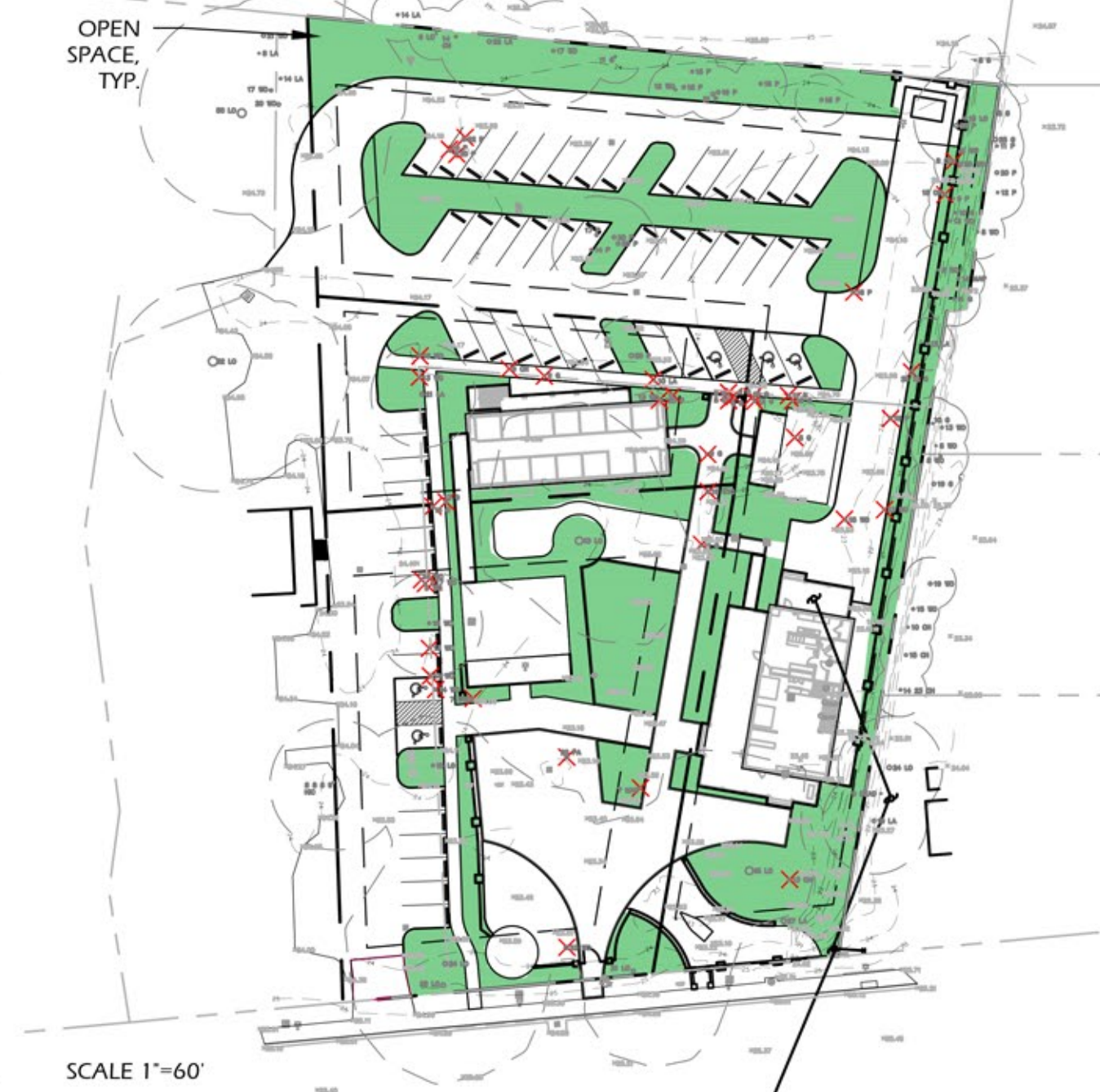


PARKING TABLE							
LOT	BLDG.	USE	FLOOR	SF/UNITS	FORMULA	REQ.	
A	1	RESTAURANT	1ST	2,000 SF	6/1,000 SF	12	
		OFFICE	2ND	944 SF	2/1,000 SF	2	
	2	RESTAURANT	1ST	748 SF	6/1,000 SF	5	
		OFFICE	2ND	499 SF	2/1,000 SF	1	
	PORCH	RESTAURANT	OUT	1,300 SF	6/1,000 SF	8	
TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED						28	
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED							29
B	3	COMMERCIAL SERV.	1ST	1,991 SF	2/1,000 SF	4	
		RESIDENTIAL	2ND	3 UNITS	2/UNIT	6	
TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED						10	
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED							13
C	4	COMMERCIAL SERV.	1ST	1,200 SF	2/1,000 SF	3	
		TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED				3	
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED							14

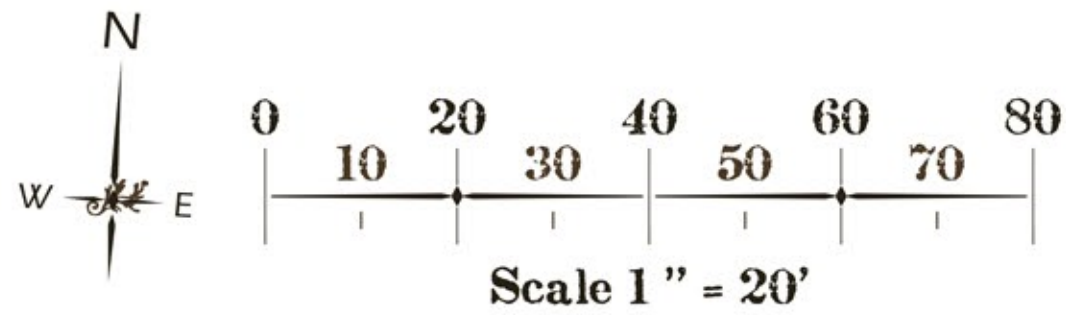


CANOPY COVERAGE TABLE	
DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL COVERAGE (SF)
TOTAL LIMIT OF WORK AREA	80,586 SF
BUILDING FOOTPRINT	8,825 SF
REMAINING SITE AREA	71,761 SF
MATURE CANOPY COVERAGE (EXISTING AND PROPOSED)	53,820 SF
% CANOPY COVERAGE (75% MIN.)	75%



OPEN SPACE CALCULATION			
DESCRIPTION	SF	%	REQUIRED %
TOTAL SITE AREA	80,586 S.F.		
TOTAL OPEN SPACE %	> 20,000 SF	>24%	20%









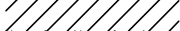



CONCEPTUAL PLAN  
FOR  
MA DAISY'S PORCH  
BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA









<b>LEGEND</b>	
	CALC POINT - CORNER NOT SET
CMF ■	CONC. MONUMENT FOUND
CMFD ■	CONC. MONUMENT FOUND DISTURBED
IPF ●	IRON PIPE FOUND
RBF ●	IRON REBAR FOUND
CH	CHERRY
DWD	DOGWOOD
G	SWEET GUM
HIC	HICKORY
LA	LAUREL OAK
LO	LIVE OAK
SYC	SYCAMORE
MAP	RED MAPLE
P	PINE
PA	PALMETTO
WO	WATER OAK
	AIR CONDITIONING UNIT
	DRAINAGE INLET
	JUNCTION BOX
	LIGHT POLE
	MAIL BOX
SSCO	SANITARY SEWER CLEAN OUT
⑤	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
±GN	SIGN
	TELEPHONE JUNCTION BOX
	CONCRETE
	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
	GRAVEL
	BRICK PAVERS
—TB	TOP OF BANK
—BB	BOTTOM OF BANK
—OHP	OVERHEAD POWER LINE
×12.9	SPOT ELEVATION
	CONTOUR LINE

1. THIS PARCEL APPEARS TO LIE IN FLOOD ZONE X, COMMUNITY 450251, MAP NUMBER 45013C0426G. EFFECTIVE DATE MARCH 23, 2021.
2. CONTOURS ARE IN ONE FOOT INTERVALS. TREE SIZES SHOWN ARE IN INCHES OF DIAMETER.
3. VERTICAL DATUM IS NAVD 88.
4. HORIZONTAL DATUM IS SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE GRID (NAD 83).

1. PLAT BOOK 51 PAGE 64

2. A BOUNDARY RECONFIGURATION OF LOTS 1, 2, AND 3, MAY RIVER ROAD, TOWN OF BLUFFTON, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY: T SQUARE SURVEYING

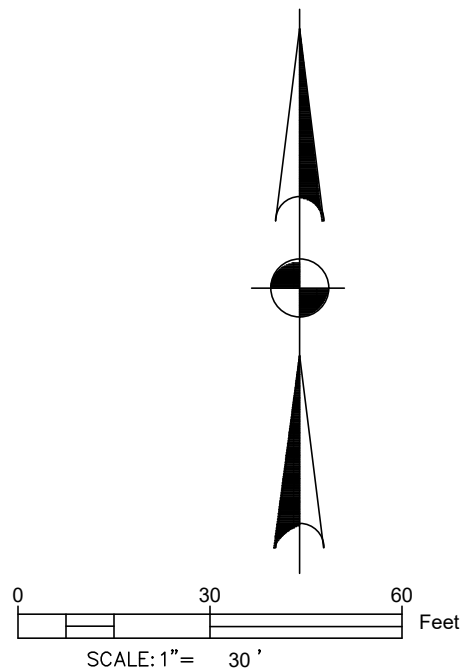
DATE: 1/25/2016

# A TREE AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF

TAX PARCEL No.'s R610-039-00A-0235-0000  
& R610-039-00A-003A-0000

FIELD WORK: LAA  
FIELD CHECK: ERD  
DRAWN BY: CLM  
DATE: 12-08-2021  
PROJECT No.: BFT-21331

49 BROWN'S COVE ROAD, SUITE #5  
RIDGELAND, SC 29936  
PHONE: (843) 645-9277  
WEBSITE: WWW.ATLASSURVEYING.COM



PLAN REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION DATE
7	
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	

**Ma DAISY'S PORCH**  
TOWN OF BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

**WATTERSON BRANDS, LLC**  
**HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

***EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN***

VERTICAL DATUM: NAVD88	
PROJECT #:	210127
DATE:	04/01/22
DESIGNED BY:	CPB
CHECKED BY:	PRM

SHEET  
**C101**



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LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE: <span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NPDES</span>	
EROSION PREVENTION	
LAND GRADING:	LG OR
SURFACE ROUGHENING:	
TOPSOILING:	
TEMPORARY SEEDING:	TS
MULCHING:	M
ECB OR TRM:	
FGM:	FGM
BFM:	BFM
PERMANENT SEEDING:	PS
SODDING:	SO
RIPRAP:	
OUTLET PROTECTION:	
	RIPRAP    ECB or TRM
DUST CONTROL:	DC
POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM):	PAM

