



REV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION

C-1

Civil Design & Development

DESIGN &

ង្កឹះ DEVELOPMENT, LLC ំ ្ត្រី

No. 6843

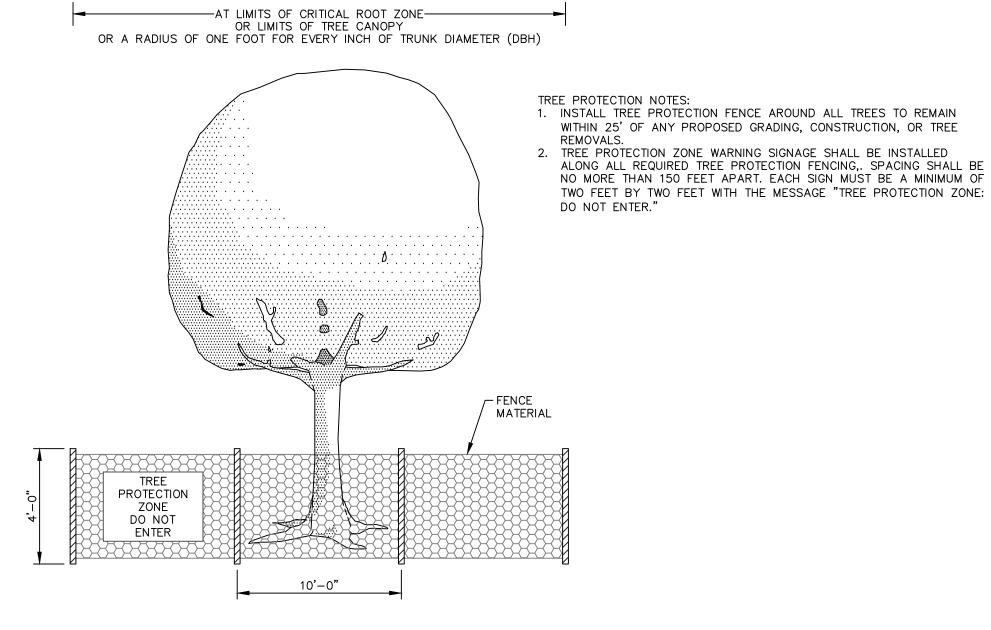
ENGINEER OF RECORD

NATHAN STURRE, P.E

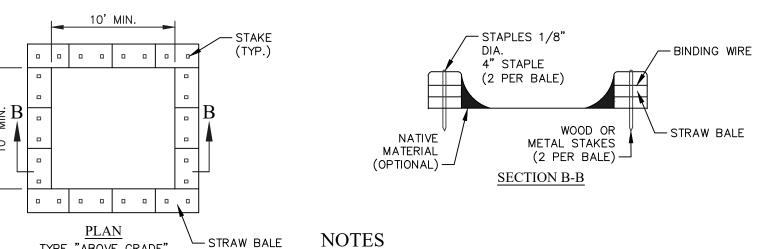
SC PE# 40266 PO Box 2227 Bluffton, SC 29910 843.929.9432

SURVEYOR

WILLIAM SMITH, PLS



STRAW BALE BARRIER CONCRETE WASHOUT



TYPE "ABOVE GRADE" (TYP.) WITH STRAW BALES LETTERS A MINIMUM OF CONCRETE WASHOUT

1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN FIELD.

2. INSTALL CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN (24"X24", MINIMUM) WITHIN 30' OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.

3. TEMPORARY WASHOUT AREA MUST BE AT LEAST 50' FROM A STORM DRAIN, CREEK BANK OR PERIMETER CONTROL.

4. CLEAN OUT CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WHEN 50% FULL

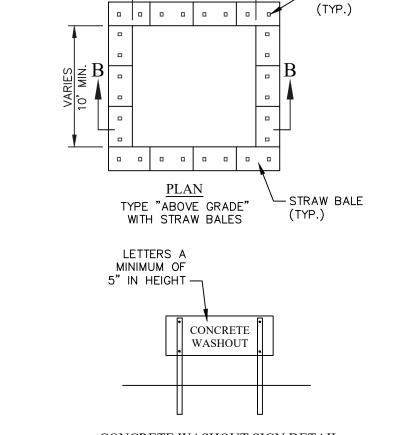
5. THE KEY TO FUNCTIONAL CONCRETE WASHOUTS IS WEEKLY INSPECTIONS, ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR CLEAN OUT.

6. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED AROUND PERIMETER OF CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA EXCEPT FOR THE SIDE UTILIZED FOR ACCESSING THE WASHOUT.

7. A ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE MAY BE NECESSARY ALONG ONE SIDE OF THE WASHOUT TO PROVIDE VEHICLE ACCESS.

CONCRETE WASHOUT STRAW BALES OR ABOVE GROUND SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH STANDARD DRAWING NO. RC-07 [PAGE 1] N.T.S.

TREE PROTECTION FENCE DETAIL N.T.S.



CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN DETAIL

6-INCH MIN. AVERAGE STONE DIAMETER OF 2 TO 3-INCHES PLAN SYMBOL UNDERLYING NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC ----SPECIFICATION South Carolina Department of ROCK PAD THICKNESS 6 INCHES Health and Environmental Control 24 FEET ROCK PAD WIDTH CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE 100 FEET ROCK PAD LENGTH andard drawing no. SC-06 PAGE 1 of D = 2-3 INCHES ROCK PAD STONE SIZE NOT TO SCALE FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE - GENERAL NOTES 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
- 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. 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.

