SCDHEC Standard Notes

1. If necessary, slopes that exceed eight (8) vertical feet should be stabilized with synthetic or vegetative mats, in addition to hydro-seeding. 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 measures shall 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 14th day 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 activities will be resumed within 14 days, temporary stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site.

3. All sediment and erosion control devices shall be inspected every seven (7) days. If site inspections identify BMP's that are damaged or are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed as soon as practical or as reasonably possible and before the next storm event whenever practicable.

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 sediments 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 to divert sediment-laden water to appropriate traps or stable outlets.

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 cannot 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.

City of Greer Standard Notes

1. Once erosion control measures are in place contact the City of Greer Stormwater inspector at 416-0100 for an inspection.

2. Weekly erosion control/stormwater pollution prevention inspections must be conducted by a certified CEPSCI inspector or a qualified licensed professional engineer.

3. A permit box with a rain gauge must be installed and kept on site.

4. All contractors, subcontractors and builders whose activities may impact stormwater discharges must sign and submit co-permittee agreements to the City of Greer.

5. All work on a City of Greer right of way requires a City Encroachment Permit. The contractor is responsible for obtaining city encroachment permits prior to conducting any work in the right of way. Encroachment permits may be obtained at the City of Greer Public Services office.

6. All silt fencing must be constructed with wire-backing and metal posts. Silt fence fabrics must meet SC DOT specifications.

7. All catch basins, storm drain manhole covers, grate inlets, etc. must be cast with the words, "DUMP NO WASTE DRAINS TO STREAM" or equivalent.

8. All soil stockpiles or borrow areas constitute land disturbance and are allowed only in permitted areas. Copies of permits for offsite borrow, stockpile or fill areas must be provided to the City of Greer, Engineering/Stormwater Division before use.

9. All erosion controls for stockpiling of dirt shall comply with SC DHEC standards. Perimeter silt fencing must be installed on the downhill sides of the stockpile. Silt fencing should be offset from the toe of the slope according to the following schedule:

Height of Fill	Fill Slope	Minimum Offset From Toe of Slope	Minimum Right of Way From Toe of Slope
(feet)	(horiz:vert)	(feet)	(feet)
<6	2:1	2	3
	4:1		
	6:1		
6-10	2:1	12	13
6-10	4:1	3	4
6-10	6:1	3	4
>10	2:1	12	13
>10	4:1	4	5
>10	6:1	4	5

In addition to perimeter silt fence installation, after 14 days all soil stockpiles should be properly tracked in and temporarily stabilized.

10. Dust must be contained within the site boundary. Vegetative cover and proper application of mulch or water are acceptable methods of dust control.

11. All silt fencing must be cleaned or replaced when sediment levels reach 1/3 the height of the silt fence.

12. Silt fence checks, (tie backs) are recommended on downhill slopes according to the following schedule:

2% — every 100 ft.
3% — every 100 ft.
4% — every 50 ft.
5% — every 50 ft.

13. Mud tracked onto public streets will be removed daily by sweeping or vacuuming.

14. Stormwater must enter catch basins prior to final paving in order to obtain designed trapping efficiency and maintain proper stormwater runoff control.

15. All litter, trash and construction debris shall be collected, stored and disposed of in accordance with SC DHEC Solid Waste Regulations and the City of Greer Nuisance Ordinance.
16. Temporary sanitary facilities shall be located on a flat surface away from drainage facilities, catch basins, watercourses and traffic circulation. Upon discovery, any spilled material shall be cleaned up immediately. All collected material, contaminated rags and absorbent materials shall be disposed of appropriately. Lime shall be spread on the contaminated area.

17. Cement waste and washout shall not be allowed to discharge to storm drains, detention ponds or water courses. It should be be collected in a depressed bermed area and allowed to harden. It shall not be allowed to discharge to storm drains, stormwater detention facilities or watercourses.

18. Fire Hydrant Flushing – Flushing water from fire hydrant flushing should be directed away from erodible soils or un-stabilized areas. All flushing water should be directed to paved areas or a storm drain that is routed to a detention basin.

19. Water line flushing, (super charged with chlorine) – Direct flow (you can use a diffuser) to make sure water line flushing does not damage sediment and erosion controls. Attempt to discharge water across pavement and then through the storm drain system to dissipate energy and chlorine content prior to discharge.

20. Individual lots in residential subdivisions require appropriate erosion control which includes gravel entrances and properly trenched silt fencing on downward slopes.