SEDIMENT CONTROL	
SEDIMENT BASIN:	
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP:	
ROCK SEDIMENT DIKE:	
ROCK CHECK DAM:	OR
SEDIMENT TUBE:	
SILT FENCE:	
REINFORCED SILT FENCE:	
TYPE A - FABRIC INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE A - SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE B - WIRE MESH AND STONE DROP INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE C - BLOCK AND GRAVEL INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE D - RIGID INLET FILTERS:	
TYPE E - SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET FILTER:	
TYPE F - INLET TUBE:	
TYPE FC - FILTER BAG CURB INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE FB - FILTER BAG GRATE INLET PROTECTION:	
CONCRETE WASHOUT	

RUNOFF CONVEYANCE MEASURES	
VEGETATED CHANNELS:	
RIPRAP - LINED CHANNELS:	
ECB OR TRM - LINED CHANNELS:	
PAVED CHANNELS:	PC  PC  PC
PIPE SLOPE DRAINS:	
TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING:	
TEMPORARY DIVERSION DITCH OR SWALE:	
PERMANENT DIVERSION DITCH:	
DIVERSION DIKE OR BERM:	
LEVEL SPREADER:	
SUBSURFACE DRAIN:	

SCALE: 1" = 30'

NO.	DESCRIPTION	PLAN REVISIONS	DATE
7			
6			
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3			
2			
1			

Ward Edwards  
ENGINEERING  
P.O. BOX 381, BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29910  
PH (843) 837-5750 / FAX (843) 837-2558  
WWW.WARDEDWARDS.COM

Ma DAISY'S PORCH  
TOWN OF BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
WATTERSON BRANDS, LLC  
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA  
INITIAL EROSION CONTROL PLAN

VERTICAL DATUM:  
NAVD88

PROJECT #: 210127  
DATE: 04/01/22  
DESIGNED BY: CPB  
CHECKED BY: PRM

SHEET  
C201

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



- MAINTENANCE:
  - PROHIBIT TRAFFIC ON SURFACE AFTER SPRAYING.
  - SUPPLEMENT SURFACE COVERING AS NEEDED.
- INSTALLATION:
  - APPLY ACCORDING TO APPROVED PLAN.
  - MULCH DISTURBED AREAS AND TACKIFY WITH RESINS SUCH AS ASPHALT, GURAPOL, OR BITUMACK ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
  - STABILIZE DISTURBED AREAS WITH TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT VEGETATION.
  - IRRIGATE DISTURBED AREAS UNTIL SURFACE IS WET.
  - COVER SURFACES WITH CRUSHED STONE OR GRAVEL.
  - APPLY CALCIUM CHLORIDE AT A RATE TO KEEP SURFACES DRY.
  - APPLY SPRAY-ON ADHESIVES TO MINERAL SOILS (NOT MUCC SOILS) AS DESCRIBED IN TABLE 1.

The diagram illustrates a tree protection zone (TPZ) for a tree. A tree is shown with a canopy and a trunk. A fence, made of orange, UV-resistant high tensile strength polyethylene laminar barricade fabric, is installed around the tree. The fence is supported by 1.33 lbs/4.5 steel posts. A sign is attached to one of the posts, indicating the "TREE PROTECTION ZONE DO NOT ENTER". The radius of the TPZ is indicated as "RADIUS SEE TABLE". The fence is 4'-0" minimum high and 2'-0" minimum above grade. The posts are spaced 6'-0" O.C. minimum.

DETAIL #02915-008

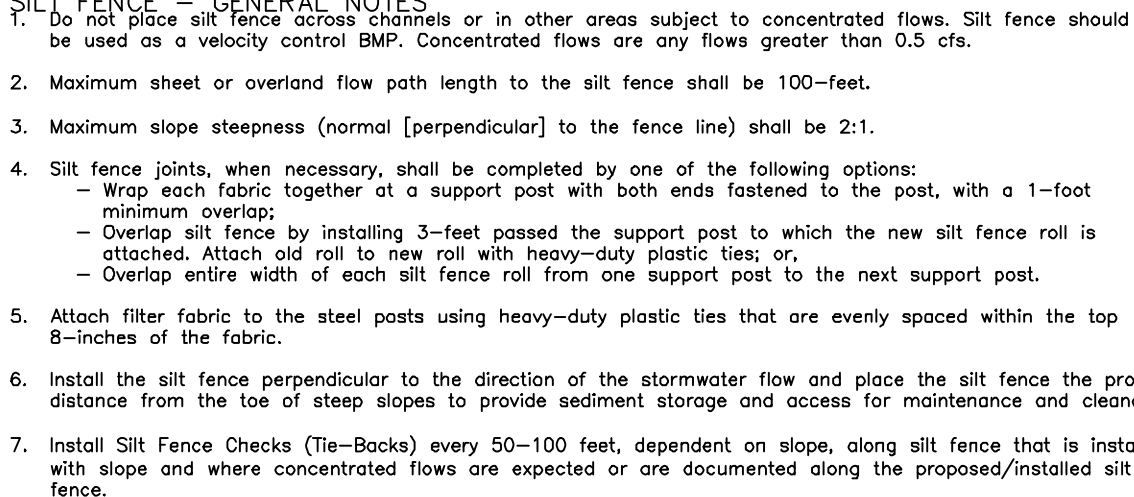


Diagram illustrating the trench construction for a trench drain. The trench is filled with compacted earth and lined with filter fabric. Heavy duty plastic ties are used to secure the filter fabric. The trench depth is specified as 18-IN. TO 24-IN. The filter fabric is buried at least 12-INCHES. The trench width is 6-IN. The diagram also shows runoff direction and the requirement to bury the filter fabric at least 12-INCHES.

SILT FENCE  
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-03 Page 1 of 2  
NOT TO SCALE FEBRUARY 2014  
DATE



CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

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STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-06 PAGE 1 of 2

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NOT TO SCALE

FEBRUARY 2014

## POST INSTALLATION DETAIL



## PLAN SYMBOL

Type A  
 FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION  
 STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-07 PAGE 1 of 2  
 NOT TO SCALE  
 FEBRUARY 2014  
 DATE

3. Steel posts must be ASTM A36 minimum yield strength, the following physical characteristics:
  - Composed of a high strength steel with a minimum yield strength of 50,000 psi.
  - 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 ( $\pm 8\%$ )
4. Posts shall be equipped with projections to aid in fastening of filter fabric.
5. Steel posts may need to have a metal soil stabilization plate welded near the top of the posts when installed in the soil. The metal soil stabilization plate should have a minimum cross section of 17-square inches and be composed of 15 gauge steel, at a minimum. The metal soil stabilization plate should be completely buried.
6. Install posts to a minimum of 24-inches, a minimum height of 1'- to 2'-inches above the ground. The plate shall be maintained, and a maximum height of 3' feet shall be maintained above the ground.
7. Post spacing shall be at a maximum of 6-feet on center.

1. Silt fence must be composed of woven geotextile filter fabric that consists of the following requirements:
  - Composed 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;
  - Free of any defects or flaws that significantly affect its physical and/or filtering properties; and,
  - Have a minimum width of 36-inches.

2. 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.
3. 12-inches of the fabric should be placed within excavated trench and toed in when the trench is backfilled.
4. Filter Fabric shall be purchased in continuous rolls and cut to the length of the barrier to avoid joints.
5. Filter Fabric shall be installed at a minimum of 24-inches above the ground.

1. 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.
2. Install a non-woven geotextile fabric prior to placing any stone.
3. Install a culvert pipe across the entrance when needed to provide positive drainage.
4. The entrance shall consist of 2-inch to 3-inch D50 stone placed at a minimum depth of 6-inches.
5. Minimum dimensions of the entrance shall be 24-feet wide by 100-feet long, and may be modified as necessary to accommodate site constraints.
6. The edges of the entrance shall be tapered out towards the road to prevent tracking at the edge of the entrance.
7. 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.

1. The key to functional silt fence is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of silt fence 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 along the silt fence 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 silt fence.
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. 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 overlapping the silt fence. Install checks/ tie-backs and/or reinstall silt fence, as necessary.
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 immediately.
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 stabilized.


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 control.
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 sediment trap or basin.
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 post-construction.

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-06	PAGE 2 of 2
GENERAL NOTES	FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of inlet protection should be conducted once every month and after every rain event. A 24-hour or longer rain event that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
3. Attention to sediment accumulations along the filter fabric 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 filter fabric. When a sump is installed in front of the fabric, sediment should be removed when it fills approximately 1/3 the depth of the sump.
5. Removed sediment should be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
6. Check for areas where stormwater runoff has eroded a channel beneath the filter fabric, or where the fabric has sagged or collapsed due to runoff overtopping the inlet protection.
7. Check for tears within the filter fabric, areas where fabric has begun to decompose, and for any other circumstance that may render the inlet protection ineffective. Remove damaged fabric and reinstall new filter fabric immediately.
8. Inlet protection structures should be removed after all 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 with seed and mulch.

