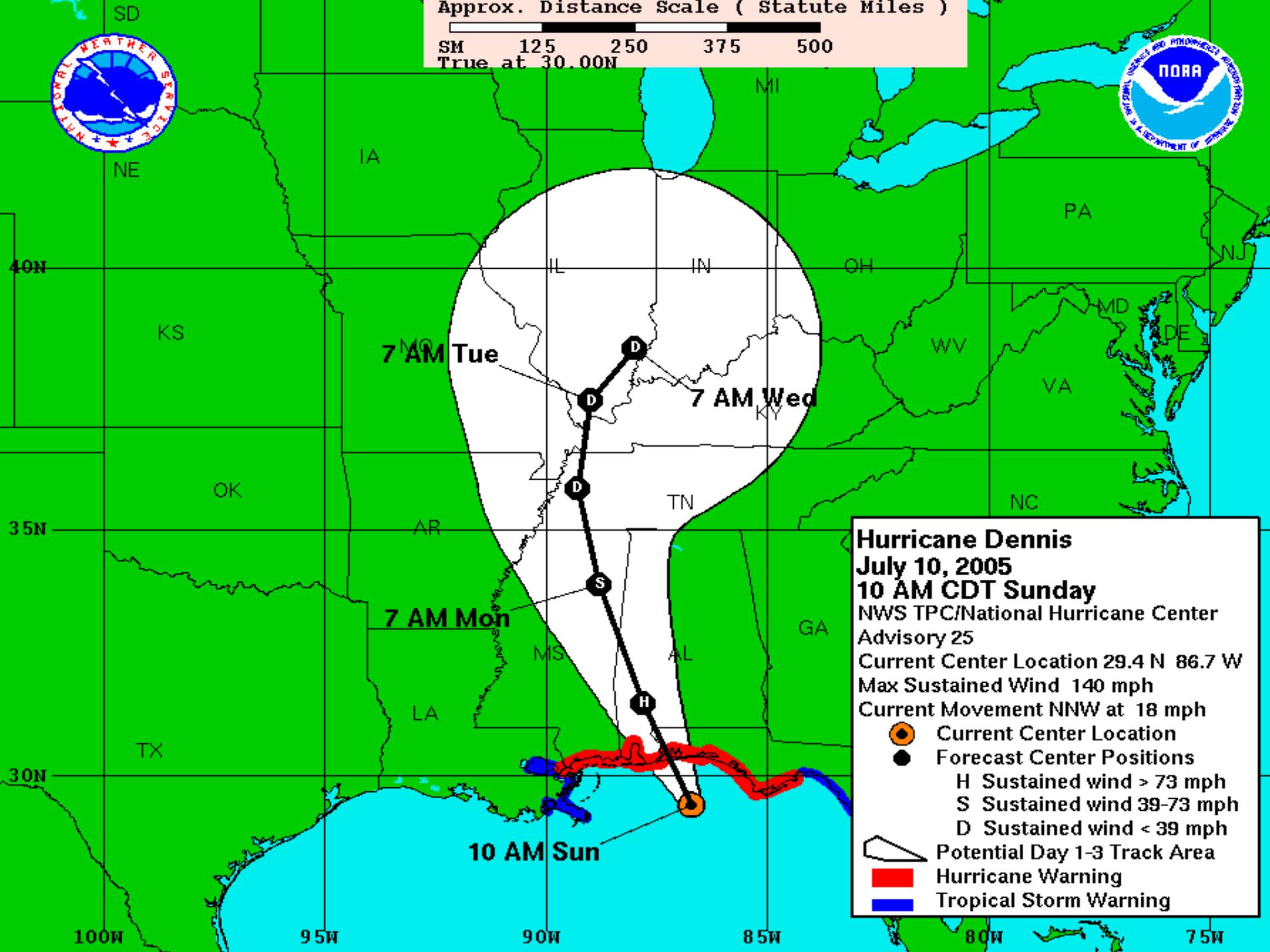
**Southwest
Florida**

**South
Florida**

**Highway 98
Beach and
Sand
Stabilization**



Approx. Distance Scale (Statute Miles)
 SM 125 250 375 500
 True at 30.00N



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

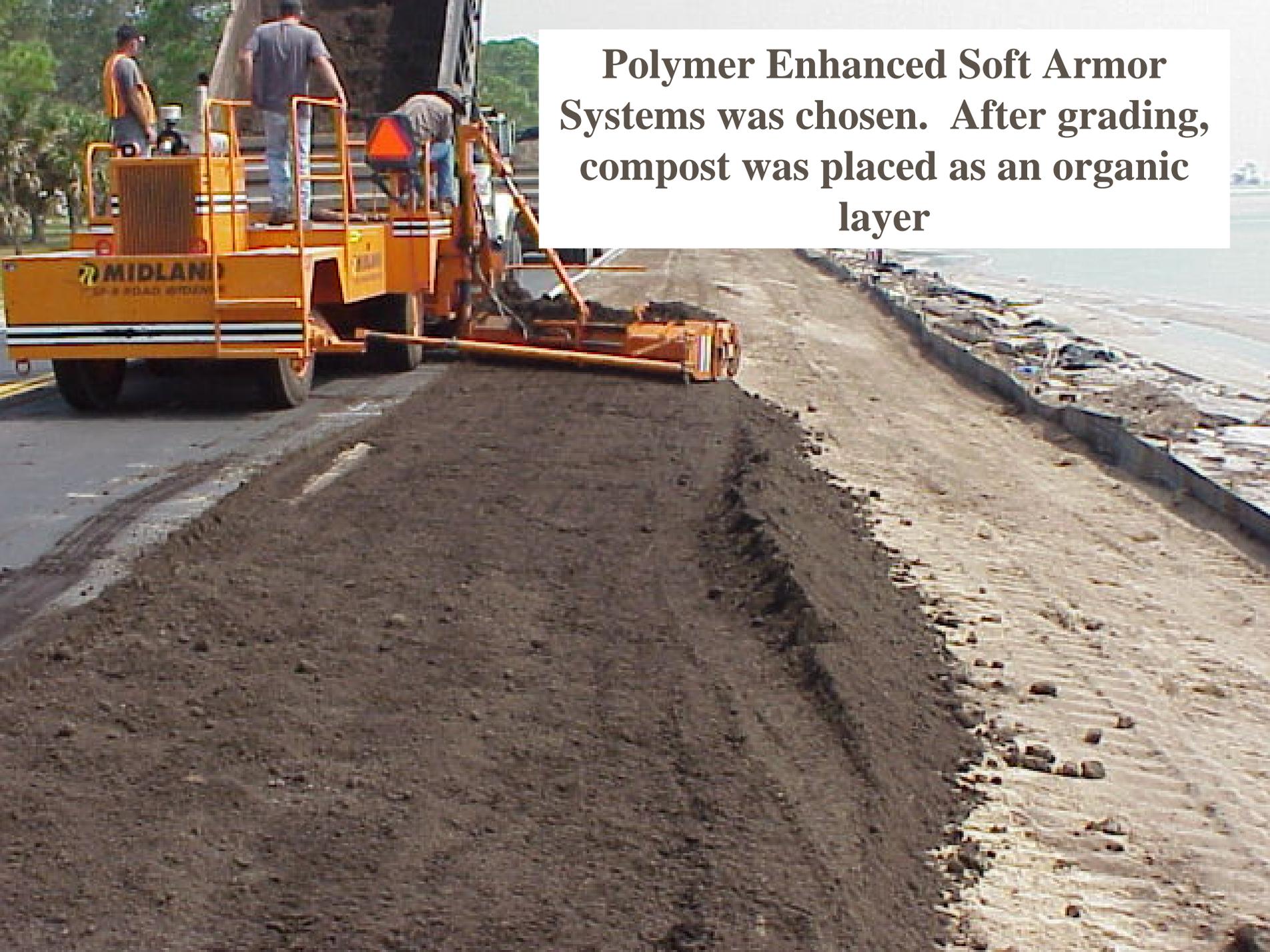


07/18/2005



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

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



09/14/2005

GROUND "SOD" STAPLES
6" X 1" X 6"
1000 PIECES

GROUND "SOD" STAPLES
6" X 1" X 6"
1000 PIECES

Jute matting was placed over the 14 miles or repair area. 50 pounds / acre polymer application rate was used



