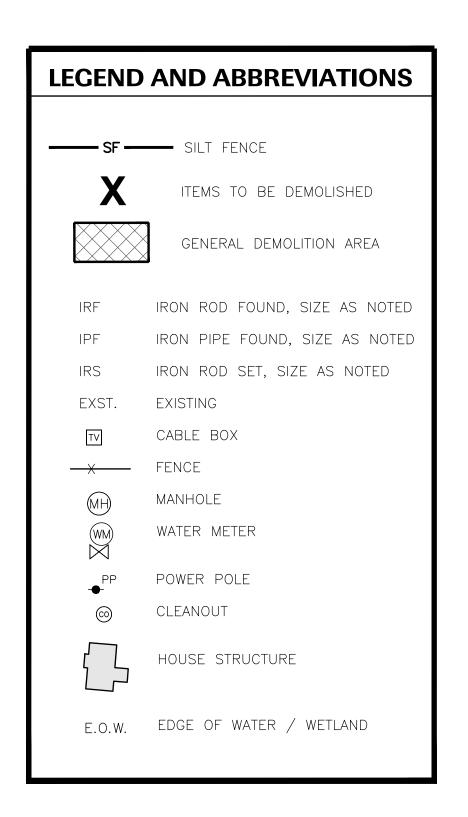
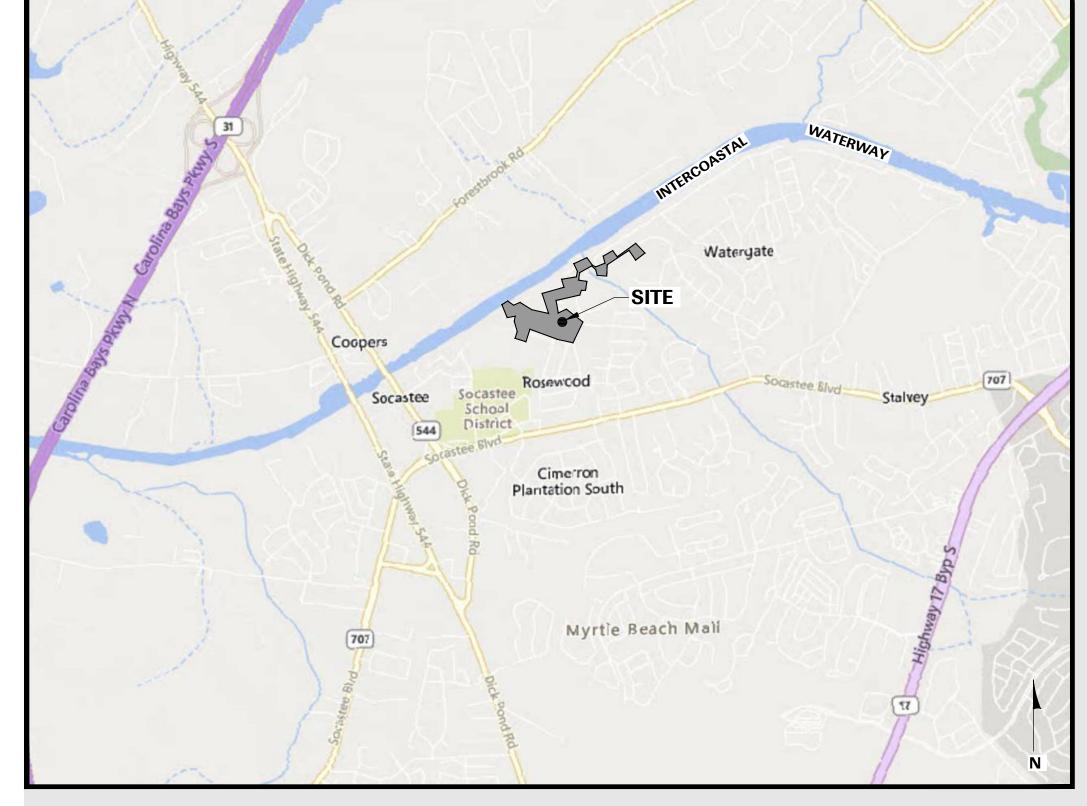
HORRY COUNTY BUYOUT DEMOLITION

SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE SC OSE PROJECT NUMBER: D30-N027-MJ





SITE MAP SCALE: 1"=2,000'

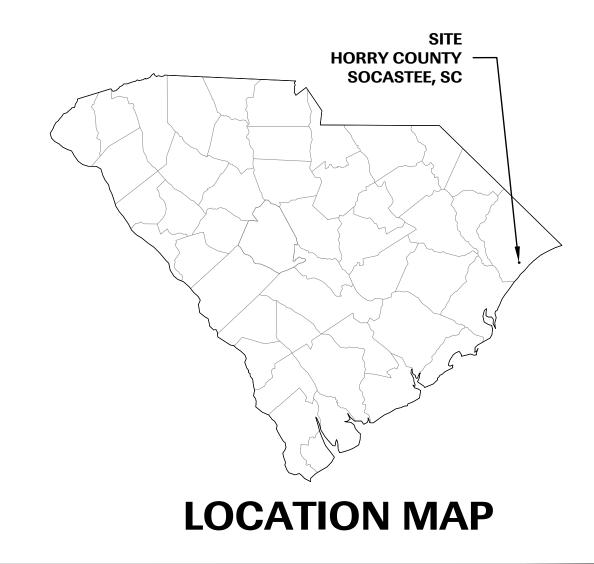
ELR PROJECT NUMBER: 1823005 JANUARY 2024



ZONING CERTIFICATION	
"I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, these plan have been submitted to appropriate authority for their review	
Signed:	01.29.2024
	Date
Designer's Certification:	/WATER MANAGEMENT
	to control erosion, retain sediment on the site, and manage lamage or problem is caused or increased, that all structural and safety, and that all the provisions of the plan are in
Designer's Certification: "I hereby certify that the measures in this plan are designed stormwater in a manner that neither any on-site nor off-site of measures are designed to the minimum standards for health compliance with the Regulations contained in Chapter 72, Ar	to control erosion, retain sediment on the site, and manage lamage or problem is caused or increased, that all structural and safety, and that all the provisions of the plan are in







DRAWING INDEX

CIVIL

OVERALL DEMOLITION LAYOUT PHASE 1

OVERALL DEMOLITION LAYOUT PHASE 2

DEMOLITION PLANS - PHASE 1

DEMOLITION PLANS - PHASE 2

COVER SHEET

C4.1-C4.2 | DETAILS AND NOTES

SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE

ATTN: NANCY MIRAMONTI
632 ROSEWOOD DRIVE
COLUMBIA, SC 29201
NANCY.MIRAMONTI@SCOR.SC.GOV
Phone: (803) 667-7360

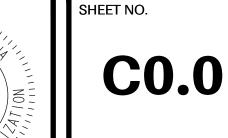


www.elrobinsonéngineering.com

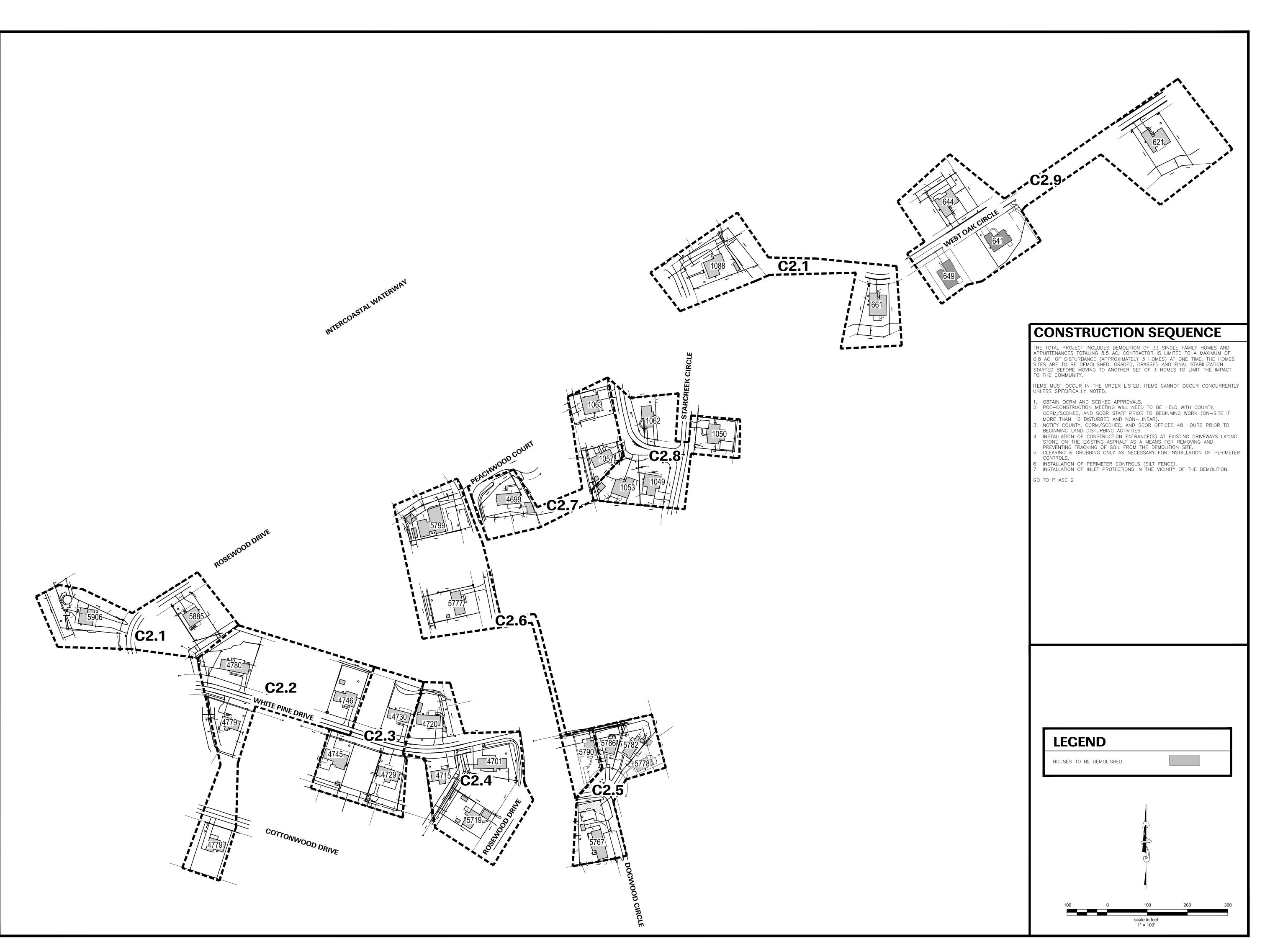
PROJECT COORDINATES

LATITUDE: 33° 41' 00" N LONGITUDE: 78° 59' 00" W

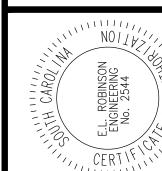
DRAWN:	SEAL:	COA:
CWS	H CAROLINA	TH CAROLING
CHECKED:	S ROFE HONA	
DKB	SEAL: CAROL BENG SHOWN RNG SHO	E.L. ROBINSON ENGINEERING No. 2544
APPROVED	BRANNING K. BRANNING	CATE OF MITHOR
DKB	M. K. BRUM	OF AUNT
	01.29.2024	
	•	·