Type A	
FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION	
STANDARD DRAWING NO.	SC-07 PAGE 2 of 2
GENERAL NOTES	FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
7		
6		
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**Ward  
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ENGINEERING

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**Ma DAISY'S PORCH**  
TOWN OF BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
**WATTERSON BRANDS, LLC**  
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA  
**INITIAL EROSION CONTROL**  
**DETAILS**

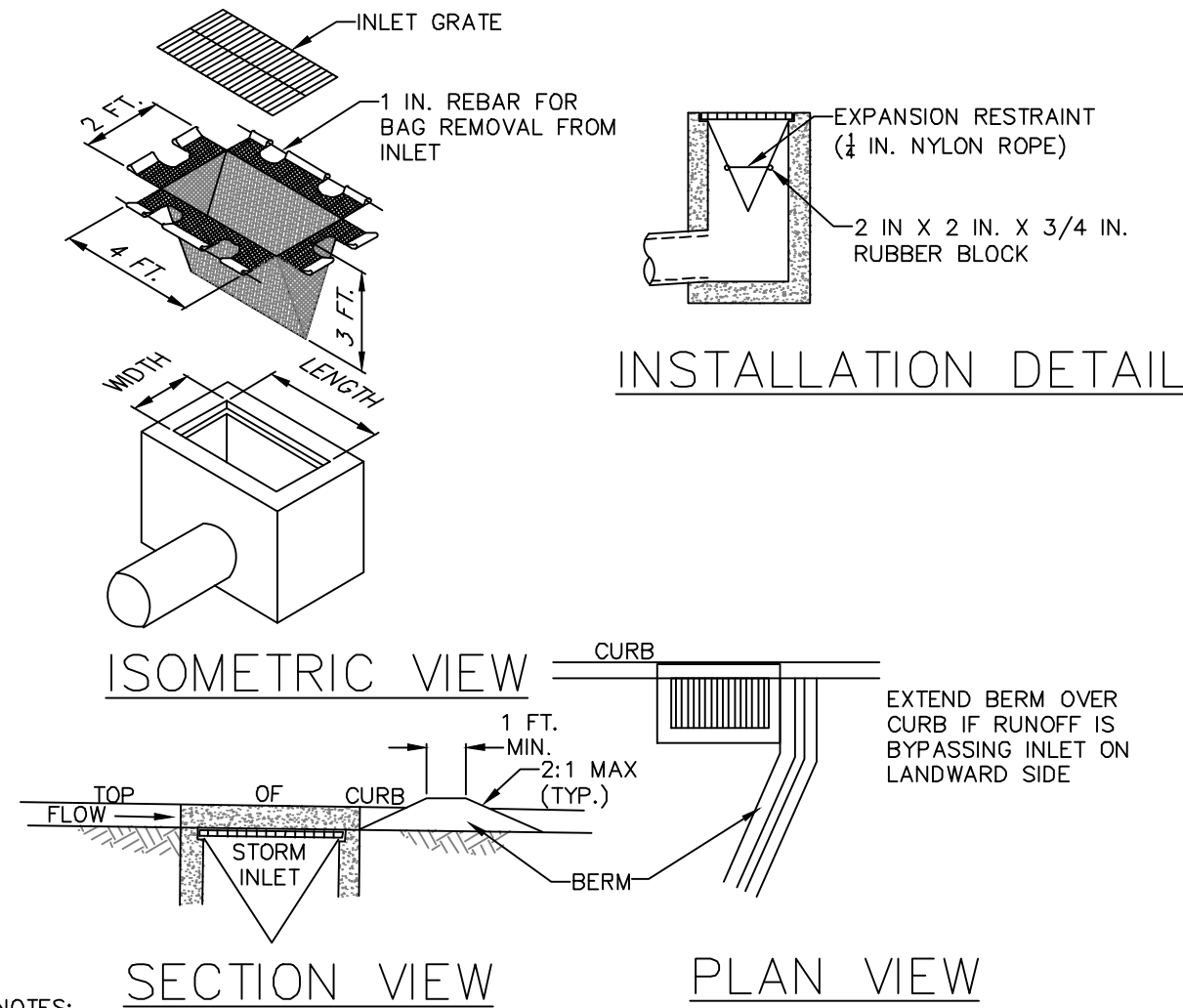
VERTICAL DATUM:  
NAVD88

PROJECT #:	210127
DATE:	04/01/22
DESIGNED BY:	CPB
CHECKED BY:	PRM

SHEET  
**C202**



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NOTES:

MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA = 1/2 ACRE.

INLET PROTECTION SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED FOR INLET TRIBUTARY TO SEDIMENT BASIN OR TRAP. BERMS SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR ALL INSTALLATIONS.

ROLLED EARTHEN BERM SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ROADWAY IS PAVED. ROAD SUBBASE BERM SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ROADWAY SURFACE RECEIVES FINAL COAT.

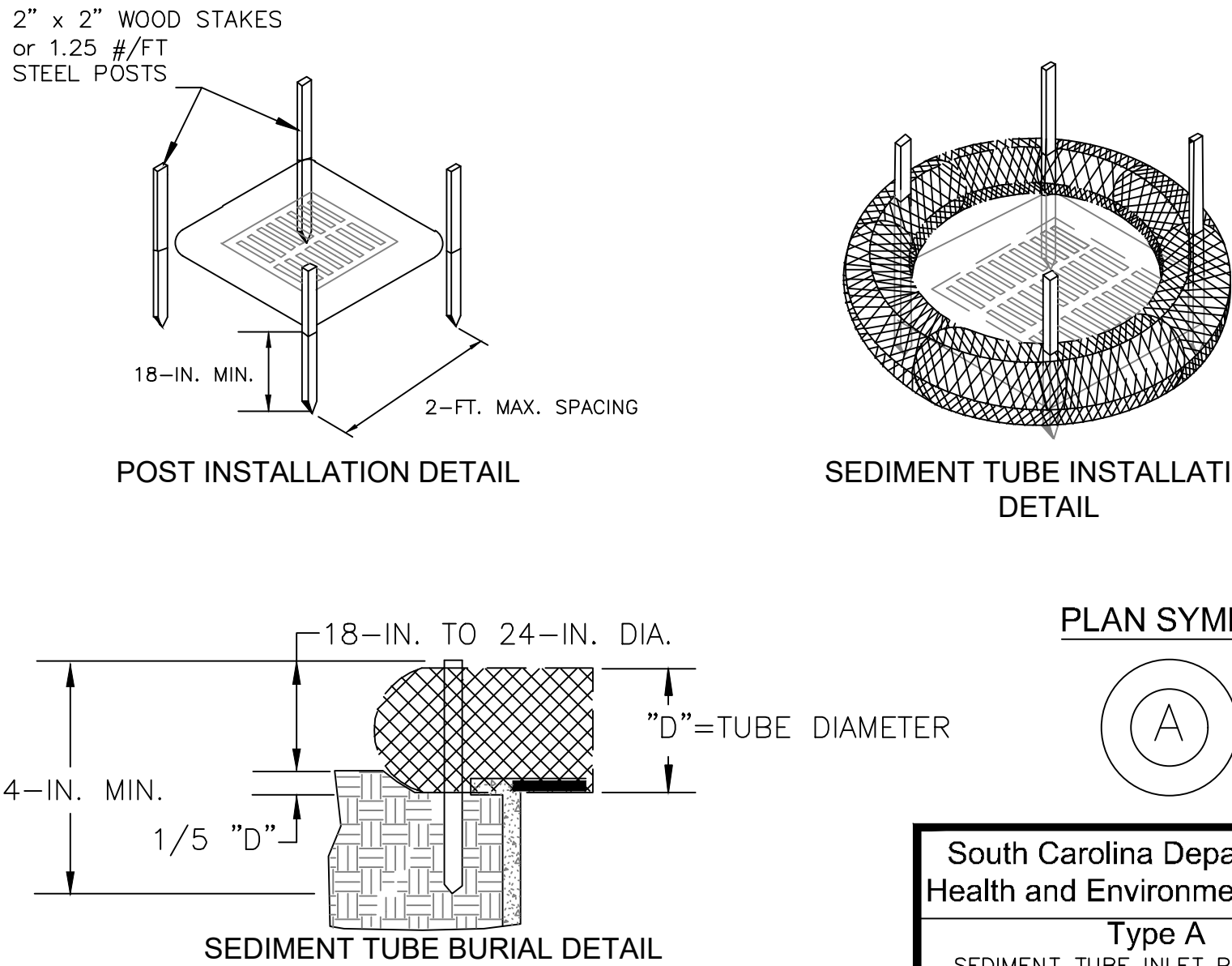
AT A MINIMUM, THE FABRIC SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH OF 120 LBS, A MINIMUM BURST STRENGTH OF 200 PSI, AND A MINIMUM TRAPEZOIDAL TEAR STRENGTH OF 50 LBS. FILTER BAGS SHALL BE CAPABLE OF TRAPPING ALL PARTICLES NOT PASSING A NO. 40 SIEVE.

INLET FILTER BAGS SHALL BE INSPECTED ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF EVENT. BAGS SHALL BE EMPTIED AND RINSED OR REPLACED WHEN HALF FULL OR WHEN FLOW CAPACITY HAS BEEN REDUCED SO AS TO CAUSE FLOODING OR BYPASSING OF THE INLET. DAMAGED OR CLOGGED BAGS SHALL BE REPLACED. A SUPPLY SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE FOR REPLACEMENT OF BAGS. ALL NEEDED REPAIRS SHALL BE INITIATED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE INSPECTION. DISPOSE OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AS WELL AS ALL USED BAGS ACCORDING TO THE PLAN NOTES.

DO NOT USE ON MAJOR PAVED ROADWAYS WHERE PONDING MAY CAUSE TRAFFIC HAZARDS.

### FILTER BAG GRATE INLET PROTECTION

NO SCALE



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Type A

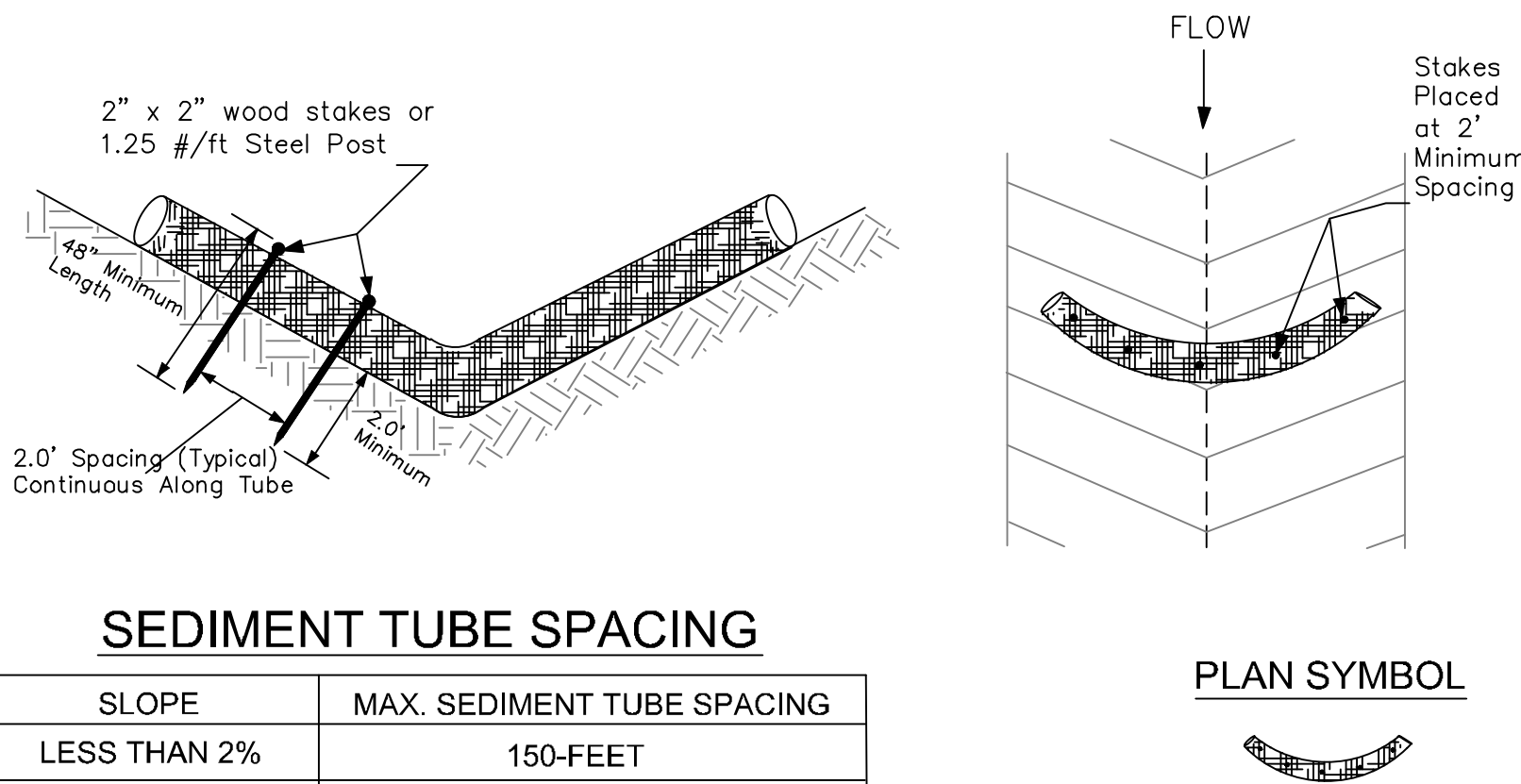
SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION

STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-07A PAGE 1 of 2

NOT TO SCALE

FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

### SEDIMENT TUBE INSTALLATION



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

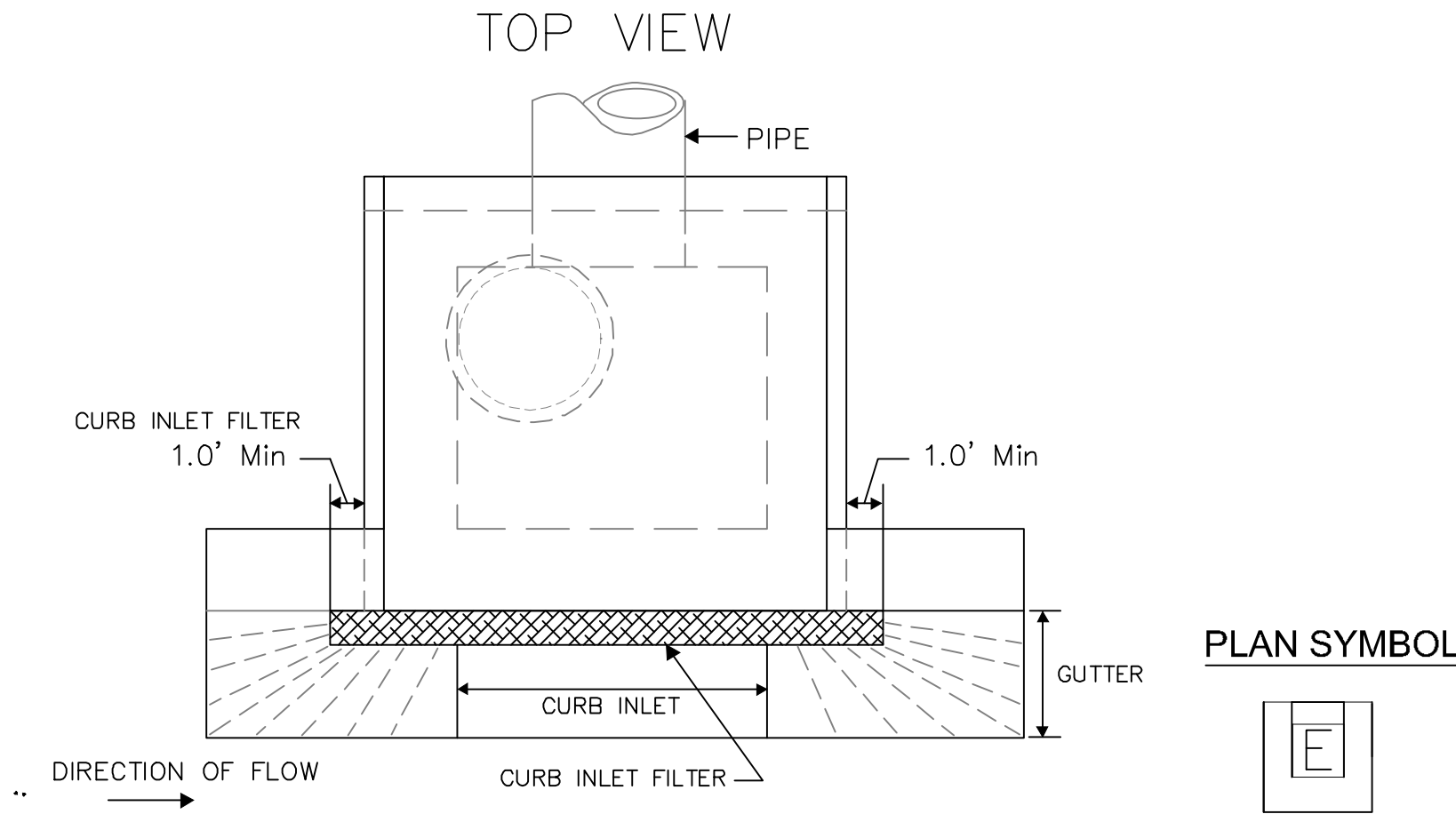
SEDIMENT TUBES

STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-05 PAGE 1 of 2

NOT TO SCALE

FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

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 Control

Type E

SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET FILTERS

STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-10 PAGE 1 of 2

NOT TO SCALE

FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

- TYPE A — SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION
- GENERAL NOTES
- 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 tube diameters shall range from 18-inches to 24-inches. Sediment tubes with smaller diameters are prohibited when used as inlet protection.
  - 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.
  - 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 the field joint.
  - Sediment tubes should not be stacked on top of one another.
  - Each sediment tube should be installed in a trench with a depth equal to 1/5 the diameter of the sediment tube.
  - Install stakes at a diagonal facing incoming runoff.

- INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE
- The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
  - Regular inspections of sediment tube 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.
  - Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the sediment tube is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
  - 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 it fills approximately 1/3 the depth of the sump.
  - Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
  - Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in front of tubes when found.
  - 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 A

SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION

STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-07A PAGE 2 of 2

NOT TO SCALE

FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

- 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 the field joint.
  - 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 design flow depth of the channel.
  - Sediment tubes should continue up the side slopes a minimum of 1-foot above the design flow depth of the channel.
  - Install stakes at a diagonal facing incoming runoff.

- SEDIMENT TUBES — INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE
- The key to functional sediment tubes is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
  - Regular inspections of sediment tubes 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.
  - Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the sediment tube is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
  - 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.
  - Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in front of tubes when found.
  - 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.
  - Sediment tubes should be removed after the contributing drainage area has been completely stabilized. Permanent vegetation should replace areas from which sediment tubes have been removed.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

SEDIMENT TUBES

STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-05 PAGE 2 of 2

GENERAL NOTES

FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

### SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET PROTECTION

- GENERAL NOTES
- 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.
  - 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.
  - Surface course inlet filters should be constructed with a synthetic material that will allow stormwater to freely flow through while trapping sediment and debris.
  - Straw, straw fiber, straw bales, pine needles and leaf mulch are not permissible filter materials.
  - 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.
  - 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
- The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
  - 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.
  - Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the inlet protection is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
  - Remove accumulated sediment when silt and/or debris has built up around the filter preventing stormwater to flow through the filter.
  - Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
  - 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

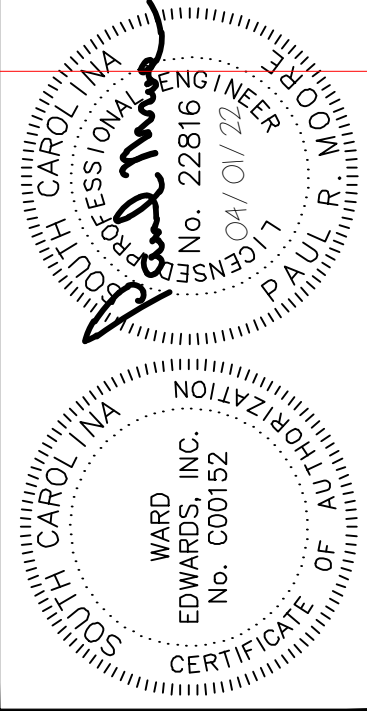
Type E

SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET FILTERS

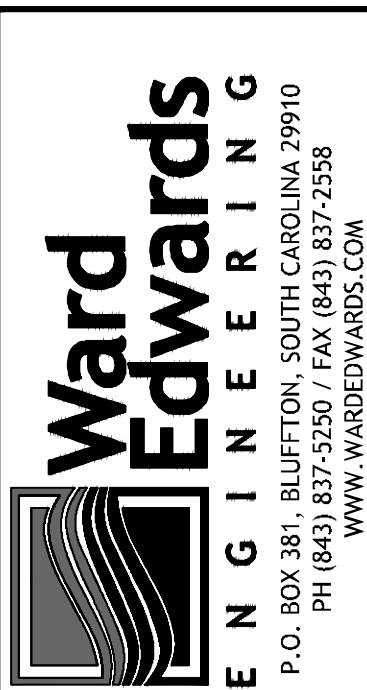
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-10 PAGE 2 of 2

