

















Agrotextiles Biodegradables

Living Walls & Roofs







The Environment Agency "Working at construction and demolition sites: **PPG6 Pollution Prevention Guidelines**"

"Poor management of silt and silty water is a major cause of serious pollution incidents from construction sites. Silt for these purposes is a fine inert sediment derived from soil and rocks.

Silt pollution can: damage and kill aquatic life by smothering and suffocating; reduce water quality; cause flooding by blocking culverts and channels...

"You must not discharge any silty water to a drain or watercourse without prior treatment to settle or remove suspended solids. If you've identified that you will be generating silty water, identify suitable means to treat the water before discharge; examples include: lagoons, settlement tanks, silt traps grassy areas that slow water and allow solids to settle

"You must have prior permission from the local sewerage provider if you intend to discharge settled water to the foul sewer because this will be regarded as a trade effluent.

You must have prior permission from [the Environment Agencyl if you need to discharge anything to a watercourse. In Scotland if you comply with certain conditions, a discharge will be covered by a General Binding Rule and you will not need to contact SEPA

Ultra Dewatering Bags

Hy-Tex Ultra Dewatering Bags provide an effective way to collect harmful sediments from dirty water pumped out of excavation works (such as foundations, pipe line construction, water, sewer and utility trenches, waterways and lakes) that would otherwise pollute the surrounding environment.

It is a legal requirement to prevent silty water from leaving site untreated, and a finable offence if you do not take appropriate pollution control measures. The Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines PPG6, in summary, require that the majority of suspended solids (gravel, sand, and silt) must be removed from site water before it is discharged into a drain, sewer or watercourse.

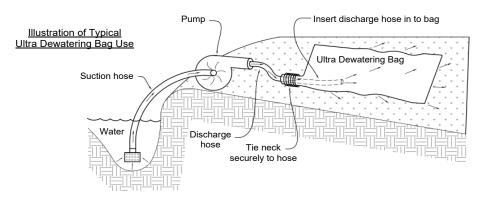
The standard 1.80 x 1.80m Ultra Dewatering bags has the capacity to trap near 1 tonne of silt and cope with flow rates up to 2,730 l/min, while the larger 3.05 x 4.55m bags can trap over 4 tonnes of silt and cope with flow rates up to 6,818 l/min.

Features/Benefits:

- Collects harmful sediment before it can enter the watercourse
- Cost effective solution
- Multiple sizes to cater for all needs
- Light, compact and easy to store
- Only requires a small working area
- 180 micron pore size

Guidance

- 0.91 x 1.22m (3 x 4ft) bags are designed for a 4 inch pump's maximum flow rate
- 1.8 x 1.8m (6 x 6ft) bags are designed for a 4 inch pump's maximum flow rate
- 3.05 x 4.55m (10 x 15ft) bags are designed for a 6 inch pump's maximum flow rate



Application Categories: Sediment Pollution Control

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Ultra Dewatering Bags Usage Guidelines

Ideally position the Ultra Dewatering Bag on a slope, so incoming water flows downhill through the bag, and, as a precaution, install Terrastop Premium silt fence down slope of the bags to control any potential runoff pollution.

The bag is fitted with a collar which fits around delivery hoses or connectors. Strap the neck of the Ultra Dewatering Bag tightly to the discharge hose using the attached tying cord.

To increase filtration efficiency place the bag on an aggregate, or a layer of Hy-Pave tiles, to maximize water flow through the under surface of the bag.

Plan ahead for removal, if the filled bags are to be lifted for disposal then place suitable lifting straps under bag prior to pumping, alternatively you can roll the bags into a digger bucket.

Regularly check the bags. The Ultra Dewatering Bag is full when it no longer can efficiently filter sediment or pass water at a reasonable rate.

Dispose of the Ultra Dewatering Bag as directed by the site engineer. Normally allow the bags to dry in place then either cut open, spread and landscape on site or remove and dispose of the filled bags (Heavy lifting machinery may be required).

| Size | Code | Surface Area | Max Flow Rate | Max Pump Size | Sediment Capacity | Oil Capacity |
|---------------|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 0.91 x 1.22 m | 9729 | 2.23 m² | 1,890 l/min | 10 cm | 0.17 m³ / 327 kg | 4.5 l |
| (3 x 4 ft) | | (24 ft²) | (500 gal/min) | (4 inch) | (6 ft³ / 720 lbs) | (1.2 gal) |
| 1.80 x 1.80 m | 9724 | 6.68 m² | 1,890 l/min | 10 cm | 0.51 m³ / 980 kg | 14 l |
| (6 x 6 ft) | | (72 ft²) | (500 gal/min) | (4 inch) | (18 ft³ / 2,160 lbs) | (3.7 gal) |
| 3.05 x 4.55 m | 9725 | 27.87 m² | 5,670 l/min | 15 cm | 4.20 m³ / 8,165 kg | 57 l |
| (10 x 15 ft) | | (300 ft²) | (1,500 gal/min) | (6 inch) | (150 ft³ / 18,000 lbs) | (15.1 gal) |

| Property | ASTM Test | Value | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| Material | | Non-woven polypropylene geotextile | |
| Grab Tensile Strength | D 4632 | 912 N (205 lb) | |
| Elongation | D 4632 | 50% | |
| Trapezoid Tear | D 4533 | 356 N (80 lb) | |
| Puncture Resistance | D 4833 | 2,335N (525 lbs) | |
| Mullen Burst | D 3786 | 2,896 kpa (420 psi) | |
| Permittivity | D 4491 | 1.5 sec ⁻¹ | |
| Pore Size O ₉₀ | | 180 micron | |
| UV Stability | D 4355 | 70% strength retained after 500hr | |
| Weight | D 5261 | 272 g/m² (8 oz/yd²) | |
| Flow Rate | D 4491 | 3,660 l/min/m² (90 gal/min/ft²) | |

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