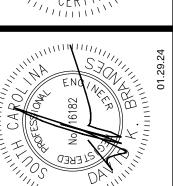


ROJECT NO. **D30-N027-MJ**

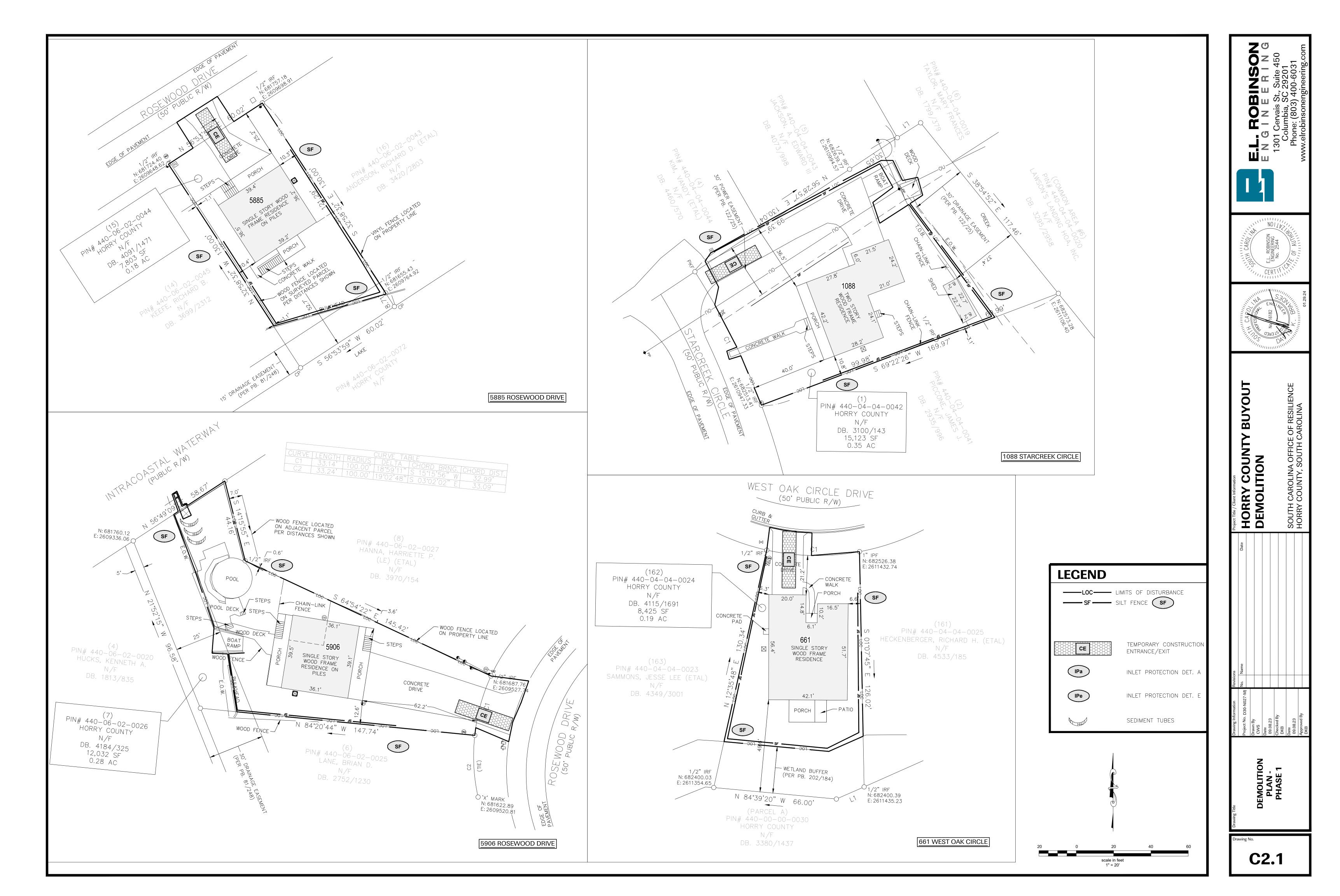


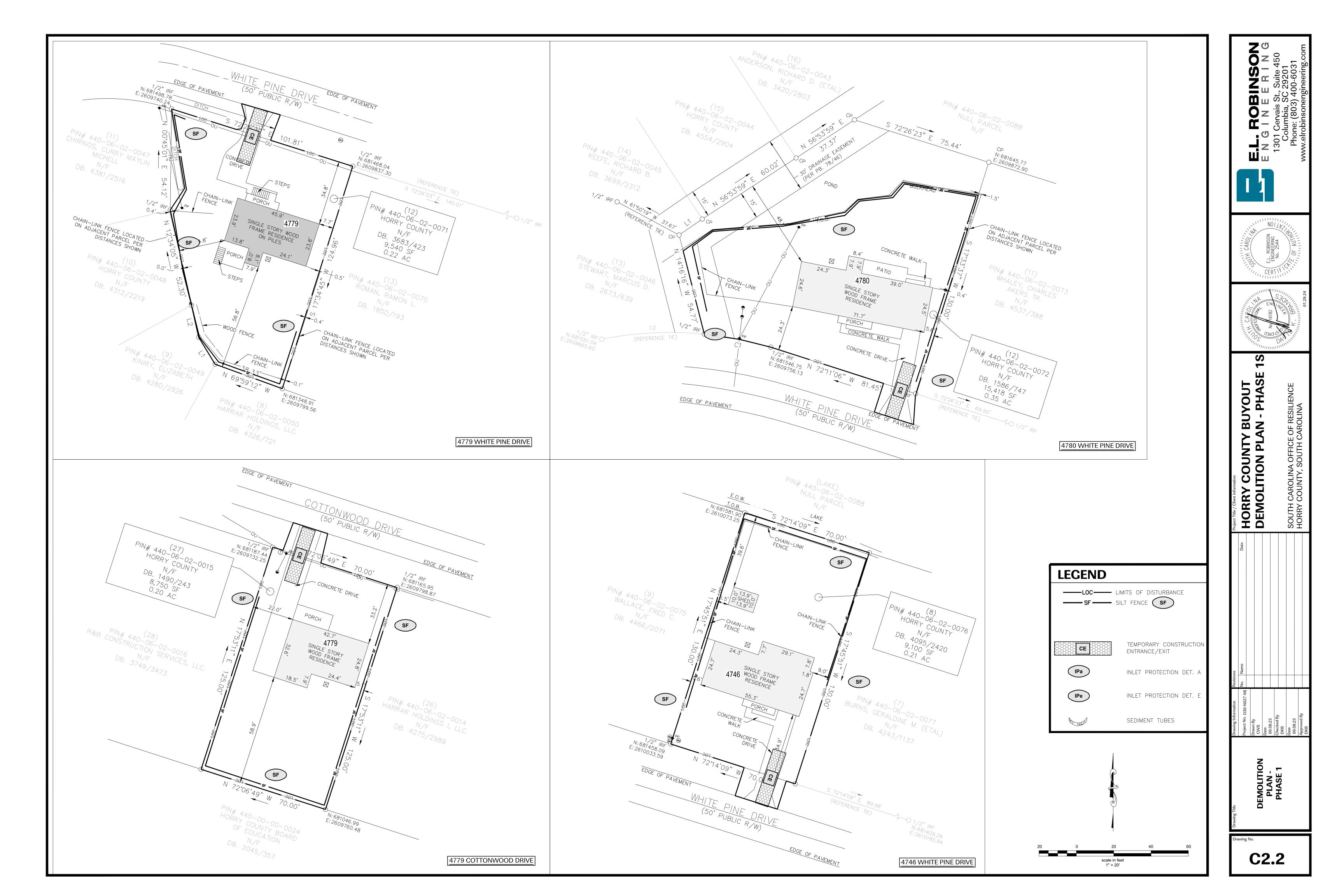


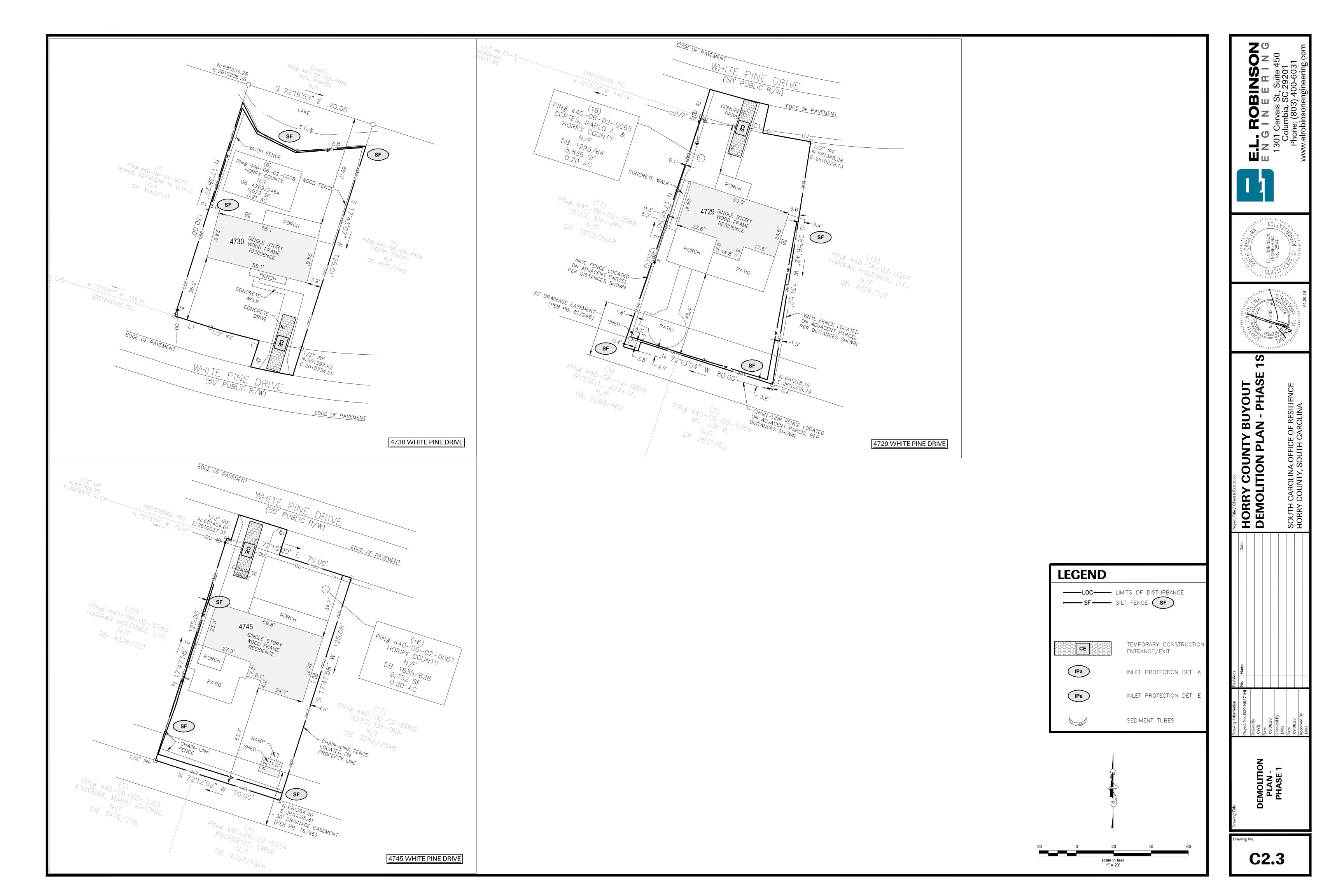


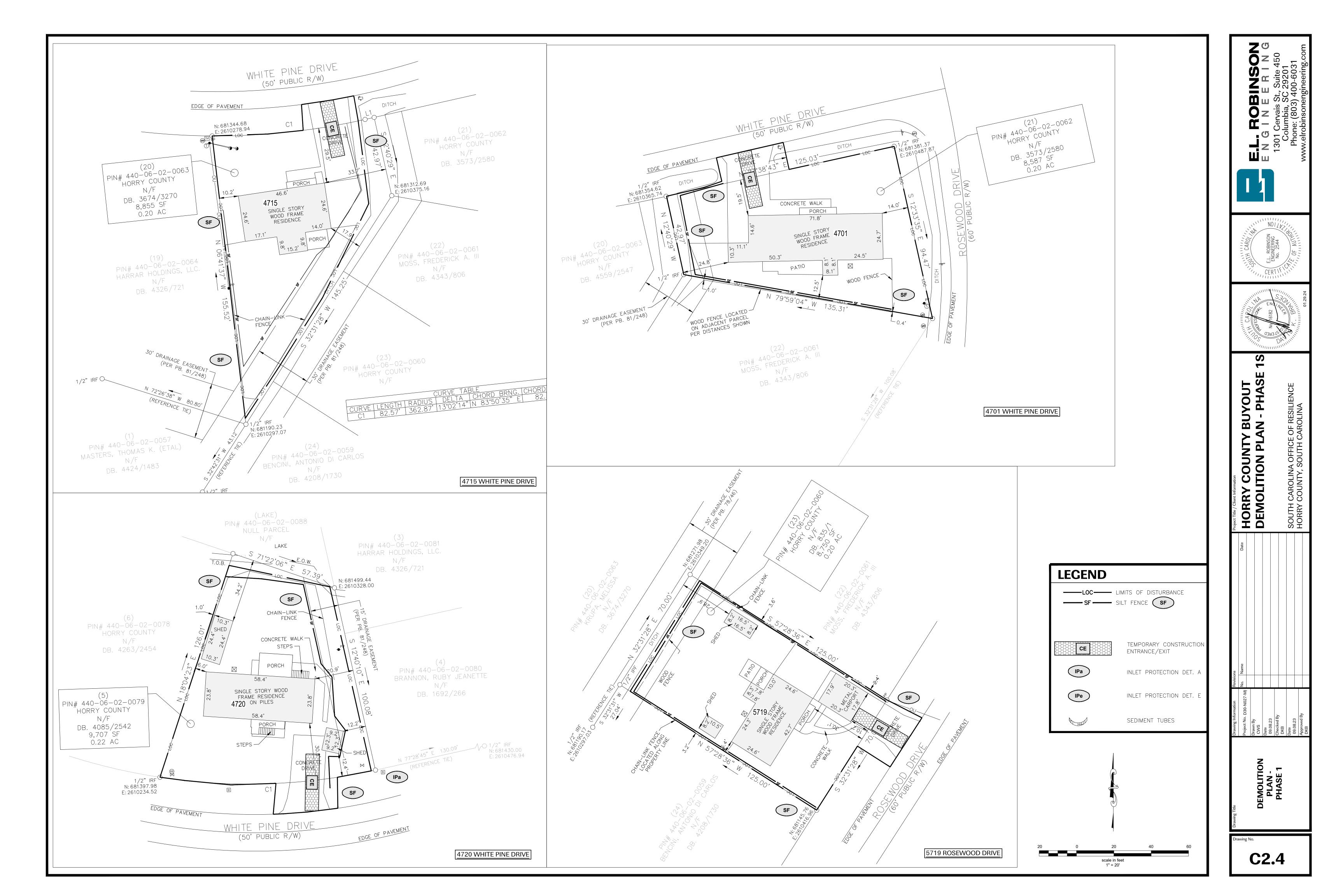


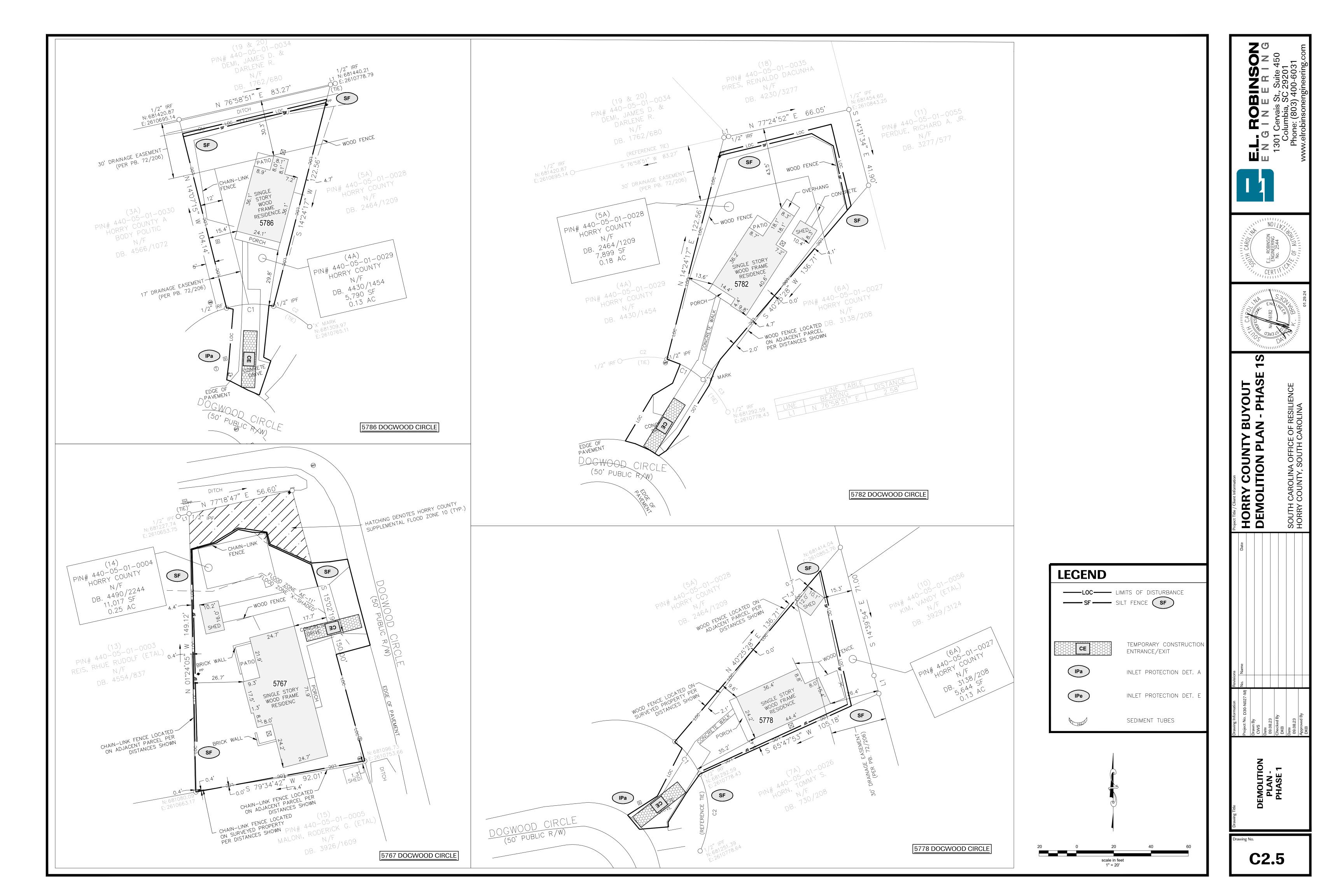
C1.0

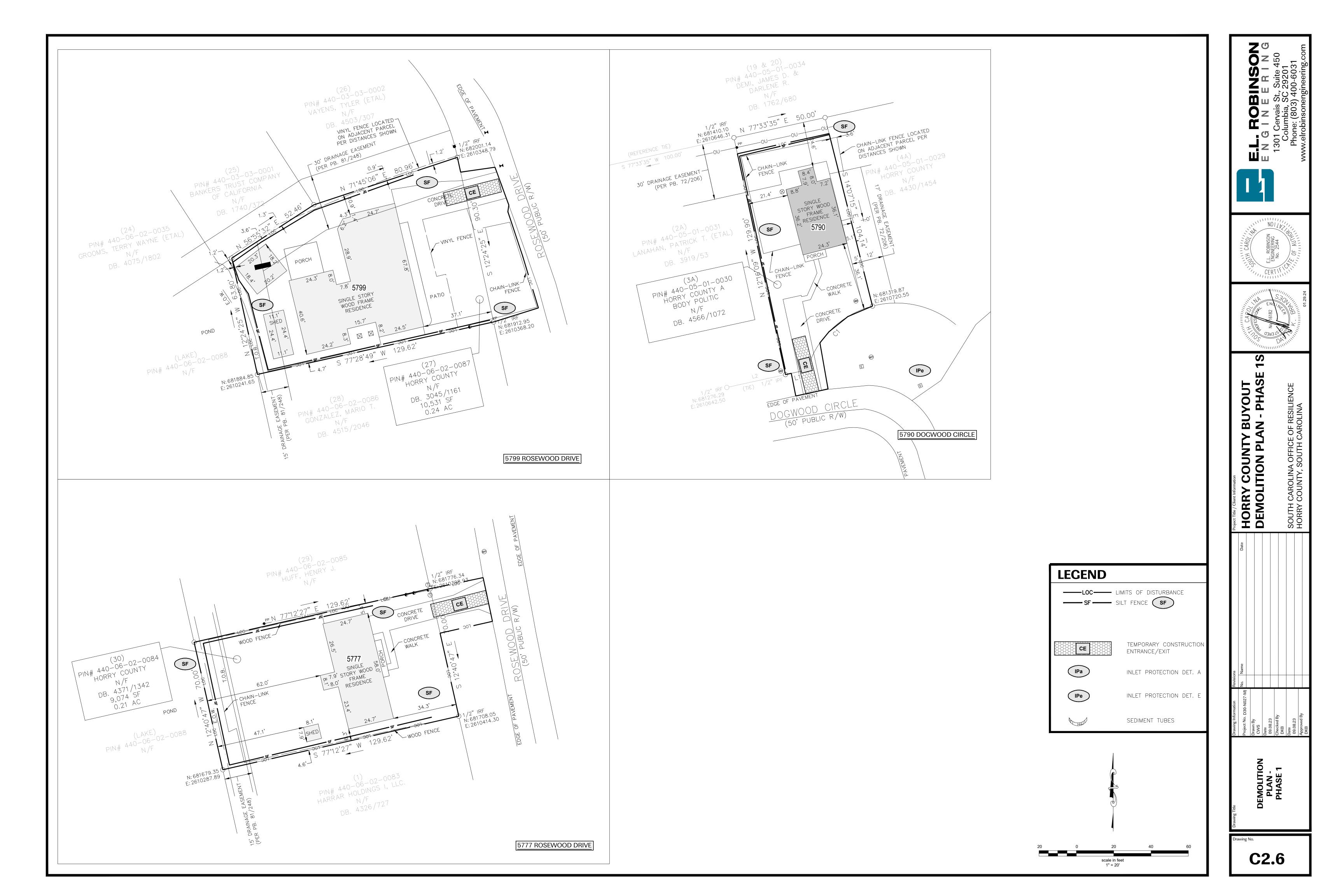


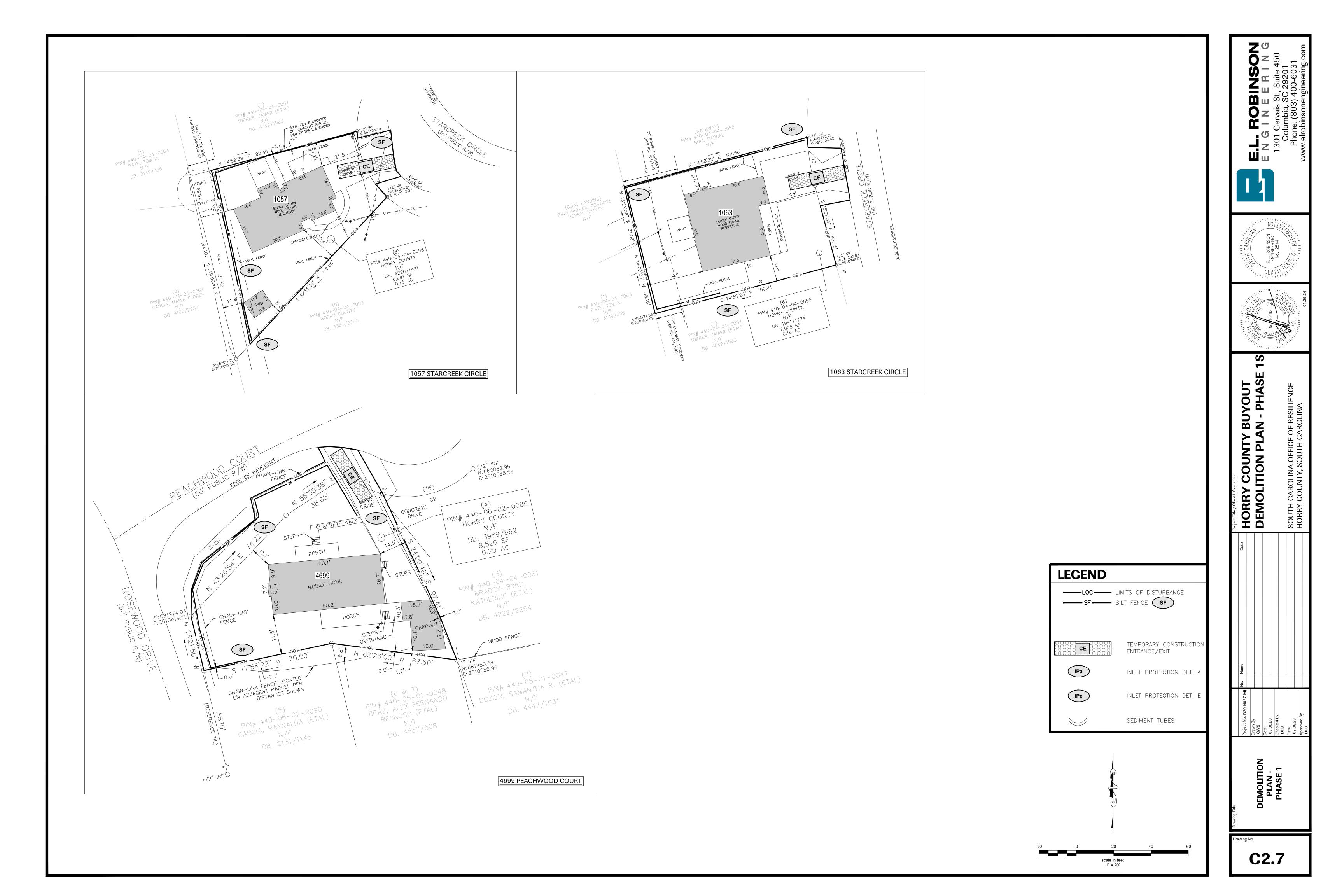


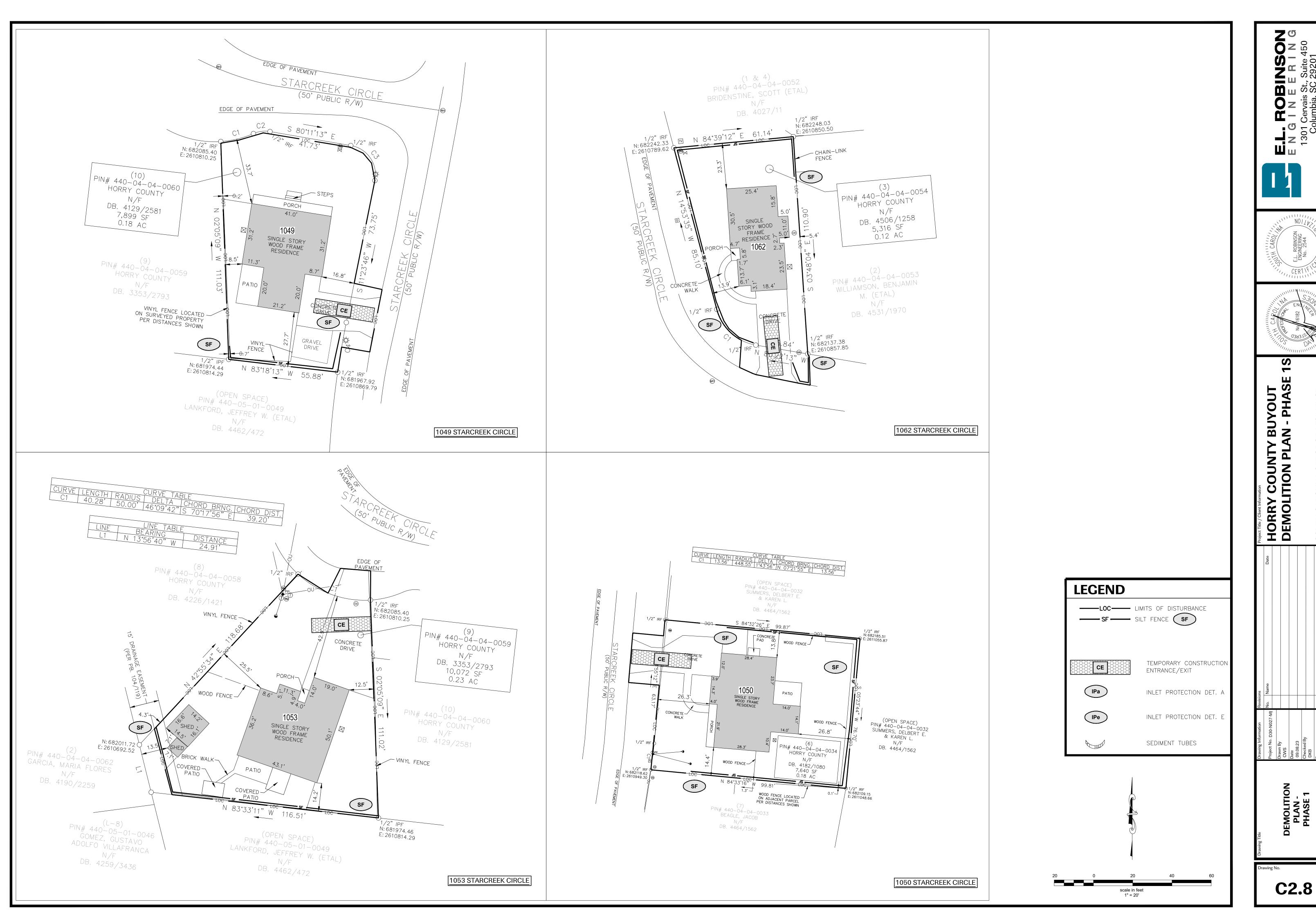


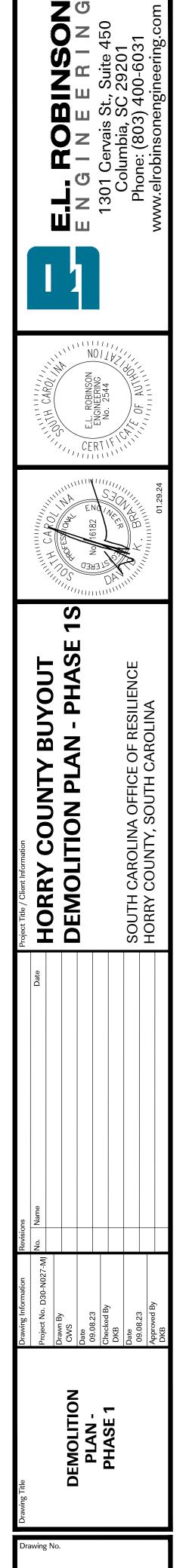


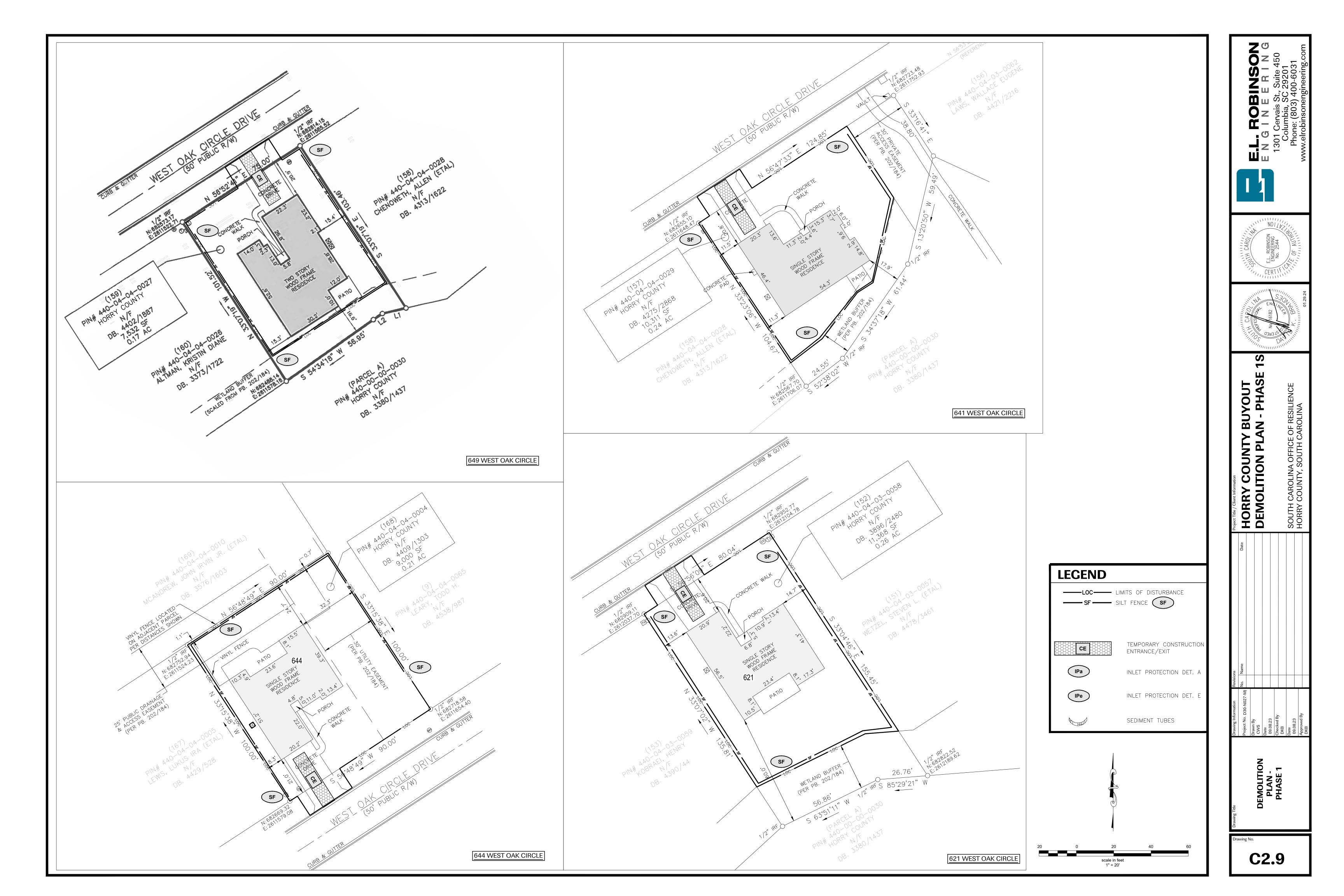


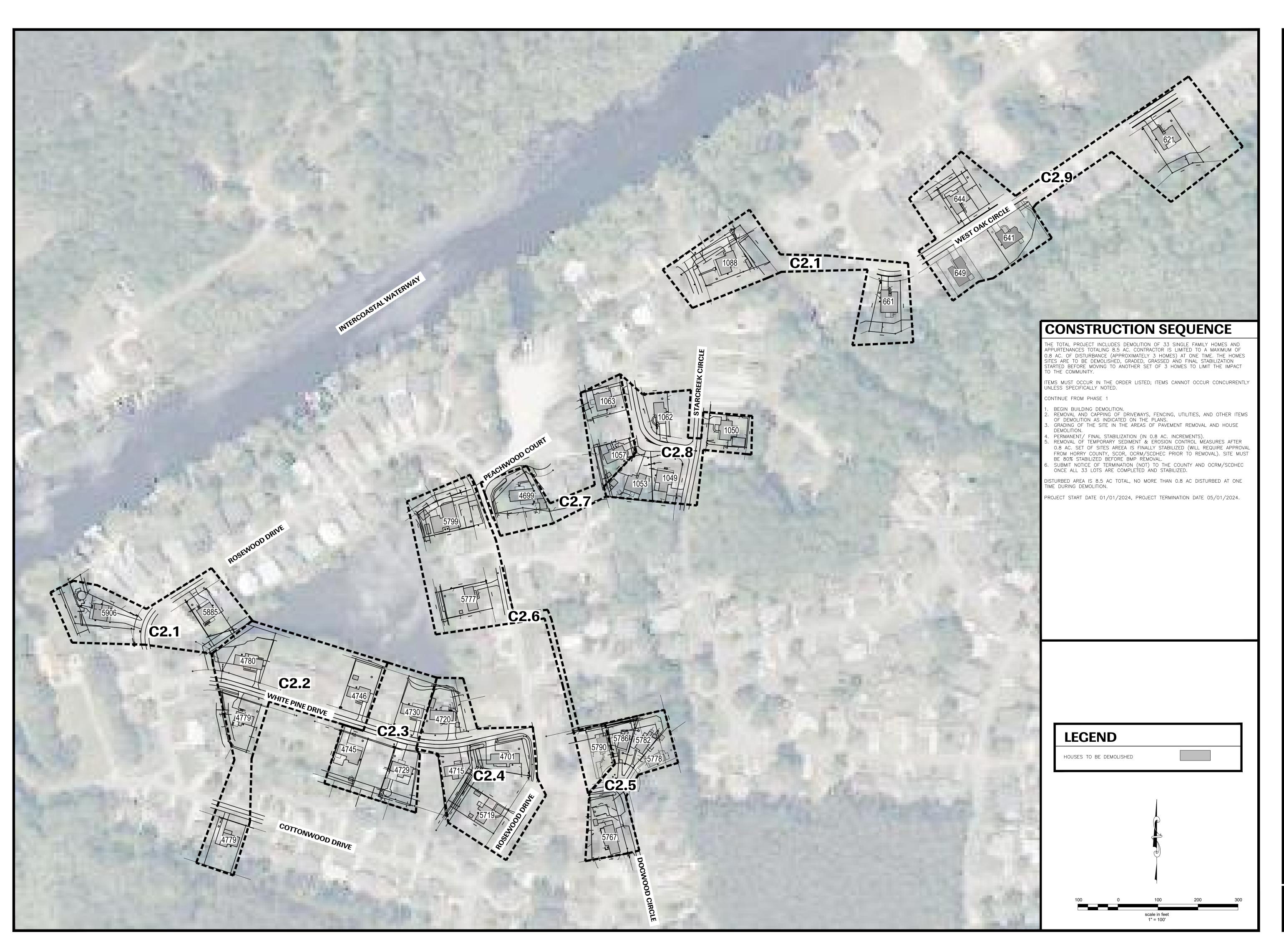




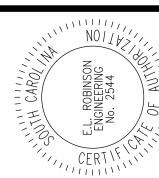




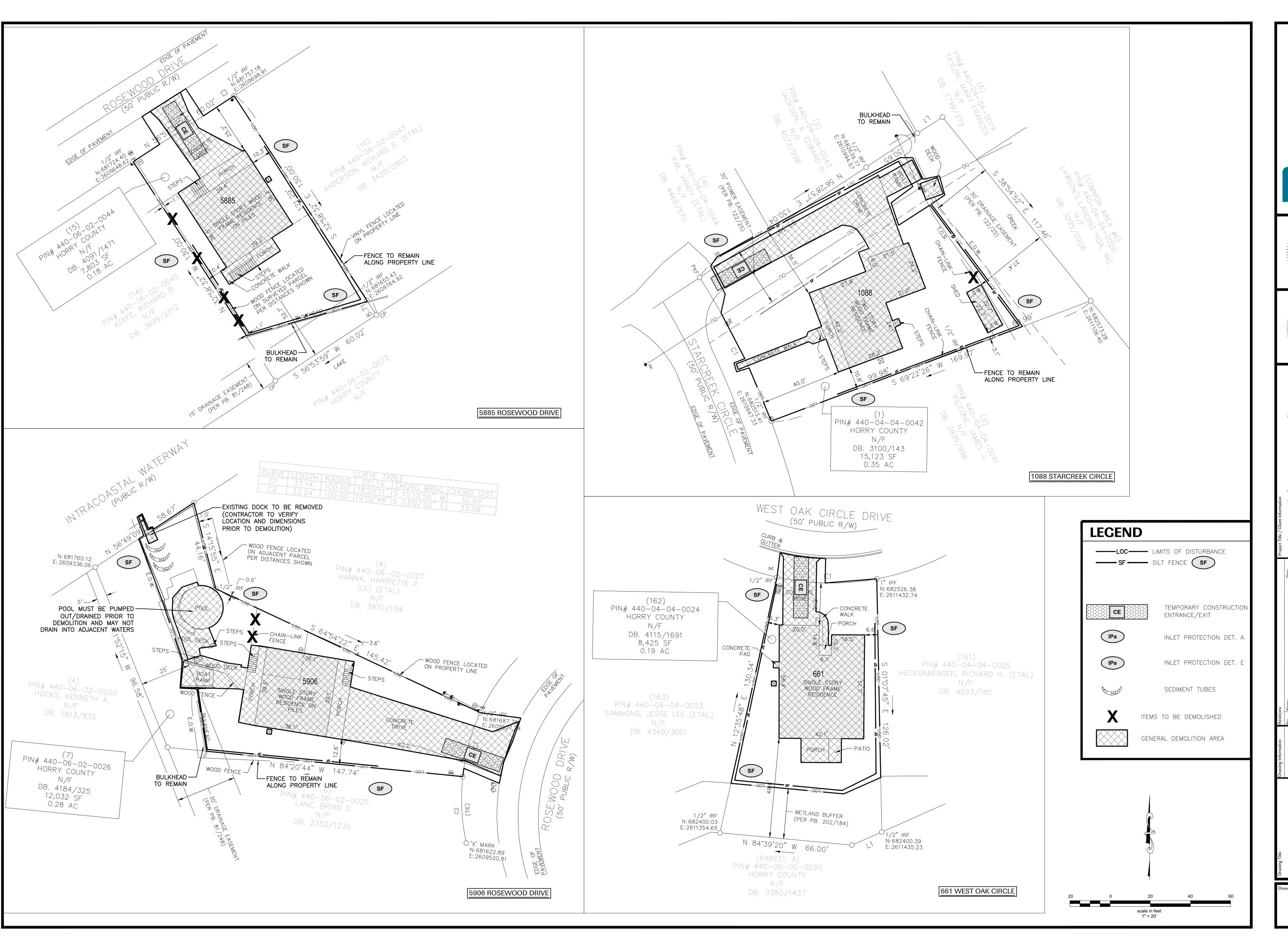


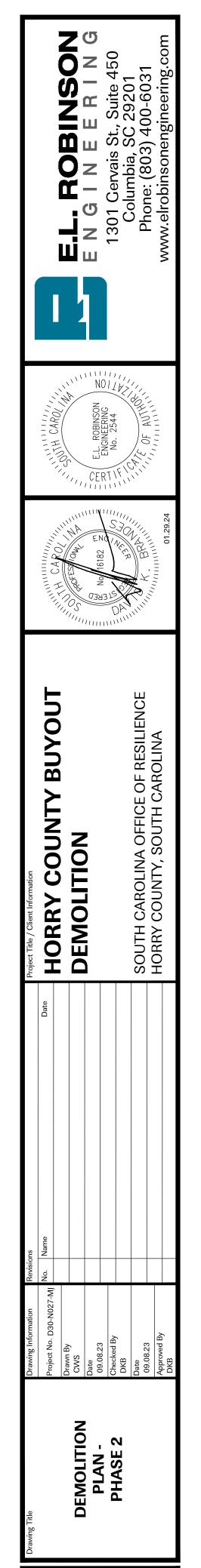


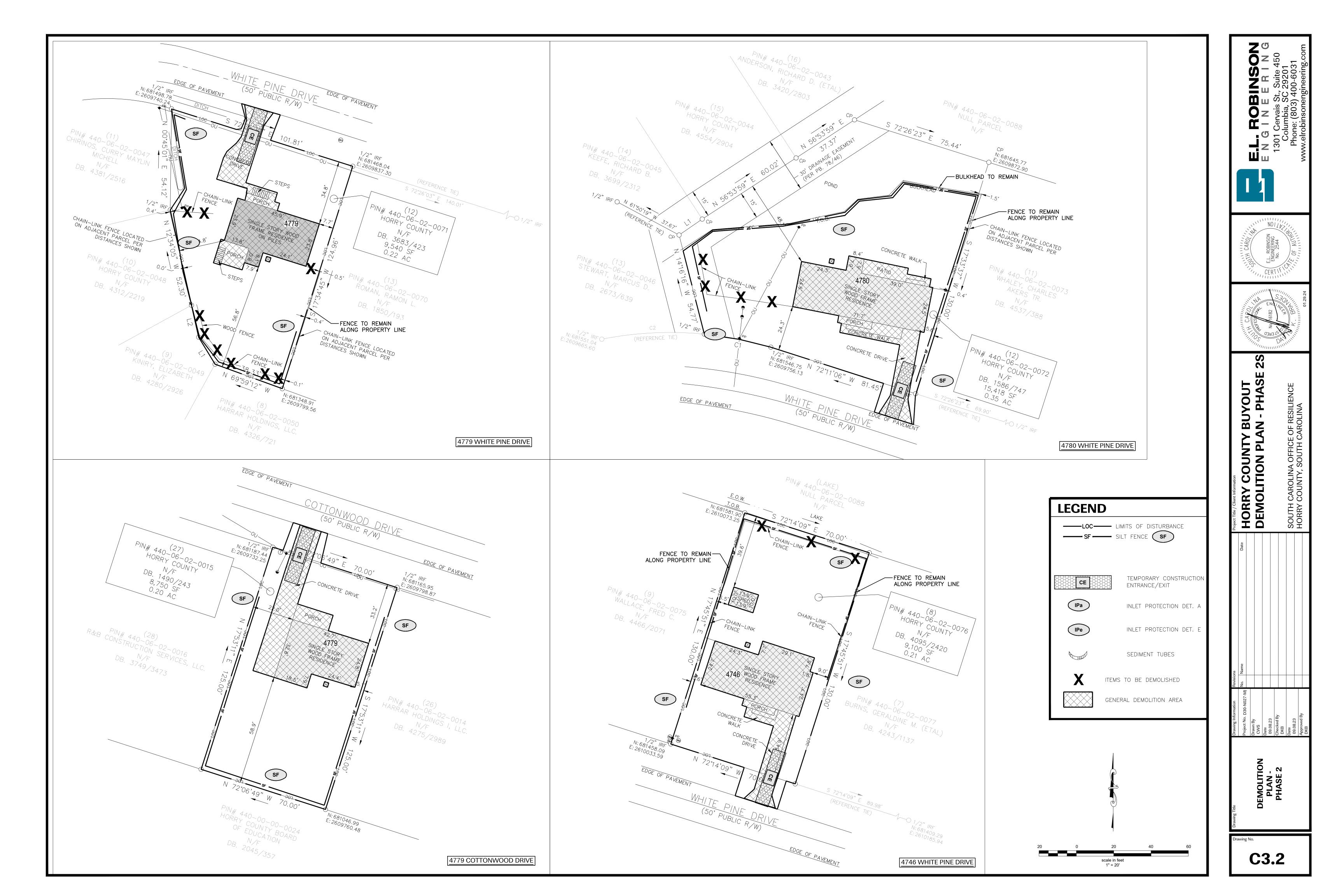


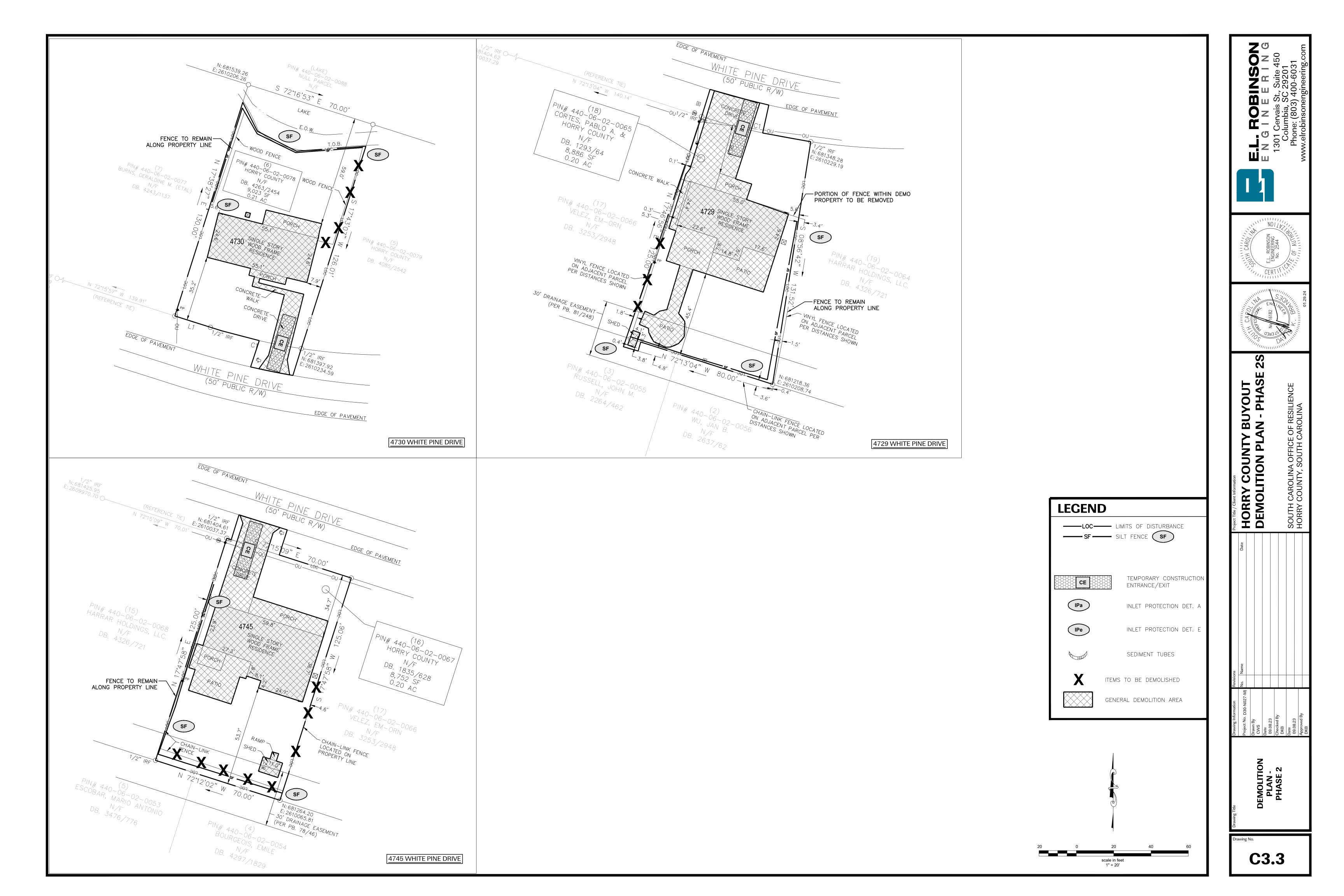


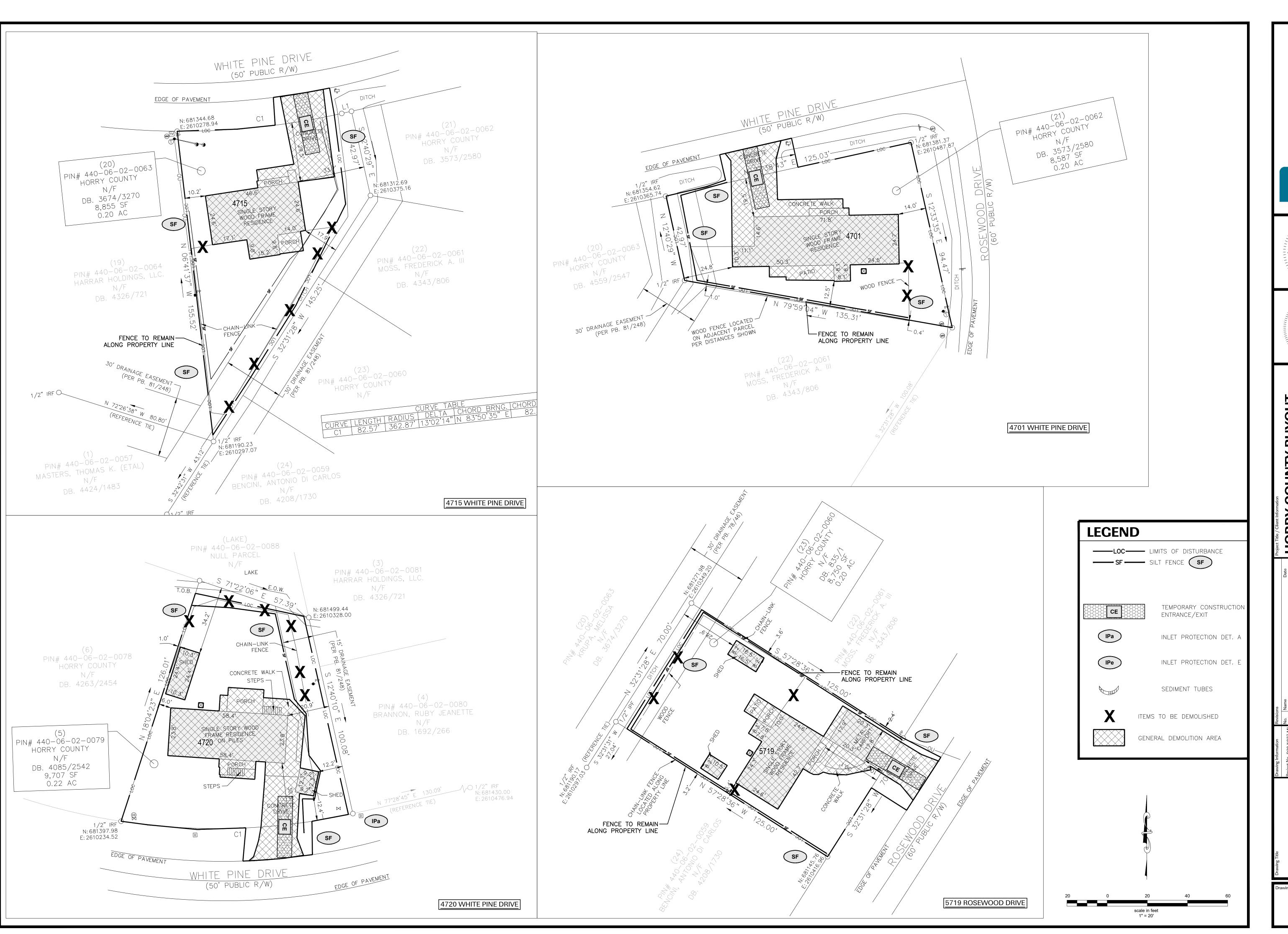


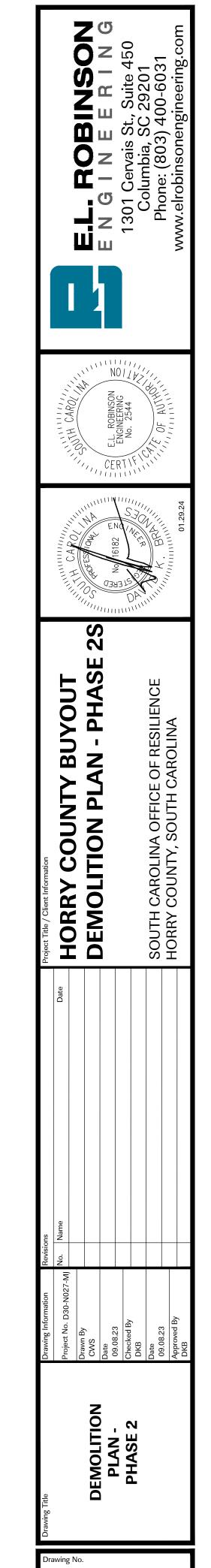


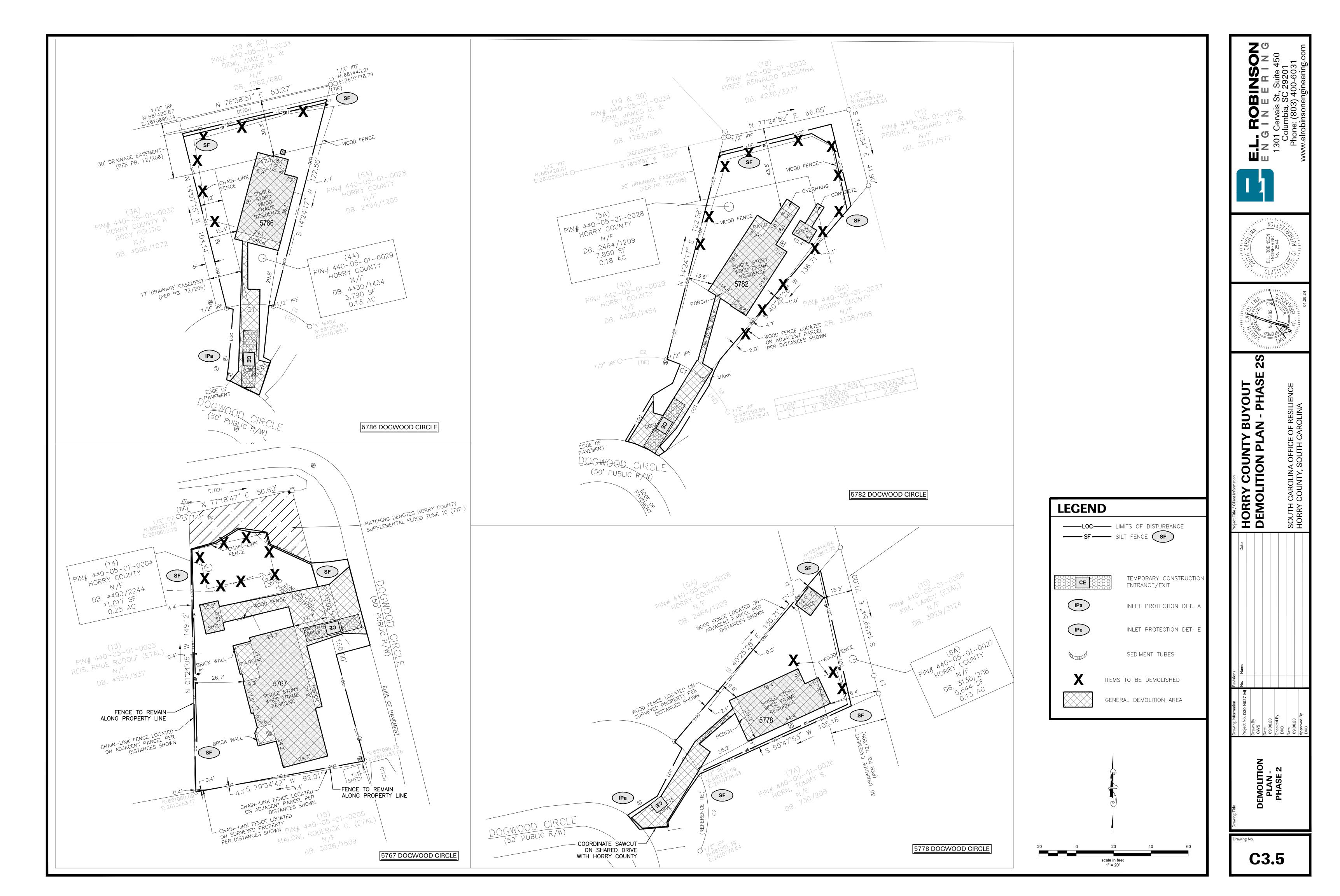


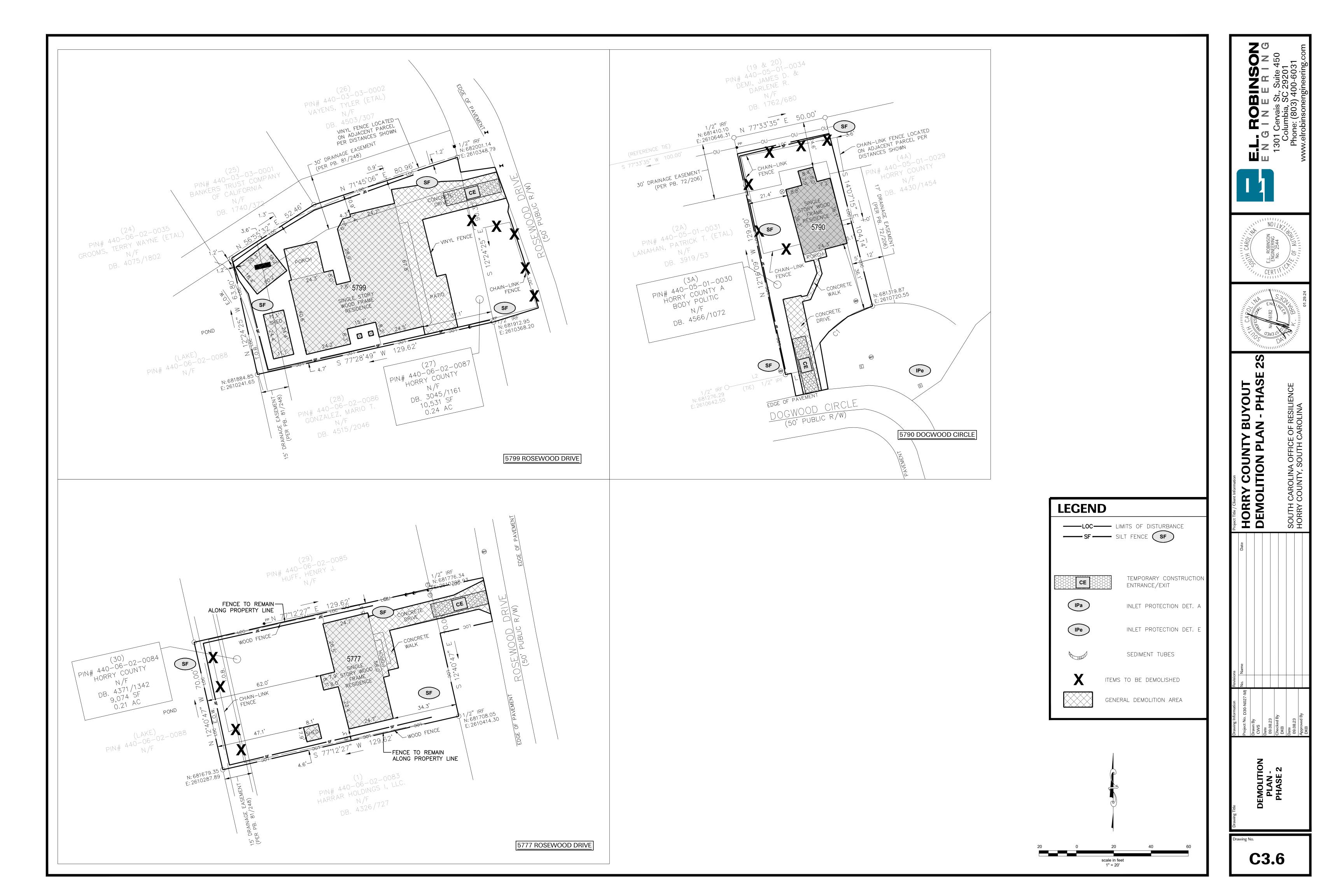


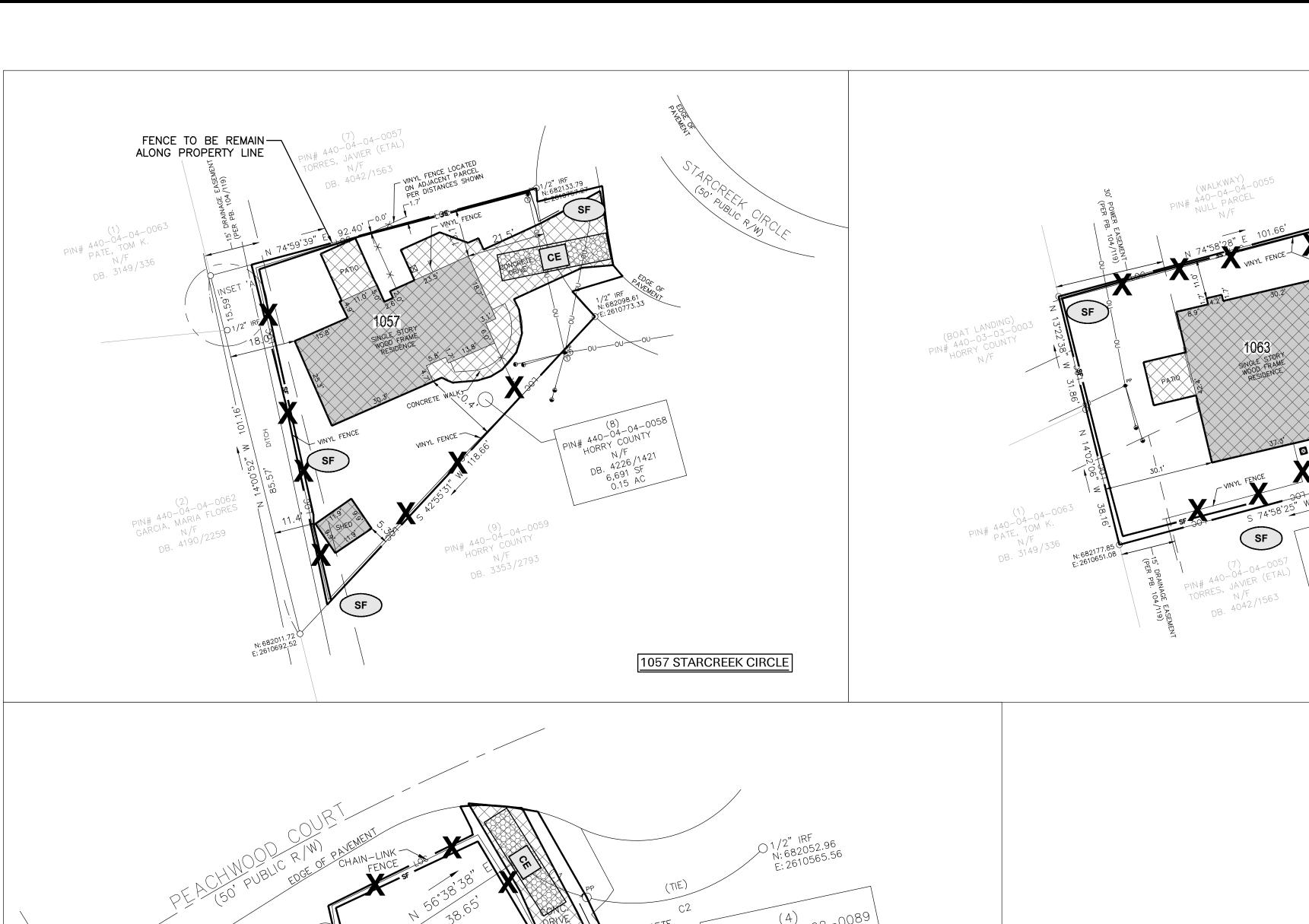


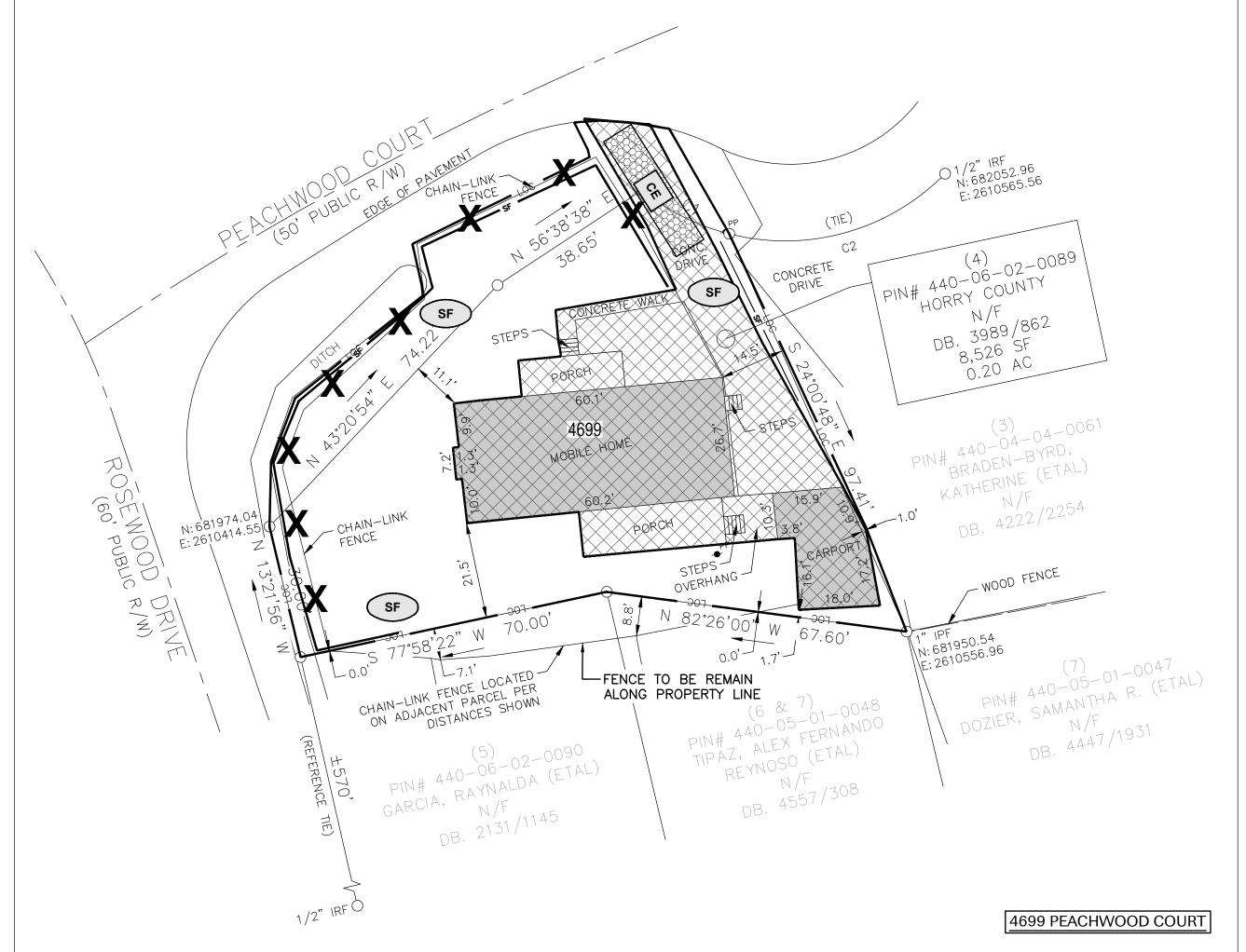


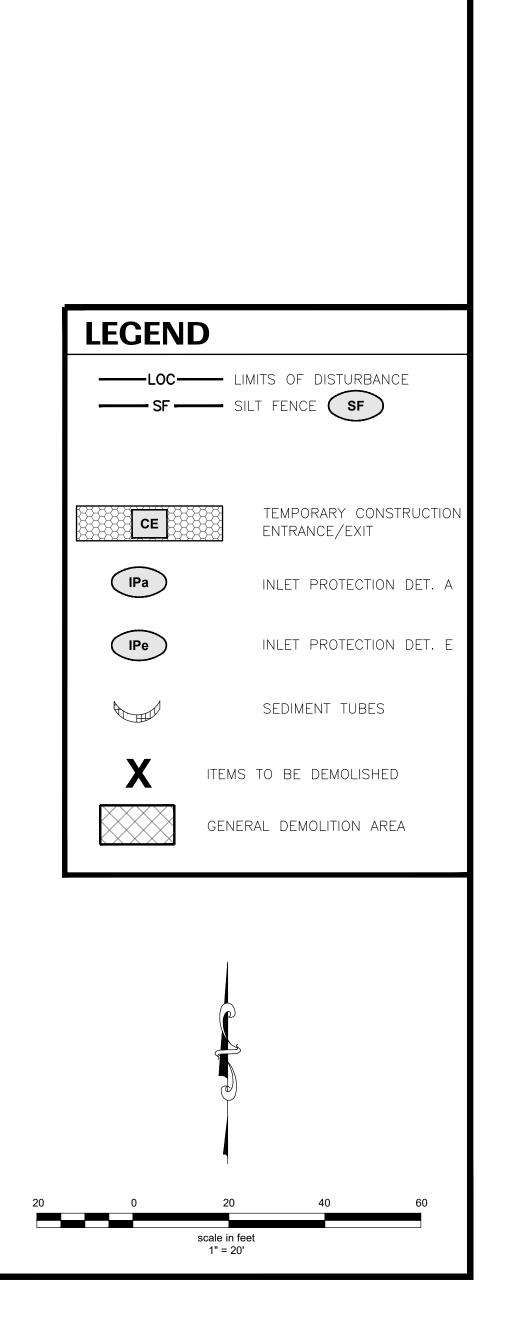




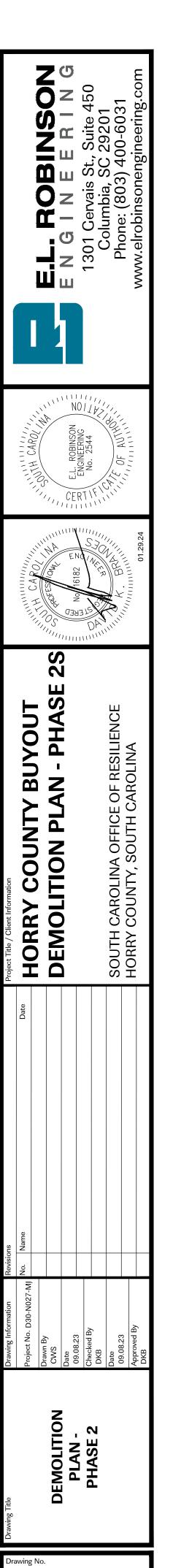


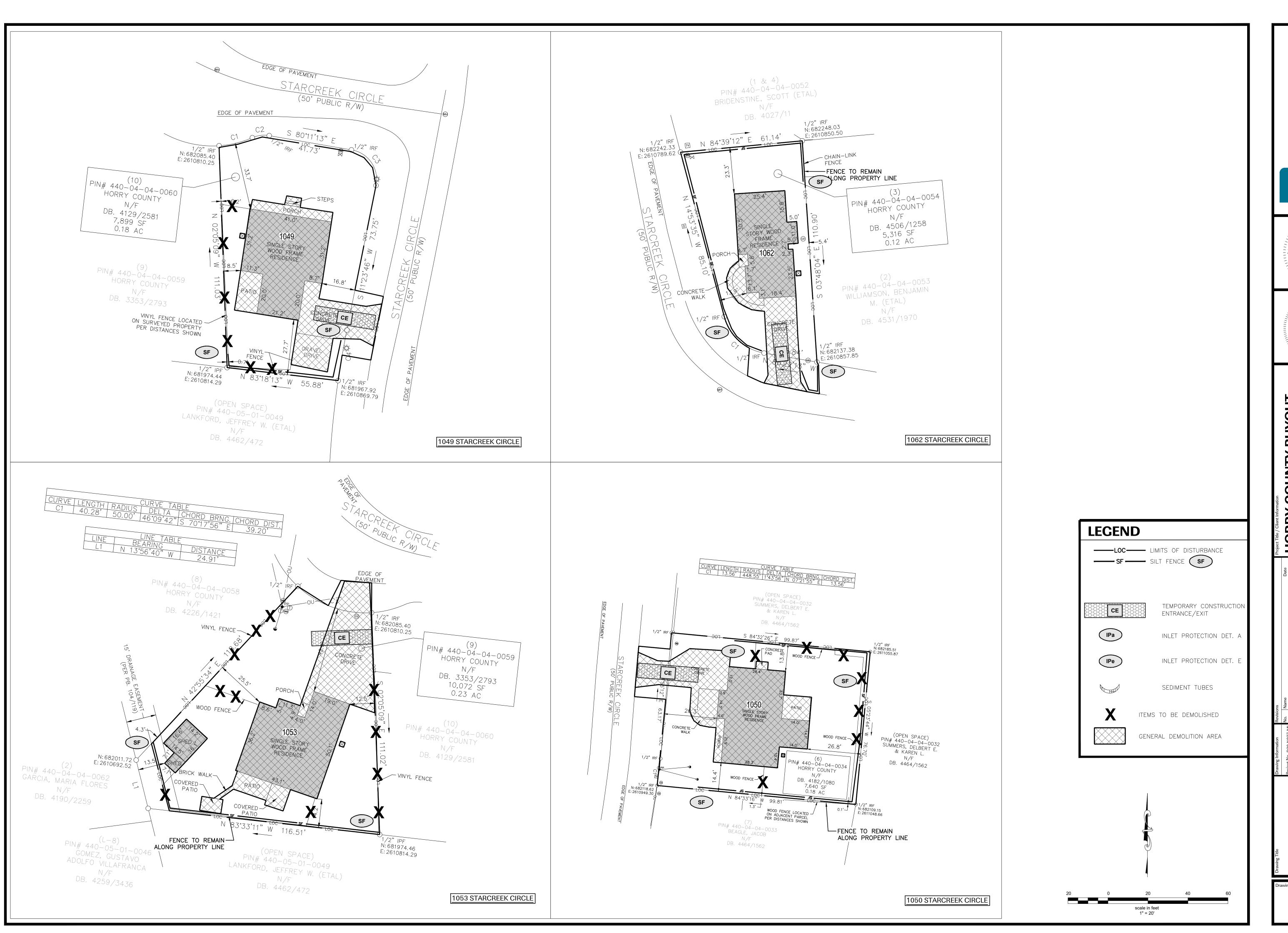


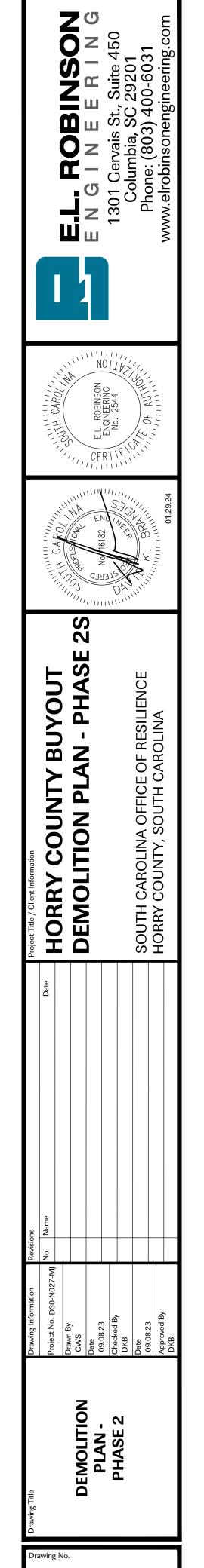


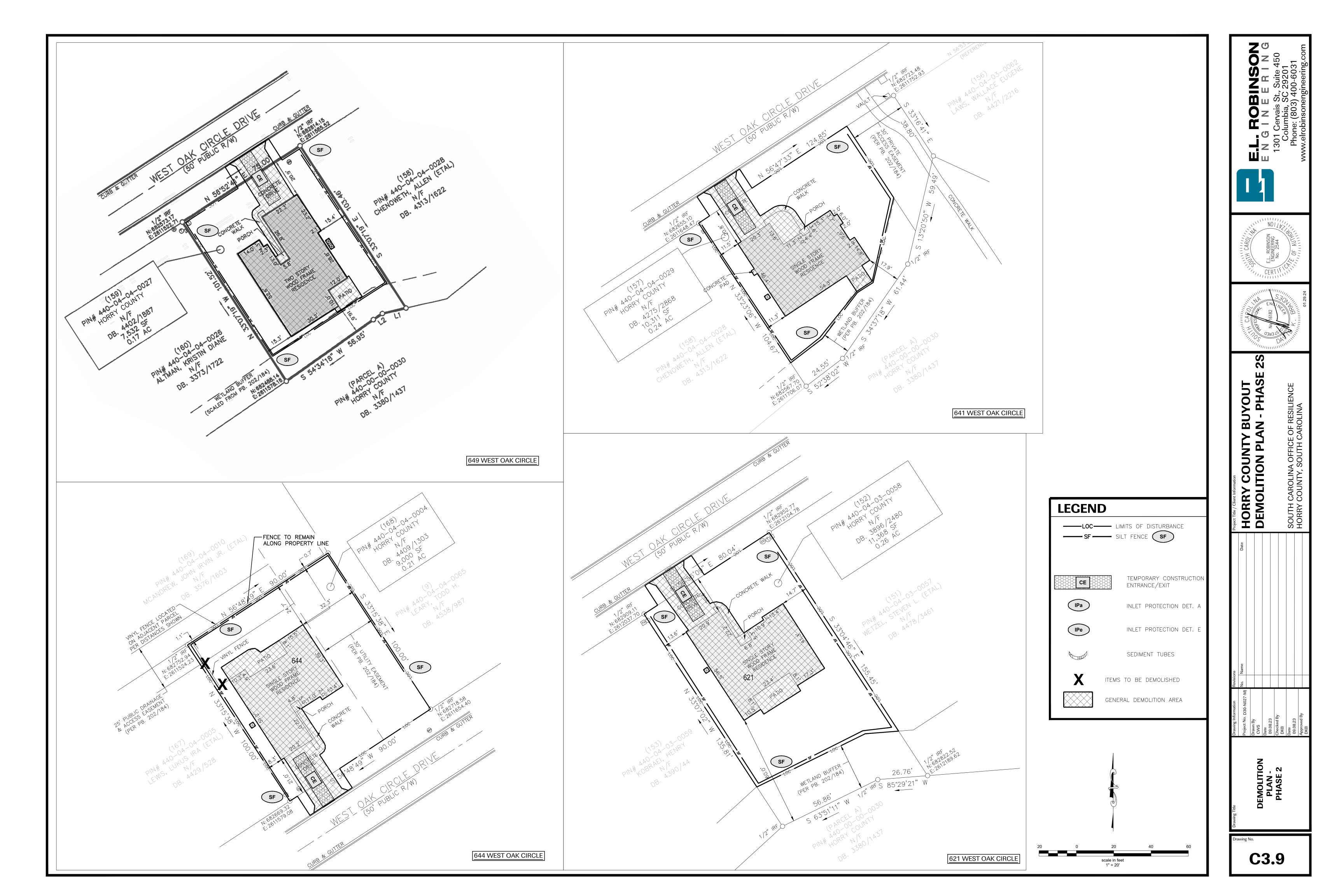


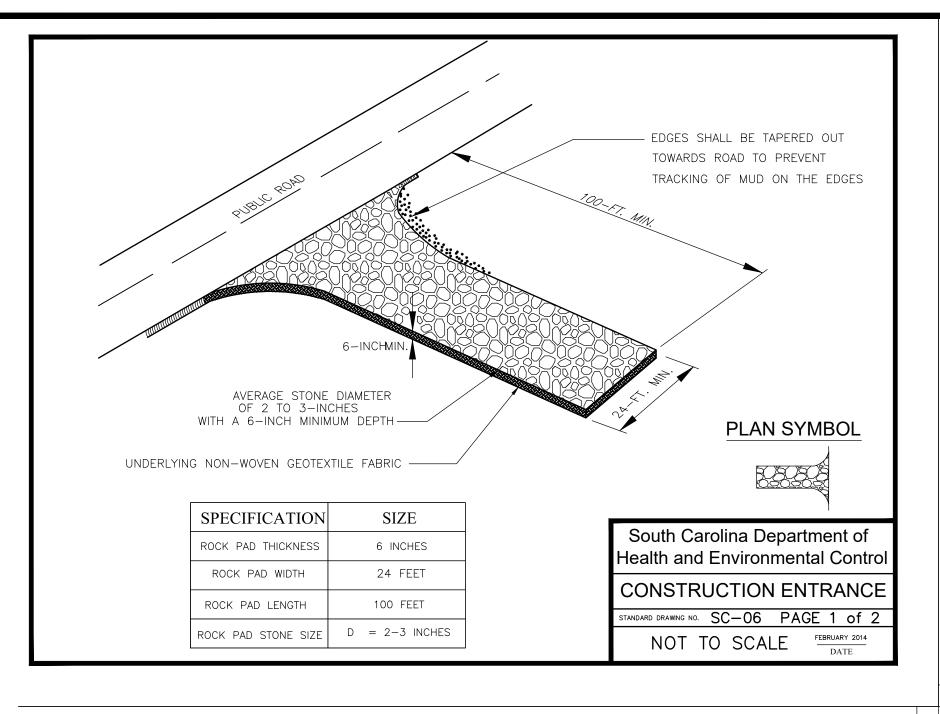
1063 STARCREEK CIRCLE

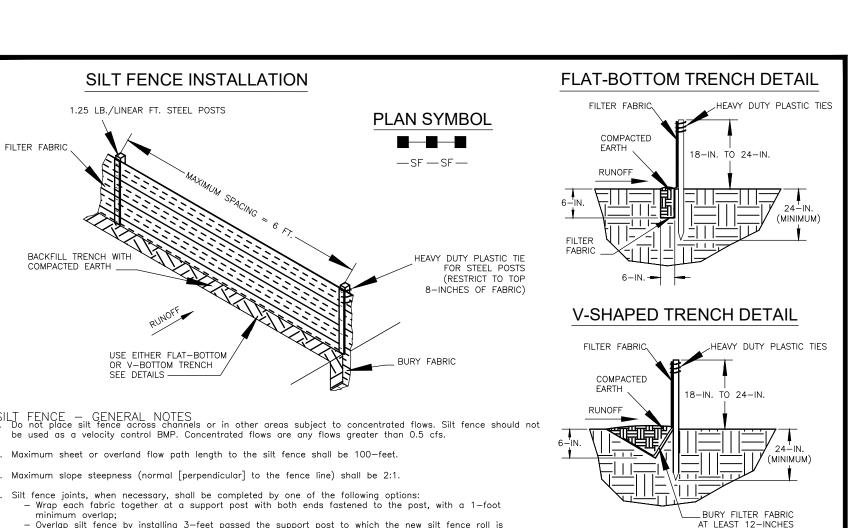












ILT FENCE - POST REQUIREMENTS Silt Fence posts must be 48—inch long steel posts that meet, at a minimum, the following physical characteristics. - Composed of a high strength steel with a minimum yield strength of - Include a standard "T" section with a nominal face width of 1.38—inches and a nominal "T" length of 1.48—inches. - Weigh 1.25 pounds per foot (± 8%)

attached. Attach old roll to new roll with heavy—duty plastic ties; or,

- Overlap entire width of each silt fence roll from one support post to the next support post.

Attach filter fabric to the steel posts using heavy-duty plastic ties that are evenly spaced within the top

Install the silt fence perpendicular to the direction of the stormwater flow and place the silt fence the proper distance from the toe of steep slopes to provide sediment storage and access for maintenance and cleanout

. Install Silt Fence Checks (Tie-Backs) every 50-100 feet, dependent on slope, along silt fence that is installed with slope and where concentrated flows are expected or are documented along the proposed/installed silt

FILTER FABRIC

- Posts shall be equipped with projections to aid in fastening of filter fabric. . Steel posts may need to have a metal soil stabilization plate welded near the bottom when installed along steep slopes or installed in loose soils. The plate should have a minimum cross section of 17—square inches and be compose of 15 gauge steel, at a minimum. The metal soil stabilization plate should be
- . Install posts to a minimum of 24-inches. A minimum height of 1- to 2inches above the fabric shall be maintained, and a maximum height of 3 feet shall be maintained above the ground.
- Post spacing shall be at a maximum of 6-feet on center.
- ILT FENCE FABRIC REQUIREMENTS

filtering properties; and, — Have a minimum width of 36—inches