21. Houses in residential subdivisions shall be constructed to provide a minimum of 6 inches of fall within the first 10 feet of the home so that stormwater drains away from the house.

22. An inspection of the installation of the stormwater infrastructure must be completed by the City of Greer prior to releasing building permits in residential subdivisions.

23. The subgrade and base courses of sites involving construction of public streets must comply with Section 208 and 309 of the SC State Highway Dept. Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.

24. Public street design must comply with the City of Greer Land Development Regulations. "Streets must be constructed in accordance with the City of Greer Land Development Regulations."

25. A registered engineer must inspect all phases of construction of public streets and certify satisfactory completion according to the statement provided on page 119 of the City of Greer Land Development Regulations.

City of Greer Standard Notes

Seeding Dates and Rates of Application

Perform seeding during the periods and at the rates specified in the seeding tables. Do not use temporary cover by seeding or permanent seeding for projects when:
- The ground is frozen and/or when the 10-day forecasted low temperature remains below 33 degrees Fahrenheit.
- The ground is excessively wet, or
- The ground is excessively dry (periods of drought) unless watering is specified.

During periods of adverse conditions, use temporary cover by mulch.

Seedbed Preparation

- Ensure that the areas receiving permanent seeding are uniform and conform to the finished grade of the Project.
- Perform minor shaping and evening of uneven and rough areas outside of the graded area in order to provide for more effective erosion control and for ease of subsequent mowing operations.
- Loosen the seedbed (including cut slopes) to a minimum depth of three (3) inches before initiating permanent seeding and temporary seeding.
- An acceptable method of preparing the seedbed on slopes is vertically tracking the seedbed up and down the slope with proper equipment.
- Remove stones larger than two and one-half (2½) inches in any dimension, large dirt clods, roots or other debris brought to the surface.
- Use compost if good seedbed material is not located on site or results of the soil test show the seedbed is excessively nutrient deficient to the extent of requiring costly fertilizer additions and or have excessively low pH values (lower than 5.0).
- Consider the use of mechanical seed drills to perform permanent seeding on areas where temporary seeding or temporary cover by mulch was previously utilized.

Mulch

Required for all permanent seeding, temporary seeding, and temporary cover applications. Do not use Mulch in areas where concentrated flow is expected. Use HECP Mulch for temporary seeding and temporary cover applications when the application area will require additional grading prior to permanent seeding. Do not use Erosion Control Blankets (ECB) or Turf Reinforcement Matting (TRM) in this situation.

Wood Chip Mulch
Wood chip mulch is not acceptable for seeding applications. If wood chip mulch is used for temporary cover by mulch, it must be removed prior to performing permanent seeding.

Straw or Hay Mulch with Tackifier
Use material that is certified weed. Do not use on slopes steeper than 4H:1V. Anchor using one of the following tacking agents:
- Organic or Chemical Tackifier
- Hydraulic Straw Tackifiers
- Emulsified Asphalt

Applying Straw or Hay Mulch
Uniformly apply material at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre.

Compost Mulch
Only use from producer that participates in the USCC STA program. Do not use materials that have been treated with chemical preservatives as a compost mulch. Do not use mixed municipal solid waste compost.

Hydraulic Erosion Control Products (HECPs)
Use as an allowable mulch for temporary cover by [illegible] temporary cover [illegible] or permanent cover by seeding applications. Do not use [illegible] liner [illegible] receiving concentrated flow.

Temporary Erosion Control Blankets (ECB) and Turf Reinforcement [illegible] (TRM)
Consider for permanent seeding application areas with steep slopes or [illegible] there is a significant erosion problem or potential for erosion. Use [illegible] where concentrated flow is expected. [illegible] use for temporary seeding applications [illegible] the application areas will require [illegible] grading or modifications prior to [illegible] seeding.

Protection of [illegible]
Cover [illegible] parts of [illegible] culverts, [illegible] sidewalks, curb and gutters, catch basins, [illegible] walls, and [illegible] structures as [illegible] to prevent discoloration before spraying [illegible], cleanup [illegible] these.

City of Greer Standard Notes

Slope Interruption Devices

The maximum allowable continuous slope length for straw or hay mulch, HECPs, compost and ECB applications is 50 feet. Slope interruption devices (such as sediment tubes) or TRMs are required for continuous slope length longer than 50 feet.

