

Soil Spikes & Security Anchors

- Direct point of anchoring
- Stable
- Quick and easy installation
- Reduces liability
- Saves time and money
- Environmentally sensitive

Simcoe Environmental Technology originally developed the soil spike as a method to reduce liability from other protruding materials used as anchors. As a result, other benefits became evident, such as a labour and time saving device that works like a toggle bolt in the ground. The anchors are driven into the ground (without pre-excavation or concrete pouring) with a simple insertion tool to provide a safe and environmentally sensitive installation. Setting the anchor is done by an upward pull on the anchor tether cable, which rotates the anchor into a right angle locked position in undisturbed soil. The result: exceptional holding capabilities. The anchors are economical, lightweight and a very effective solution to any conventional anchoring application, large or small.

Stream Rehabilitation

Soil spikes have been specifically developed to replace T-bar fence post used in stream rehabilitation projects. With the assistance of the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority and the Steelheaders Association the soil spike evolved as a method of reducing liability where T-bar fence posts have traditionally been used in stream rehabilitation projects. No longer do you have camouflaged short ends projecting from the soil with the potential to cause injury to humans and critters alike. Instead the soil spikes are inserted into the ground with only a length of cable protruding which is used to fasten erosion control materials.

The soil spikes success not only reduce liability they also reduce costs associated with materials required on site and labour costs associated to transport materials to project and installation time. A typical work day using T-bar would require 10 or more persons shuttling materials and equipment for several hours during the day. Now, only minutes are spent carrying the soil spikes and insertion tools to the work site. Work crews inserting the anchors and fastening erosion control materials to the exposed length of cable can be more productive.

No additional product assembly required. The soil spikes are pre-assembled and only need to be inserted into the soil and subsequently fastened to the erosion control material.

Anchor or secure equipment, machinery, tools.... any item prone to impulse theft.

Simcoe Environmental Technology soil spikes and security anchors are versatile. Imagination is your only limit to the multitude of uses for these products. Both anchors are available in different sizes and configurations to meet any application. They can also be tailored manufactured to meet specific client needs.

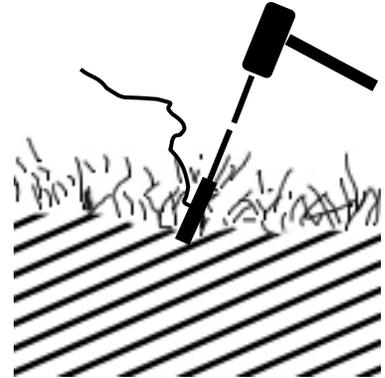
Typical applications include:

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|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| • Trees | • Signs | • Grills, barbeques |
| • Large bushes | • Tents | • Garbage bins |
| • Antennas | • Sheds | • Bicycles |
| • Scaffolding | • Greenhouses | • ATV's |
| • Fences | • Mobile homes | • Snowmobiles |
| • Light aircraft | • Structures | • Motorcycles |
| • Contractor equipment | • Vineyards | • Trailers |
| • Tools | • Tables | • Water craft |
| • Mobile equipment | • Benches | • Skies |
| • Floating docks | • Erosion control material | • Buoys |

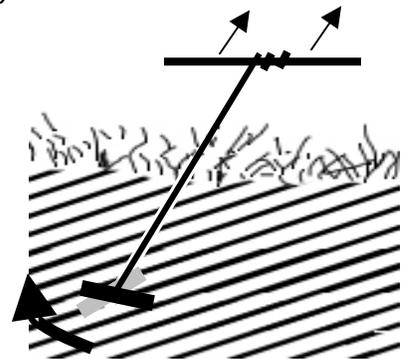
Installation

Installing the anchors is a two-step process.

1. First drive the anchors to depth – using a mallet and the required insertion tool (consult the specification sheet for proper tool size), then drive the soil spikes or security anchors to depth. As with any type of work below grade there could be hidden dangers such as utilities. Call your local utility company before commencing work as a safety precaution.



2. Setting the anchors below grade – setting the anchors below grade is a simple and easy process after the anchor is driven to depth. Using the insertion tool, place it through the loop of the exposed cable and pull up. For the soil spikes with no cable ends, use a large wooden dowel with a 1/2" hole in the center. Thread a couple of feet of exposed cable through the dowel hole, and then wrap it two to three times. This will provide a firm grip. Afterwards pull up to rotate the anchor into the locked position.



Large anchors – larger anchors will require more force to set the anchor. This can be achieved through simple mechanical advantage by using the fulcrum principle of a cantilever, manual or hydraulic jack, winch or post puller.