- Silt fence must be composed of woven geotextile filter fabric that consists of the following requirements: omposed of fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers of at least 85% by weight of polyolefins, polyesters, or polyamides that are formed into a network such that the filaments or yarns retain dimensional stability relative to each other; — Free of any treatment or coating which might adversely alter its physical properties after installation; ree of any defects or flaws that significantly affect its physical and/or
- Use only fabric appearing on SC DOT's Qualified Products Listing (QPL), Approval Sheet #34, meeting the requirements of the most current edition of the SC DOT Standard Specifications for Highway Construction. 12—inches of the fabric should be placed within excavated trench and toed in
- . Filter Fabric shall be purchased in continuous rolls and cut to the length of the barrier to avoid joints.
- . Filter Fabric shall be installed at a minimum of 24—inches above the ground.

- SILT FENCE INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE 1. The key to functional silt fence is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and
- Regular inspections of silt fence shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24—hours after each rainfall even that produces

South Carolina Department of

Health and Environmental Control

SILT FENCE

ard drawing no. SC-03 Page 1 of 2

NOT TO SCALE FEBRUARY 2014

DATE

- 3. Attention to sediment accumulations along the silt fence is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when
- 4. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height of the silt
- 5. Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly
- across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated. Check for areas where stormwater runoff has eroded a channel beneath the silt fence, or where the fence has sagged or collapsed due to runoff overtopping the silt fence. Install checks/tie-backs and/or reinstall silt fence,
- 7. Check for tears within the silt fence, areas where silt fence has begun to decompose, and for any other circumstance that may render the silt fence ineffective. Removed damaged silt fence and reinstall new silt fence
- 8. Silt fence should be removed within 30 days after final stabilization is achieved and once it is removed, the resulting disturbed area shall be permanently

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro

SILT FENCE tandard drawing no. SC-03 PAGE 2 of 2 GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 2014

- CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE GENERAL NOTES Stabilized construction entrances should be used at all points where traffic will egress/ingress a construction site onto a public road or any impervious surfaces, such as parking lots.
- Install a non-woven geotextile fabric prior to placing any
- Install a culvert pipe across the entrance when needed to provide positive drainage.
- The entrance shall consist of 2—inch to 3—inch D50 stone placed at a minimum depth of 6-inches.
- Minimum dimensions of the entrance shall be 24-feet wide by 100—feet long, and may be modified as necessary to
- accommodate site constraints.
- The edges of the entrance shall be tapered out towards the road to prevent tracking at the edge of the entrance.

Divert all surface runoff and drainage from the stone pad to