- 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 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.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro

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

GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 2014

SILT FENCE INSTALLATION		FLAT-BOTTON	I TRENCH DETA
1.25 LB./LINEAR FT. STEEL POSTS	PLAN SYMBOL	FILTER FABRIC	HEAVY DUTY PLAST
FILTER FABRIC	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	COMPACTED EARTH RUNOFF	18-IN. TO 24-IN.
MAXIMUM SPACING 6 FT.		6-IN.	24- (MININ
BACKFILL TRENCH WITH COMPACTED EARTH	HEAVY DUTY PLASTIC TIE FOR STEEL POSTS (RESTRICT TO TOP 8-INCHES OF FABRIC)	FILTER FABRIC 6-IN.	-
RUNOFF		V-SHAPED T	RENCH DETAIL

SILT FENCE — GENERAL NOTES

1. Do not place silt fence across channels or in other areas subject to concentrated flows. Silt fence should not be used as a velocity control BMP. Concentrated flows are any flows greater than 0.5 cfs.

- . Maximum sheet or overland flow path length to the silt fence shall be 100—feet.
- . Maximum slope steepness (normal [perpendicular] to the fence line) shall be 2:1.
- 4. Silt fence joints, when necessary, shall be completed by one of the following options: — Wrap each fabric together at a support post with both ends fastened to the post, with a 1—foot minimum overlap: - Overlap silt fence by installing 3-feet passed the support post to which the new silt fence roll is 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

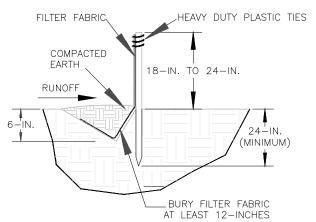
with slope and where concentrated flows are expected or are documented along the proposed/installed silt

ASTIC TIES NIMUM)

- EDGES SHALL BE TAPERED OUT

TRACKING OF MUD ON THE EDGES

TOWARDS ROAD TO PREVENT



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro

SILT FENCE			
standard drawing no. SC-03 Page	1	of	2
NOT TO SCALE		JARY 20 DATE)14 —

- LT 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%) 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 composed 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 Silt fence must be composed of woven geotextile filter fabric that consists of — 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

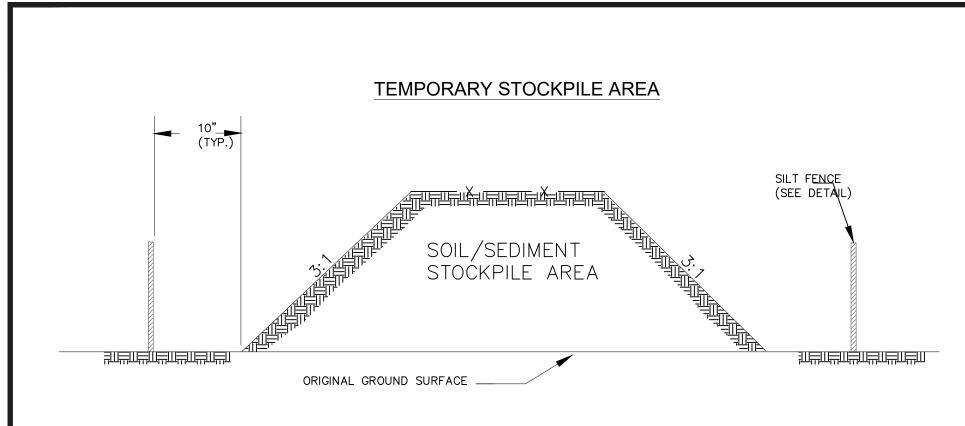
the barrier to avoid joints.

5. 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
- 2. Regular inspections of silt fence 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 along the silt fence is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when
- 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

andard drawing no. SC-03 PAGE 2 of GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 201



- 1. SILT FENCE TO EXTEND AROUND ENTIRE PERIMETER OF STOCKPILE, OR IF STOCKPILE AREA IS LOCATED ON/NEAR A SLOP THE SILT FENCE IS TO EXTEND ALONG CONTOURS OF THE DOWN-GRADIENT AREA.
- 2. IF STOCKPILE IS TO REMAIN FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS, TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES MUST BE IMPLEMENTED.
- 3. SILT FENCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL STOCKPILE AREA HAS EITHER BEEN REMOVED OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
- 4. THE KEY TO FUNCTIONAL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE AREAS IS WEEKLY INSPECTIONS, ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR SEDIMENT REMOVAL.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro TEMPORARY STOCKPILE

indard drawing no. SC-15 PAGE 1 of NOT TO SCALE

SWPPP DETAILS

REV #

DATE

SHEET NAME

SHEET NO.

DATE

4/09/202

DESCRIPTION



Dust Control



Wind erosion occurs when the surface soil is loose and dry, vegetation is sparse or absent, the wind is sufficiently strong, and when construction traffic disturbs the soil. Wind erodes soils and transports the sediment off site in the form of fugitive dust, where it may be washed into receiving water bodies by the next rainfall event. Fugitive dust is a nuisance for neighbors. It settles on automobiles, structures and windows and finds its way into homes. It also makes breathing difficult for those with respiratory problems and becomes a safety problem when it blinds motorists, equipment operators, and laborers.

When and Where to Use It Utilize dust control methods whenever there are offsite impacts, especially during periods of drought. Implemented dust control until final stabilization is reached.

<u>Dust Control Design Criteria</u> There are many methods to control dust on construction sites. These methods include but are not limited

- Phasing the Project. Phasing is done to decrease the area of disturbed soil that is exposed to erosion. The smaller the amount of soil that is exposed at one time, the smaller the potential for dust generation. Phasing a project and utilizing temporary stabilization practices can significantly reduce
- Vegetative Cover. A vegetative cover helps reduce wind erosion. Vegetative Cover is for disturbed areas not subject to traffic. Vegetation provides the most practical method of dust control.
- Mulching offers a temporary way to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. Mulching offers a fast, effective means of controlling dust.
- Sprinkling Water. Sprinkling helps control the suspension of dust particles and promotes dust to settle out of the air. Sprinkling water is effective for dust control on haul roads and other traffic routes.
- Spray-on-Adhesive. Adhesives prevent soil from blowing away. Latex emulsions, or resin in water is sprayed onto mineral soils to prevent their blowing away and reduce dust caused by traffic. Calcium Chloride. Calcium chloride keeps the soil surface moist and prevents erosion. Calcium chloride is applied by mechanical spreaders as loose, dry granules or flakes at a rate that keeps the
- surface moist but not so high as to cause water pollution or plant damage. Barriers. Barriers are fences that prevent erosion by obstructing the wind near the ground stopping the soil from blowing offsite. Broad, wind, or sediment fences can control air currents and blowing soil. Barriers are not a substitute for permanent stabilization. Perennial grass and strands of existing trees may also serve as wind barriers.