09/29/2005

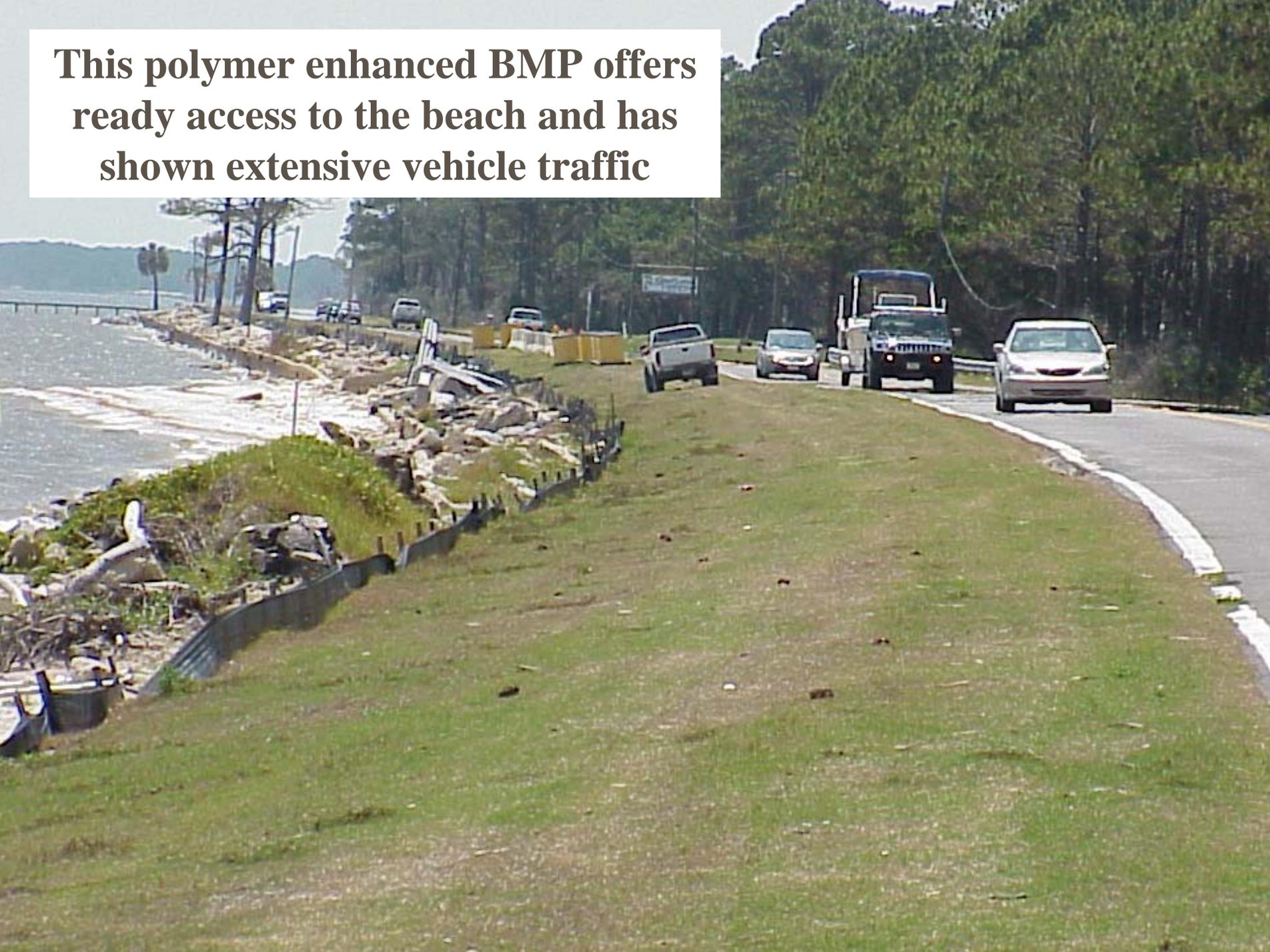


Application of the correct soil specific polymer to the matting using a seed spreader

Sod was placed over the polymer enhanced BMP



This polymer enhanced BMP offers ready access to the beach and has shown extensive vehicle traffic



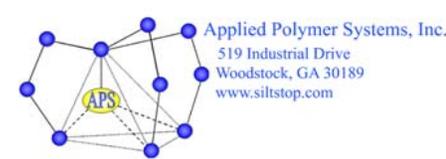
One year after placement shows no erosion or need for further repair. This area received a tropical depression and a category 1 hurricane after initial installation



06/13/2006

**After 16 months, no erosion can be found over the
14 miles showing that beach sands can be
stabilized even under hurricane conditions**



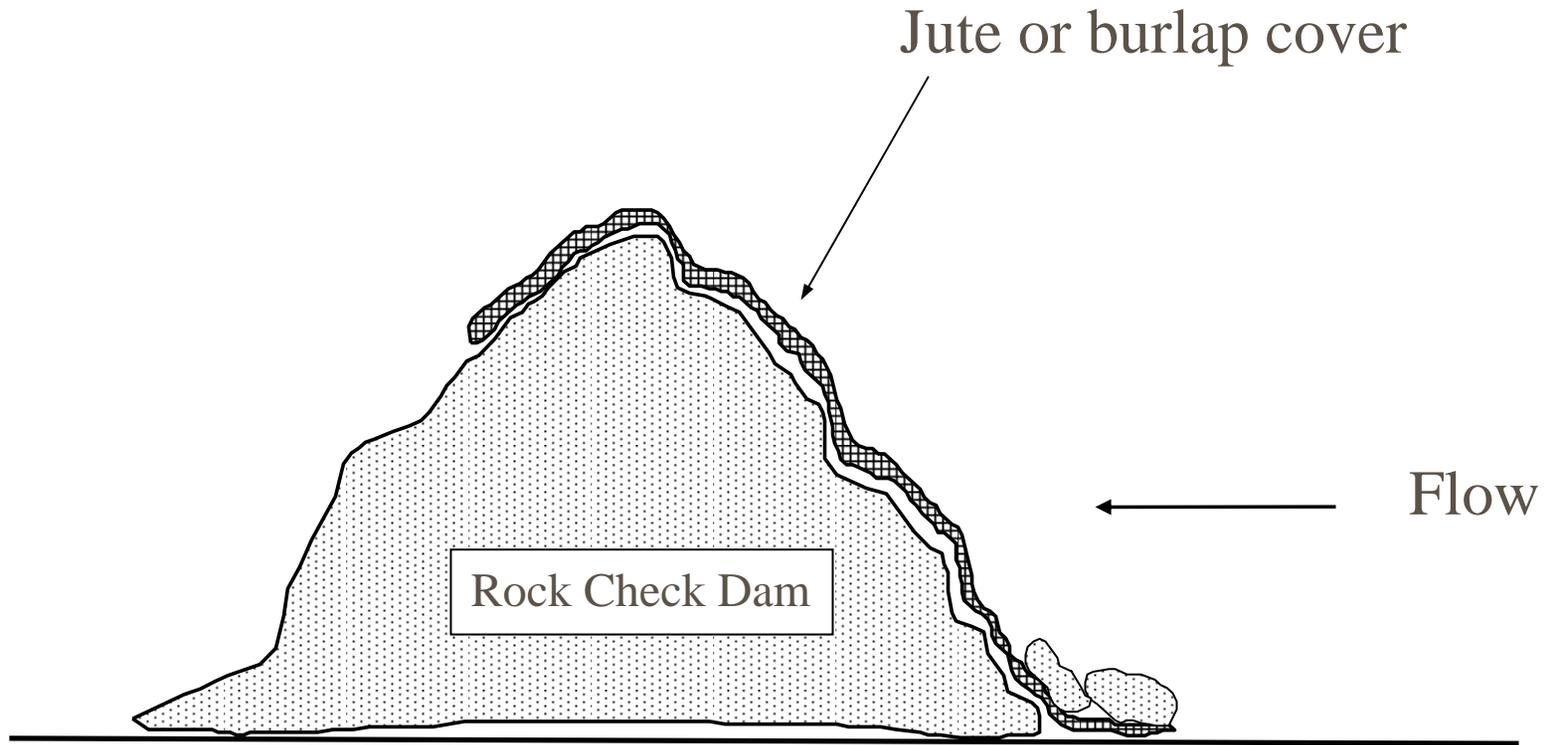


Polymer Enhanced Rock Check Dams

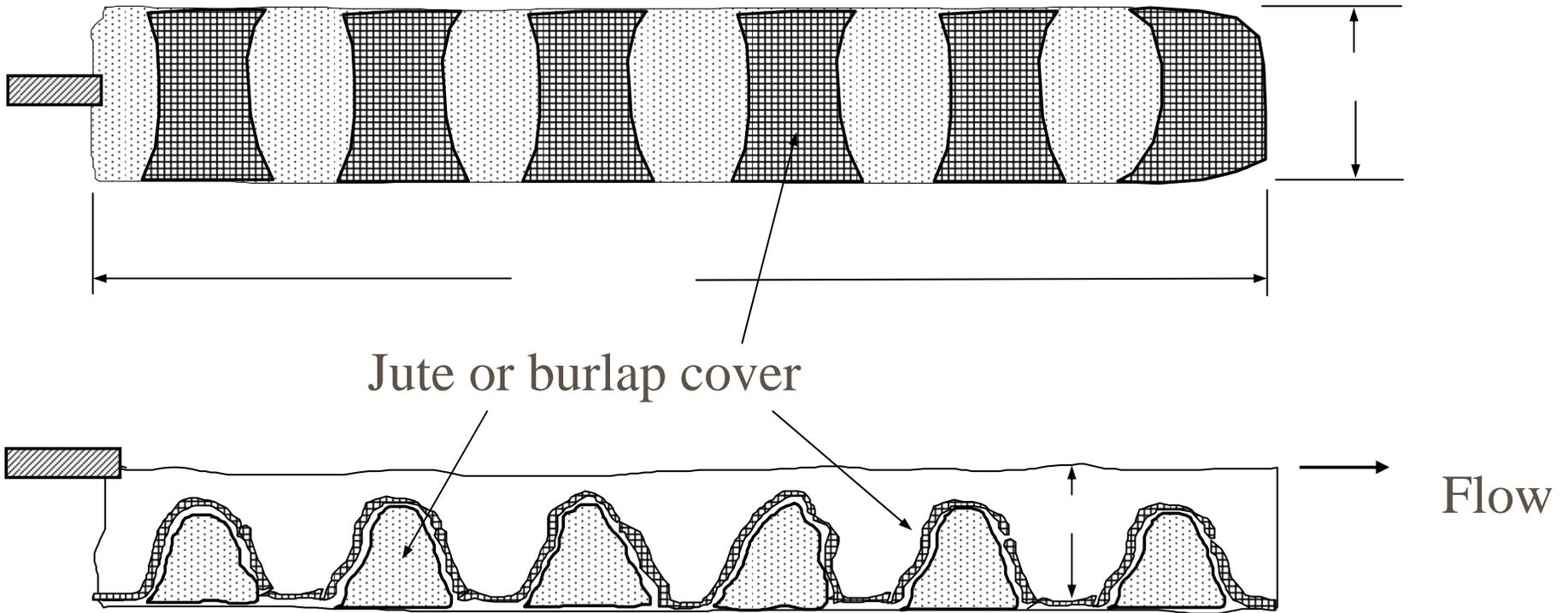


Senior Associate





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





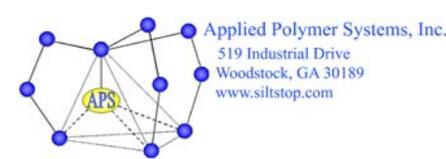
Apply jute matting to the rock check. The matting provides a surface area for attachment of soil-polymer matrix