a sediment trap or basin or other sediment trapping structure. 8. Limestone may not be used for the stone pad.

CONSTR. ENTRANCE - INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE 1. The key to functional construction entrances is weekly

inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.

- 2. Regular inspections of construction entrances shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall even that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
- 3. During regular inspections, check for mud and sediment buildup and pad integrity. Inspection frequencies may need to be more
- frequent during long periods of wet weather. 4. Reshape the stone pad as necessary for drainage and runoff
- 5. Wash or replace stones as needed and as directed by site inspector. The stone in the entrance should be washed or replaced whenever the entrance fails to reduce the amount of mud being carried off-site by vehicles. Frequent washing will extend the useful life of stone pad.
- 6. Immediately remove mud and sediment tracked or washed onto adjacent impervious surfaces by brushing or sweeping. Flushing should only be used when the water can be discharged to a
- 7. During maintenance activities, any broken pavement should be repaired immediately.
- 8. Construction entrances should be removed after the site has reached final stabilization. Permanent vegetation should replace areas from which construction entrances have been removed, unless area will be converted to an impervious surface to serve

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE and and drawing no. SC-06 PAGE 2 of 2

GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 2014

- 1.If necessary, slopes, which exceed eight (8) verticalfeet should be stabilized with synthetic or vegetative mats, in addition to hydroseeding. It may be necessary to install temporary slope drains during construction. Temporary berms may be needed until the slope is brought to grade.
- 2.Stabilization measuresshall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than fourteen (14) days after work has ceased, except as stated below. •Where stabilization by the 14thday is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. •Where construction activity on a portion of the Site is temporarily ceased, and earth-disturbing

initiated on that portion of the Site.

3.All sediment and erosion control devices shall be inspected once every calendar week. If periodic inspection or other information indicates that a BMP has been inappropriately, or incorrectly, the Permittee must address the necessary replacement or modification required to correct the BMP within 48 hours of identification.

activities will be resumed within 14 days, temporary stabilization measures do not have to be

- 4. Provide silt fence and/or other control devices, as may be required, to control soil erosion during utility construction. All disturbed areas shall be cleaned, graded, and stabilized with grassing immediately after the utility installation. Fill, cover, and temporary seeding at the end of each day are recommended. If water is encountered while trenching, the water should be filtered to remove sediment before being pumped back into any waters of the State.
