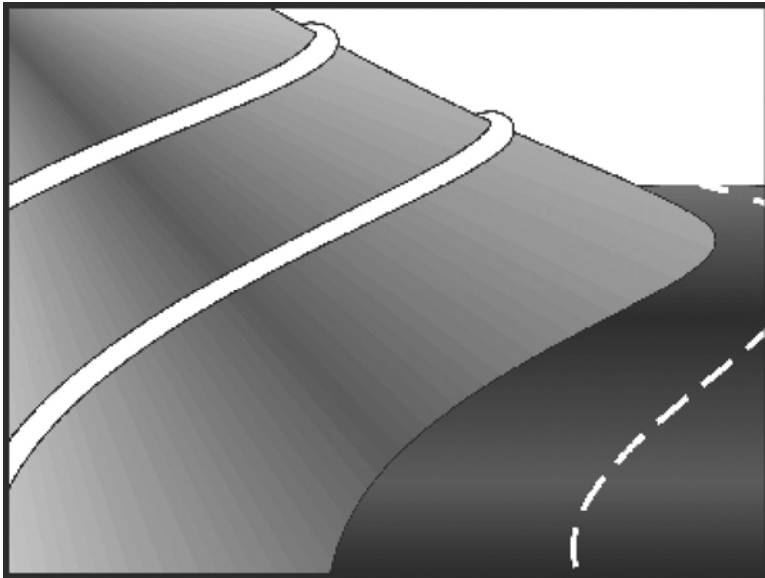

Compost Filter Berm

SC-8



Source: Truckee Meadows Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook, 2003.

Description	A dike consisting of composted material and placed perpendicular to runoff to reduce flow velocity and retain sediment and other pollutants.
Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Along the site perimeter.• Along the slope face.• Check dam in small drainage ditches.• Inlet protection for storm drains.• Appropriate for small drainage areas and low surface velocity flows (less than 1 cfs).• May be used in combination with other BMPs such as a compost blanket or silt fence for high rainfall areas and steeper or longer slopes.
Installation and Implementation Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Usually located at the base of slopes, however, additional berms may be used for increased erosion protection.• Berm size is determined by factors including slope length and grade, soil characteristics, climate, and presence of existing vegetation.• Berms may be vegetated or unvegetated.• Compost quality shall comply with all local, state, and Federal requirements.

Compost Filter Berm

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Installation and Implementation Requirements (Continued)

- Installation of a compost filter sock, which consists of a mesh tube filled with composted material, as a type of compost filter berm shall comply with the following:
 - Assemble by tying a knot at one end of the mesh sock, filling the sock with compost, and knotting the other end of the sock. A pneumatic blower may be used to fill the sock with compost;
 - Use a filter sock equivalent to the length of the slope where practicable;
 - When use of multiple socks is required, place socks end-to-end and interlock the ends;
 - Anchor filter socks to ground; and
 - Turn ends of filter sock up slope to prevent flow around ends.
- Material for compost berm may be left at the site and used as a soil amendment.
- Mesh socks filled with compost may also be used for areas of concentrated flow such as near streams or shorelines.

Limitations

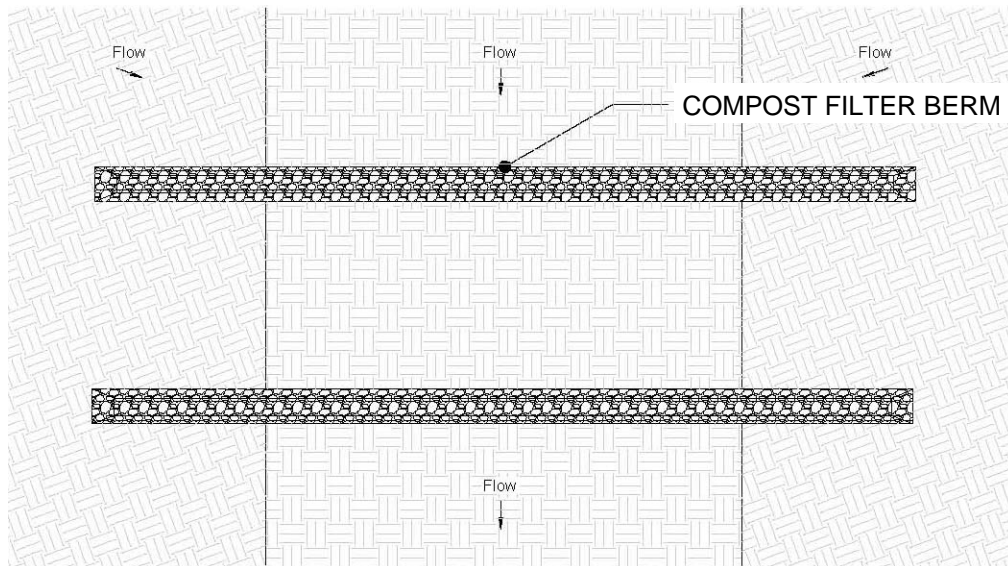
- Unsuitable for areas with concentrated runoff unless a low flow rate and small drainage area warrants use of a filter berm.
- Heavy vegetation must be removed to ensure close contact of compost with the ground surface.