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 use during Grading Phase

Silt fence Retention Barrier (SRB)



UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
Stormwater
Management
ACADEMY
"Managed Stormwater is Good Water"

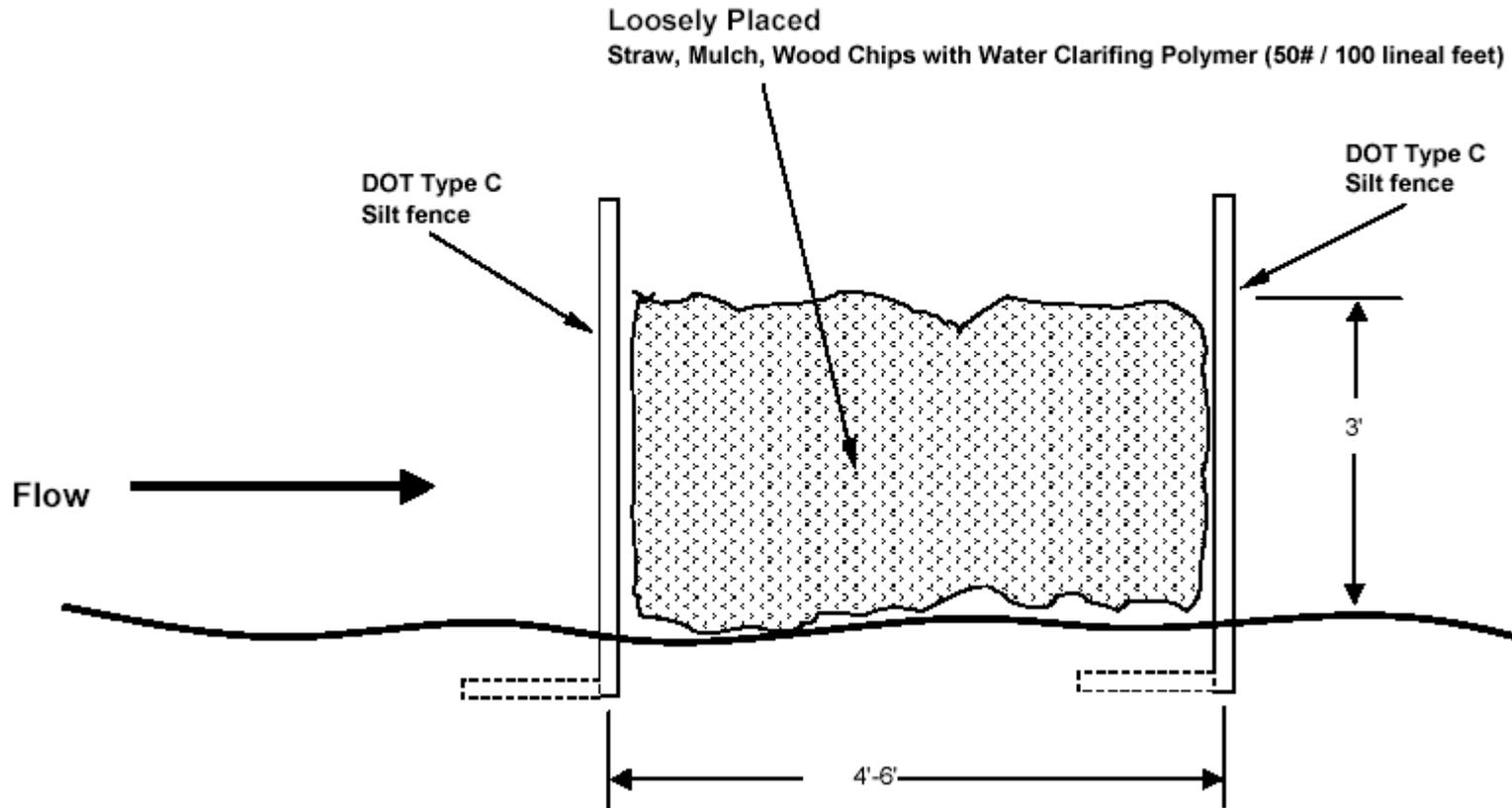


Senior Associate



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

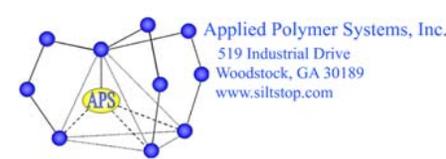












Floc Log[®] Mixing and Dewatering Systems



Senior Associate



Floc Logs used in dewatering system for water clarification



Correct Floc Log placement showing good protection to prevent burying





Typical dewatering system showing particle collection and clear water





Dewatering systems can be set up easily



Simply apply a water proof cover and add the correct Floc Log type



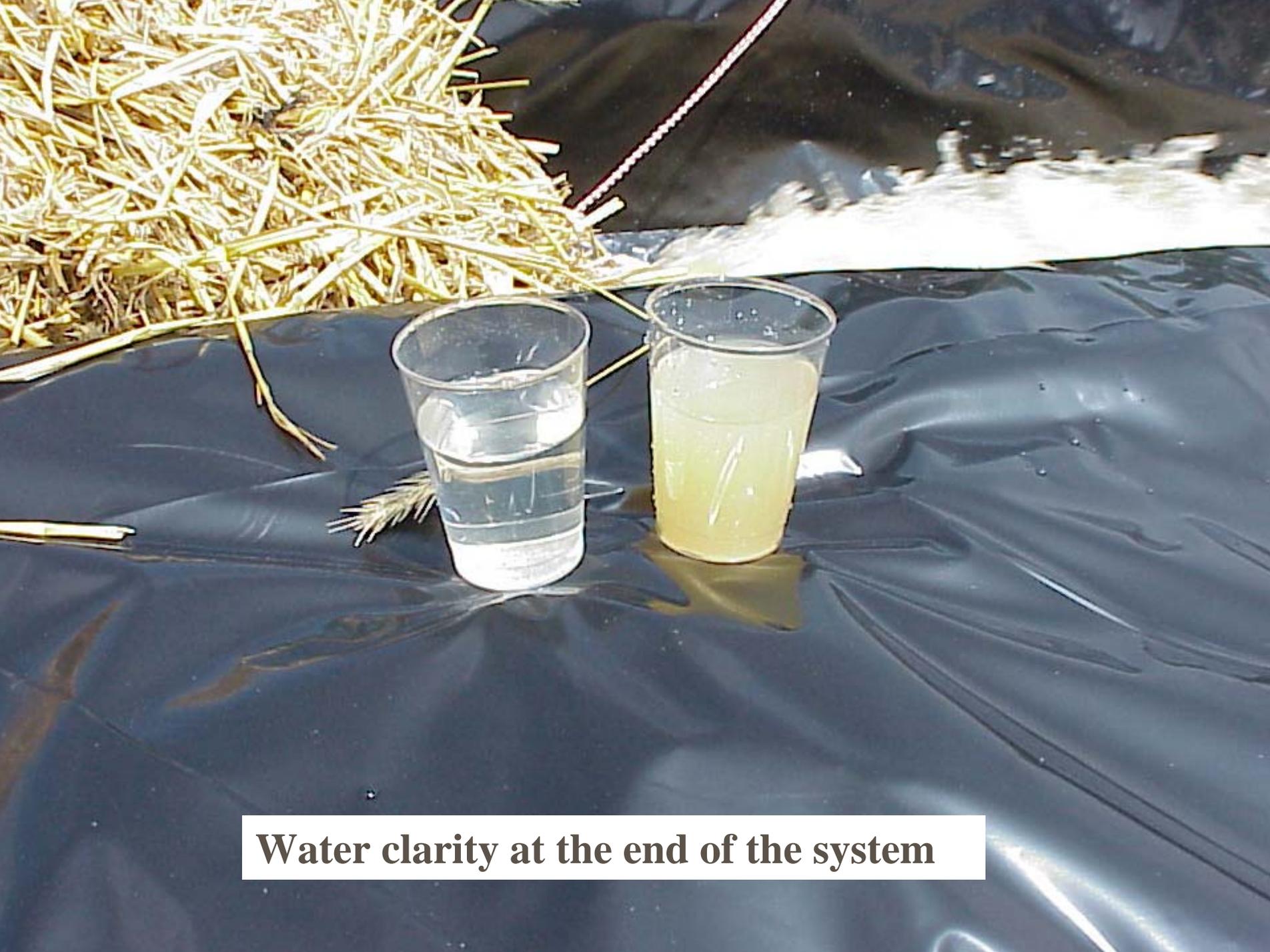
Apply the particle collection fabric at the end of the treatment system