Inspection and Maintenance

Add additional dust control or re-spray area as necessary to keep dust to a minimum. Spray exposed soil areas only with approved dust control agents as indicated by the SCDHEC Standard Specifications.

South Carolina DHEC Storm Water Management BMP Handbook July 31, 2005

Temporary Seeding

Base seed selection on local Specifications. Re-seed areas where the plants do not grow quick enough, thick enough, or adequately enough to prevent erosion should be re-seeded.





Temporary Seeding

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide		
Field Condition	Common Solutions	
Slope was improperly dressed before application.	Roughen slopes. Furrow along the contour of areas to be seeded.	
Coverage is inadequate.	Follow recommended application rates. Count the number of seedbags to ensure the correct amount of material is being applied. Reapply to thin areas.	
Seeds fail to germinate.	Apply straw mulch to keep seeds in place and to moderate soil moisture and temperature. In arid areas, temporary irrigation may be necessary.	
Seeded slope fails.	Fill in rills and re-seed; fertilize, and mulch slopes.	
Seeding is washed off slope.	Allow at least 24-hours for the materials to dry before a rain event. Follow manufacturer's recommendations. Reapply where necessary.	
Excessive water flows across stabilized surface.	Use other BMPs to limit flow on stabilized area and to reduce slope lengths. Do not use to stabilize areas with swift moving concentrated flows.	

South Carolina DHEC July 31, 2005 Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

Dust Control





Dust Control by Sprinkling Water

Dust Control by Sprinkling Water

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Field Condition	Common Solutions
Excessive dust leaves the site.	Increase frequency of dust control application. Consider using a palliative or binder on inactive areas.
Vehicles kick up dust.	Water more frequently. Limit vehicle speeds. Stabilize the roadway.
Watering for dust control causes erosion.	Reduce water pressure on the water truck. Check watering equipment to ensure that it has a positive shutoff. Water less frequently.
Sprayed areas are ineffective at limiting dust.	Re-spray areas and ensure that the application rate is proper. Try another product or method if current dust control is not effective.

South Carolina DHEC July 31, 2005 Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

Permanent Seeding

Permanent Seeding



<u>Description</u> Controlling runoff and preventing erosion by establishing a perennial vegetative cover with seed.

When and Where to Use It A major consideration in the selection of the type of permanent grass to establish is the intended use of he land. Land use is separated in to two categories, high-maintenance and low-maintenance.

High-maintenance High maintenance areas are mowed frequently, lime or fertilized on a regular basis, and require

maintenance to an aesthetic standard. Land uses with high maintenance grasses include homes, industrial parks, schools, churches, and recreational areas such as parks, athletic fields, and golf courses.

Low maintenance areas are mowed infrequently, if at all, and lime and fertilizer may not be applied on a regular schedule. These areas are not subject to intense use and do not require a uniform appearance. The vegetation must be able to survive with little maintenance over long periods of time. Grass and legume mixtures are favored in these areas because legumes are capable of fixing nitrogen in the soil for their own use and the use of the grasses around them. Land uses requiring low-maintenance grasses include steep slopes, stream and channel banks, road banks, and commercial and industrial areas with limited

Seed Selection

The use of native species is preferred when selecting vegetation. Base plant seed selection or geographical location, the type of soil, the season of the year in which the planting is to be done, and the needs and desires of the permanent land user. Failure to carefully follow agronomic recommendation results in an inadequate stand of permanent vegetation that provides little or no erosion control.

Apply topsoil if the surface soil of the seedbed is not adequate for plant growth.

If the area has been recently plowed, no tillage is required other than raking or surface roughening to break any crust that has formed leaving a textured surface. Disk the soil for optimal germination when the soil is compacted less than 6-inches. If the soil is compacted more than 6-inches, sub-soiled and disk the

Soil Testing

Soil testing is available through Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service.

South Carolina DHEC Storm Water Management BMP Handbook July 31, 2005

Plan Symbol

Temporary Seeding



The purpose of temporary seeding is to reduce erosion and sedimentation by stabilizing disturbed areas that would otherwise lay bare for long periods of time before they are worked or stabilized. Temporary seeding is also used where permanent vegetation growth is not necessary or appropriate.

When and Where to Use It

Temporary seeding is used on exposed soil surfaces such as denuded areas, soil stockpiles, dikes, dams banks of sediment basins, banks of sediment traps, and temporary road banks. Temporary seeding prevents and limits costly maintenance operations on other sediment control structures. Sediment cleanout requirements for sediment basins, sediment, traps, and silt fence is reduced if the drainage area is seeded when grading and construction operation are not taking place.

Temporary stabilization is required within 14 days after construction activity is complete unless construction activity is going to resume within 21 days. Cover seeded areas with an appropriate mulch to provide protection from the weather. When the temporary vegetation does not grow quickly or thick enough to prevent erosion, re-seed as soon as possible. Keep seeded areas adequately moist. Irrigate the seeded area if normal rainfall is not adequate for the germination and growth of seedlings. Water seeded areas at controlled rates that are less than the rate at which the soil can absorb water to prevent runoff. Runoff of irrigation water wastes water and can cause erosion.

Seed Selection

Seed selection is based on geographical location, soil type and the season of the year in which the planting is to be done. Use the tables in Appendix C as a guide for conventional tillage methods (plowing, seedbed preparation, hydroseeding, etc). If a fast growing crop to nurse the permanent specie or species is required, then use the mix rate. Failure to carefully follow agronomic recommendations results in an inadequate stand of temporary vegetation that provides little or no erosion control.

