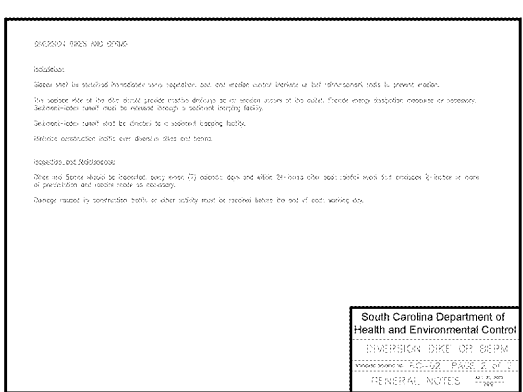
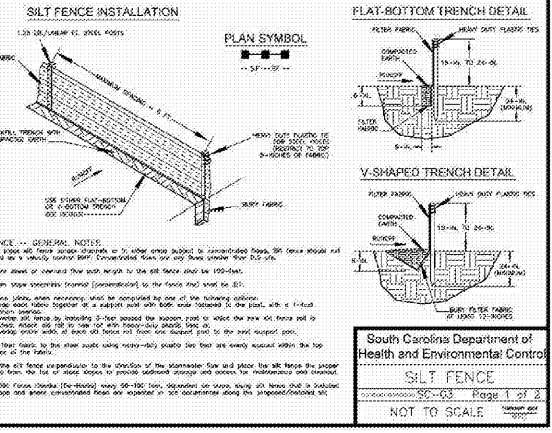


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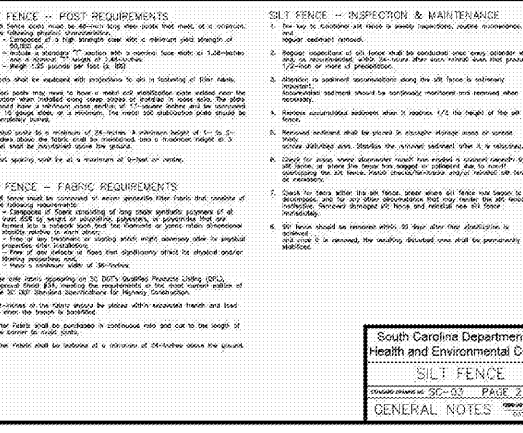


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Di C-4.2 DIVERSION DIKE OR BERM
NOT TO SCALE



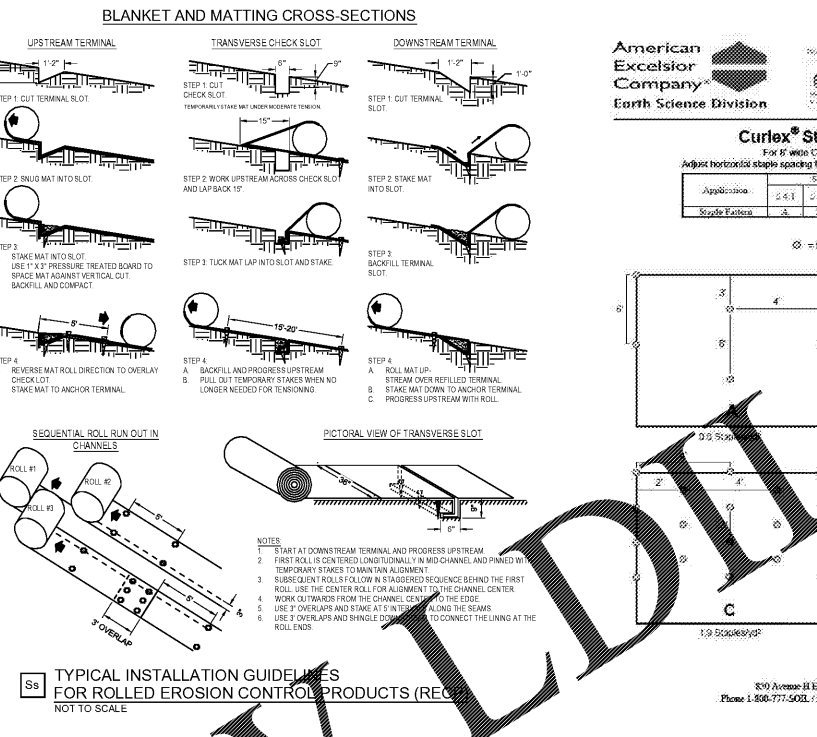
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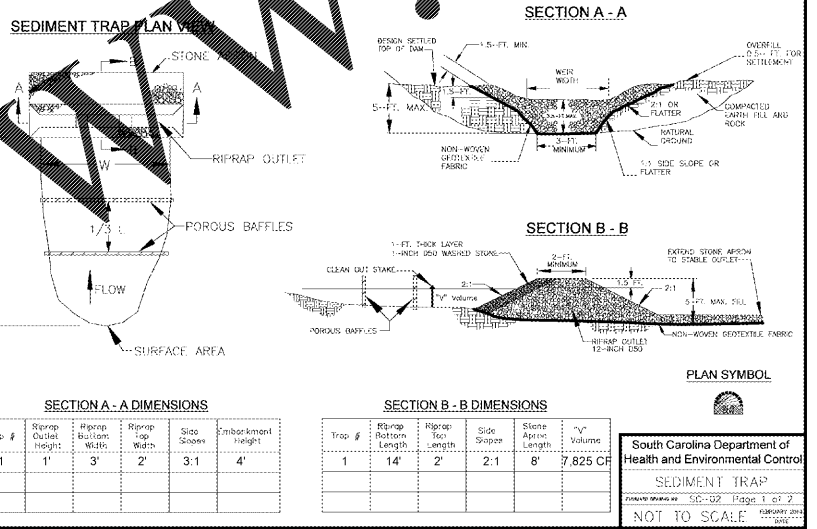
SF C-4.2 SILT FENCE
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: FENCE SHALL BE REINFORCED WITH WIRE BACKING.