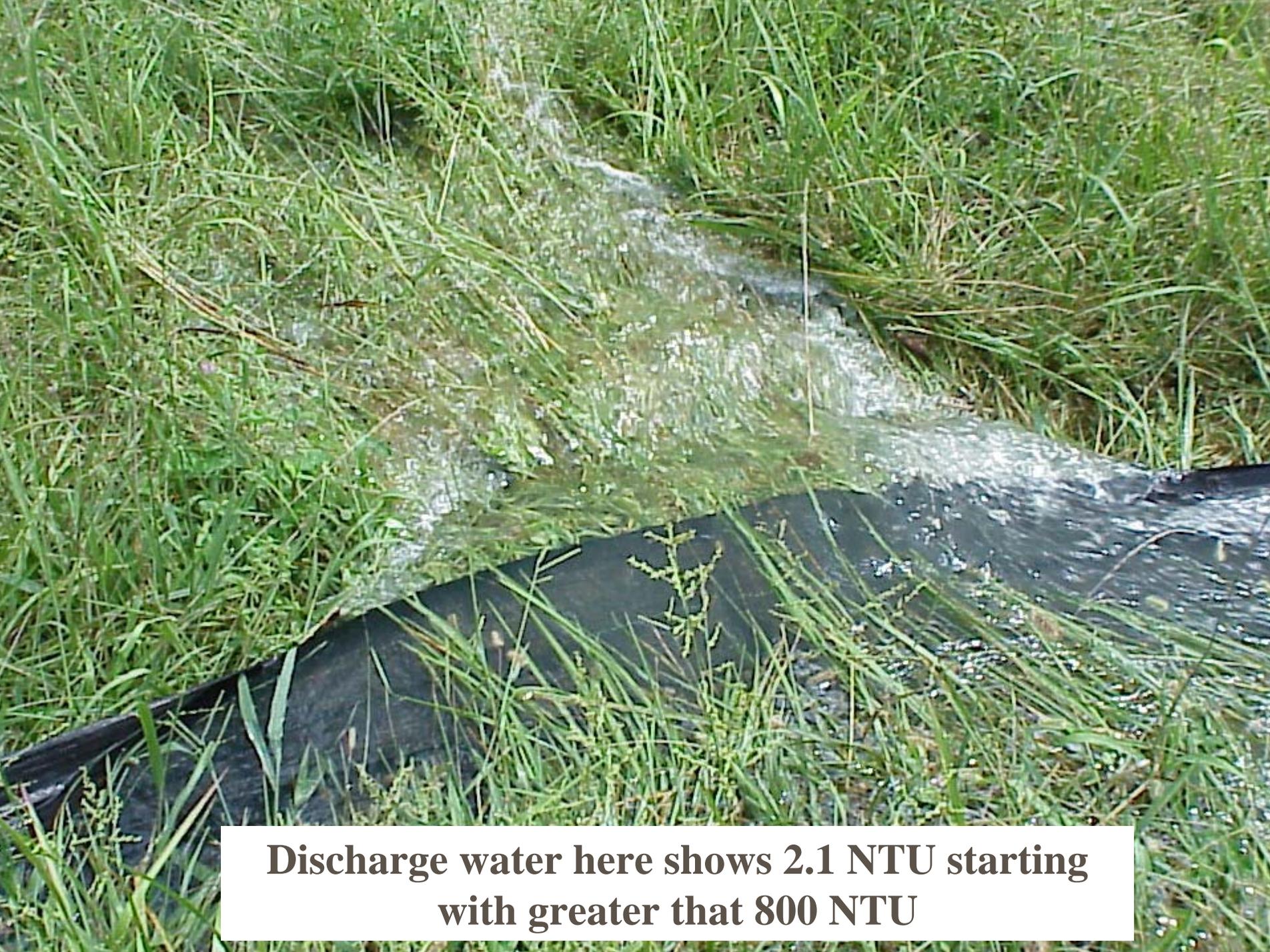
Pump the turbid water into the treatment system



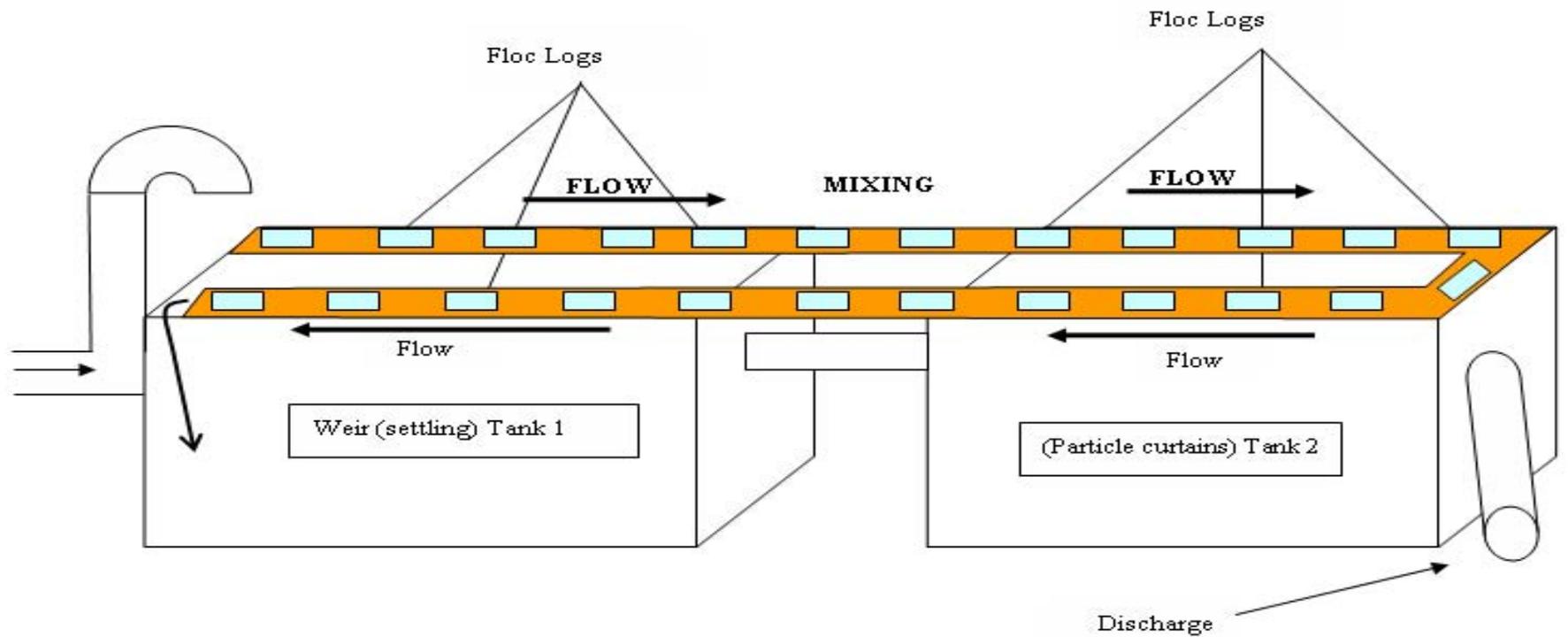
Mixing is required as shown in the narrow portion of the system



Water clarity at the end of the system

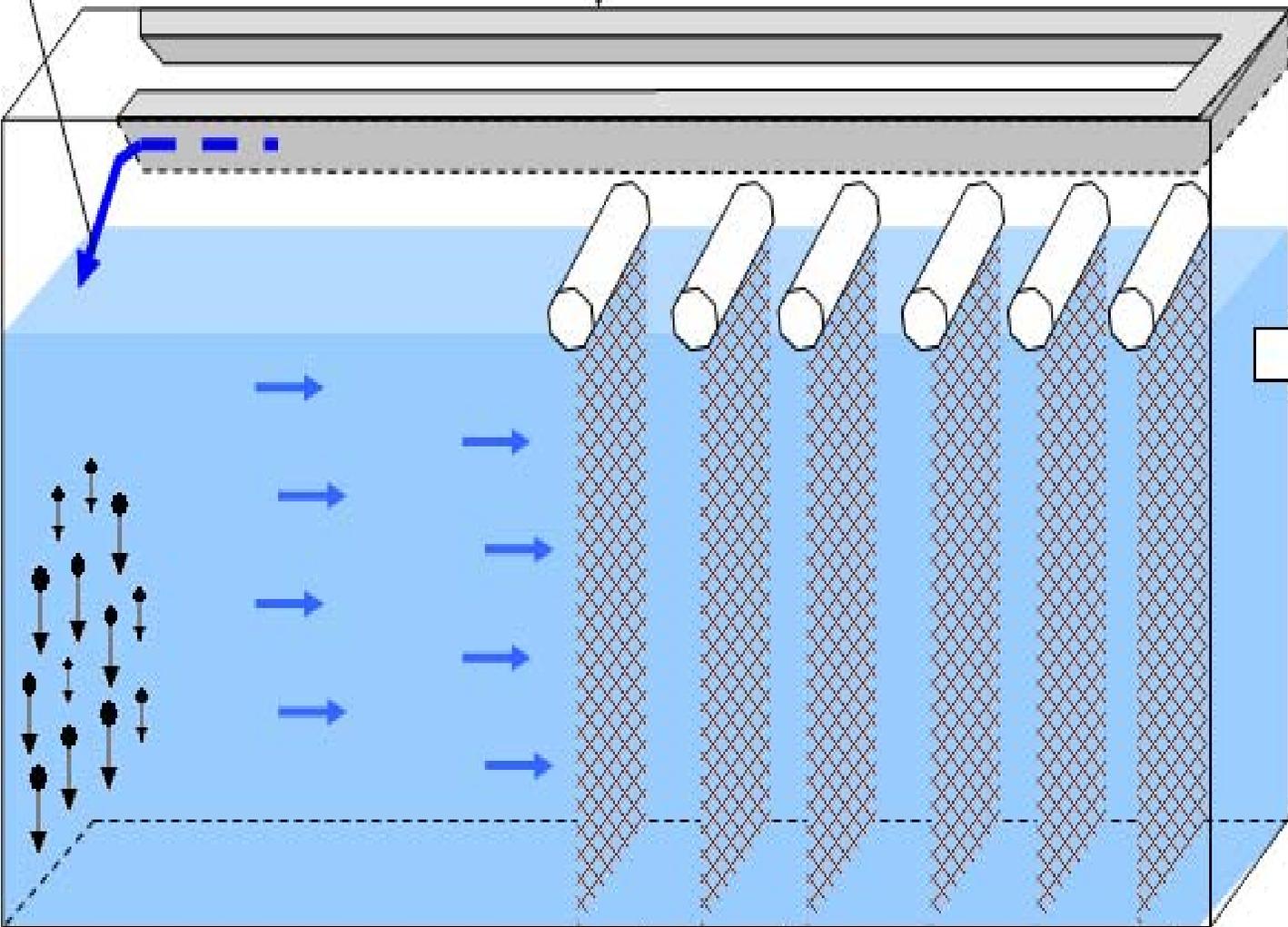


**Discharge water here shows 2.1 NTU starting
with greater than 800 NTU**



Treated water enters tank

Launder with Floc Logs as seen above



Rapidly Falling Particles

Water Discharged From Tank

Particle Curtains placed in series, fit to tank size as water must flow through, not around curtains.