If the area has been recently plowed, no tillage is required other than raking or surface roughening to break any crust that has formed leaving a textured surface. Disk the soil for optimal germination when the soil is compacted less than 6-inches.

Soil Testing

Soil testing is available through Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service.

South Carolina DHEC Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

Permanent Seeding

Unless a specific soil test indicates otherwise, apply 1½ tons of ground course textured agricultural imestone per acre (70 pounds per 1000 square feet).

Apply a minimum of 1000 pounds per acre of a complete 10-10-10 fertilizer (23 pounds per 1000 square feet) or equivalent during permanent seeding of grasses unless a soil test indicates a different requirement Incorporate fertilizer and lime (if used) into the top 4-6 inches of the soil by disking or other means where

conditions allow. Do not mix the lime and the fertilizer prior to the field application.

Loosen the surface of the soil just before broadcasting the seed. Evenly apply seed by the most convenient method available for the type of seed applied and the location of the seeding. Typical application methods ude but are not limited to cyclone seeders, rotary spreaders, drop spreaders, broadcast spreaders, ha spreaders, cultipacker seeder, and hydro-seeders. Cover applied seed by raking or dragging a chain or brush mat, and then lightly firm the area with a roller or cultipacker. Do not roll seed that is applied with a hydro-seeder and hydro-mulch.

Cover all permanent seeded areas with mulch immediately upon completion of the seeding application to retain soil moisture and reduce erosion during establishment of vegetation. Apply the mulch evenly in such a manner that it provides a minimum of 75% coverage. Typical mulch applications include straw, wood fiber, hydromulches, BFM and FGM. Use hydromulches with a minimum blend of 70% wood

The most commonly accepted mulch used in conjunction with permanent seeding is small grain straw. Select straw that is dry and free from mold damage and noxious weeds. The straw may need to be anchored with netting or asphalt emulsions to prevent it from being blown or washed away. Apply straw mulch by hand or machine at the rate 2 tons per acre (90 pounds per 1000 square feet). Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good.

Keep permanent seeded areas adequately moist, especially late in the specific growing season. Irrigate the seeded area if normal rainfall is not adequate for the germination and growth of seedlings. Water seeded areas at controlled rates that are less than the rate at which the soil can absorb water to prevent runoff. Runoff of irrigation water wastes water and can cause erosion.

Re-seeding

Inspect permanently seeded areas for failure, make necessary repairs and re-seed or overseed within the same growing season if possible. If the grass cover is sparse or patchy, re-evaluate the choice of grass and quantities of lime and fertilizer applied. Final stabilization by permanent seeding of the site requires that it be covered by a 70% coverage rate.

South Carolina DHEC July 31, 2005 Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

Temporary Seeding

Inspection and Maintenance

Inspect seeded areas for failure and make necessary repairs and re-seed immediately. Conduct a follow-up survey after one year and replace failed plants where necessary. If vegetative cover is inadequate to prevent rill erosion, overseed and fertilize in accordance with soil

Lime is not required for temporary seeding unless a soil test shows that the soil pH is below 5.0. It may be desirable to apply lime during the temporary seeding operation to benefit the long-term permanent

seeding. Apply a minimum of 1.5 tons of Lime/acre (70 pounds per 1000 square feet) if it is to be used.

Apply a minimum of 500 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 fertilizer (11.5 pounds per 1000 square feet) or

equivalent during temporary seeding unless a soil test indicates a different requirement. Incorporate fertilizer and lime (if used) into the top 4-6 inches of the soil by disking or other means where conditions

Loosen the soil surface before broadcasting the seed. Apply seed evenly by the most convenient method

available for the type of seed used and the location of the temporary seeding. Typical application methods

include but are not limited to cyclone seeders, rotary spreaders, drop spreaders, broadcast spreaders, hand

spreaders, cultipacker seeder, and hydro-seeders. Cover applied seed by raking or dragging a chain, and

Use mulch with temporary seed applications to retain soil moisture and reduce erosion during the

The most commonly accepted mulch used in conjunction with temporary seeding is small grain straw.

This straw should be dry and free from mold damage and noxious weeds. The straw may need to be

anchored with netting or emulsions to prevent it from being blown or washed away. Apply the straw

mulch by hand or machine at the rate 1.5-2 tons per acre (90 pounds per 1000 square feet). Frequent

Seeded areas should be kept adequately moist. Irrigate the seeded area if normal rainfall is not adequate

for the germination and growth of seedlings. Water seeded areas at controlled rates that are less than the

rate at which the soil can absorb water to prevent runoff. Runoff of irrigation water wastes water and can

Re-seed areas where seeding does not grow quickly, thick enough, or adequately to prevent erosion. Base

Inspection and Maintenance

Inspect every 7 calendar days and within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces ½-inches or

Cover seeded with mulch to provide protection. Frequent inspections are necessary to check that

Supply temporary seeding with adequate moisture. Supply water as needed, especially in abnormally

South Carolina DHEC

Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

hot or dry weather or on adverse sites. Control water application rates to prevent runoff.

establishment of vegetation. Typical mulch applications include straw, wood fiber, hydromulches, BFM

then lightly firm the area with a roller or cultipacker.

cause erosion.

more of precipitation.

conditions for growth are good.

and FGM. Use hydromulches with a minimum blend of 70% wood fibers.

inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good.

seed selection should on the requirements of local Specifications.

- If a stand of permanent vegetation has less than 40 percent cover, re-evaluate choice of plant
- materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer. Re-establish the stand following seed bed preparation and seeding recommendations, omitting lime
- and fertilizer in the absence of soil test results. If the season prevents re-sowing, mulch is an effective temporary cover.
- Final stabilization of the site requires a 70 percent overall coverage rate. This does not mean that 30 percent of the site can remain bare. The coverage is defined as looking at a square yard of coverage, in which 70 percent of that square yard is covered with vegetation.