Inspection

Ensure that all seed, Sod, fast acting lime, biological growth stimulants, agricultural granular lime, granular fertilizer, straw and hay mulch, HECPs, compost mulch, and ECBs are supplied as specified. The Design Engineer or Landscape Architect, or member of the Design Engineer or Landscape Architect staff must document on-site that these materials are supplied correctly by completing and signing proper forms.

Maintenance

Perform all maintenance necessary to keep Stabilization areas in a satisfactory condition until the work is finally accepted. This includes mowing, repairing areas of erosion and washes, and applying additional seed, fertilizer and mulch to areas where a satisfactory stand of grass has not been achieved.

Mowing

Mow road shoulders and medians when vegetation reaches a height of approximately 18 to 24 inches. Do not perform excessive mowing of Slopes resulting in ruts, furrows or grooves. Do not perform excessive mowing of Slopes that inhibits the establishment of the slope vegetation. Do not perform mowing when soil and weather conditions are such that rutting or other damage to the Project may occur.

Ensure mowing results in a uniform vegetation height of 4 to 6 inches, unless otherwise directed. When utilizing a nurse crop for permanent seeding, mow Millet (no lower than 5 inches) once it reaches a height of 18 inches to reduce competitiveness with the permanent vegetation. Mow Wheat and Rye Grain (no lower than 3 inches) once they reach a height of 6-8 inches to reduce competitiveness with permanent vegetation.

MULCH APPLICATION TABLE

Mulch	Applicable Slope (H:V)	Minimum Application Rate (lbs/acre -dry)[1]
Wood Chips	≤ 4:1	500[illegible]/acre
Straw or Hay with Tackifier	≤ 4:1	2,000
HECP Type 1	≤ 4:1	2,000
HECP Type 2	4:1< S ≤ 3:1	2,500
HECP Type 3	3:1< S ≤ 2:1	3,000
HECP Type 4	2:1< S ≤ 1:1	3,500
	[illegible]1	4,000 (temp cover only)[3]
Compost Mulch	[illegible]	200 C.Y./acre

1 The maximum allowable continuous slope length for all mulch applications is 50 feet. Slope interruption devices or TRMs are required for continuous slope length longer than 50 feet.
2 Strictly comply with the manufacturer's mixing recommendations for the actual slope [illegible] actual continuous slope length of the application.
3 [illegible] may be used for permanent cover applications on slopes 1:1 or greater at a minimum rate of 4,500 pounds per acre.

ECB and TRM APPLICATION TABLE

ECB/TRM Type[1]	Slope (H:V)[2]	Minimum Slope Length (ft)
Temporary ECB or Type 1 TRM	≤ 2:1	5
Type 2 TRM	≤ 1.5:1	5
Type 3 TRM	≤ 1:1	5

1 Strictly comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
2 The maximum allowable continuous slope length for ECBs is 50 feet. Slope interruption devices or TRMs are required for continuous slope length longer than 50 feet.

Non Slope Areas

Spring / Summer Non Slope Areas (during establishment, mow when Millet reaches 18-inches in height)

Fall / Winter Non Slope Areas (during establishment, mow when Rye reaches 6 to 8-inches in height)

Road Medians & Shoulders

Slopes & Buffers

City of Greer Standard Notes

Major and Minor Modifications

Below is a list of items that are considered Major or Minor Modifications to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This is not an all-inclusive list. Major Modifications must be approved by the City prior to being implemented in the field. Minor modifications may be implemented without approval. If there are questions regarding whether a modification is considered major or minor, please contact Lillian Hanley (name) before proceeding with the modification.

Major Modifications

- Any modification that will affect the hydrology or trapping efficiency calculations
  a. Resizing sediment or detention basin.
  b. Deletion of sediment or detention basin or sediment trap.
  c. Relocation of sediment basin or sediment trap.
  d. Addition of sediment trap or detention basin.
  e. Modification of sediment or detention basin outlet structure.
  f. Amending construction sequence so basin is not installed before grubbing operations begin.
- Point discharge location change (near property line)
- Adding new point discharge (within 20' of property line)
- Addition of impervious area (which will affect curve number calculation)
- Addition of disturbed area
- Changes to Navigable Water crossing (new COE)
- Addition of sediment trap (unless detail shows trap sizes for specific drainage areas)

Minor Modifications

- Addition of silt fence, slope drains, inlet protection, outlet protection or check dams
- Relocation of construction entrance
- Relocation of point inlet pipes (still within the pond)
- Omission of disturbed area
- Individual lot drainage, unless that changes the detention structure or analysis point to which the lot drains.

