

Design of a Silt Fence Alternative



Chris Dixon and Brent Pilon

May 23, 2008



Customer Need

- Silt fence: reduces sediment leaving disturbed sites
 - Pond runoff
 - Allowing for settling
 - Release effluent
- Significant problems:
 - Incorrect installation
 - Clogging of membrane
 - Downslope erosion/reduced trafficability

Design a comprehensive alternative to current silt fence technology (both product and implementation) that is relatively inexpensive and easy to install while avoiding the major problems of the silt fence.

Who Cares?



Who Cares?

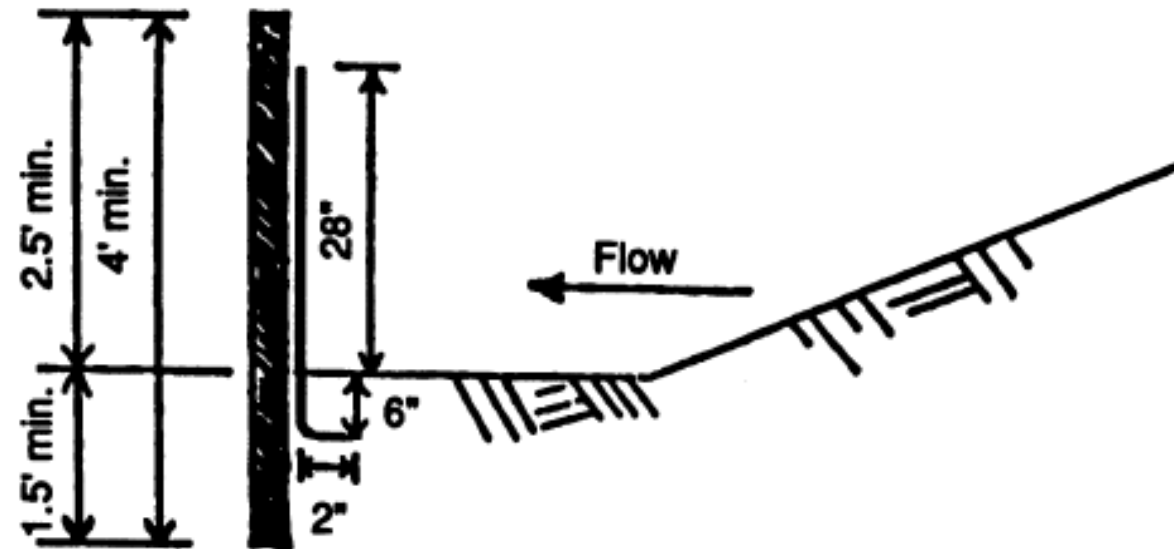


Silt Fence

- Inexpensive, readily available
- Simple install



Silt Fence – Type A



Source: TDEC Structural Practices Manual

Silt Fence Problems

- Ponding, filtering, or diversion?
- Pores of permeable membrane clog
- Contribute to down-slope erosion/reduced trafficability