Inspections and Maintenance

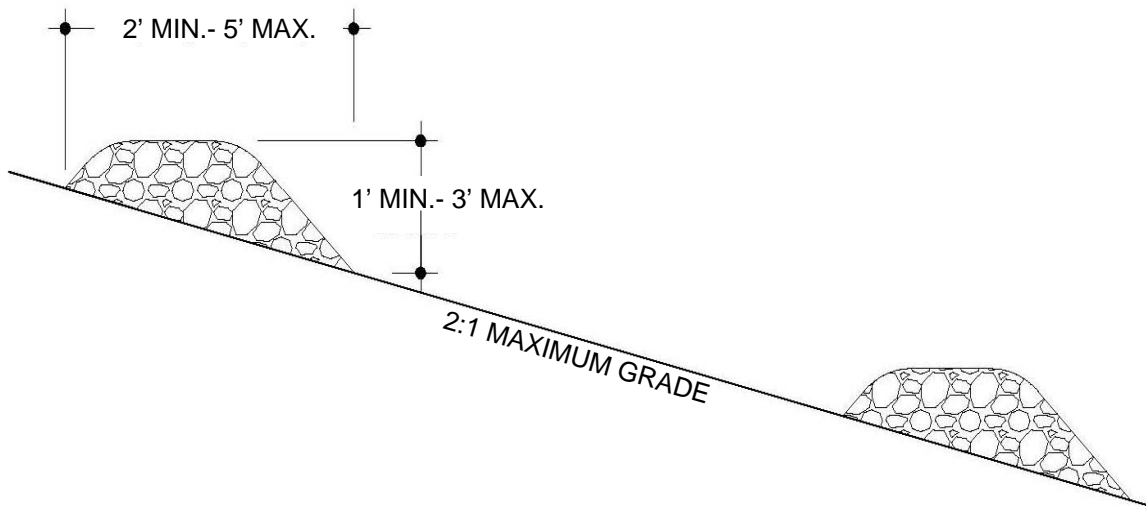
- Inspect weekly during dry periods as well as within 24 hours of any rainfall of 0.5 inch or greater which occurs in a 24-hour period and daily during periods of prolonged rainfall.
- Remove sediment which has accumulated to within 1/3 of the berm height.
- Replace disturbed or damaged areas of the berm.
- Significant washout may indicate a larger berm or additional BMPs such as a compost blanket or silt fence are required.

Compost Filter Berm

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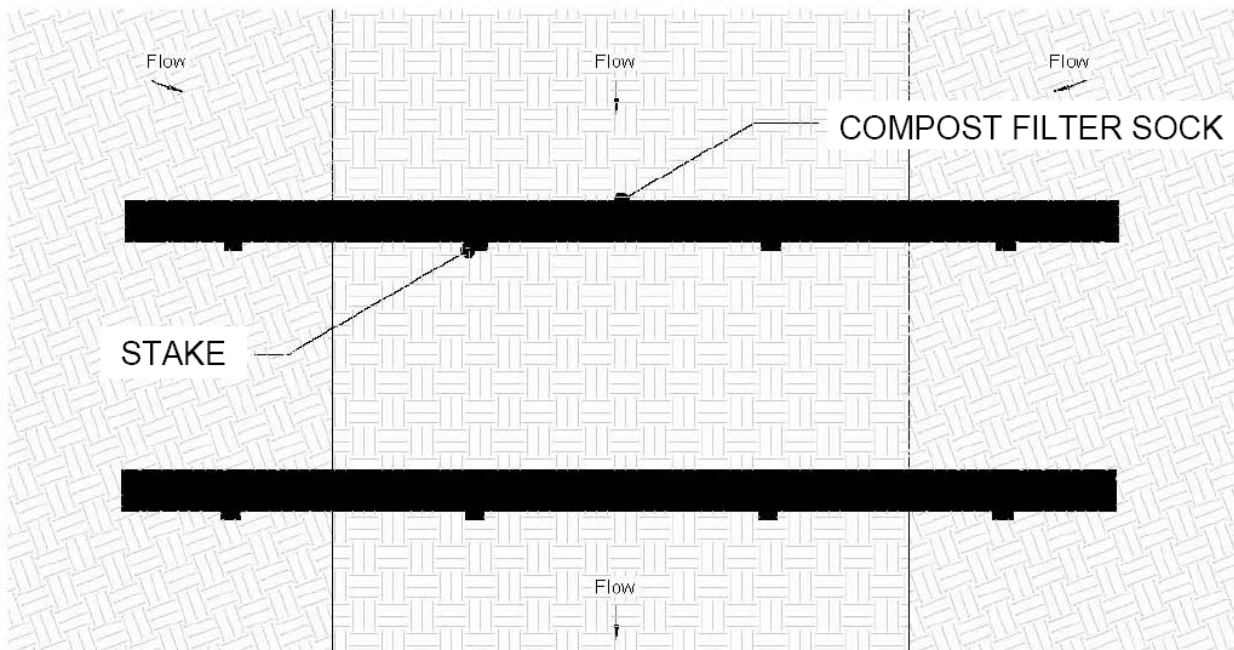
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COMPOST FILTER BERM