Regulatory Requirements

Temporary Stabilization

Temporary Stabilization is defined as a condition where [illegible] soils or disturbed [illegible] are provided a temporary vegetative and/or non-vegetative protective cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Temporary stabilization may include temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either final stabilization can be achieved or until further construction activities take place to re-disturb this area.

Initiating Temporary Stabilization

Initiate temporary stabilization by mulch or temporary stabilization by seeding within [illegible] calendar days where land disturbing activities have temporarily ceased on the Project and will not resume for a period exceeding [illegible] calendar days. Where land disturbing activities on [illegible] the Project temporarily ceased, and the land disturbing activities will resume [illegible] days, temporary stabilization measures are not required to be initiated on that portion of the Project.

Temporary stabilization by seeding is required if the Project will not be worked for a period longer than 60 days.

Initiate temporary stabilization measures as soon as practicable for areas where initiating temporary stabilization measures within 7 days is infeasible (e.g., where snow cover, frozen ground, or drought conditions preclude stabilization).

City of Greer Standard Notes

Temporary Stabilization

Acceptance of Temporary Stabilization

Before acceptance of temporary stabilization by the regulatory agency and the Design Engineer or Landscape Architect, temporary stabilization is required that is sufficient to control erosion for a given area and length of time before the next phase of construction or the establishment of permanent seeding is to commence. A satisfactory stand of temporary stabilization meeting the requirements of this Specification is required regardless of the time of the year the work is performed.

Temporary Cover by Mulch

Use temporary cover by mulch where it is not feasible or practicable to bring an area to final slope and grade. Finish the surface so that permanent seeding can be performed without subsequent disturbance by additional grading.

Temporary Cover by Seeding

Following the preparation of the seedbed, sow seed per the seeding Tables and apply an appropriate Mulch prior to a rainfall event that compacts the seedbed. The CONTRACTOR may add granular lime and fertilizer as necessary to enhance growth.

Final Stabilization

Final Stabilization is defined that all land-disturbing activities at the [illegible] site have been completed and that on all areas not covered by permanent [illegible] either:

(1) A uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) permanent vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent has been established, or
(2) Equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of landscaping [illegible], riprap, pavement, and gravel) have been implemented to provide effective cover for exposed portions of the construction site not stabilized with permanent vegetation.

Final stabilization by vegetation must be achieved with permanent perennial vegetation prior to [illegible] the Notice of Termination (NOT).

Permanent Seeding

Initiate permanent seeding within 7 calendar days where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased on the Project. Where land disturbing activities are resumed within 14 days, stabilization measures are not required to be initiated on that portion of the Project. Initiate permanent seeding measures as soon as practicable for areas where initiating permanent seeding measures within 7 days is infeasible (e.g., where snow cover, frozen ground, or drought conditions preclude stabilization).

When performing permanent seeding for permanent detention ponds, ensure that the detention pond is cleaned of any deposited sediment and graded to the required permanent detention basin configuration. Ensure the seedbed for the permanent seeding is established in accordance with this specification.

Acceptance of Permanent Seeding

Before acceptance, a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of each square yard of the seeded area is required. A well developed root system must be established to sufficiently survive dry periods and winter weather and be capable of reestablishment in the spring.

Permanent Seeding Installation

Following the preparation of the seedbed, perform permanent seeding per the seeding Tables and apply an appropriate Mulch within 5 working days and/or prior to a rainfall event that compacts the prepared seedbed. If a rain event occurs that compacts or erodes the seedbed prior to performing permanent seeding, the seedbed must be re-prepared prior to conducting permanent seeding. Add fertilizer and lime as required by a soil test.

Sod

Initiate Sod applications within 7 calendar days where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased on the Project. Initiate Sod applications measures as soon as practicable for areas where initiating Sod applications within 7 days is infeasible (e.g., where snow cover, frozen ground, or drought conditions preclude stabilization). Use Sod on slopes less than 2H:1V.

Acceptance of Sod

Acceptance is contingent on establishing a satisfactory stand of perennial grass. Sod application areas are acceptable when all requirements including maintenance are met and a healthy, evenly colored, viable stand of grass is established. A satisfactory stand of grass must have a root system that is sufficient to survive dry periods and winter weather and is capable of re-establishing in the spring.

