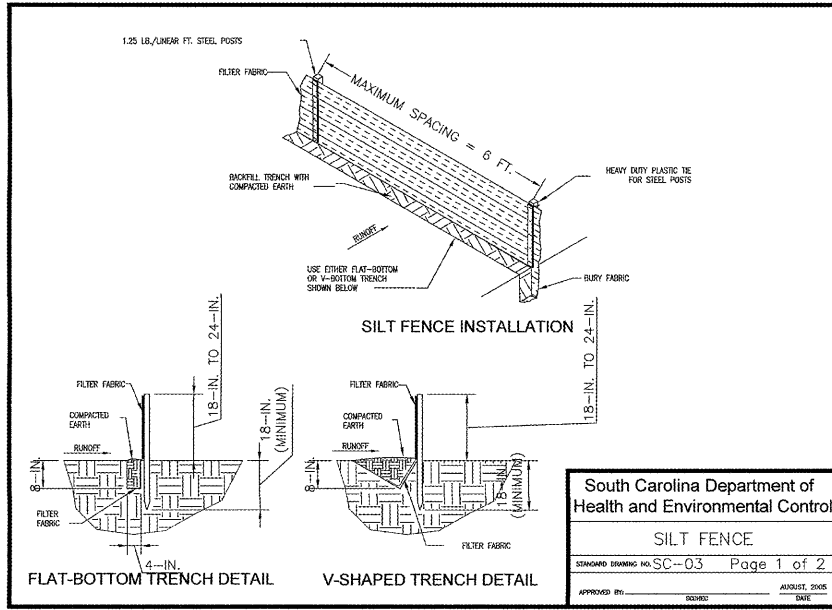
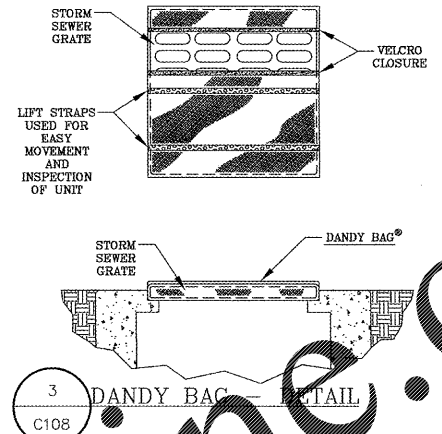


South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control  
 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE  
 STANDARD DRAWING No. SC-06 Page 1 of 3  
 APPROVED BY: [Signature] DATE: AUGUST, 2008



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control  
 SILT FENCE  
 STANDARD DRAWING No. SC-03 Page 1 of 2  
 APPROVED BY: [Signature] DATE: AUGUST, 2008

- NOTES:
1. THIS PRODUCT IS A TEMPORARY BMP TO BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION ON GRADED INLETS.
  2. CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS COLLECTED ON THE BAG AND THE IMMEDIATE SURROUNDING AREA ON A REGULAR BASIS.



Georgetown County Regional Parks  
 Andrew Regional Recreation Center  
 Owner: Georgetown County  
 716 Prince Street  
 Georgetown, SC 29442

SGA ARCHITECTURE  
 ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSIONAL LABORERS ASSOCIATION  
 Pawleye Island / Charleston  
 245 Business Center Lane / PO Box 1859  
 Pawleye Island, SC 29585  
 Phone: 843.237.3421 / Fax: 843. 237.1992  
 www.SGAarchitecture.com

Civil Consultant:  
**ETS**  
 ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES, INC.  
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
 58 Centermarsh Lane  
 P.O. Box 3040  
 Pawleye Island, S.C. 29585  
 Phone: (843) 237-3002 Fax: (843) 237-2269

MEP Consultant:  
 Charleston Engineering  
 1515 W. Wappan Oak Dr.  
 Charleston, SC 29412  
 843-762-4342  
 Mechanical, Plumbing & Electrical

Structural Consultant:

Irrigation Consultant:

Professional Engineer Seal for Michael F. Redmon, No. 8285, State of South Carolina. Includes the text 'MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS' and 'COPYRIGHT 2007 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED'.

Job Number: 2017024  
 Date: [Blank]  
 Drawn by: LW  
 Checked by: MFR

Revisions:

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS I  
 C108

1 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE -- DETAIL  
 C108

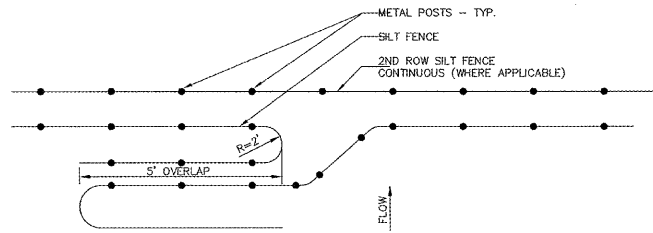
**STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE**  
 When and Where to Use It  
 Stabilized construction entrances should be used at all points where traffic will be leaving a construction site and moving directly onto a public road.  
 Important Considerations  
 If washing is used, provisions must be made to intercept the wash water and trap the sediment before it is carried off-site. Washdown facilities shall be required as directed by SCDHEC as needed. Washdown areas in general must be established with crushed gravel and drain into a sediment trap or sediment basin. Construction entrances should be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of mud picked up by vehicles.  
 Installation  
 Remove all vegetation and any objectionable material from the foundation area.  
 Divert all surface runoff and drainage from stones to a sediment trap or basin.  
 Install a non-woven geotextile fabric prior to placing any stone.  
 Install a culvert pipe across the entrance when needed to provide positive drainage.  
 The entrance shall consist of 1-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 of mud at the edge of the entrance.

**STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE**  
 Inspection and Maintenance  
 Inspect construction entrances every seven (7) calendar days and within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/2-inches or more of precipitation, or after heavy use. Check for mud and sediment buildup and pod integrity. Make daily inspections during periods of wet weather. Maintenance is required more frequently in wet weather conditions. Reshape the stone pad as needed for drainage and runoff control.  
 Wash or replace stones as needed and as directed by the inspector. The stone in the entrance should be washed or replaced whenever the entrance fails to reduce mud being carried off-site by vehicles. Frequent washing will extend the useful life of stone.  
 Immediately remove mud and sediment tracked or washed onto public roads by brushing or sweeping. Flushing should only be used when the water can be discharged to a sediment trap or basin.  
 Repair any broken pavement immediately.

2 SILT FENCE -- DETAIL  
 C108

**SILT FENCE DETAIL**  
 When and Where to Use It  
 Silt fence is applicable in areas:  
 Where the maximum sheet or overland flow path length to the fence is 100-feet.  
 Where the maximum slope steepness (normal [perpendicular] to fence line) is 2H:1V.  
 That do not receive concentrated flows greater than 0.5 cfs.  
 Do not place silt fence across channels or use it as a velocity control BMP.  
 Materials  
 Steel Posts  
 Use 48-inch long steel posts that meet the following minimum physical requirements:  
 Composed of high strength steel with minimum yield strength of 50,000 psi.  
 Have a standard "I" section with a nominal face width of 1.38-inches and nominal "T" length of 1.48-inches.  
 Weigh 1.25 pounds per foot (± 8%).  
 Have a soil stabilization plate with a minimum cross section area of 17-square inches attached to the steel post.  
 Pointed with a water based baked enamel paint.  
 Use steel posts with a minimum length of 4-feet, weighing 1.25 pounds per linear foot (± 8%) with connections to add in fastening the fabric. Except when heavy clay soils are present on site, steel posts will have a metal soil stabilization plate welded near the bottom such that when the post is driven to the proper depth, the plate will be below the ground level for added stability.  
 The soil plates should have the following characteristics:  
 Be composed of minimum 15 gauge steel.  
 Have a minimum cross section area of 17-square inches.  
 Geotextile Filter Fabric  
 Filter fabric is composed of fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers composed of at least 90% by weight of polyolefins, polyesters, or polyamides. Formed into a network such that the filaments have dimensional stability relative to each other. Free of any treatment or coating which might significantly alter its physical properties after installation. Free of defects or flaws that significantly affect its physical and/or filtering properties. Cut to a minimum width of 36 inches.  
 Use only fabric appearing on SCDOT Approval Sheet meeting the requirements of the most current edition of the SCDOT Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.

**SILT FENCE DETAIL**  
 Installation  
 Excavate a trench approximately 6-inches wide and 6-inches deep when placing fabric by hand. Place 12-inches of geotextile fabric into the 6-inch trench, extending to remaining 6-inches towards the upslope side of the trench. Backfill the trench with soil or gravel and compact. Bury 12-inches of fabric into the ground when pneumatically installing silt fence with a slicing method. Purchase fabric in continuous rolls and cut to the length of the trench over the posts. When joints are necessary, overlap the fabric together at a support post with both ends fastened to the post, with a 6-inch minimum overlap. Install posts to a minimum depth of 24-inches. Install posts a minimum of 1- to 2-inches above the fabric, with no more than 3-feet of the post above the ground. Space posts to maximum 6-foot centers. Attach fabric to wood posts using staples made of heavy-duty wire at least 1 1/2-inch long, spaced a maximum of 6-inches apart. Staple a 2-inch wide lathe over the filter fabric to securely fasten it to the upslope side of wooden posts. Attach fabric to the steel posts using heavy-duty plastic ties that are evenly spaced and placed in a manner to prevent sagging or tearing of the fabric. In cut cases, ties should be affixed in no less than 4 places. Install the fabric a minimum of 24-inches above the ground. When necessary, the height of the fence above ground may be greater than 24-inches. In tidal areas, extra silt fence height may be required. The post height will be twice the exposed post height. Post spacing will remain the same and extra height fabric will be 4-, 5-, or 6-foot tall. Locate silt fence checks every 100 feet maximum and at low points. Install the fence perpendicular to the direction of flow and place the fence the proper distance from the toe of steep slopes to provide sediment storage and access for maintenance and cleanup.  
 Inspection and Maintenance  
 Inspect every seven calendar days and within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/2-inches or more of precipitation. Check for sediment buildup and fence integrity. Check where runoff has eroded a channel beneath the fence, or where the fence has sagged or collapsed by fence overlapping. If the fence fabric tears, begins to decompose, or in any way becomes ineffective, replace the section of fence immediately.  
 Remove sediment accumulated along the fence when it reaches 1/3 the height of the fence, especially if heavy rains are expected.  
 Remove trapped sediment from the site or stabilize it on site.  
 Remove silt fence within 30 days after final stabilization is achieved or after temporary best management practices (BMPs) are no longer needed.  
 Permanently stabilize disturbed areas resulting from fence removal.



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