

Comparison of Oil-Absorption Capabilities

Ultra-Filter-Tex vs. Traditional Polypropylene Fact Sheet



Introduction to Ultra-Filter-Tex

Ultra-Filter-Tex is a patented hydrophilic (water attracting) and lipophilic (oil attracting) material made of recycled synthetic fibers. The fibers are blended and processed to form a lightweight fiber mass with enormous surface area and interstitial spaces. These properties make Ultra-Filter-Tex an extremely high performing oil sorbent and filter material. Ultra-Filter-Tex is offered in bulk media form (for use in booms and socks) and also in roll form (which can be used like a silt-fence or processed further by UltraTech for our Ultra-Oil Blanket and Ultra-Oil Boom products). Ultra-Filter-Tex has been used for over 10 years.

What are the benefits of using Ultra-Filter-Tex versus traditional polypropylene sorbents?

- + Polypropylene is a hydrophobic (water repelling) material. This means that a polypropylene sorbent material will not allow water to freely pass through it. Oil will absorb at the surface of a polypropylene boom, and the polypropylene will eventually blind over and the center will not absorb any oil.
- + Ultra-Filter-Tex is a hydrophilic material, allowing water to freely pass though. Ultra-Filter-Tex is also lipophilic, with a very high affinity for hydrocarbons. This unique combination allows water to flow completely through Ultra-Filter-Tex products, absorbing oil throughout instead of just on the surface, as is the case with polypropylene.
- + Please see the Video on Ultra-Filter-Tex versus Polypropylene on our website: www.SpillContainment.com
- + Polypropylene claims to absorb 20-25 times its weight in oil, but this is only true at the surface. When calculating the amount of oil absorbed by a polypropylene boom, you can't take credit for the weight of the polypropylene that comprises the core, as oil never comes in contact with the center of the boom.
- + Ultra-Filter-Tex absorbs over 13 times its weight in hydrocarbons. Because Ultra-Filter-Tex is hydrophilic, oil in water will be able to be absorbed throughout the entire diameter of an Ultra-Filter-Tex boom. This makes Ultra-Filter-Tex a more cost-effective solution when measuring gallons of oil absorbed.
- + Ultra-Filter-Tex products can be infused with Ultra-Microbes oil-eating microbes carried by bentonite clay (for beach and on-shore application) or corn starch (for open water applications) that metabolize hydrocarbons into lipids, carbon dioxide, trace carbon, and bacterial cells.

Cost Comparison of Ultra-Filter-Tex versus traditional polypropylene sorbents

Target Quantity of Oil Absorbed = 1 gallon per foot of boom	Ultra-Filter-Tex Boom 5 inch Diameter	Polypropylene Boom 5 inch diameter
Cost per foot of 5" diameter Oil Absorbing Boom	\$9.75	\$3.50
Gallons of Oil absorbed per foot of boom ¹	0.79	0.19
Number of times a boom needs to be deployed to absorb the target quantity of oil	1.27	5.26
Labor cost to deploy booms needed to absorb the target quantity of oil ²	\$19.05	\$78.90
Labor cost to retrieve saturated booms to absorb the target quantity of oil ²	\$19.05	\$78.90
Total Cost per foot of Boom to absorb the Target Gallons	\$50.48	\$179.21

Summary: When taking into account the costs to deploy and retrieve each boom, the Ultra-Filter-Tex material (\$50.48/foot of boom per gallon of oil) is over three-and-a-half times more cost effective than traditional polypropylene booms (\$176.21/foot of boom per gallon of oil).

¹ Based on the thick crude oil from the Deepwater Horizon Gulf oil spill vs. refined oil. Assumes full saturation of the hydrophilic Ultra-Filter-Tex booms based on actual testing and industry information data and partial absorption (based on discussions with First Responders, polypropylene booms are only absorbing oil into the outside 1 inch of the boom before blinding over, resulting in only a 36% effective area for a 5 inch diameter boom) by the polypropylene boom based on testing and industry information.

² Based on discussions with First Responders, a typical charge to deploy a boom in calm water is \$14-\$16/foot of boom. For the purpose of this exercise, \$15/ foot of boom will also be used for the retrieval of each boom, although in reality this charge will be slightly higher.