City of Greer Standard Notes

Sod

Do not use sodding on slopes steeper than 2H:1V, and if [illegible] is mowed, do not place on slopes greater than 3H:1V. Install Warm Season Sod between March 1st and September [illegible]. Install Cool Season Sod anytime during the year as long as the soil is not frozen. Do not place Sod on:
- Soil that is frozen and/or when the 10-day forecasted low temperature remains below 33 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Soil that is excessively wet.
- Soil that is excessively dry (periods of heat or drought) unless watering is specified.
- Soil that is [illegible] compacted clays and
- Soil that has been treated with pesticides.

Sod Bed Preparation
- Ensure the Sod bed is uniform and conforms to the finished grade of the Project.
- Loosen the [illegible] to a minimum depth of 3 inches before placing Sod.
- Furnish and place topsoil or compost in the Sod Bed in areas where the existing Sod Bed has little or no topsoil.
- Lay Sod when Sod Bed is moist. Moisten dry Sod Beds before sod is laid.

Sod Material
Provide Sod with [illegible], well-established growth, with a dense root mat of predominant grass specified. Provide vigorous, well rooted, healthy turf, free from disease, insect pests, weeds, other grasses, stones, and any other harmful or detrimental materials.

Sod Installation
Ensure Sod is not installed until the end of the project or when final stabilization is achieved on adjacent areas of the project that drain or discharge to the Sod application.

Amendments

Lime

Agricultural Granular Lime
Use agricultural grade, standard ground limestone for all permanent seeding applications and Sodding applications.

Applying Granular Lime
A soil analysis is recommended prior to application. Apply at a rate within ±10% of weight recommendation of soil analysis. Do not apply more than 2,500 lbs/acre of lime in a single application.

Fast Acting Lime
Use fast acting liquid and/or dry forms of lime for all temporary seeding and permanent seeding applications.

Fertilizer

Granular Fertilizer
Use for all permanent seeding applications and all Sodding applications. Proper mixture is dependent on the existing soil conditions and it is recommended that a soil analysis be performed if the soil conditions are uncertain in the area of fertilizer application.

Use fertilizer that incorporates a minimum of 50% water insoluble (slow release) nitrogen. Animal by-product or municipal waste fertilizers are not acceptable under this Specification.

Unless a soil analysis is performed to determine otherwise, a good rate of thumb granular fertilizer to apply in the Upstate of South Carolina is 10-10-10. In no case should a 20-20-20 fertilizer be used due to the potential burning of the seedbed.

Compost Soil Amendment

For seedbeds that have little or no topsoil, are highly acidic, or are lacking sufficient nutrients to sustain a health stand of grass place, and mix certified weed free compost into the seedbed to ensure a good stand of grass.

Biological Growth Stimulant

Use for all permanent seeding, Sodding, and temporary seeding applications. Animal by-products or municipal waste products are not acceptable. Liquid fertilizers are not acceptable, and can cause burning of the seedbed if applied as such.

Non Slope Areas

Spring / Summer Non Slope Areas (during establishment, mow when Millet reaches 18-inches in height)

Common Name[4]	Botanical Name	Planting Rate (lbs/acre)	Planting Rate (lbs/1000sf)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Common Bermudagrass[1] (hulled = hull absent)	Cynodon dactylon	50	1.15				•	•	•	•					
White Clover	Trifolium repens	5	0.11			•	•				•				
Browntop Millet	Panicum ramosum	10	0.23				•	•	•	•	•				

Fall / Winter Non Slope Areas (during establishment, mow when Rye reaches 6 to 8-inches in height)

Common Name[4]	Botanical Name	Planting Rate (lbs/acre)	Planting Rate (lbs/1000sf)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tall Fescue (KY-31)	Festuca arundinacea	50	1.15	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•
Common Bermudagrass[1] (unhulled = hull present)	Cynodon dactylon	15	0.34	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•
White Clover	Trifolium repens	5	0.11		•	•	•					•	•	•	
Crimson Clover[2]	Trifolium incarnatum	20	0.46	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•
Rye Grain[3]	Secale cereale	15	0.34	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•

1 Common Bermudagrass: Do not use Giant Bermudagrass(NK-37).
2 Only use pre-inoculated legumes or use an appropriate inoculant with the seed at planting.
3 Mow Rye Grain (no lower than 3 inches) once it reaches a height of 6-8 inches to reduce competitiveness with permanent vegetation.
4 If the Common Name of the seed listed in the Tables is not available, use seed with the listed Botanical Name.