- 5. All erosion control devices shall be properly maintained during all phases of construction until the completion of all construction activities and all disturbed areas have been stabilized. Additional control devices may be required during construction in order to control erosion and/or offsite sedimentation. All temporary control devices shall be removed once construction is complete and the site is stabilized.
- 6. The contractor must take necessary action to minimize the tracking of mud onto paved roadway(s) from construction areas and the generation of dust. The contractor shall daily remove mud/soil from pavement, as may be required.

7. Residential subdivisions require erosion control features for infrastructure as well as for individual lot

- construction. Individual property owners shall follow these plans during construction or obtain approval of an individual plan in accordance with S.C Reg. 72-300 et seq. and SCR100000.
- 8.Temporary diversion berms and/or ditches will be provided as needed during construction to protect work areas from upslope runoff and/or todivert sediment-laden water to appropriate traps or stable
- 9.All waters of the State (WoS), including wetlands, are to be flagged or otherwise clearly marked in the field. A double row of silt fence is to be installed in all areas where a 50-foot buffer can't be maintained between the disturbed area and all WoS. A 10-foot buffer should be maintained between the last row of silt fence and all WoS.
- 10.Litter, construction debris, oils, fuels, and building products with significant potential for impact (such as stockpiles of freshly treated lumber) and construction chemicals that could be exposed to storm water must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in storm water discharges.
- 11.A copy of the SWPPP, inspections records, and rainfall data must be retained at the construction site or a nearby location easily accessible during normal business hours, from the date of commencement of construction activities to the date that final stabilization is reached.
- 12. Initiate stabilization measures on any exposed steep slope (3H:1V or greater) where land-disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased, and will not resume for a period of 7 calendar
- 13. Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.
- 14. Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
- 15. Minimize the discharge of pollutants from dewatering of trenches and excavated areas. These discharges are to be routed through appropriate BMPs (sediment basin, filter bag, etc.).

16. The following discharges from sites are prohibited:

- Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control; Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing
- compounds and other construction materials; Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and
- maintenance: and Soapsor solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
- 17. After construction activities begin, inspections must be conducted at a minimum of at least once every calendar week and must be conducted until final stabilization is reached on all areas of the construction site.