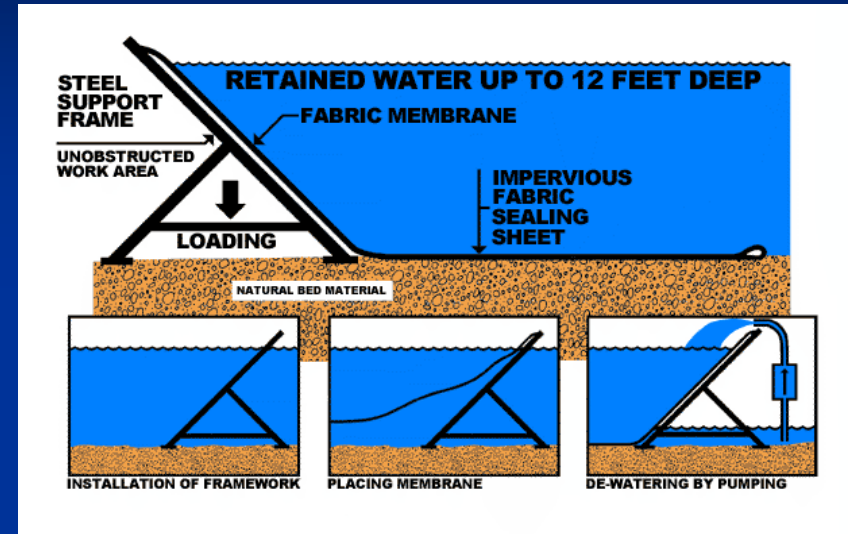


Performance Criteria

- *Ease of Installation*
- *Sediment Capture Efficiency*
- *Greater Structural Integrity*
- *Required Maintenance between storm events*
- *Reduce Downslope Erosion*
- *Reduce Clogging*
- *Failsafe Overflow Mechanism*
- *Cost-effective*

Conceptual Design

- Comparison of alternatives:
 - Examined flocculants, erosion control blankets, fiber filter tubes, etc
 - Liked settling of basin/skimmer dewatering apparatuses
 - Required on all sites > 10 acres, deemed most effective method
 - Liked *Portadam*/reinforced silt fence
- Hybrid fence/basin apparatus:
 - Reinforced fence structure
 - Impermeable plastic lining
 - Floating skimmer outlet system



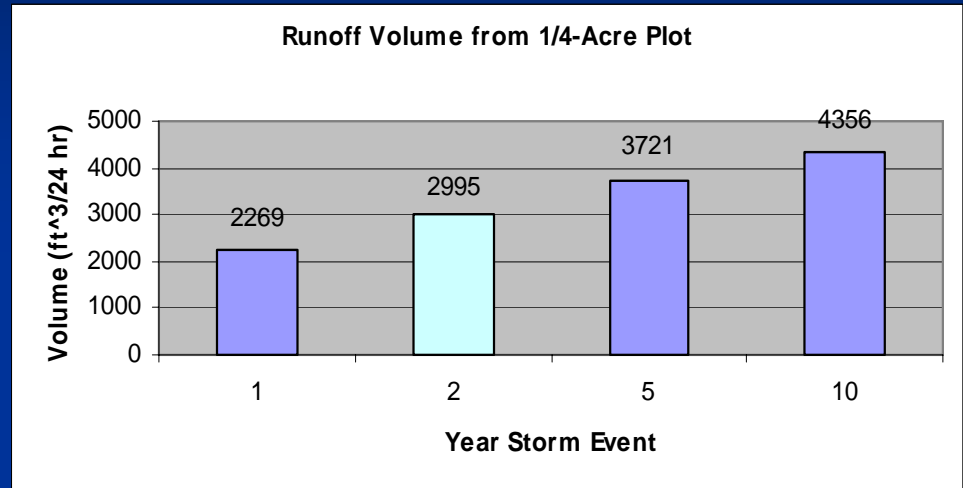
Subsystems

- Runoff detention structure
- Impermeable membrane
- Floating skimmer outlet system
- Emergency overflow



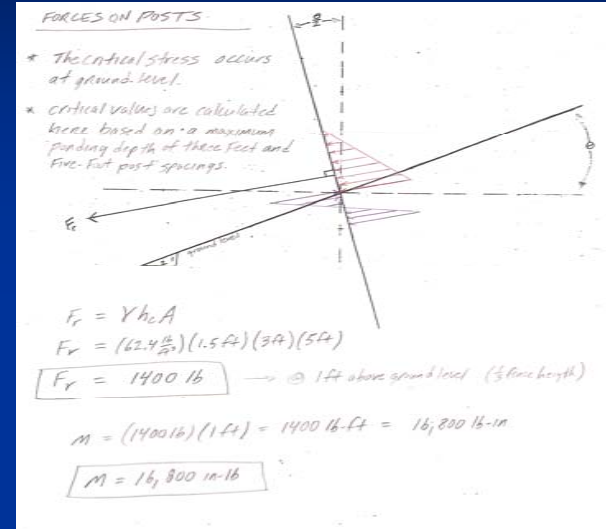
Design Demands

- Knoxville design storm
 - 2 year, 24 hour design storm
 - 2'' runoff



*City of Knoxville Land Development Manual
Stormwater and Street Ordinance*

Fence Structural Details



Fence Structural Details



Welded wire \rightarrow tensile rating = how much pulling force it can withstand before snapping
(since Red Brand)

