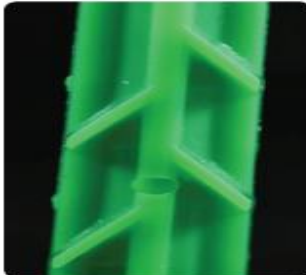


WHAT ARE ECODUTY STAKES?

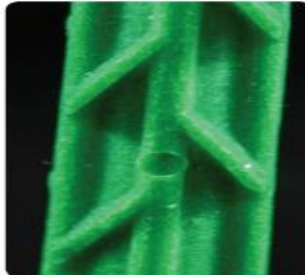
- Ecoduty stakes are used to anchor erosion blankets, mulch mat, turf, protective covers and netting.
- It's durable design and incredible holding power is what makes the difference!
- The Ecoduty stakes are American made.

BENEFITS

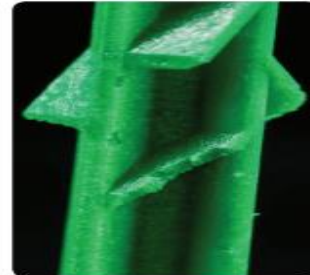
- Safety:** Eliminate risk of injury caused by metal staples being walked on or thrown by mowers. Eliminate damage to mowers and tires caused by metal staples remaining in the ground for 10+ years.
- Performance:** The 4" Ecoduty has 3.23 times more holding power than 6" metal staples due to the surface area and ribbed design. The 6" Ecoduty has 5.4 times more holding power than metal staples due to the 20 points of contact and ribbed design.
- Strength:** Ecoduty Stakes are a plastic-based resin allowing for a more durable stake.
- Labor:** No labor or time to return to site to remove Ecoduty Stakes, unlike metal staples.
- Environment:** ASTM D6954 compliant which means after the initial 12-36 month breakdown phase, the stake will degrade in the soil only leaving carbon dioxide, water, and hummus left in the soil. All natural by-products! See below to see the Oxo-degradation process.
- Storage:** Slower breakdown rate allows for longer shelf life than plant based resin stakes. Shelf life is 36 months before loss of structure due to exposure that reduces their durability.



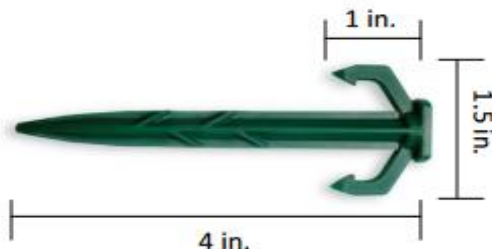
Phase 1
 Phase one is considered part of the first active lifecycle and includes transportation from manufacturer, storage, shelf life, and engineered life of an end product. The physical properties of the end product has not been compromised in this phase.



Phase 2
 Phase 2 is the start of the second active life-cycle. Microorganisms attach themselves onto the surface of a plastic product. Without the inclusion of oxygen, this would not be possible and plastic would stay free of microorganism. The plastic then becomes the fuel source for these organisms to multiply.



Phase 3
 Biodegradation Phase 3 is the culmination of bioactivity and biodegradation. The microbes metabolize using oxygen sites on the changed polymer structures. Once the sites have been consumed, new oxygen sites will form on the shortened polymer chain. This cycle will repeat for the entire duration of the biodegradation cycle.



EDS – 4D



EDS – 6D