

Quick Reference Guide

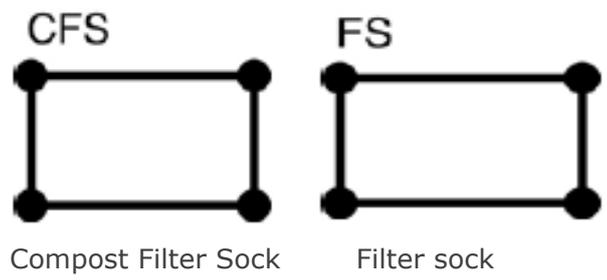
Installing Filter Socks (compost/mulch/sand)

Why use filter socks? Mulch or compost-filled filter socks are sustainable erosion and sediment controls that filter runoff, trap pollutants, and maintain sheet flow on disturbed slopes and drainage areas.

Step One - Confirm the location

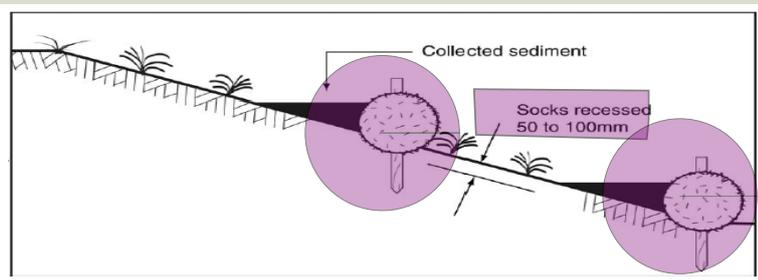
- * Follow the approved plan.
- * Check the location and size from site plans.

Ask your environmental rep if unsure.



Step Two - Place and trench

- * Install along the natural slope for even ponding and good filtration.
- * Bury 50-100 mm into the ground to stop water flowing underneath.



Step Three - Turn up ends and anchor

- * Turn both ends of the sock upslope to hold water in.
- * Use stakes at the ends and every 1.2 m along the sock to keep it secure.



Photo supplied by the Integrated Group

Step Four - Overlapping adjacent socks

- * Overlap the socks if more than one is required.
- * Have at least a 450mm overlap.

Never "butt" them together.



Photo supplied by the Integrated Group

Remember to install in drains properly

- * In drains, place socks so the top of the lower one lines up with the bottom of the one above.
- * Extend socks up the sides to hold in the flow.



Photo supplied by Geofabrics Australasia



Pro Tips

- ~ **Use** certified compost to maximise filtration.
- ~ **Compost** has a higher level of filtration, mulch/sand is moderately effective.
- ~ **Check** the mesh layers are biodegradable if leaving onsite.
- ~ **Fine sediment** will still get through.
- ~ **Remember** to do weekly inspections and before and after rainfall.

References

IECA Sediment control Fact Sheets:
~ Filter socks
~ Compost Filled filter socks

Pictures and technical details sourced from:
IECA 2008, Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control. International Erosion Control Association (Australasia), Picton, NSW.