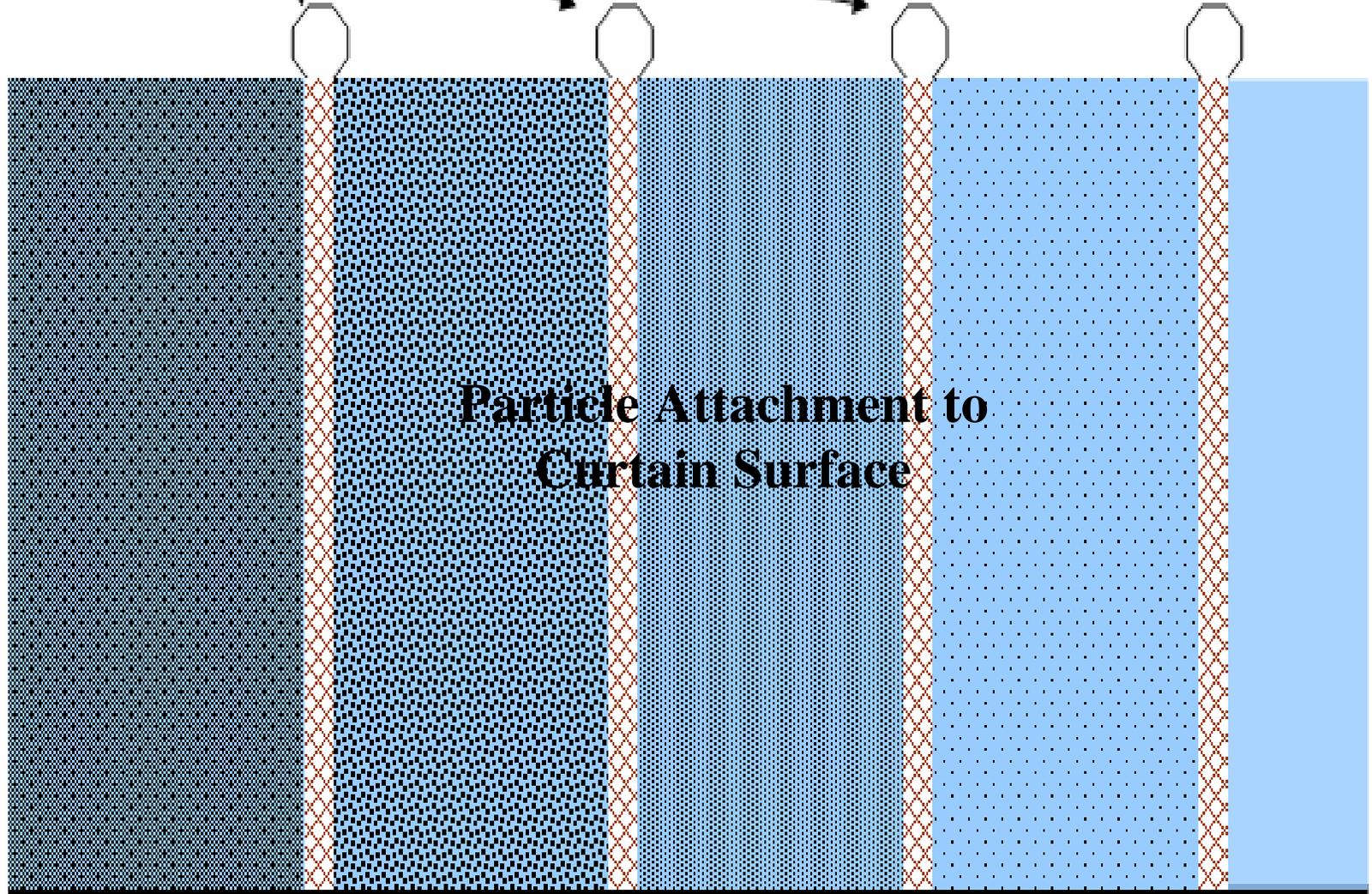
Water passes evenly through particle curtains.

Flow of Floc Log treated



NOTE:
EXAMPLE ONLY

Particle
Curtains on
floats



**Particle Attachment to
Curtain Surface**









Kentucky Lake Project Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)



**In Henry County, TN
Spring 2007**

The dredge spoils discharged to a stilling pond which discharged through a flashboard riser.



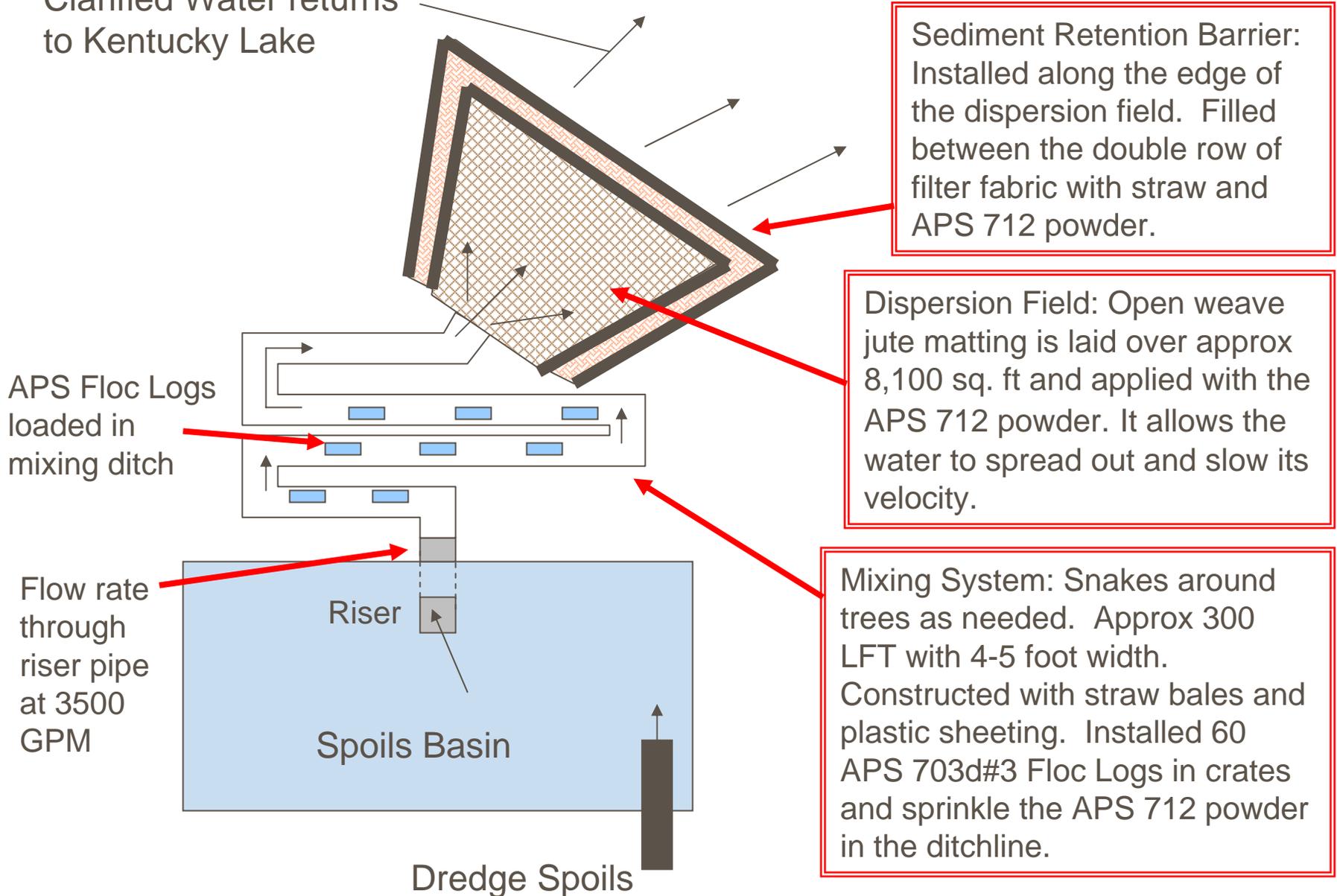
03/27/2007



The water discharged from the riser into a wooded wetland area (TVA owned) and eventually back to Kentucky Lake. Complaints of deposits of clay fines in the wetlands and concerns about erosion caused the project to be shut down by TDEC.

Kentucky Lake Project, Dewatering Treatment System Diagram

Clarified Water returns to Kentucky Lake



Straw bales are lined up 4-5 feet apart to build the sides of the mixing ditch.



Plastic sheeting is laid over the straw bales to create the mixing ditch.



The Sediment Retention Barrier is created using a open weave material that allows the water to flow through it at a rate of 100 GPM/sq. ft.



The SRB contains a loose organic fill material (straw) mixed with the APS 712 powder.



A layer of open-weave jute matting covers the dispersion field. The matting provides a surface area for the bulk of the particulated sediment to adhere to.





The 703d#3Floc Logs are installed in crates and secured into the mixing ditch.

The dredge pump is turned on, and the spoils are discharged into the basin.



The water enters the mixing ditch at 3,500 GPM and reacts with the Floc Logs.



The turbulence in the mixing ditch allows the dissolving polymer to react with the suspended sediment, causing it to flocculate together into particulate.



The water spreads out in the dispersion field which slows the velocity.



The particulate adheres to the jute matting.





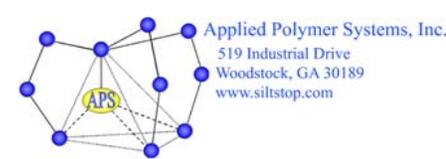
The water leaving the SRB is clarified.