Common standards

| | |
|---------|--------------------|
| 14 gage | > 2400 lb/lin.ft |
| 12 gage | > 3000 lb/lin.ft |
| 11 gage | > 3700 lb/lin.ft |

(since Red Brand)

One Alternative \rightarrow use standard 14 gage Red Brand welded wire
at one post spacing, 1800 lb will be distributed over 3 lin. ft of pipe. $\rightarrow \frac{1800}{3} = 467$ lb/lin.ft \rightarrow one tensile stress

Factor of Safety = 4.5 $\rightarrow \left(\frac{2000}{467}\right)$

Post Stress

2" schedule 80 steel pipe $\rightarrow S = 0.7309$ in³

$$\sigma = \frac{16,800 \text{ lb-in}}{.7309 \text{ in}^3} = 23 \text{ ksi}$$

lowest common yield strength for steel = 36 ksi (A36)

$$F.S. = \frac{36}{23} = 1.6 \quad \left(\frac{\text{yield}}{\text{stress}}\right)$$

* this value does not consider the increased support given by the post.



Membrane Details



Emergency Spillway

- Spillway:
 - Recommend rectangular weir:
 - 19" x 4"
 - 100 yr, 30 min storm
 - Rip rap

$$Q = C_e \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2g} (b + K_b)(h + K_h)^{3/2}$$



Floating Skimmer Outlet



Skimmer Flow

- Buoyancy:
 - Water displacement
 - Half as dense as water: floats
- Sized hose using Hazen-Williams formula
 - Outlet 1 1/2" below surface when floating
- Flow controlled by outlet or hose?
 - Compared weir/orifice flow with pipe flow calculations
 - Outlet behaves as orifice



Performance Criteria (basis for test tasks)

- *Ease of Installation*
- *Sediment Capture Efficiency*
- *Greater Structural Integrity*
- *Required Maintenance between storm events*
- *Reduce Downslope Erosion*
- *Reduce Clogging*
- *Failsafe Overflow Mechanism*
- *Cost-effective*



Task 1 - Installation

Compare/contrast ease of installation of the SF and OA

- 2000 ft² Catchment Area
- Installed Manually
 - SF:
 - Trenching difficult
 - Lightweight/few parts
 - OA: ***WINNER***
 - Membrane easy to install
 - Bulkier/more complicated