- 18. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit and/or SC's Water Quality Standards, implementation must be completed before the next storm event whenever practicable. If implementation before the next storm event is impracticable, the situation must be documented in the SWPPP and alternative BMPs must be implemented as soon as reasonably possible.
- 19.A Pre-Construction Conference must be held for each construction site with an approved On-Site SWPPP prior to the implementation of construction activities. For non-linear projects that disturb 10 acres or more this conference must be held on-site unless the Department has approved otherwise.

February 2017

SCDHEC - SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL DEMOLISH EACH STRUCTURE AND ALL IMPERVIOUS SURFACES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SIDEWALKS, PAVEMENTS, HOUSES, SHEDS, PATIOS, ETC. TO THE EXTENTS OF THE PROPERTY.
- 2. DRIVEWAYS SHALL INCLUDE AREAS WITHIN THE HORRY COUNTY RIGHT-OF-WAY TO ROADWAY PAVEMENT EDGE OR BACK OF CURB, WHICHEVER IS CLOSEST TO THE STRUCTURE.
- 3. ON THE PLANS, NOTATIONS OF CERTAIN DRIVEWAYS (SHARED) WILL DIRECT THE CONTRACTOR TO MAINTAIN OR MODIFY A SHARED DRIVEWAY.
- 4. ANY USTS SHOULD BE REMOVED IF POSSIBLE. IF ANY USTS CANNOT BE REMOVED, THEY SHALL BE CRUSHED, AND SLURRY FILLED. DOCUMENT LOCATION AND DEMO METHOD (REMOVE OF CRUSH/SLURRY FILL) FOR EACH UST AND PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION TO SCOR FOR THE PROJECT'S ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW RECORD. UST REMOVAL SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCDHEC REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES.
- 5. ALL WATER SERVICE UTILITIES SHOULD BE REMOVED AND CAPPED TO THE METER. 6. ALL SEWER SERVICES SHALL BE REMOVED TO THE STREET CLEANOUT AND PLUGGED. IF A CLEANOUT IS NOT PRESENT, THE PLUG SHALL BE INSTALLED 2' BEHIND THE CURB OR EDGE OF PAVEMENT.
- 7. THE EXTENT OF FENCING DEMOLITION WILL BE IDENTIFIED FOR EACH PARCEL. IN SOME CASES, FENCES WILL
- REMAIN ADJACENT TO NON-DEMOLISHED PROPERTIES, IN OTHERS IT WILL BE REMOVED. 8. SOME PROPERTIES THAT HAVE WOOD DECKS/PLATFORMS SHALL BE REMOVED WHERE IDENTIFIED.
- 9. IN NO CASE SHOULD EXISTING BULKHEADS OR RIPRAP BE DEMOLISHED OR ALTERED.
- 10. TWO PROPERTIES (5906 ROSEWOOD DR, 1088 STARCREEK CIRCLE) HAVE CONCRETE BOAT RAMPS AND DOCKS THAT WILL BE DEMOLISHED.
- 11. PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION, THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THAT ALL REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM ALL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES.
- 12. CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES TO REMAIN DURING CONSTRUCTION. ANY DAMAGE TO THESE UTILITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- 13. THE CONTRACTOR IS SPECIFICALLY CAUTIONED THAT THE LOCATION AND/OR ELEVATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS IS BASED ON RECORDS OF THE VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, MEASUREMENTS TAKEN IN THE FIELD. THE INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE RELIED ON AS BEING EXACT OR COMPLETE. THE CONTRACTOR MUST CALL THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY AT LEAST 48 HOURS BEFORE ANY TRENCHING OR EXCAVATION TO REQUEST EXACT FIELD LOCATION OF UTILITIES. FOR ASSISTANCE WITH FIELD LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES THE CONTRACTOR CAN CONTACT PUPS AT