Clarified water on its way back to the lake



Clarified water is returned to the lake with no aquatic toxicity potential

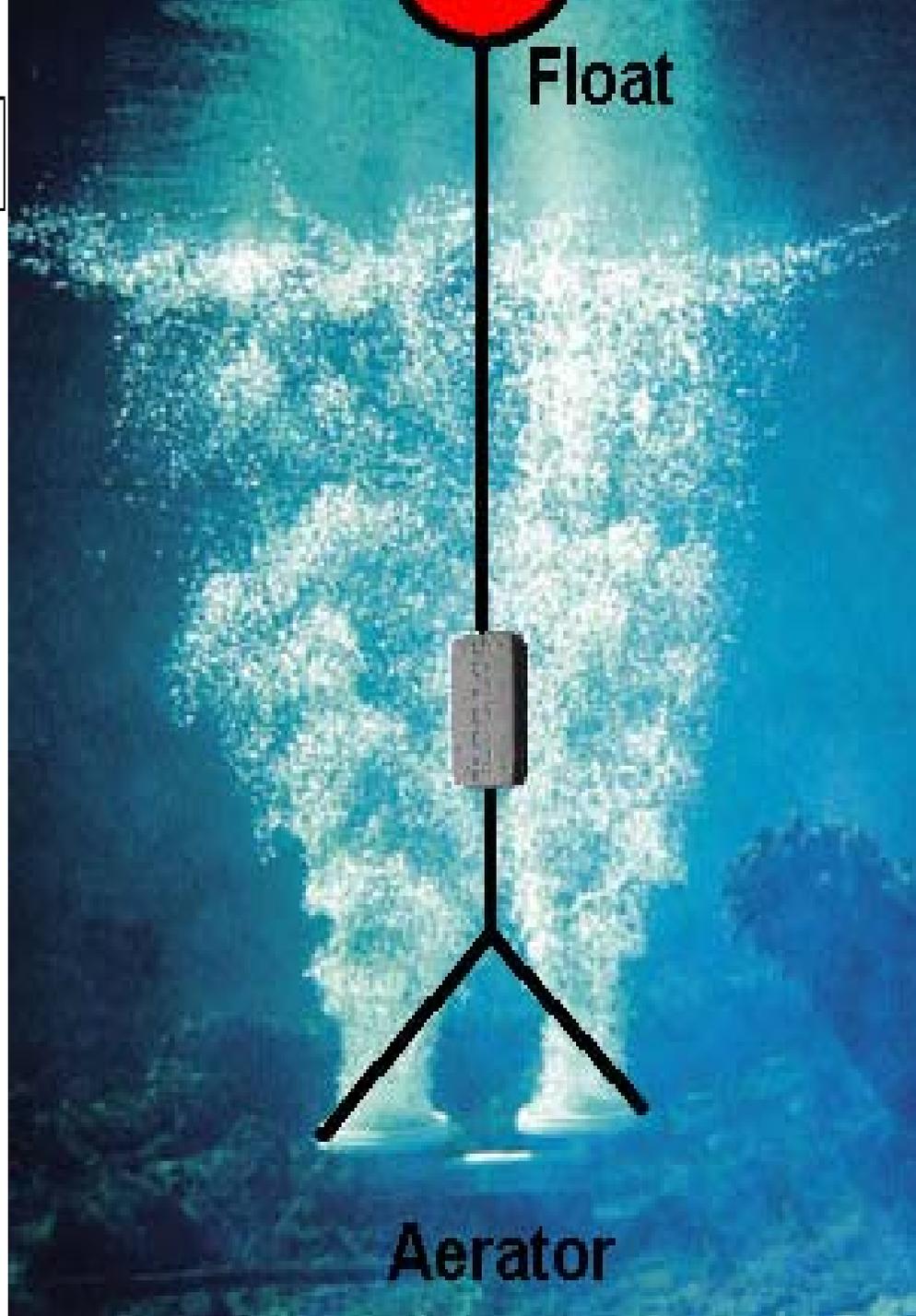
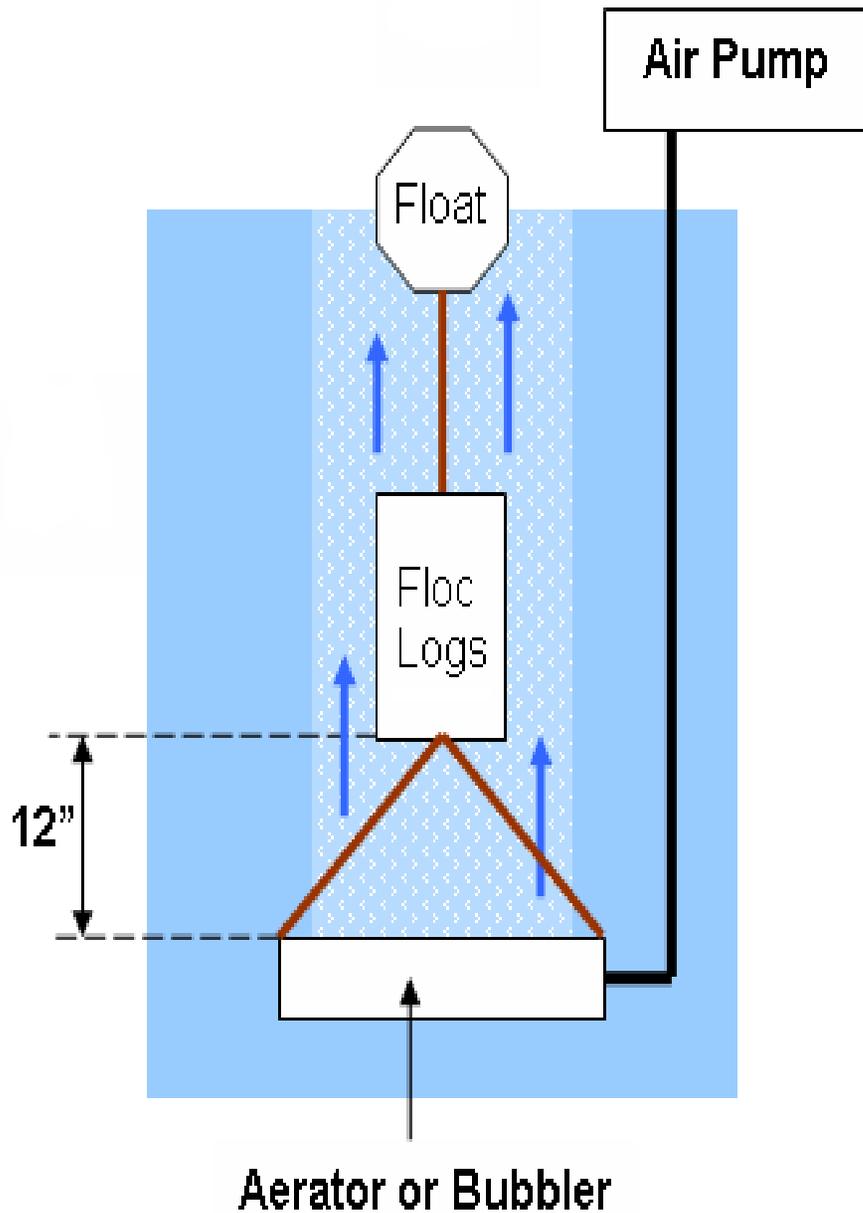