Procedures for Tasks 2-7

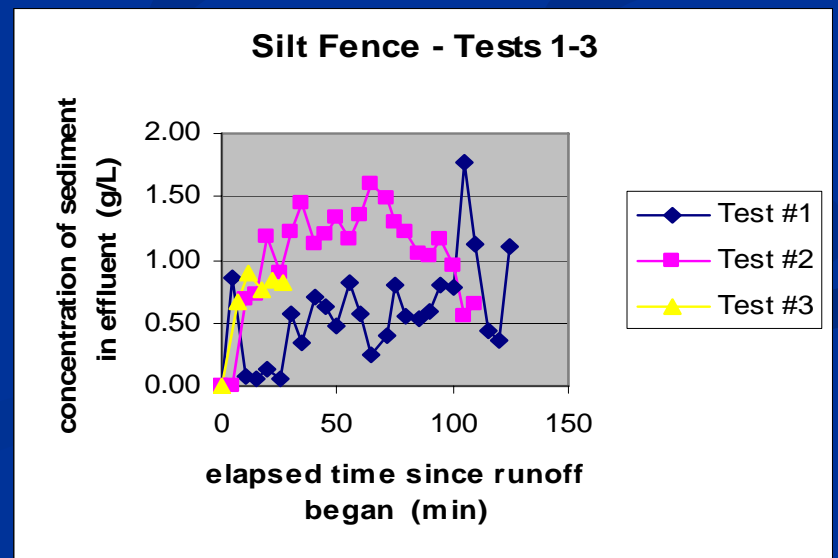
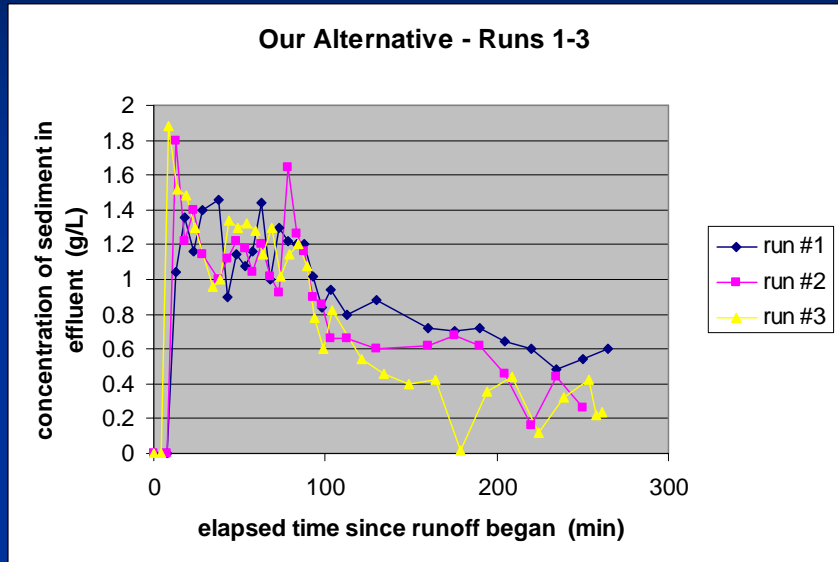
- Side by side test (x 3 trials each)
- Document any pertinent observations pertaining to performance criteria
- Simulated 2 yr, 24 hr storm peak runoff period:
 - 48 kg soil
 - 21.5 gpm
- Attempted to keep all storm events for each device as similar as possible

Task 2 – Capture Efficiency

■ Average overall capture efficiency

■ OA: 93.0%
WINNER

■ SF: 91.5%



Task 3 – Downslope Erosion

Compare the likelihood of the devices causing downslope erosion or poor trafficability



Task 4 - Clogging

Compare the susceptibility of the devices to clogging during sequential events



Task 5 – Structural Integrity

Compare the structural integrity of both devices based on their ability to remain functionally intact over the course of multiple storm events