GENERAL NOTES

FEBRUARY 2014 DATE



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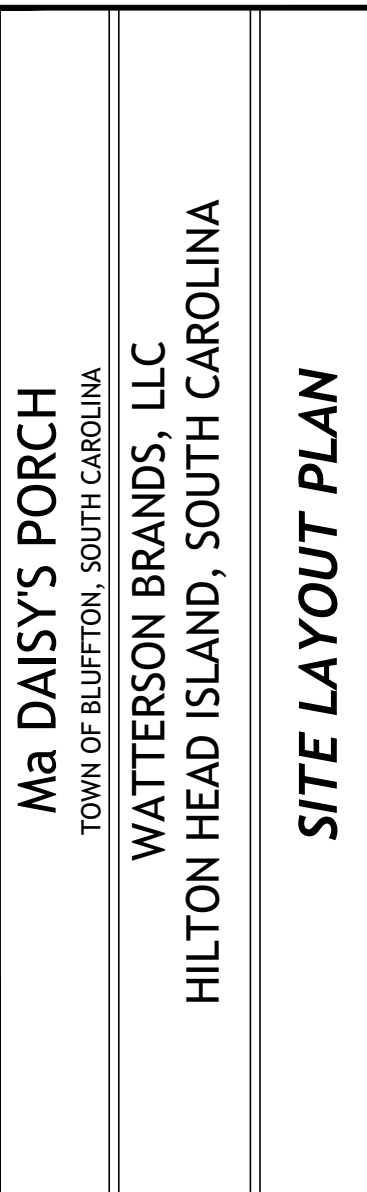
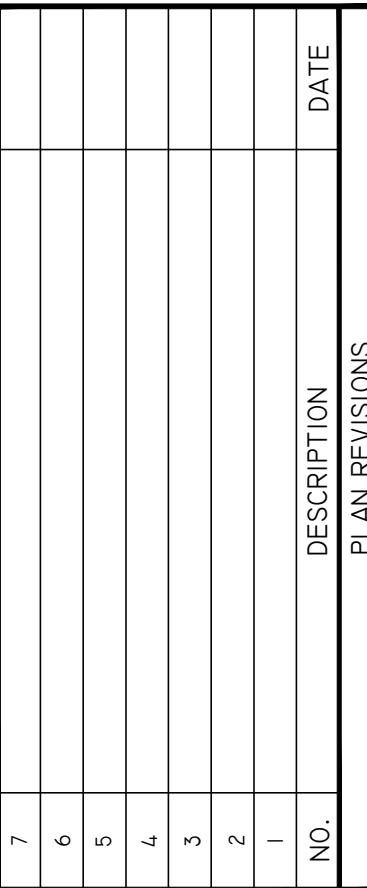


Ma DAISY'S PORCH  
TOWN OF BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
WATSON BRANDS, LLC  
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA  
INITIAL EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

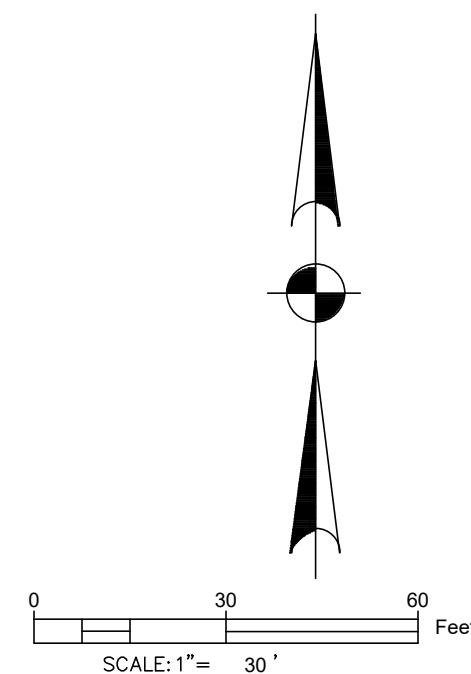
VERTICAL DATUM:	NAVD88
PROJECT #:	210127
DATE:	04/01/22
DESIGNED BY:	CPB
CHECKED BY:	PRM

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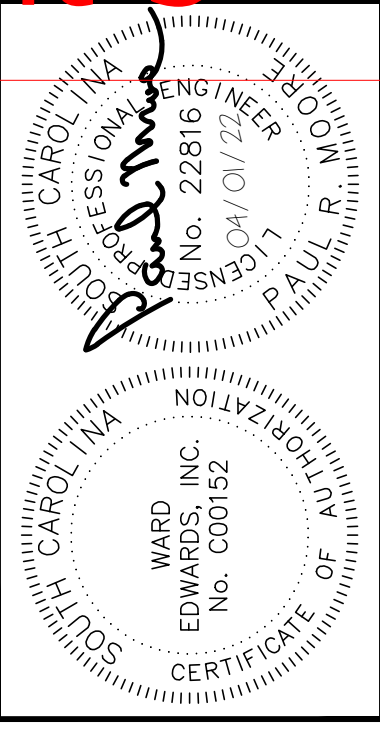
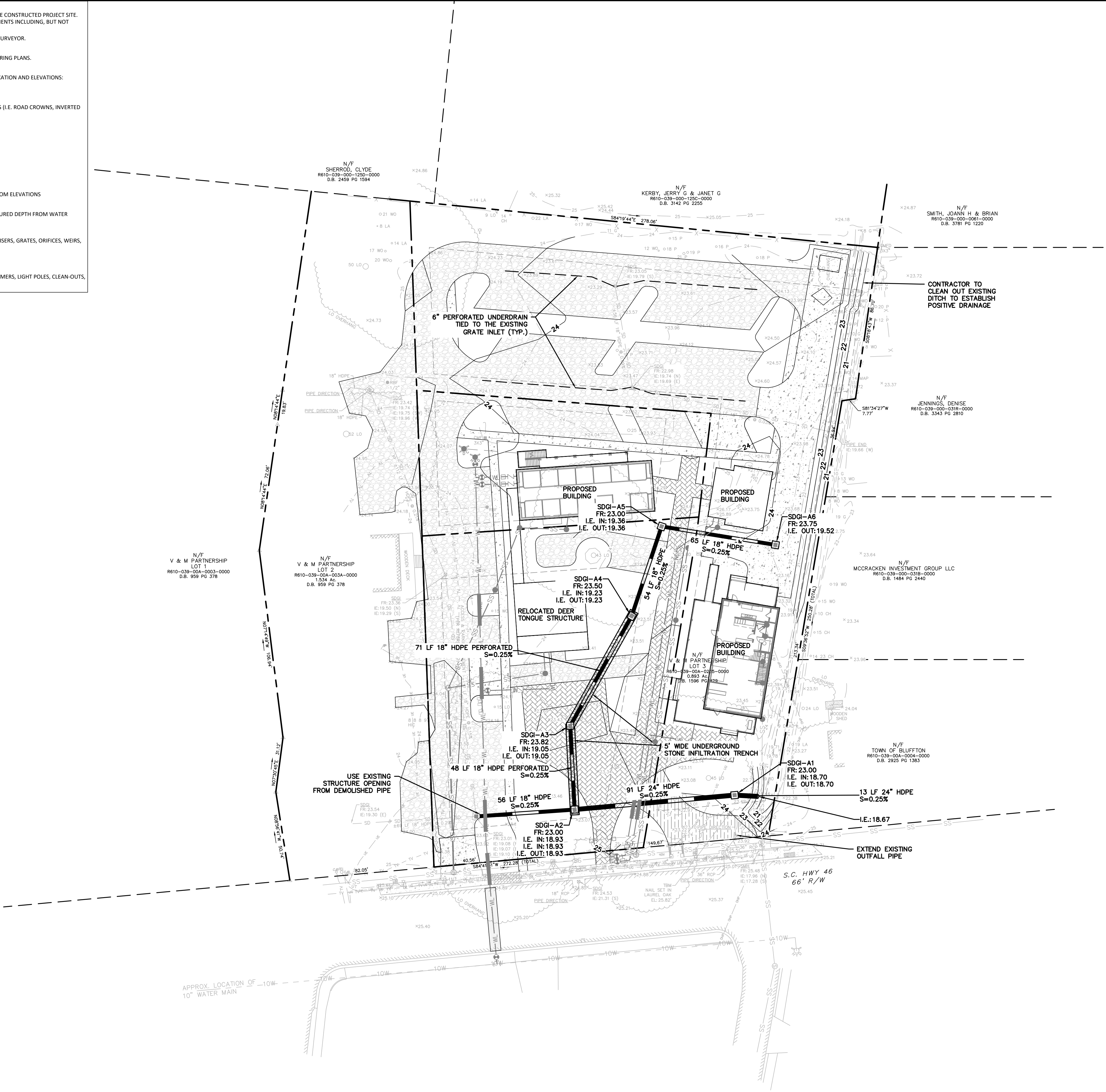
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**C401**





AS-BUILT SURVEY REQUIREMENTS  
CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING AN AS-BUILT TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE CONSTRUCTED PROJECT SITE. THE SURVEY SHALL CONFORM TO SCDHEC AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS-BUILT REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING, BUT NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING:  
THE SURVEY SHALL BE PREPARED AND SIGNED BY A SOUTH CAROLINA LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR.  
A SIGNED HARD COPY AND AUTOCAD FILE SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE ENGINEER.  
ELEVATIONS SHALL BE BASED UPON THE SAME VERTICAL DATUM USED IN THE ENGINEERING PLANS.  
THE DRAWING SHALL BE ON THE SC NAD83 STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.  
THE SURVEY SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AS-BUILT INFORMATION TO INCLUDE LOCATION AND ELEVATIONS:  
a. PROPERTY LINES  
b. BUILDING(S) WITH FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS  
c. PAVING TO INCLUDE ELEVATIONS ALONG EDGES AND INTERNAL RIDGES AND VALLEYS (I.E. ROAD CROWNS, INVERTED CROWN FLOW LINES)  
d. ADA-ACCESSIBLE RAMPS  
e. CURB AND GUTTER  
f. SIDEWALKS  
g. SIGNAGE  
h. STORM INLETS WITH PIPE DIAMETER(S), FRAME, AND INVERT  
i. JUNCTION BOXES WITH PIPE DIAMETER(S), FRAME, AND INVERT  
j. SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES WITH FRAME AND INVERT  
k. PUMP STATIONS TO INCLUDE FENCING, CONTROLS, DRIVEWAY, WETWELL TOP/BOTTOM ELEVATIONS  
l. DITCHES TO INCLUDE TOP OF BANK, BOTTOM OF BANK, AND CENTERLINE  
m. PONDS TO INCLUDE CONTOURS FROM TOP OF BANK TO WATER SURFACE AND MEASURED DEPTH FROM WATER SURFACE TO POND BOTTOM  
n. WEIR ELEVATIONS AND DIMENSIONS  
o. OUTLET CONTROL STRUCTURES TO INCLUDE ELEVATIONS AND DIMENSIONS OF ALL RISERS, GRATES, ORIFICES, WEIRS, AND OUTLET PIPE INVERTS AND DIAMETERS  
p. EMERGENCY SPILLWAY DIMENSIONS AND ELEVATIONS  
q. LOCATIONS AND INVERTS FOR ALL PIPES DISCHARGING INTO THE POND  
r. ALL OTHER VISIBLE SITE FEATURES TO INCLUDE VALVES, FDGS, HYDRANTS, TRANSFORMERS, LIGHT POLES, CLEAN-OUTS, PEDESTALS, SERVICE YARDS, FENCING, HVAC/MECHANICAL DEVICES, AND BOLLARDS.