- 14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FIELD VERIFYING ALL ILLUSTRATED KNOWN UNDERGROUND ELEMENTS. ADDITIONALLY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR EXERCISING REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROTECT ANY UNKNOWN UNDERGROUND ELEMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY IF UNKNOWN ELEMENTS ARE DISCOVERED THAT WOULD NECESSITATE MODIFICATION TO THE
- 15. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES, THE GENERAL PUBLIC, AND ALL OTHER FACILITIES. SHOULD DAMAGES OCCUR, CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR IMMEDIATELY AS DIRECTED BY THE MANAGER/OWNER. CONTRACTOR IS FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REPAIRS, AND REPAIRS ARE TO BE
- PERFORMED TO THE DEVELOPER'S APPROVAL. 16. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL UTILIZE SIGNS, BARRICADES, FLAGMEN, OR GUARDS AS REQUIRED TO ENSURE THE
- SAFETY OF ALL VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC DURING ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. 17. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SITE IN A MANNER SO THAT WORKMEN AND PUBLIC SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM INJURY.
- 20. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT ALL OWNERS OF EASEMENTS, UTILITIES, AND RIGHT-OF-WAYS, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, PRIOR TO WORKING IN THESE AREAS.
- 21. CONTRACTOR TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURING THE SITE PRIOR TO SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT. REPAIRS, RESULTING FROM VANDALISM, TO BE AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.
- 22. HOUSES HAVING ASBESTOS AND POSSIBLY LEAD BASED PAINT CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS AND USE APPROPRIATE PPE.
- 23. ASBESTOS REMEDIATION REQUIREMENTS MUST BE DONE PRIOR TO DEMOLITION BY A LICENSED ASBESTOS CONTRACTOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCDHEC REQUIREMENTS.
- 24. ASBESTOS CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE AIR MONITORING IS COMPLETED BY A SUBCONTRACTOR. AIR MONITORING CANNOT BE A DIRECT EMPLOYEE OF THE ASBESTOS CONTRACTOR. 25. NO TREES GREATER THAN 2" SHALL BE REMOVED FROM PROJECT AREA. ANY DAMAGED OR REMOVED TREE
- GREATER THAN 2 INCHES SHALL BE REPLACED WITH A LIKE SPECIES AT CALIPER WITH A RATIO OF 4:1. ANY TREES THAT THE CONTRACTOR DEEMS A HINDERANCE TO DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES MAY BE REMOVED ONLY WITH WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE.
- 26. 5906 ROSEWOOD AND 1088 STAR CIRCLE INCLUDE BOAT RAMPS, WOODEN DOCKS AND PIERS TO BE DEMOLISHED. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF CONCRETE, AND ALL OTHER
- 27. ALL BULKHEADS SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE AND BE PROTECTED.
- 28. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL 5' FEET INTO WATER A TURBITY BARRIER DESIGNED FOR UNDERWATER INSTALLATION TO COLLECT ANY SEDIMENT ACCIDENTLY DISCHARGED. IF SEDIMENT BEGINS TO BUILDUP IN THE TRAPPED AREA OF WATER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PUMP OUT OVERFILLED WATER AND RETURN BEHIND TURBIDITY BARRIER; THIS AREA SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER EVERY RAINFALL EVENT.