Aeration Systems for Turbidity and Nutrient Control



Senior Associate











**Northwest
Florida**

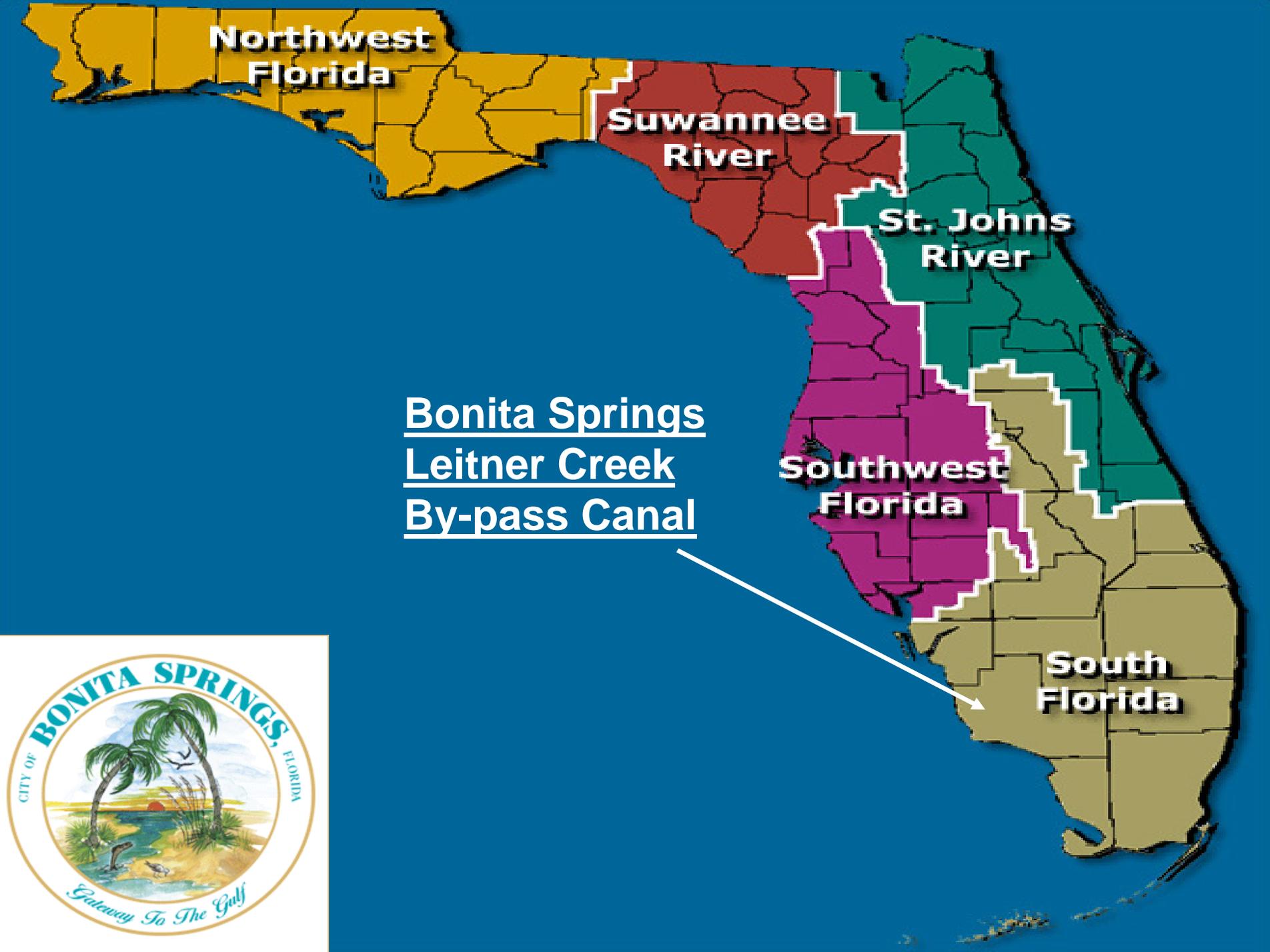
**Suwannee
River**

**St. Johns
River**

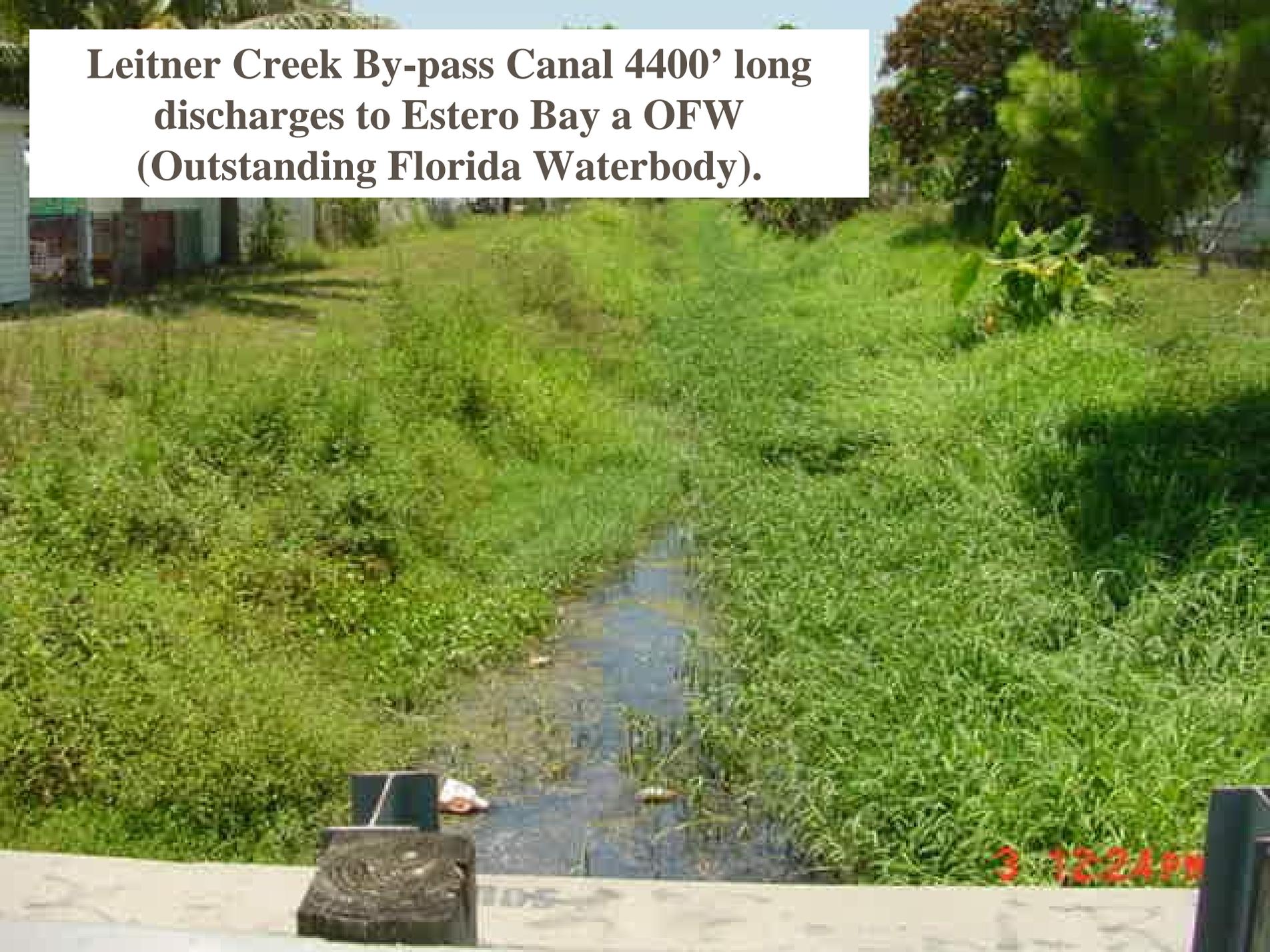
**Bonita Springs
Leitner Creek
By-pass Canal**

**Southwest
Florida**

**South
Florida**



**Leitner Creek By-pass Canal 4400' long
discharges to Estero Bay a OFW
(Outstanding Florida Waterbody).**

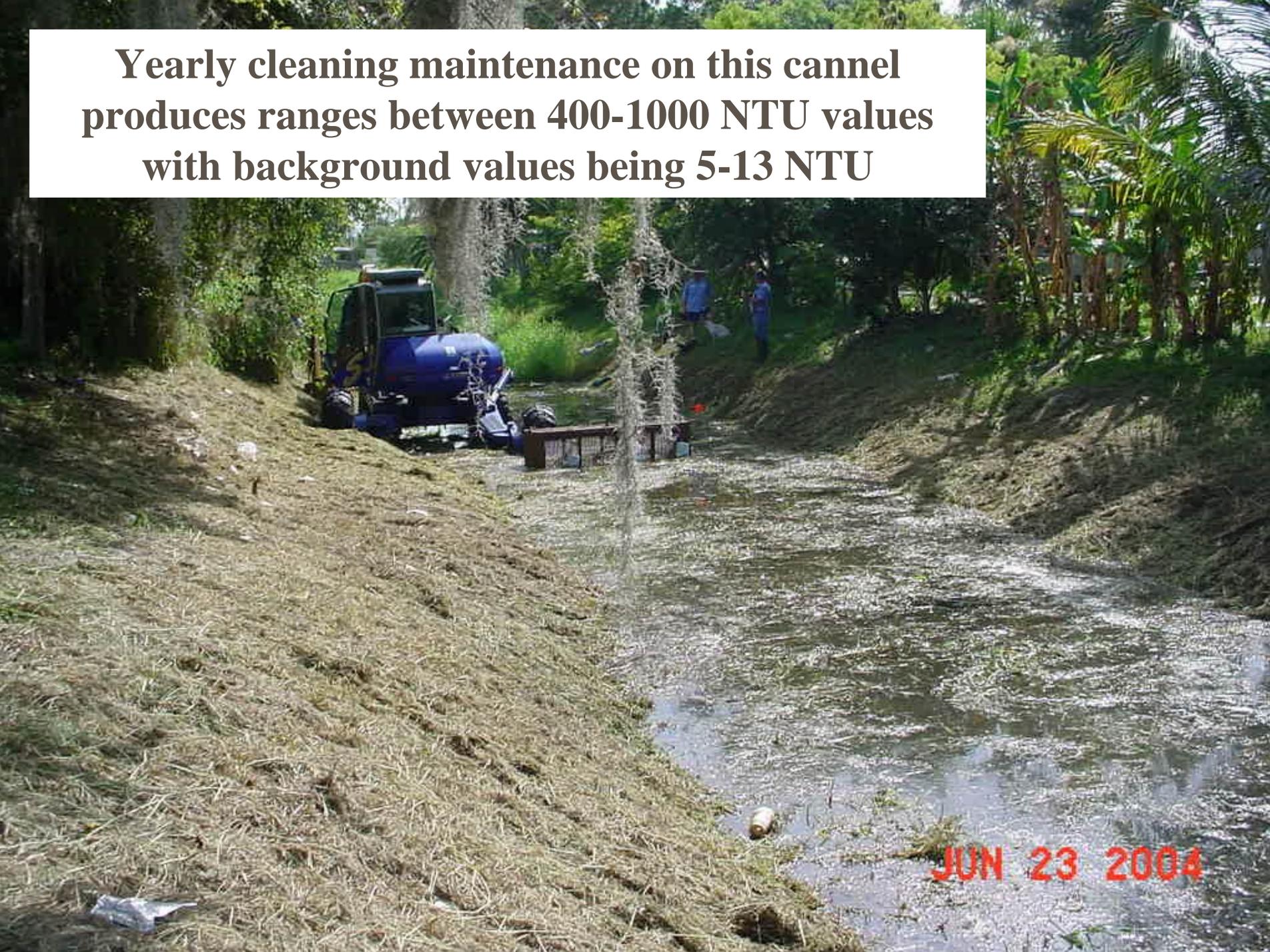


OFWs are the most sensitive waters in the state of Florida requiring very effective BMPs



MAY 24 2005

Yearly cleaning maintenance on this canal produces ranges between 400-1000 NTU values with background values being 5-13 NTU