STORM SEWER/DRAINAGE LEGEND	
	PROPOSED
DROP INLET	DI: A1
CURB INLET (WITH GRATE)	CI: A1
TYPE 16 CURB INLET	CI: A1
VALLEY GUTTER INLET	VI: A1
TRENCH DRAIN	TD: A1
WEIR INLET	WI: A1
YARD INLET	YI: A1
JUNCTION BOX	JB: A1
CLEANOUT	CO
DOWNSPOUT	
STORM DRAIN	
UNDERDRAIN	
ROOF DRAIN COLLECTOR	
FLARED END SECTION	
HEADWALL	
HEADWALL WITH WINGS	
OUTLET CONTROL STRUCTURE	
DITCH CENTERLINE	
DIRECTION OF FLOW	



PLAN REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION
7	
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**Ward Edwards**  
ENGINEERING  
P.O. BOX 381, BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29910  
PH (843) 837-5750 / FAX (843) 837-2556  
WWW.WARDEDWARDS.COM


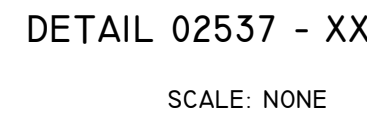
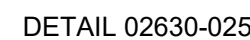
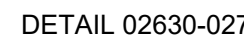
**Ma DAISY'S PORCH**  
TOWN OF BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
**WATSON BRANDS, LLC**  
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA  
**DRAINAGE PLAN**

VERTICAL DATUM:  
NAVD88  
PROJECT #: 210127  
DATE: 04/01/22  
DESIGNED BY: CFB  
CHECKED BY: PRM  
**SHEET C601**

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**Ward  
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ENGINEERING

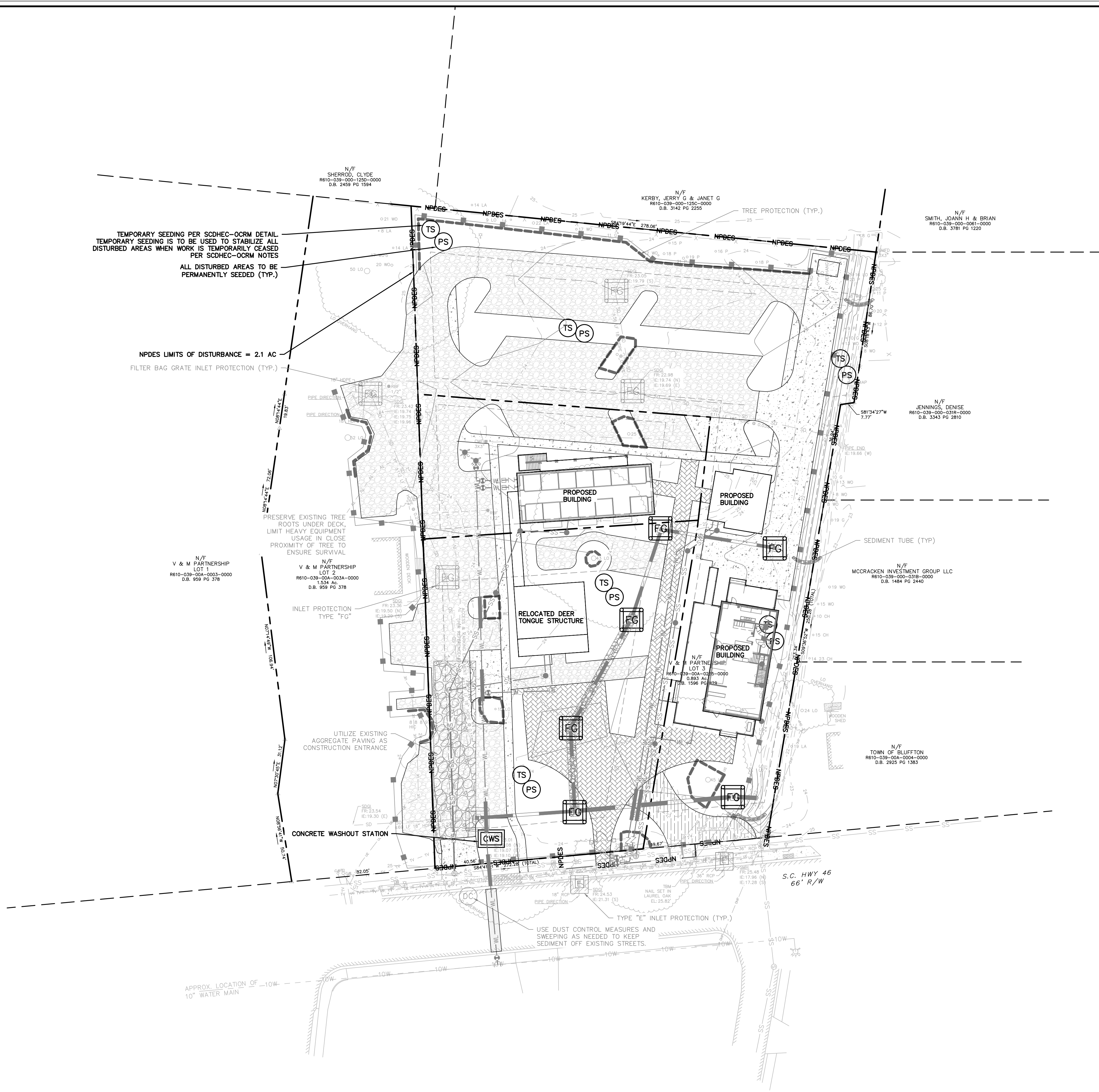
P.O. BOX 381, BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29910  
PH (843) 837-5250 / FAX (843) 837-2558  
[WWW.WARDEDWARDS.COM](http://WWW.WARDEDWARDS.COM)

## DRAINAGE DETAILS

SHEET  
**C602**



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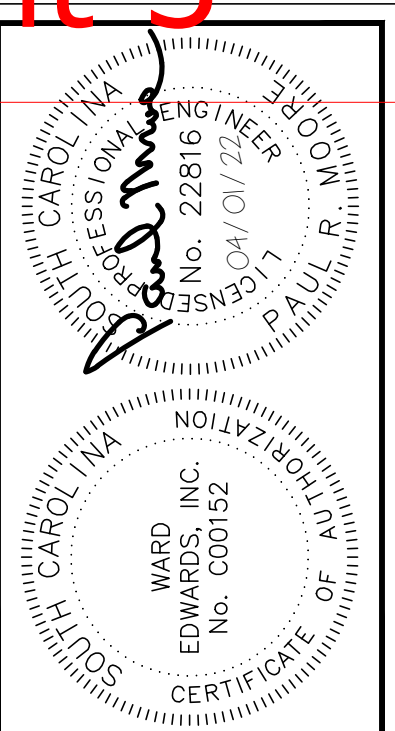


LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE: NPDES	
EROSION PREVENTION	
LAND GRADING:	LG OR
SURFACE ROUGHENING:	
TOPSOILING:	
TEMPORARY SEEDING:	TS
MULCHING:	M
ECB OR TRM:	
FGM:	FGM
BFM:	BFM
PERMANENT SEEDING:	PS
SODDING:	SO
RIPRAP:	
OUTLET PROTECTION:	
	RIPRAP    ECB or TRM
DUST CONTROL:	DC
POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM):	PAM

SEDIMENT CONTROL	
SEDIMENT BASIN:	
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP:	
ROCK SEDIMENT DIKE:	
ROCK CHECK DAM:	OR
SEDIMENT TUBE:	
SILT FENCE:	
REINFORCED SILT FENCE:	
TYPE A—FABRIC INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE A—SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE B — WIRE MESH AND STONE DROP INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE C — BLOCK AND GRAVEL INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE D — RIGID INLET FILTERS:	
TYPE E — SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET FILTER:	
TYPE F — INLET TUBE:	
TYPE FC — FILTER BAG CURB INLET PROTECTION:	
TYPE FB — FILTER BAG GRATE INLET PROTECTION:	
CONCRETE WASHOUT	

RUNOFF CONVEYANCE MEASURES	
VEGETATED CHANNELS:	
RIPRAP—LINED CHANNELS:	
ECB OR TRM—LINED CHANNELS:	
PAVED CHANNELS:	
PIPE SLOPE DRAINS:	
TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING:	
TEMPORARY DIVERSION DITCH OR SWALE:	
PERMANENT DIVERSION DITCH:	
DIVERSION DIKE OR BERM:	
LEVEL SPREADER:	
SUBSURFACE DRAIN:	

SCALE: 1"= 30'



PLAN REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION
7	
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Ward Edwards  
ENGINEERING  
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Ma DAISY'S PORCH  
TOWN OF BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