Permanent Seeding

<u>Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide</u>

Field Condition	Common Solutions
Areas have eroded.	Re-seed or replace eroded areas.
Vegetation cover is inadequate and rill erosion is occurring.	Overseed and fertilize in accordance with soil test results.
Stand of permanent vegetation has less than 40% cover.	Re-evaluate choice of plant materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer.
Vegetation show signs of wilting before noon.	Water vegetation by wetting soil to a depth of 4-inches.

South Carolina DHEC July 31, 2005 Storm Water Management BMP Handbook Civil Design & Development

Temporary Seeding





ENGINEER OF RECORD

NATHAN STURRE, P.E. SC PE# 40266 PO Box 2227 Bluffton, SC 29910 843.929.9432

SURVEYOR

WILLIAM SMITH, PLS SC PLS# 26960 PO DRAWER 330 BLUFFTON, SC 29910 TEL: 843.757.2650

PREPARED FOR:

OLYMPIA RYMKO

PROJECT:

67 & 69 GREEN STREET SITE IMPROVEMENTS

HORIZ. DATUM: STATE PLANE, NAD83 VERT. DATUM: NAVD88



REV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION

SHEET NAME

SWPPP DETAILS

SHEET NO.

C-3

4/09/2025









ENGINEER OF RECORD

NATHAN STURRE, P.E. SC PE# 40266 PO Box 2227 Bluffton, SC 29910 843.929.9432

WILLIAM SMITH, PLS SC PLS# 26960 PO DRAWER 330 BLUFFTON, SC 29910 TEL: 843.757.2650

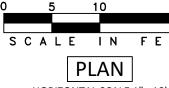
PREPARED FOR:

OLYMPIA RYMKO

67 & 69 GREEN STREET SITE IMPROVEMENTS

HORIZ. DATUM: STATE PLANE, NAD83



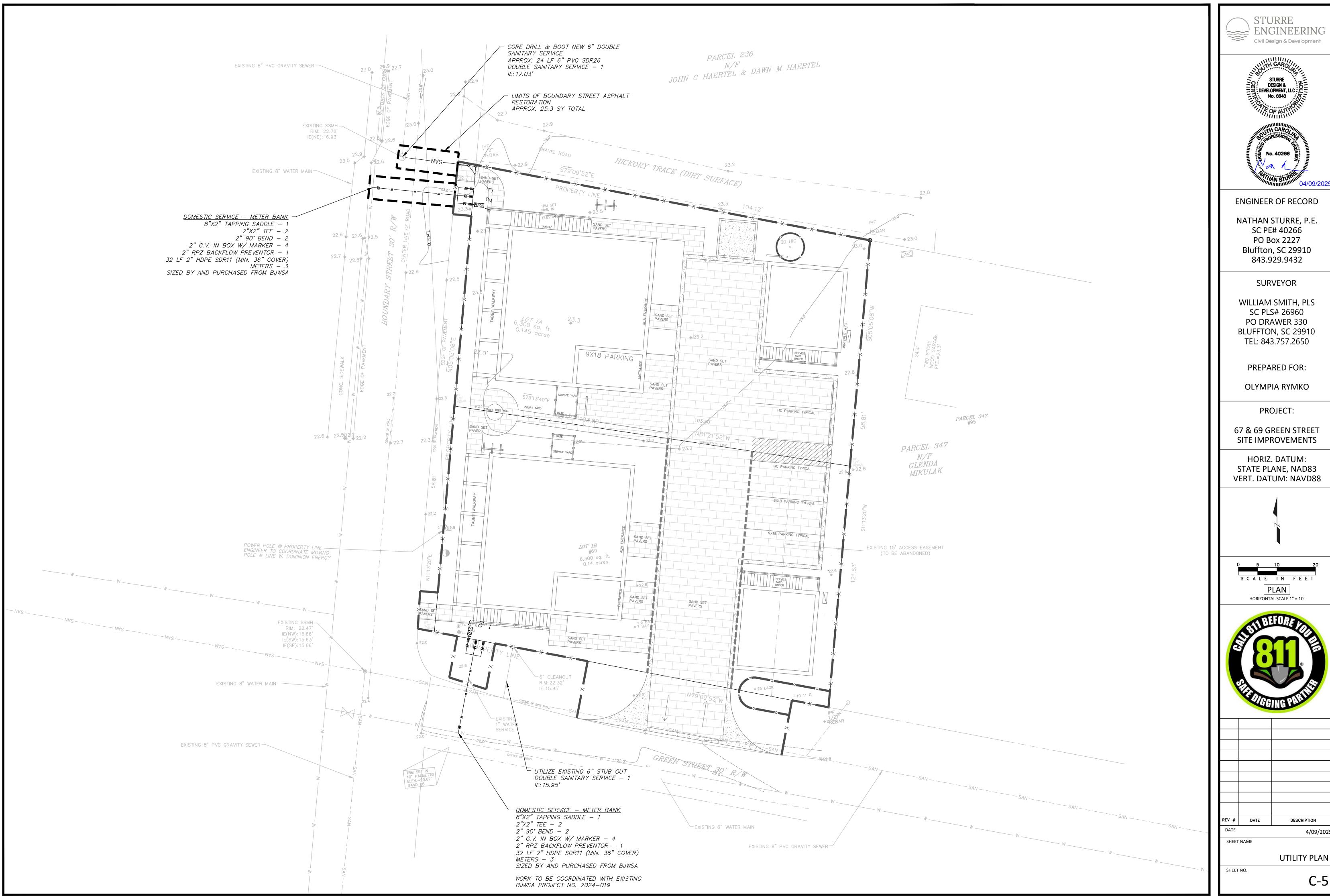


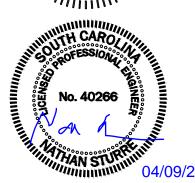


1	5/6/2025	STORMWATER REVISIONS
REV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION
DATE		