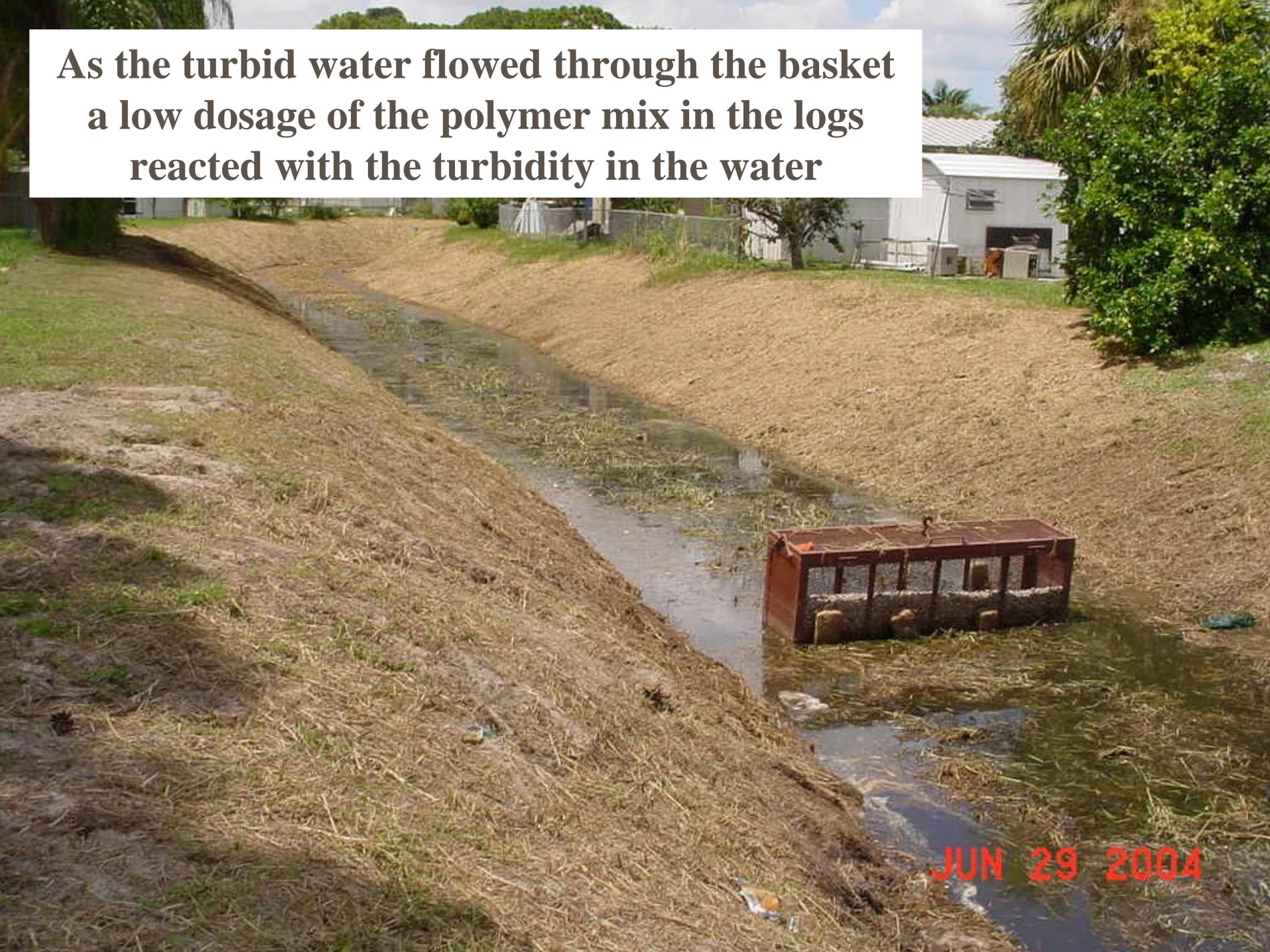


The basket was placed in the canal downstream from the work area to intercept the turbid water flow



JUN 23 2004

**As the turbid water flowed through the basket
a low dosage of the polymer mix in the logs
reacted with the turbidity in the water**



JUN 29 2004

Reacted particles attach to the surface of the particle curtains while allowing the water to flow through the curtains



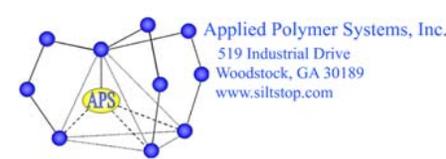
The polymer enhanced BMP for this project maintained clear water discharges with NTU values within OFW requirements



Polymer enhanced BMPs significantly reduce odor and increased water clarity resulting in reduced complaints from area residents



JUN 7 2002



Demucking and Mixing Systems

Using Polymer Blends



UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
Stormwater Management ACADEMY
"Managed Stormwater is Good Water"



Senior Associate



**Apply the soil specific polymer to mud surface
using a modified leaf blower**



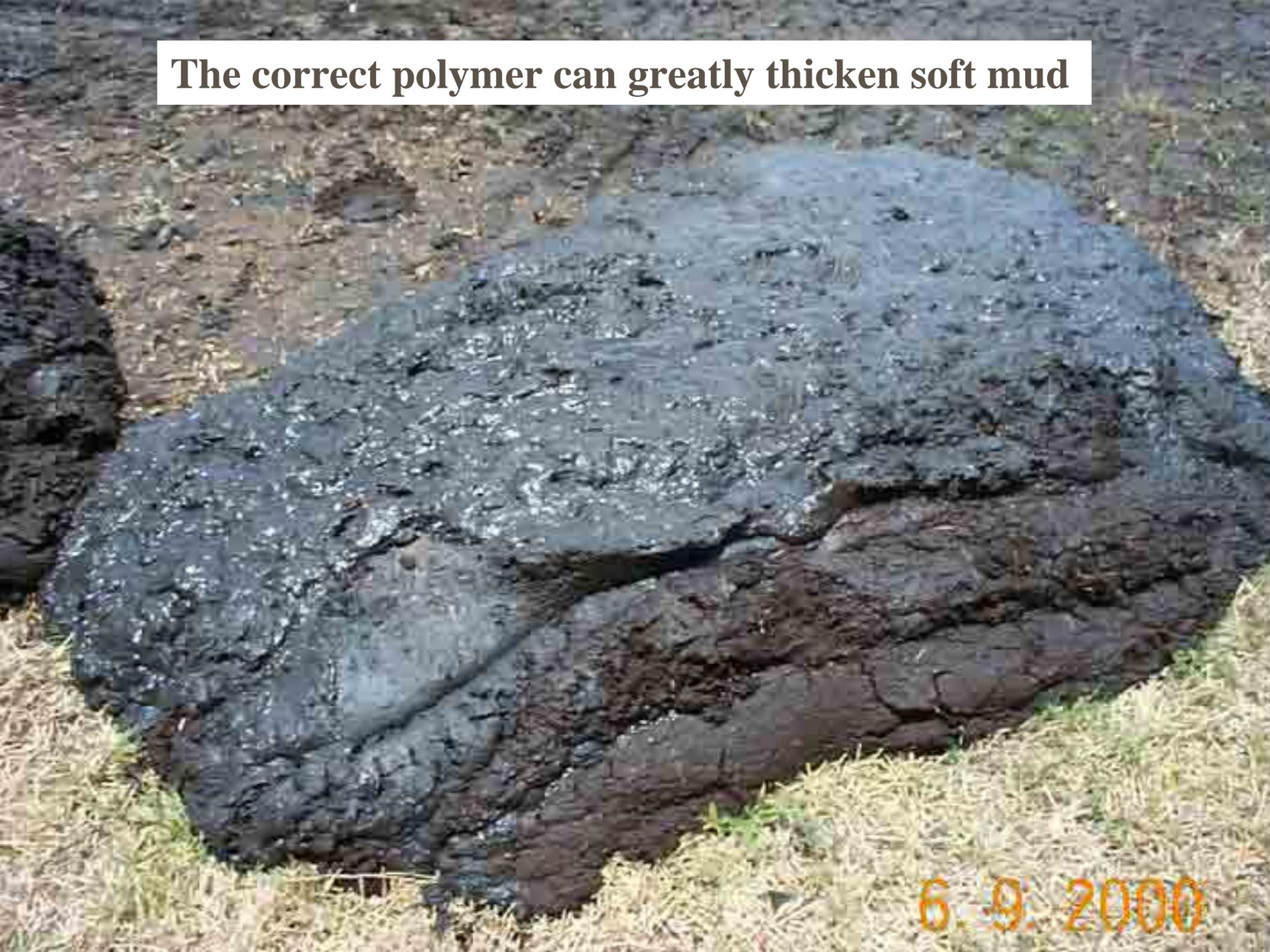
6.15.2000



**Mix the mud with the soil specific polymer
until thickening occurs**

6.13.2000

The correct polymer can greatly thicken soft mud



6.9.2000



**Thickened mud can be used as a growth additive
in low nutrient soils and sand**

6.12.2000

High organic polymer treated mud is also very erosion resistant and will hold fertilizer and seed in place



This system can replace sod at 1/3 the cost

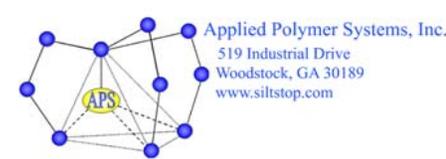


6.29.2000

Soil specific polymer use can produce results equal or better than the highest cost BMPs on the market today at a fraction the cost



7.13.2000



Summary

PEBMPs must be used in combinations

One BMP will usually not produce compliance results

Remember the “Rules for Polymer Use”

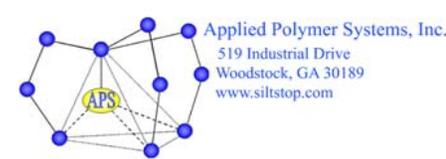


UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
**Stormwater
Management
ACADEMY**
"Managed Stormwater is Good Water"



Senior Associate





Questions you should be asking

Do you have the acute and chronic ASTM-EPA aquatic toxicity reports for the intended polymer?

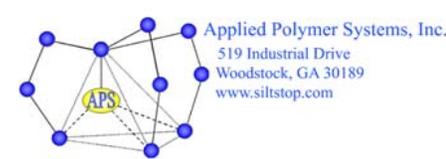
Have you performed site specific jar testing, or lithology testing achieving 95% or better results to show that the polymer will work on the particular site where application is intended?

If so, please proceed and help keep our environment clean.



Senior Associate





Polymer References

<http://kimberly.ars.usda.gov/pampage.shtml>

www.stormwater.ucf.edu

www.siltstop.com

Go to:

(Polymer Enhanced BMP Application Guide)



Senior Associate