WATTERSON BRANDS, LLC  
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

INTERMEDIATE & FINAL  
EROSION CONTROL PLAN

VERTICAL DATUM:  
NAVD88

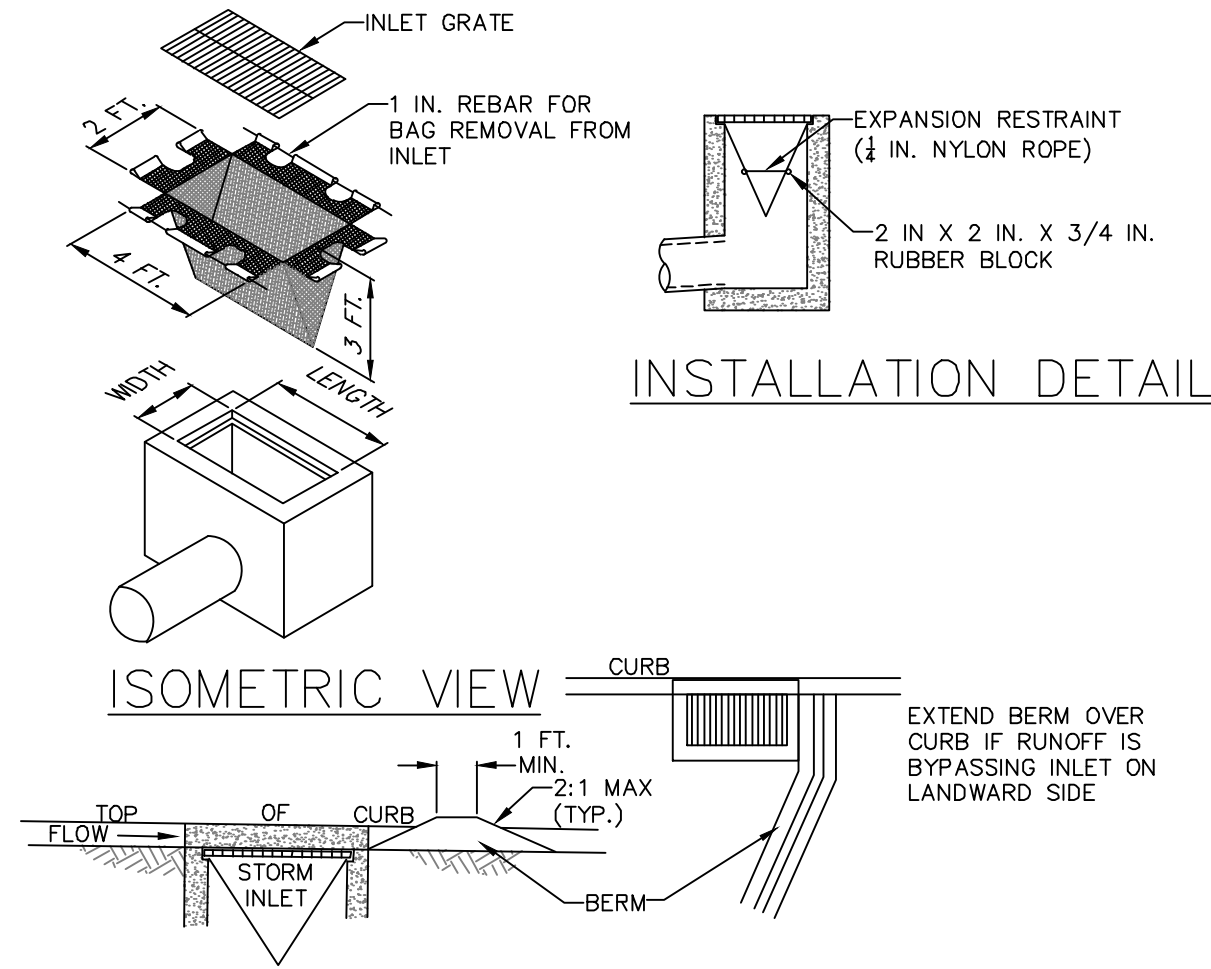
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DATE: 04/01/22  
DESIGNED BY: CPB  
CHECKED BY: PRM

SHEET  
C801

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**NOTES:**

MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA = 1/2 ACRE.

INLET PROTECTION SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED FOR INLET TRIBUTARY TO SEDIMENT BASIN OR TRAP. BERMS SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR ALL INSTALLATIONS.

ROLLED EARTHEN BERM SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ROADWAY IS STONED. ROAD SUBBASE BERM SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ROADWAY IS PAVED. SIX INCH MINIMUM HEIGHT ASPHALT BERM SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ROADWAY SURFACE RECEIVES FINAL COAT.

AT A MINIMUM, THE FABRIC SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH OF 120 LBS. A MINIMUM BURST STRENGTH OF 200 PSI, AND A MINIMUM TRAPEZOIDAL TEAR STRENGTH OF 50 LBS. FILTER BAGS SHALL BE CAPABLE OF TRAPPING ALL PARTICLES NOT PASSING A NO. 40 SIEVE.

INLET FILTER BAGS SHALL BE INSPECTED ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF EVENT. BAGS SHALL BE EMPTIED AND RINSED OR REPLACED WHEN HALF FULL OR WHEN FLOW CAPACITY HAS BEEN REDUCED SO AS TO CAUSE FLOODING OR BYPASSING OF THE INLET. DAMAGED OR CLOGGED BAGS SHALL BE REPLACED. A SUPPLY SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE FOR REPLACEMENT OF BAGS. ALL NEEDED REPAIRS SHALL BE INITIATED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE INSPECTION. DISPOSE OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AS WELL AS ALL USED BAGS ACCORDING TO THE PLAN NOTES.

DO NOT USE ON MAJOR PAVED ROADWAYS WHERE PONDING MAY CAUSE TRAFFIC HAZARDS.

### FILTER BAG GRATE INLET PROTECTION

NO SCALE

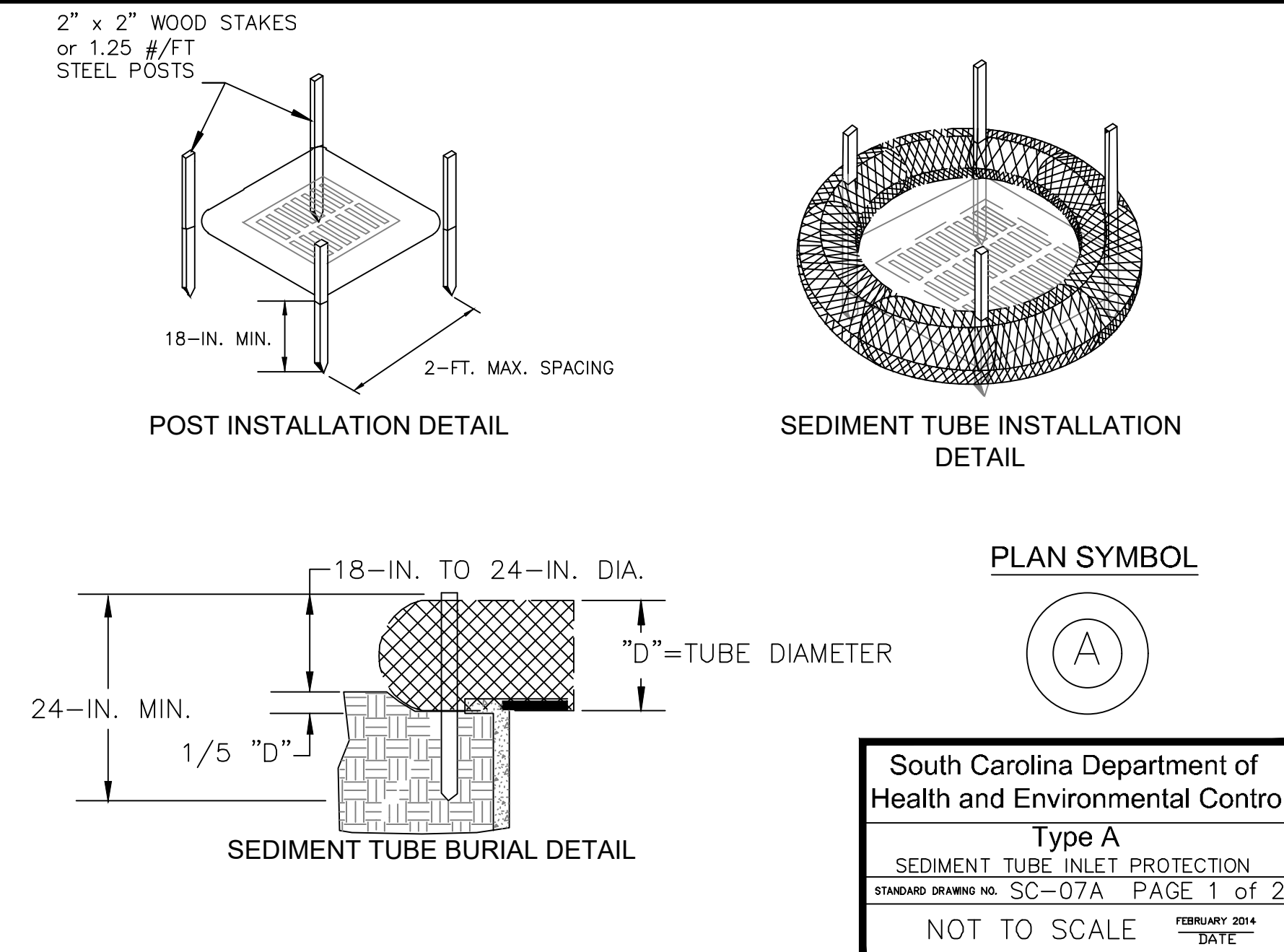
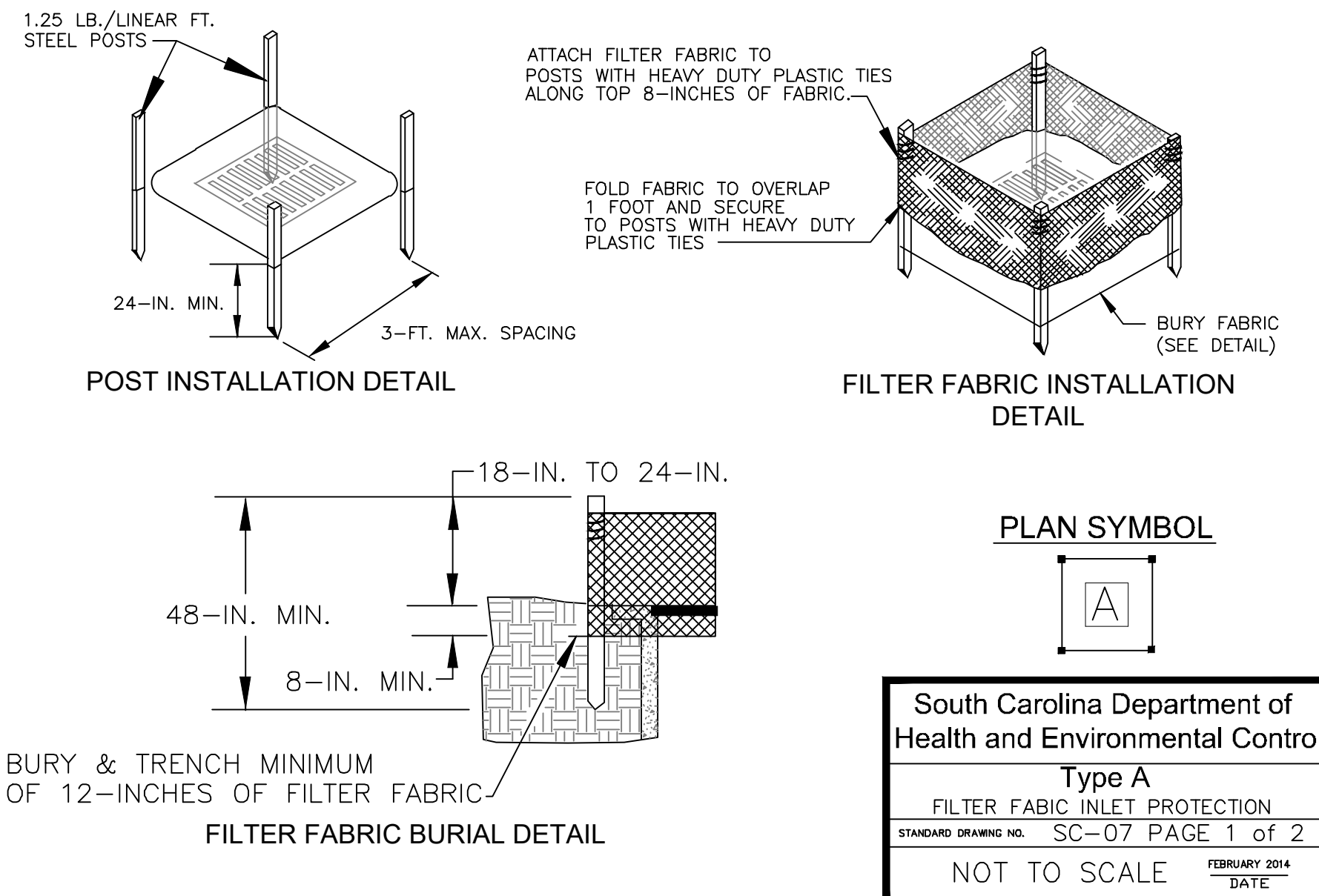
### PERMANENT SEEDING – COASTAL