Road Medians & Shoulders

Spring / Summer Road Median & Shoulders (during establishment, mow when Millet reaches 18-inches in height)

Common Name[4]	Botanical Name	Planting Rate (lbs/acre)	Planting Rate (lbs/1000sf)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Common Bermudagrass[1] (hulled = hull absent)	Cynodon dactylon	25	0.57				•	•	•	•					
Browntop Millet	Panicum ramosum	10	0.23				•	•	•	•	•				

Fall / Winter Road Median & Shoulders (during establishment, mow when Rye reaches 6 to 8-inches in height)

Common Name[4]	Botanical Name	Planting Rate (lbs/acre)	Planting Rate (lbs/1000sf)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tall Fescue (KY-31)	Festuca aruninacea	50	1.15	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•
Common Bermudagrass[1] (unhulled = hull present)	Cynodon dactylon	15	0.34	•	•	•						•	•	•	•
Crimson Clover[2]	Trifolium incarnatum	20	0.46	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•
Rye Grain[3]	Secale cereale	15	0.34	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•

1 Common Bermudagrass: Do not use Giant Bermudagrass(NK-37).
2 Only use pre-inoculated legumes or use an appropriate inoculant with the seed at planting.
3 Mow Rye Grain (no lower than 3 inches) once it reaches a height of 6-8 inches to reduce competitiveness with permanent vegetation.
4 If the Common Name of the seed listed in the Tables is not available, use seed with the listed Botanical Name.

Slopes & Buffers

Spring / Summer Slopes (during establishment, mow when Millet reaches 18-inches in height. After establishment, only mow at end of winter season)

	Common Name[4]	Botanical Name	Planting Rate (lbs/acre)	Planting Rate (lbs/1000sf)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Pick 1	Tall Fescue (KY-31)	Festuca aruninacea	50	1.15			•	•								
Pick 1	Bahiagrass	Paspalum notatum	30	0.69			•	•	•	•	•					
Pick 1	Common Bermudagrass[1] (hulled = hull absent)	Cynodon dactylon	25	0.57				•	•	•	•					
	White Clover	Trifolium repens	5	0.11			•	•				•				
	Weeping Lovegrass	Erograstis curvula	5	0.11			•	•	•	•	•	•				
	Hairy Vetch[2]	Vicia villosa	10	0.23				•								
	Browntop Millet	Panicum ramosum	10	0.23				•	•	•	•	•				

Fall / Winter Slopes (during establishment, mow when Rye reaches 6 to 8-inches in height. After establishment, only mow at end of winter season)

	Common Name[4]	Botanical Name	Planting Rate (lbs/acre)	Planting Rate (lbs/1000sf)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Tall Fescue (KY-31)	Festuca aruninacea	50	1.15	•	•	•						•	•	•	•
	Common Bermudagrass[1] (unhulled = hull present)	Cynodon dactylon	15	0.34	•	•	•						•	•	•	•
	White Clover[2]	Trifolium repens	5	0.11		•	•						•	•	•	
	Weeping Lovegrass	Erograstis curvula	5	0.11	•	•	•						•	•	•	•
Pick 1	Crimson Clover[2]	Trifolium incarnatum	20	0.46	•	•	•						•	•	•	•
Pick 1	Hairy Vetch[2]	Vicia villosa	10	0.23	•	•	•						•	•	•	•
	Rye Grain[3]	Secale cereale	15	0.34	•	•	•						•	•	•	•

1 Common Bermudagrass: Do not use Giant Bermudagrass(NK-37).
2 Only use pre-inoculated legumes or use an appropriate inoculant with the seed at planting.
3 Mow Rye Grain (no lower than 3 inches) once it reaches a height of 6-8 inches to reduce competitiveness with permanent vegetation.
4 If the Common Name of the seed listed in the Tables is not available, use seed with the listed Botanical Name.

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PARCEL #:T015000300300 & T015000300301,

SEAL:
SOUTH CAROLINA LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER No. 34332 BRETT C. BASQUIN
11/5/18

REVISIONS	DATE
JURISDICTIONAL COMMENTS	2018-11-02
JURISDICTIONAL COMMENTS	2018-11-09
JURISDICTIONAL COMMENTS	2018-11-14
JURISDICTIONAL COMMENTS	2018-11-19
JURISDICTIONAL COMMENTS	2018-11-28

PROJECT MANAGER:	JMJ
DRAWING BY:	JAM
JURISDICTION:	GREER, SC
DATE:	2018-09-21
SCALE:	AS SHOWN

TITLE:
GENERAL NOTES

SHEET NUMBER:
G-2.2

COMMENTS:
PERMIT SET

JOB/FILE NUMBER:
814.026