**** WINNER ****

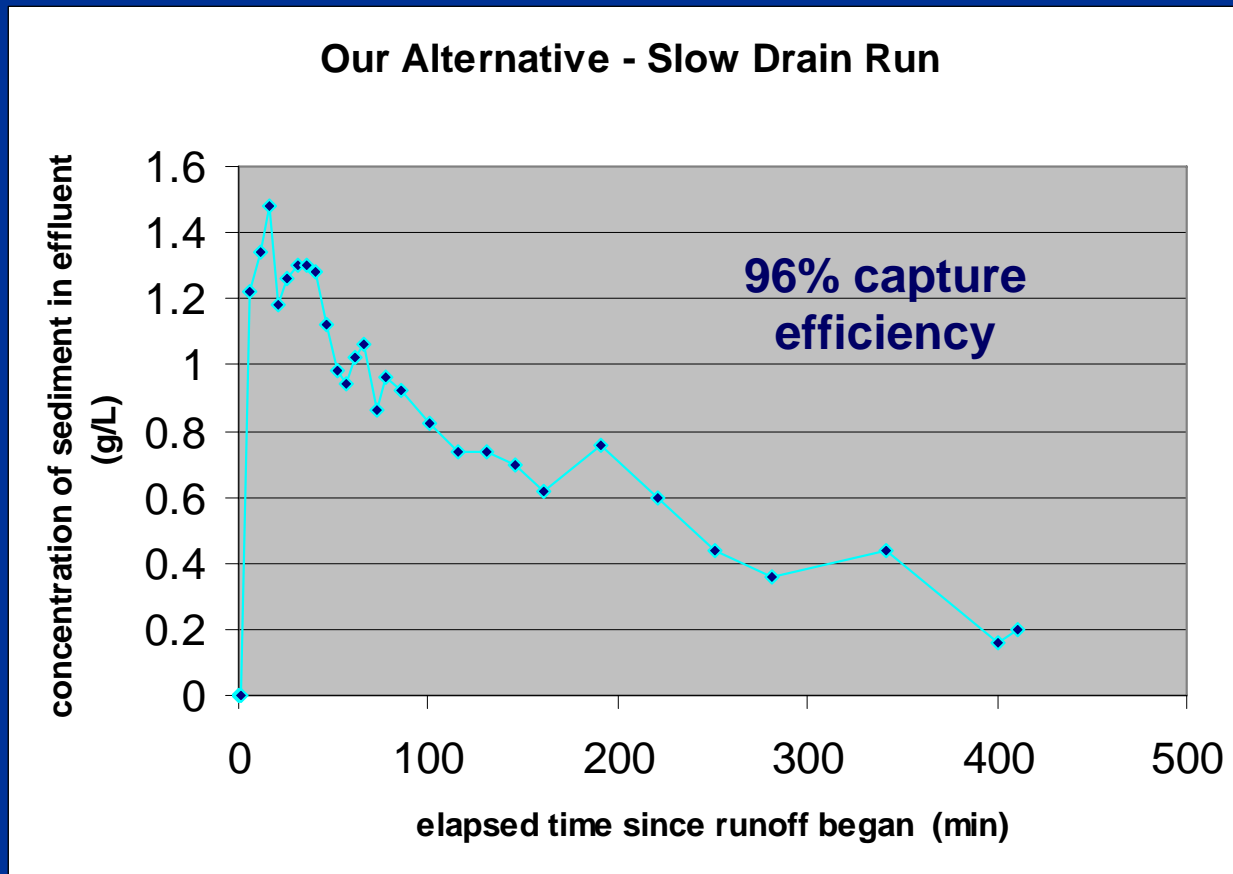
Task 6 - Maintenance

*Compare upkeep and maintenance required
between events for each device*



Task 7 – Long Detention Run

Obtain a relationship between effluent release rate and capture efficiency for Our Alternative



Task 8 - Economic Analysis

- Cost of materials per 100 ft installation:
 - Assuming installation labor costs equal
 - SF: \$30
 - OA: \$575

BUT – considering cost of maintenance and materials due to *failures* over the course of a year even when the SF installed correctly, OA an economical alternative

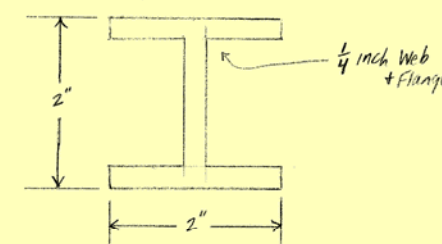
Conclusions

Performance Criteria Winners

| Our Alternative | | Silt Fence |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| ✓ | <i>Ease of Installation</i> | |
| ✓ | <i>Capture Efficiency</i> | |
| ✓ | <i>Structural Integrity</i> | |
| ✓ | <i>Maintenance</i> | |
| ✓ | <i>Downslope Erosion</i> | |
| ✓ | <i>Reduce Clogging</i> | |
| ✓ | <i>Overflow Mechanism</i> | |
| ✓ | <i>Cost Effectiveness</i> | |

2nd Generation Suggestions

- Screen on skimmer to prevent debris from entering outlet
- Custom I-beam
- Longer detention times



$$I = \Sigma (\bar{I} + Ad^2) = \Sigma \left(\frac{1}{12} bh^3 + Ad^2 \right)$$
$$I = 2 \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{12} (2) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3 \right] + \left[(2) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \left(\frac{3}{8} \right)^2 \right] \right\} + \left\{ \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^3 \right\}$$
$$I = 0.7796 \text{ in}^4 \rightarrow \frac{I}{c} = \frac{.7796}{1} \rightarrow S = 0.7796 \text{ in}^3$$
$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{Mc}{I} = \frac{16,800 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{in} (1 \text{ in})}{0.7796 \text{ in}^4} = 21,500 \text{ psi}$$
$$F.O.S. = \frac{36,000}{21,500} \Rightarrow F.O.S. = 1.67$$

Questions?

Our Alternative is Your Alternative.