

Untreated



Treated



Soiloc Benefits

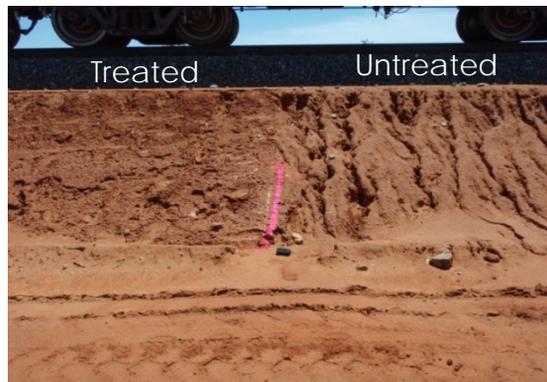
- Improve visibility and safety
- Provide a flexible and dust free layer
- Reduce the number of applications and the cost of chemicals
- Significantly reduce water usage
- Create a long-term dust solution for mine dumps, stockpiles and land development areas
- Provide a stable non phototoxic soil base for reseedling
- Reduce environmental fugitive dust and associated human health problems
- Ensure cost-effective, high-performance dust control
- Optimise health and safety standards
- Enhance environmental and regulatory compliance
- Improved community relations on sites adjacent to residential, agricultural or ecologically sensitive areas.

Application of Soiloc



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Broadacre Dust

Dust is a consequence of soil disturbance in most broadacre applications. This applies equally to construction, land development, agriculture and forestry. Dust produced in these activities has the capacity to pose health, environmental and regulatory risks in urban and rural landscapes.

Wind borne dust has been implicated in respiratory problems such as childhood asthma within communities in proximity to dust producing operations. Equally wind entrained dust is implicated in environmental degradation through the transmission of saline and other environmentally toxic substances. An associated problem is the dispersal of phytotoxic substances in similar situations by water.

Current strategies used to manage this problem include the continual spraying of water and the utilisation of bonded cellulose products to form a layer capable of protecting the soil surface and preventing entrainment of dust. The problem is that these applications result in a surface that is usually rigid, unable to be reconstituted or easily degraded.

Application Rates

The Soiloc application rate is 1500 litres per hectare or 0.15 litre/m². The product is normally mixed in water to create a 10% solution. Although this is the normal application rate, the actual rate is determined by the jobs specific requirements. Of importance is the nature of the aggregate to be bonded and the intended objective.

The porosity of the surface will determine the volume of water in which the product will be mixed. The number of applications required to apply the final mixture is also a function of the density of the aggregate. The general rate of application is 15,000 litres of spray solution per hectare or 1.5 litres/m².

The depth of this bonded layer can be manipulated by water and product volume to achieve a cover specific to the requirements of the situation.

Maintenance

The maintenance requirements are determined by a combination of surface, slope, climatic conditions, utility and the product used.

In cases of isolated deterioration, product can be sprayed over the specific area to strengthen its effect, and should be carried out before significant deterioration has occurred. Maintenance will vary considerably, and should therefore be assessed by a Quattro representative.