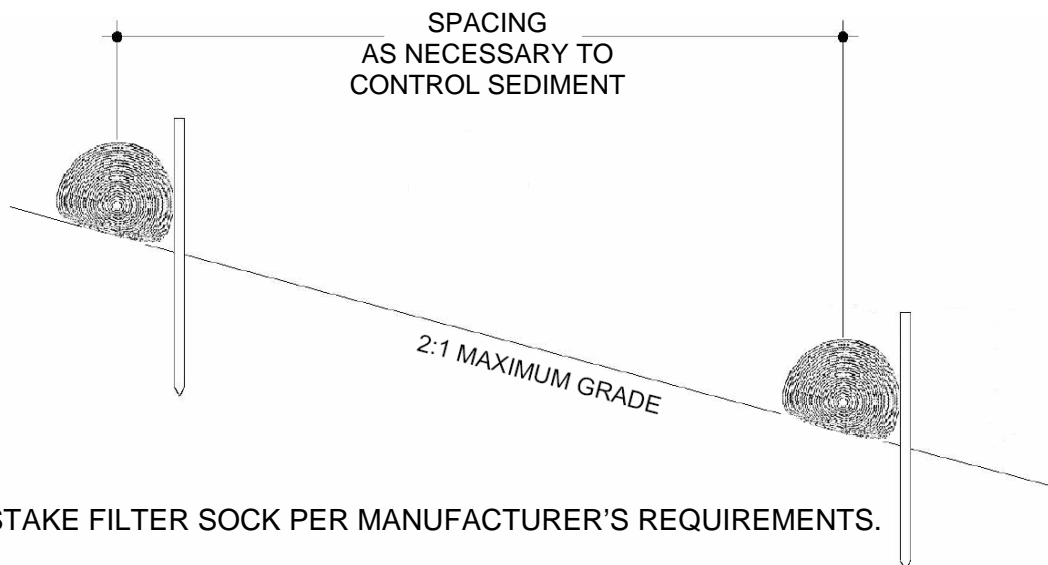
Source: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, www.tceq.state.tx.us/assets/public/assistance/compost/erosioncontroldrawings.pdf accessed September 2006.

Compost Filter Berm

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NOTE: STAKE FILTER SOCK PER MANUFACTURER'S REQUIREMENTS.

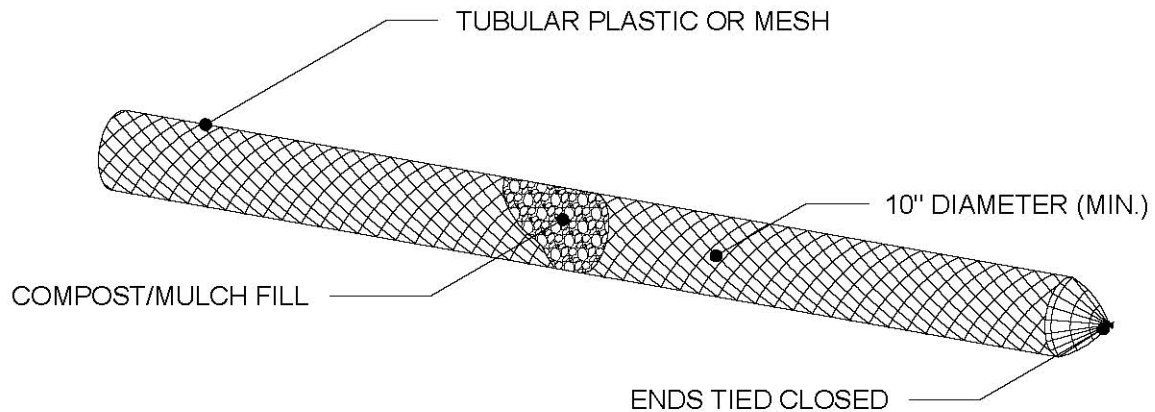
SECTION
NTS

COMPOST FILTER BERM (FILTER SOCK)

Source: Adapted from Texas Commission on environmental Quality, www.tceq.state.tx.us/assets/public/assistance/compost/erosioncontroldrawings.pdf accessed September 2006

Compost Filter Berm

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COMPOST FILTER BERM (FILTER SOCK)

NTS

Source: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, www.tceq.state.tx.us/assets/public/assistance/compost/erosioncontroldrawings.pdf accessed September 2006.