4/09/2025

STORMWATER COMPLIANCE PLAN





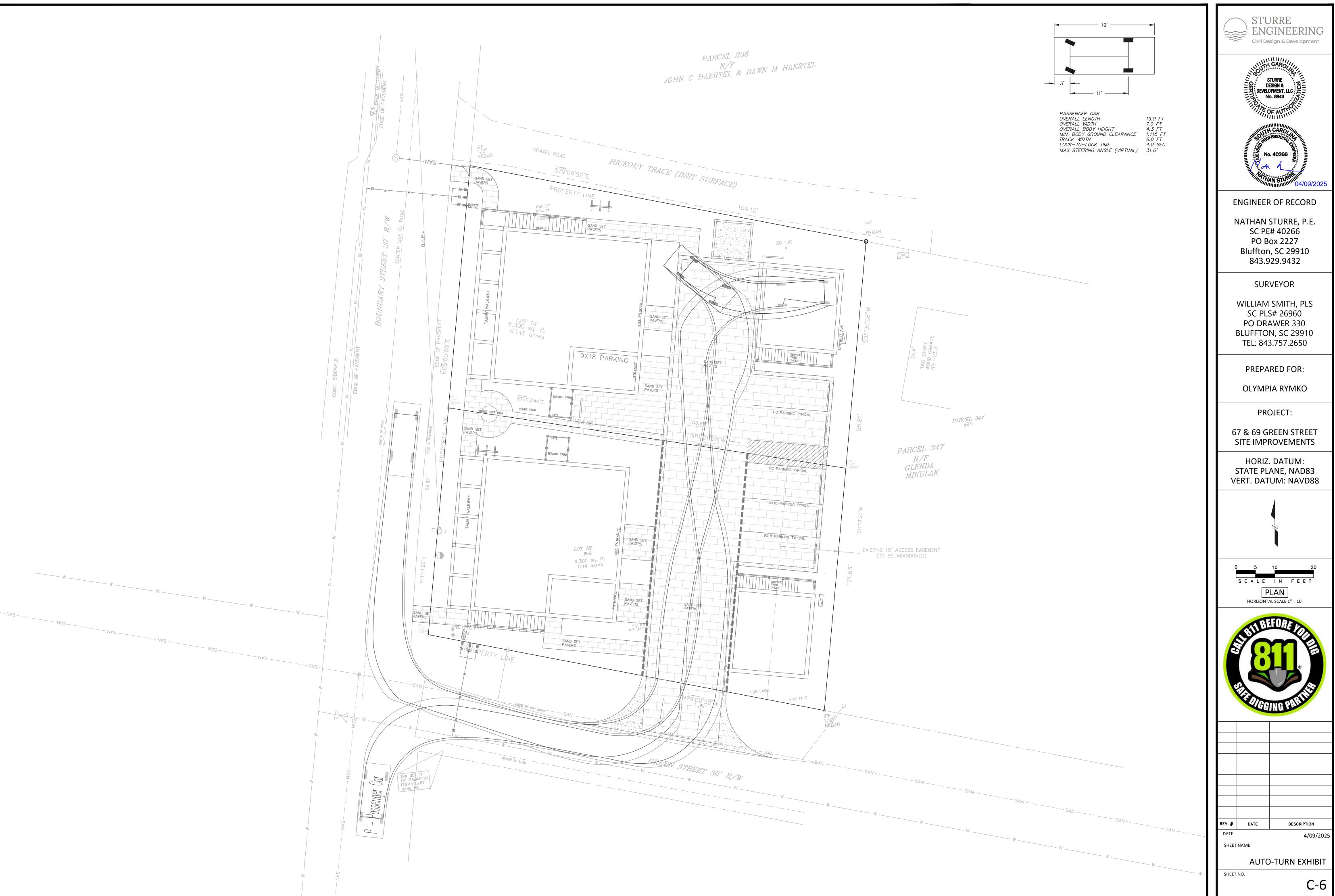
SITE IMPROVEMENTS



REV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION

UTILITY PLAN

C-5







REV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION

Civil Design & Development

STURRE Design &

覚: DEVELOPMENT, LLC ど

No. 6843

ENGINEER OF RECORD

NATHAN STURRE, P.E. SC PE# 40266

PO Box 2227

Bluffton, SC 29910

843.929.9432

SURVEYOR

WILLIAM SMITH, PLS

SC PLS# 26960

PO DRAWER 330

BLUFFTON, SC 29910

TEL: 843.757.2650

PREPARED FOR:

OLYMPIA RYMKO

PROJECT:

67 & 69 GREEN STREET

SITE IMPROVEMENTS

HORIZ. DATUM:

STATE PLANE, NAD83

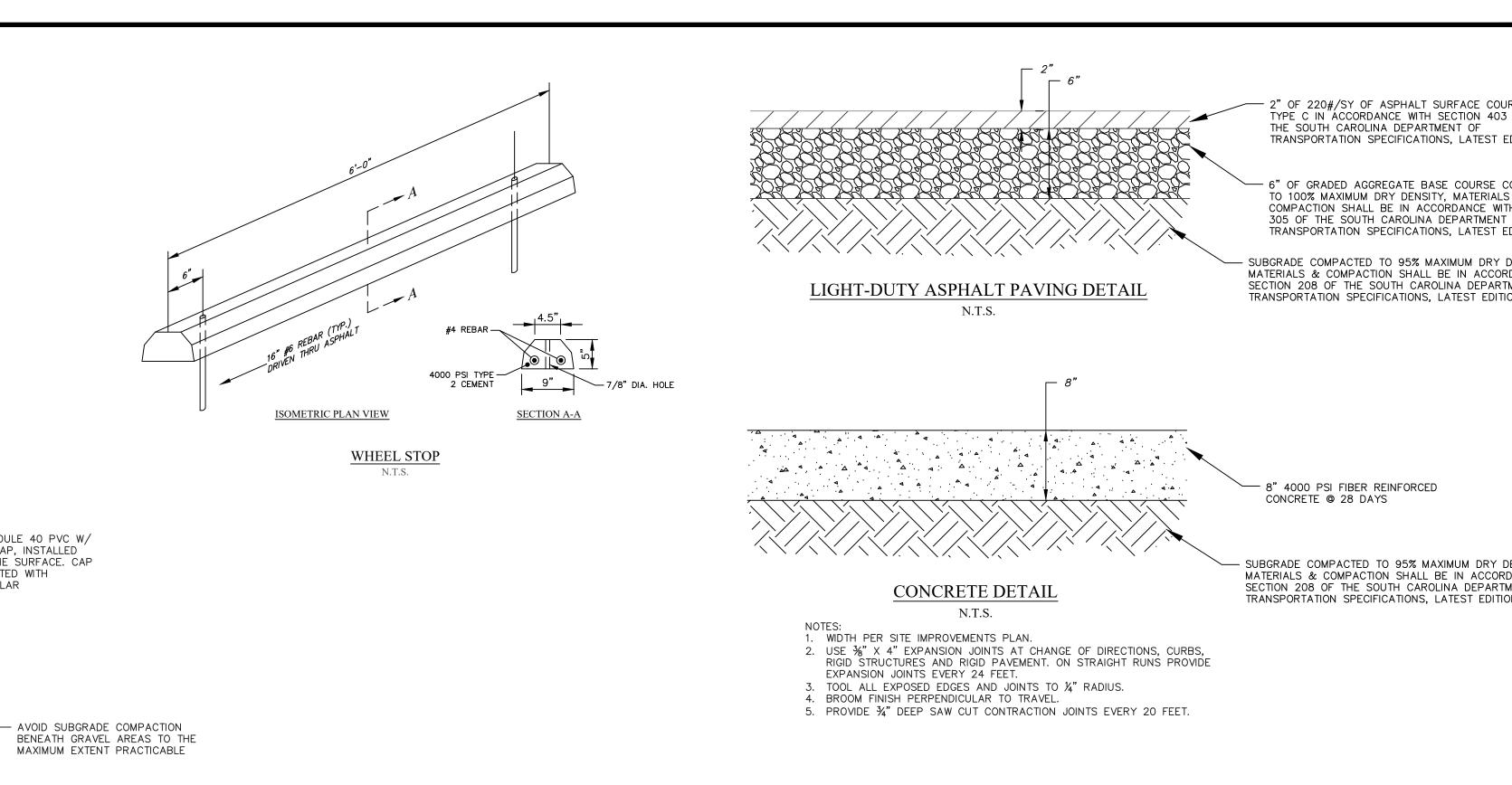
VERT. DATUM: NAVD88

DESCRIPTION

CIVIL DETAILS

C-7

SHEET NO.



- BRICK PAVERS

2" CHOKER STONE -

2" CHOKER STONE

CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION.

GRAVEL PARKING TO BE FULLY -ENCOMPASSED IN A 12"x12"

FLUSH CONCRETE HEADER CURB (4,000 PSI MIN.)

┌─ 8" 57 STONE RESERVIOR

GRAVEL PARKING DETAIL

3/8-INCH PERFORATIONS AT 6 INCHES ON CENTER.

NOTE:

1. PERVIOUS PARKING AREAS SHALL NOT BE USED AS TEMPORARY RUNOFF

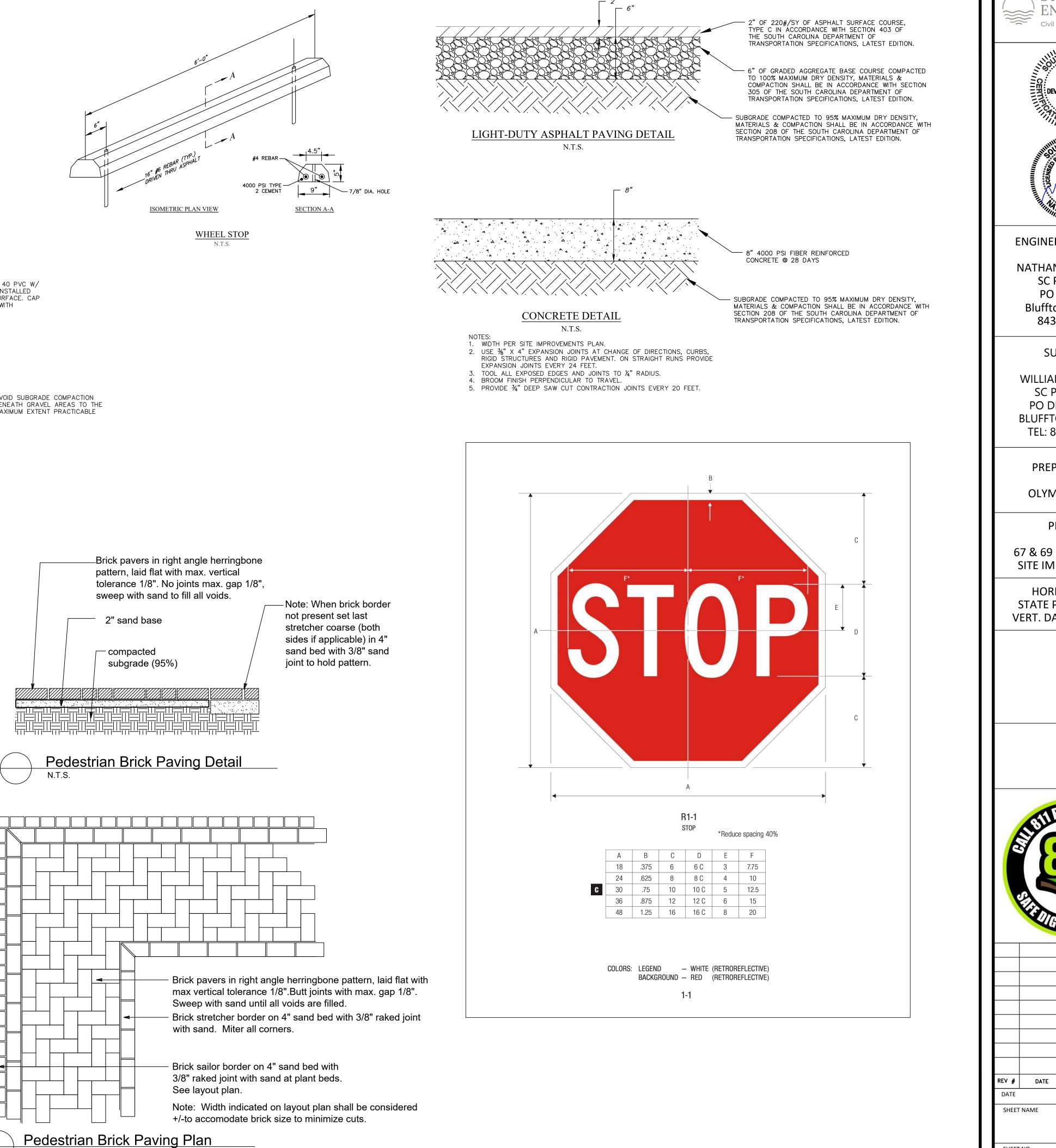
4. THERE SHOULD BE NO PERFORATION WITHIN 1 FOOT OF THE SURFACE

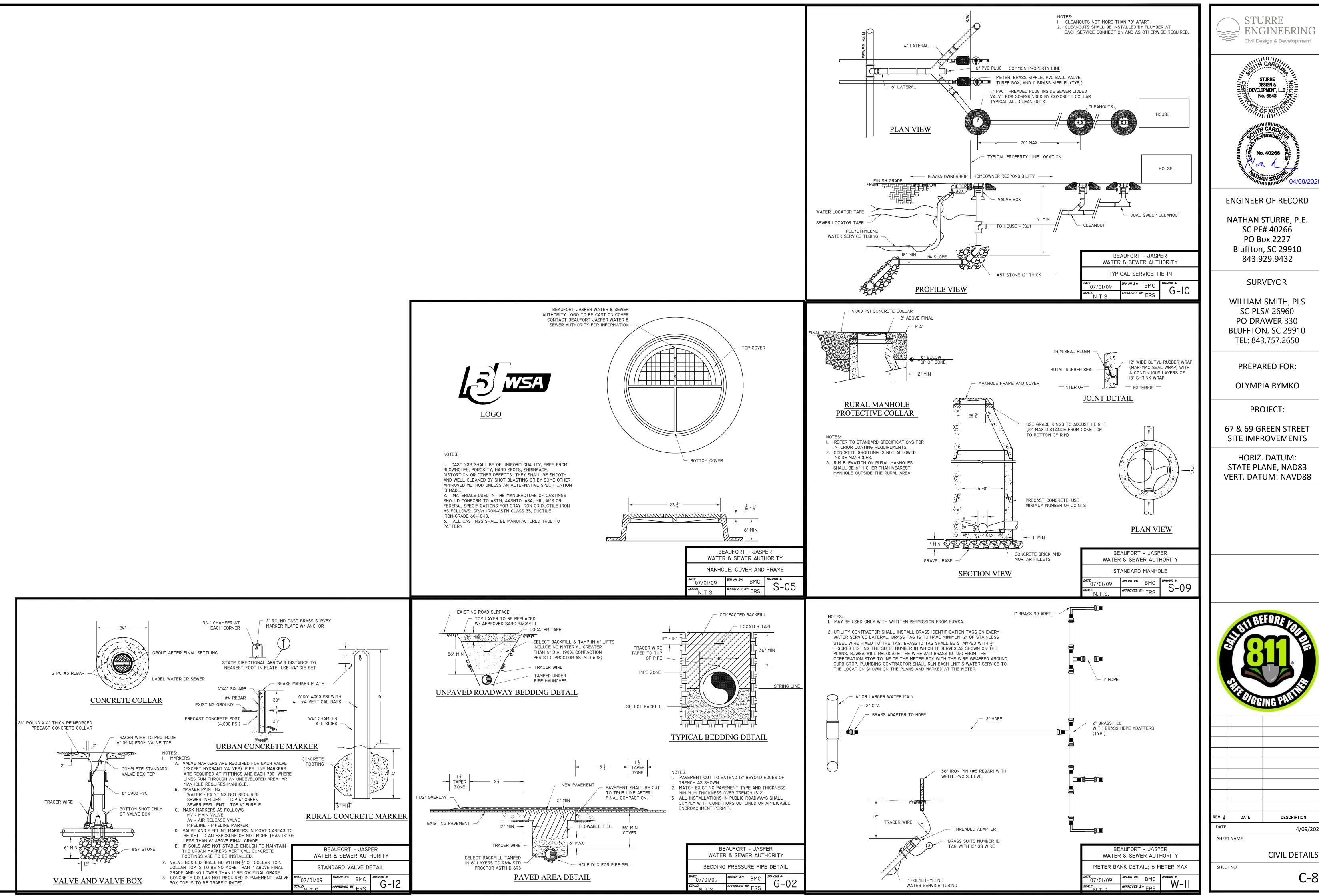
ALL AGGREGATES TO BE DOUBLE WASHED STONE. NO FINES OR DUSTS. 3. USE 4-INCH RIGID SCHEDULE 40 PVC PIPE WITH THREE OR FOUR ROWS OF

4" RIGID SCHEDULE 40 PVC W/

A LOCKABLE CAP, INSTALLED FLUSH WITH THE SURFACE. CAP

TO BE PROTECTED WITH CONCRETE COLLAR









CIVIL DETAILS