SPECIES	LBS/AC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
SANDY, DROUGHTY SITES													
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
BAHIA GRASS	40 LBS/AC												
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
BAHIA GRASS	30 LBS/AC												
SERICEA LESPEDEZA	40 LBS/AC												
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
ATLANTIC COASTAL PANICGRASS	15 LBS/AC PLS												
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
SWITCHGRASS (ALAMO)	8 LBS/AC PLS												
LITTLE BLUESTEM	4 LBS/AC												
SERICEA LESPEDEZA	20 LBS/AC												
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
WEeping LOVEGRASS	8 LBS/AC												
WELL DRAINED, CLAYEY/LOAMEY SITES													
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
BAHIA GRASS	40 LBS/AC												
RYE, GRAIN	10 LBS/AC												
BAHIA GRASS	40 LBS/AC												
CLOVER, CRIMSON (ANNUAL)	5 LBS/AC												
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
BAHIA GRASS	30 LBS/AC												
SERICEA LESPEDEZA	40 LBS/AC												
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
BERMUDA, COMMON	10 LBS/AC												
SERICEA LESPEDEZA	40 LBS/AC												
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
BERMUDA, COMMON	12 LBS/AC												
KOBE LESPEDEZA (ANNUAL)	10 LBS/AC												
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
BAHIA GRASS	20 LBS/AC												
BERMUDA, COMMON	6 LBS/AC												
SERICEA LESPEDEZA	40 LBS/AC												
BROWNTOP MILLET	10 LBS/AC												
SWITCHGRASS	8 LBS/AC												
LITTLE BLUESTEM	3 LBS/AC PLS												
INDIAN GRASS	3 LBS/AC PLS												

PS

### PERMANENT SEEDING - COASTAL

DETAIL 02370-010



### TEMPORARY SEEDING – COASTAL

SPECIES	LBS/AC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
SANDY, DROUGHTY SITES													
BROWNTOP MILLET	40 LBS/AC												
RYE, GRAIN	56 LBS/AC												
RYEGRASS	50 LBS/AC												
WELL DRAINED, CLAYEY/LOAMEY SITES													
BROWNTOP MILLET OR JAPANESE MILLET	40 LBS/AC												
RYE, GRAIN OR OATS	56 LBS/AC												
RYEGRASS	50 LBS/AC												

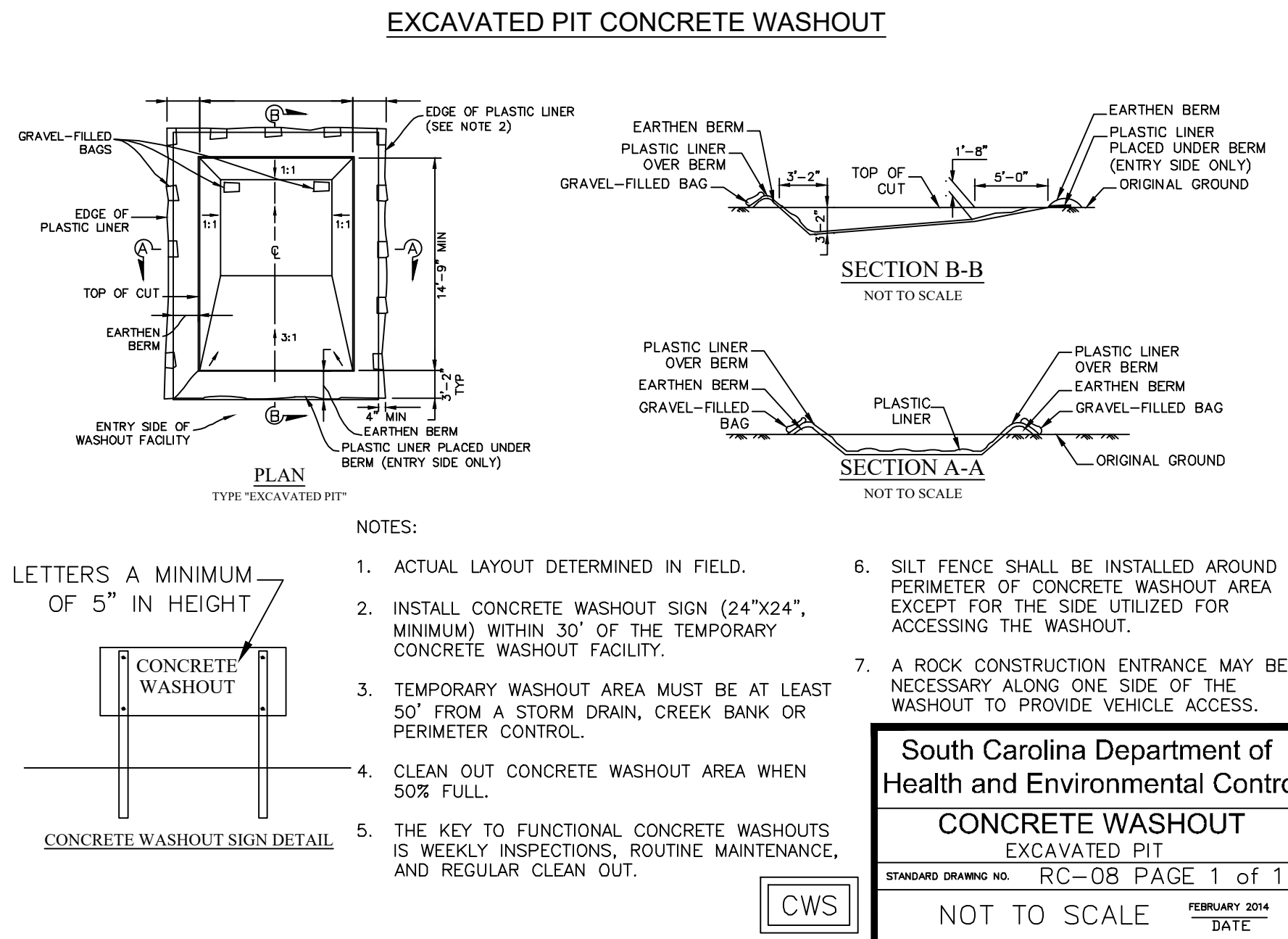
TS

### TEMPORARY SEEDING - COASTAL

DETAIL 02370-011

- TYPE A – FILTER FABRIC REQUIREMENTS**
- Silt fence must be composed of woven geotextile filter fabric that consists of the following requirements:
    - Composed 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;
    - Free of any defects or flaws that significantly affect its physical and/or filtering properties; and,
    - Have a minimum width of 36-inches.
  - 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 when the trench is backfilled.
  - 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.
- TYPE A – 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 50,000 psi.
    - Include a standard "T" section with a nominal face width of 1.38-inches and a nominal "T" length of 1.48-inches.
    - Weight 1.25 pounds per foot (± 8%)
  - Posts shall be equipped with projections to aid in fastening of filter fabric.
  - Install posts to a minimum of 24-inches. A minimum height of 1- to 2- inches 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 3-feet on center.

- TYPE A – SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION**
- GENERAL NOTES**
- 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 tube diameters shall range from 18-inches to 24-inches. Sediment tubes with smaller diameters are prohibited when used as inlet protection.
  - 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.
  - 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 the field joint.
  - Sediment tubes should not be stacked on top of one another.
  - Each sediment tube should be installed in a trench with a depth equal to 1/5 the diameter of the sediment tube.
  - Install stakes at a diagonal facing incoming runoff.



- TYPE A – INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE**
- The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
  - Regular inspections of 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.
  - Attention to sediment accumulations along the filter fabric is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
  - Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height of the filter fabric. When a sump is installed in front of the fabric, sediment should be removed when it fills approximately 1/3 the depth of the sump.
  - 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 filter fabric, or where the fabric has sagged or collapsed due to runoff overtopping the inlet protection.
  - Check for tears within the filter fabric, areas where fabric has begun to decompose, and for any other circumstance that may render the inlet protection ineffective. Removed damaged fabric and reinstall new filter fabric immediately.
  - Inlet protection structures should be removed after all 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

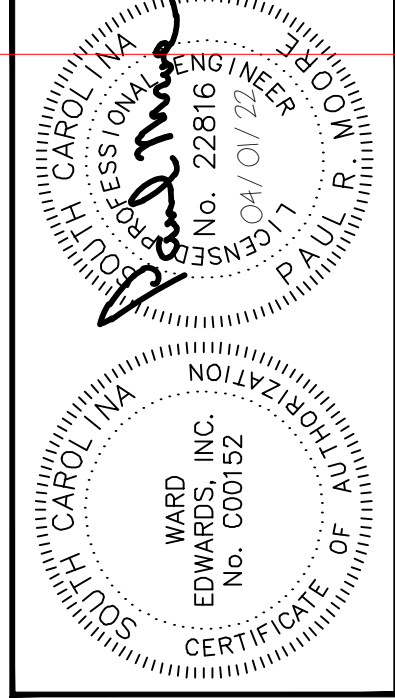
Type A

FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION

STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-07 PAGE 2 of 2

GENERAL NOTES

FEBRUARY 2014 DATE



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Ma DAISY'S PORCH

TOWN OF BLUFFTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

WATSON BRANDS, LLC

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

INTERMEDIATE EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

VERTICAL DATUM:	NAVD88
PROJECT #:	210127
DATE:	04/01/22
DESIGNED BY:	CPB
CHECKED BY:	PRM

SHEET

C802