DEMOLITION NOTES

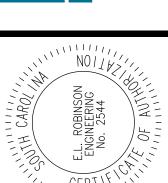
SEE	DING SCHEDULE FOR TEMPO UPPER AND LOWER S		TION
SCHEDULE NO.	COMMON NAME OF SEED	RATE PER ACRE (LBS.)	PLANTING DATES
1	ANNUAL SUDAN GRASS (SWEET OR TIFF)	40	APRIL 1 TO AUGUST 15
2	BROWN TOP MILLET	50	APRIL 1 TO AUGUST 15
3	RYE GRAIN	55	AUGUST 16 TO MARCH 31

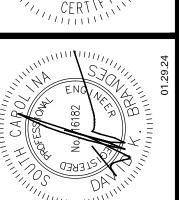
SEEDING SCHEDULE FOR PERMANENT VEGETATION				
SCHEDULE NO.	COMMON NAME OF SEED	RURAL RATE	URBAN RATE¹	PLANTING DATES
3 ⁴	COMMON BERMUDA (HULLED³)	20	20	MARCH 1 TO
	CARPET GRASS	9	9	AUGUST 14
44	COMMON BERMUDA (UNHULLED³)	20	20	AUGUST 15 TO
	RYE GRAIN	20	20	FEBRUARY 28

- 1. INCLUDES RURAL AREAS ADJACENT TO WELL-DEVELOPED LAWNS.
- 2. NOT REQUIRED ON SHOULDERS, MEDIANS, ETC., AND SLOPES UNDER 5 FEET IN HEIGHT.
- 3. GIANT BERMUDA SEED, INCLUDING NK-37, SHALL NOT BE USED.
- 4. RESEEDING CRIMSON CLOVER SHALL BE INOCULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION 810.05. DO NOT PLANT CLOVER IN MEDIANS OR IN RURAL AREAS ADJACENT TO WELL-DEVELOPED LAWNS.

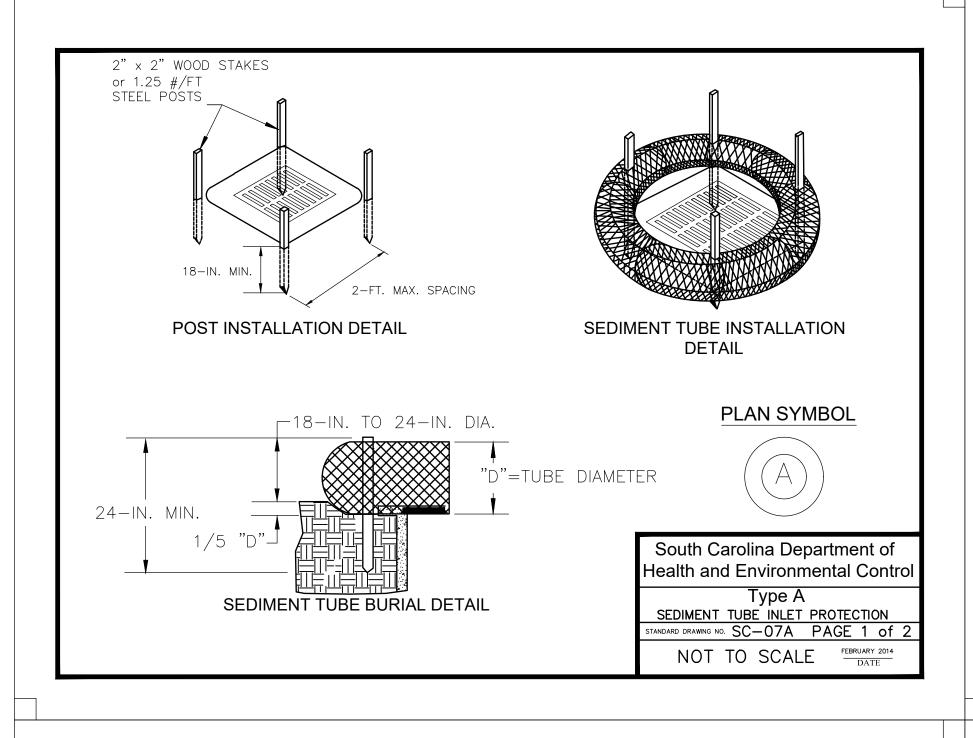
SEEDING SCHEDULE

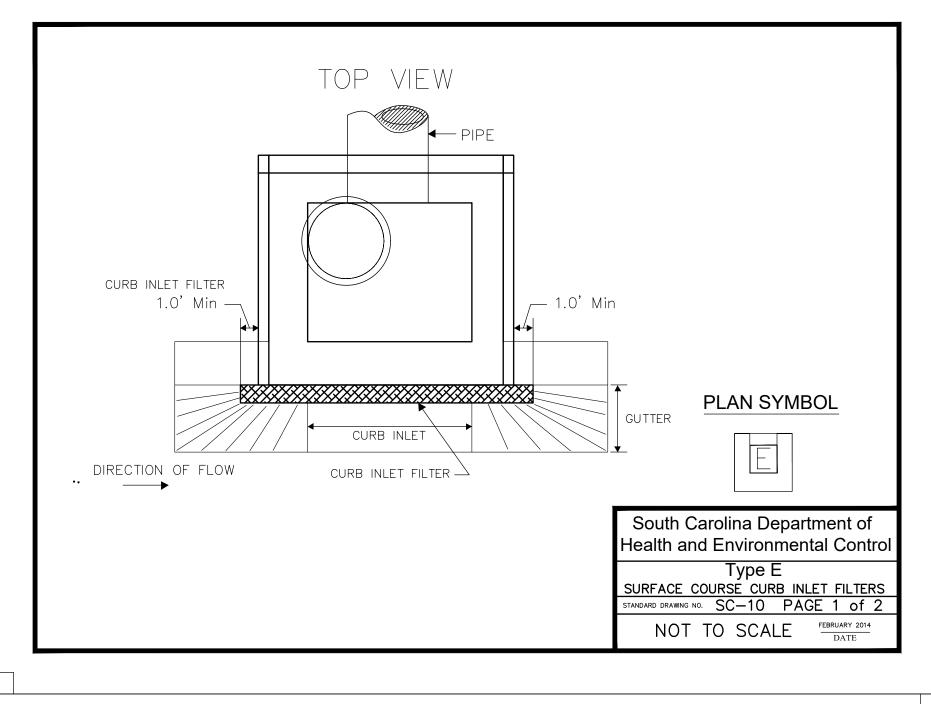






ORRY CO IΩ





- SEDIMENT TUBES GENERAL NOTES Sediment tubes may be installed along contours, in drainage conveyance channels, and around inlets to help prevent off—site discharge of sediment—laden stormwater runoff.
- Sediment tubes are elongated tubes of compacted geotextiles, curled excelsior wood, natural coconut fiber, or hardwood mulch. Straw, pine needle, and leaf mulch-filled sediment tubes are not permitted.
- The outer netting of the sediment tube should consist of seamless, high—density polyethylene photodegradable materials treated with ultraviolet stabilizers or a seamless, high-density polyethylene non—degradable material.
- Sediment tubes, when used as checks within channels, should range between 18-inches and 24-inches depending on channel dimensions. Diameters outside this range may be allowed where necessary when approved.
- Curled excelsior wood, or natural coconut products that are rolled up to create a sediment tube are not allowed.
- Sediment tubes should be staked using wooden stakes (2—inch X 2—inch) or steel posts (standard "U" or "T" sections with a minimum weight of 1.25 pounds per foot) at a minimum of 48—inches in length placed on 2—foot centers.
- Install all sediment tubes to ensure that no gaps exist between the soil and the bottom of the tube. Manufacturer's recommendations should always be consulted before installation.
- The ends of adjacent sediment tubes should be overlapped 6-inches to prevent flow and sediment from passing through
- Sediment tubes should not be stacked on top of one another, unless recommended by manufacturer.
-). Each sediment tube should be installed in a trench with a depth equal to 1/5 the diameter of the sediment tube.

12. Install stakes at a diagonal facing incoming runoff.

- . Sediment tubes should continue up the side slopes a minimum
- of 1—foot above the design flow depth of the channel.

- SEDIMENT TUBES INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE 1. The key to functional sediment tubes is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
- 2. Regular inspections of sediment tubes shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall even that produces 1/2-inch or more of
- 3. Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the sediment tube is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
- 4. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height
- of the sediment tube.
- . Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
- 6. Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in front of tubes when found.
- 7. If erosion causes the edges to fall to a height equal to or below the height of the sediment tube, repairs should be made immediately to prevent runoff from bypassing tube.
- 8. Sediment tubes should be removed after the contributing drainage area has been completely stabilized. Permanent vegetation should replace areas from which sediment tubes

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro

SEDIMENT TUBES

dard drawing no. SC-05 PAGE 2 of GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 2014

DATE

TYPE A - SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION

GENERAL NOTES Sediment tubes are elongated tubes of compacted geotextiles, curled excelsion wood, natural coconut fiber, or hardwood mulch. Straw, pine needle, and leaf mulch-filled sediment

- tubes are not permitted. 2. The outer netting of the sediment tube should consist of seamless, high—density polyethylene photodegradable materials treated with ultraviolet stabilizers or a seamless, high—density polyethylene non-degradable material.
- Sediment tube diameters shall range from 18-inches to 24-inches. Sediment tunes with smaller diameters are prohibited when used as inlet protection.
- 4. Curled excelsior wood, or natural coconut products that are
- rolled up to create a sediment tube are not allowed. . Sediment tubes should be staked using wooden oak stakes (2-inch X 2-inch) or steel posts (standard "U" or "T" sections with a minimum weight of 1.25 pounds per foot) at

a minimum of 48—inches in length placed on 2—foot centers.

- 6. Install all sediment tubes to ensure that no gaps exist between the soil and the bottom of the tube. Manufactuer's recommendations should always be consulted before
- 7. The ends of adjacent sediment tubes should be overlapped 6-inches to prevent flow and sediment from passing through
- 8. Sediment tubes should not be stacked on top of one another.
- 9. Each sediment tube should be installed in a trench with a depth equal to 1/5 the diameter of the sediment tube.
- 10. Install stakes at a diagonal facing incoming runoff.

- INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE
- 1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
- 2. Regular inspections of sediment tube inlet protection shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24—hours after each rainfall even that produces 1/2—inch or more of precipitation.
- 3. Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the sediment tube is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
- 4. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height of the sediment tube. When a sump is installed in front of the inlet protection, sediment shall be removed when if fills approximately 1/3 the depth of the sump.
- 5. Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
- 6. Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in front of tubes when found.
- 7. Inlet protection structures should be removed after the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. Remove all construction material and sediment, and dispose of them properly. Grade the disturbed area to the elevation of the drop inlet structure crest. Stabilize all bare areas immediately.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION andard drawing no. SC-07A PAGE 2 of 2 NOT TO SCALE FEBRUARY 2014

DATE

SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET PROTECTION

GENEARL NOTES

1. Only use surface curb inlet filters that have a minimum height or diameter of 9-inches and have a minimum length that is 2—feet longer than the length of the curb opening.

2. Surface course inlets filters that are designed to completely block the inlet opening are prohibited. Acceptable inlet filters should allow for overflows to enter the catch basin.

3. Surface course inlet filters should be constructed with a synthetic material that will allow stormwater to freely flow through while trapping sediment and debris.

4. Straw, straw fiber, straw bales, pine needles and leaf mulch are not permissible filter materials.

5. Each filter should have aggregate compartments for stone, sand, and other weighted materials or mechanisms to hold the unit in place. Fill aggregate compartments to a level (at least 1/2 full) to hold the filter in place and create a seal between the filter and the road surface.

6. Use only Type E inlet filters appearing on SC DOT's Qualified Products Listing (QPL), Approval Sheet #58, or filters that meeting the most current edition of the SC DOT Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.

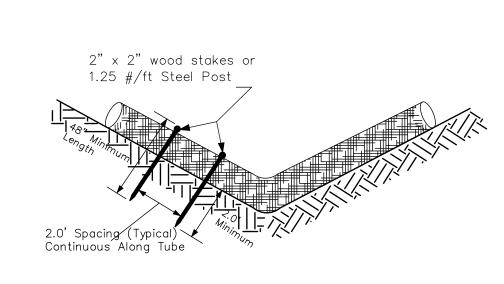
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

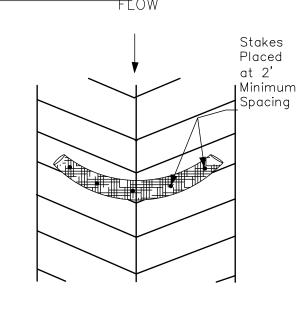
- 1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
- 2. Regular inspections of all inlet protection shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24—hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/2—inch or more of precipitation.
- 3. Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the inlet protection is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
- 4. Remove accumulated sediment when silt and/or debris has built up around the filter preventing stormwater to flow through
- 5. Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas
- or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
- 6. Inlet protection structures should be removed after the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. Remove all construction material and sediment, and dispose of them properly. Grade the disturbed area to the elevation of the drop inlet structure crest. Stabilize all bare areas immediately.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control Type E SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET FILTERS ANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-10 PAGE 2 of 2

GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 2014
DATE

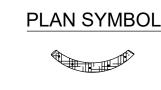
SEDIMENT TUBE INSTALLATION





SEDIMENT TUBE SPACING

SLOPE	MAX. SEDIMENT TUBE SPACING
LESS THAN 2%	150-FEET
2%	100-FEET
3%	75-FEET
4%	50-FEET
5%	40-FEET
6%	30-FEET
GREATER THAN 6%	25-FEET



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro

SEDIMENT TUBES	
STANDARD DRAWING NO. $SC-05$ PAGE 1 of 2	
NOT TO SCALE FEBRUARY 2014 DATE	
	•

ORRY COL

Ĭ