American Excelsior Company Earth Science Division
Curlex® Staple Pattern Guide
For 8" wide Curlex Erosion Control Blankets
Adjust horizontal staple spacing for 8" and 16" wide Curlex Erosion Control Blankets

Application	8" Wide	16" Wide
Staple Spacing	4.4"	8.8"
Staple Pattern	See Drawing	See Drawing



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SEDIMENT TRAP -- GENERAL NOTES

- Sediment traps should not be placed in waters of the State or USGS base-line streams (unless approved by Federal Authorities).
- The rock outlet structure shall consist of 12-inch D50 riprap. The upstream face of this outlet shall consist of a 1-foot thick layer of 1-inch D50 washed stone. The minimum steepness of the rock outlet structure shall be 2:1.
- Both the rock outlet and the stone apron shall have an underlying layer of non-woven geotextile filter fabric.
- All internal side slopes of the sediment trap should be 3:1 or flatter.
- A sediment cleanup slope should be installed and marked to remove sediment at 50% of the sediment storage volume.
- At least two (2) porous baffles shall be installed within the sediment trap. There should be at least 10 linear feet between each baffle and between any row of baffles and any of the sediment trap's inlets/outlets.
- After construction of each sediment trap, the area disturbed to construct the trap should be promptly stabilized, including all side slopes.
- The following sediment trap requirements shall be maintained:
 - Maximum embankment height shall be 5-feet.
 - Maximum riprap outlet height shall be 3.5-feet.
 - Minimum width at bottom of riprap outlet shall be 3-feet.
 - Minimum flow length at top of riprap outlet shall be 2-feet.

SEDIMENT TRAP -- INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- The key to a functional sediment trap is weekly inspections, routine maintenance and regular sediment removal.
- Attention to sediment accumulations within the trap is extremely important. Accumulated sediment deposition should be continually monitored in the trap and removed when necessary.
- Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 50% of the designed sediment storage volume as marked by the cleanup slope.
- Removed sediment from the trap shall be placed in stockpile storage areas on properly stabilized and undisturbed areas. Stockpile removal of sediment after it is relocated.
- Regular inspections of sediment traps should be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/4-inch or more of precipitation.
- Disturbances resulting from the removal of the sediment trap should be immediately stabilized and additional traps, such as silt fence, should be utilized to handle stormwater runoff from this disturbed area until final stabilization is reached.

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C-4.2 SEDIMENT TRAP
NOT TO SCALE

Erosion Control Blankets (ECBs)

Plan Symbol: [Symbol]

Description: Temporary erosion control blankets (ECBs) are products composed primarily of biologically, photochemically or otherwise degradable constituents such as wheat straw, coconut fiber, or aged eucalyptus wood product with longevity of approximately 1- to 3-years.

When and Where to Use It: ECBs are used for the temporary stabilization of soil immediately following seeding until the vegetative cover has grown and becomes established. ECBs provide temporary protection by degrading over time as the vegetation becomes established. Straw products are effective for a few months while others degrade slowly and are effective for up to 3-years.

ECB Categories:

- Class A (Slopes Applications Only)
- Class B (Channel Applications Only)

Class A ECBs are for slope applications only. Applicable for slopes 2H:1V or flatter only. Slopes greater than 2H:1V require Tuff Reematt Matting (TRM).

Class B ECBs are for channel applications. Applicable for channels and concentrated flow areas with maximum channel bank stress less than 1.75 lb/ft². Channels and concentrated flow areas with maximum channel bank stress greater than 1.75 lb/ft² require TRM.

All acceptable Class A and Class B temporary erosion control blankets consisting of coated or uncoated non-woven polypropylene fibers must meet the following requirements:

- Utilize non-woven, photodegradable or biodegradable polypropylene netting.
- Consist of double netted matting. Double netted matting is matting with netting on both sides of the fabric. The degradable polypropylene netting requires a maximum opening of 1.5-inches by 1.5-inches.
- Consist of coated excelsior interlocking fibers with 80% of the fibers minimum of 6-inches long.
- Staple spacing must be a maximum of 4-8-inches.

The Class A and Class B temporary erosion control blankets using the following Minimum Average Roll Values (MARV) for physical properties, as tested for durability conditions performed by a Geosynthetic Accredited Institute (Labs are Accredited for Geosynthetic Testing) accredited laboratory:

- Minimum tensile strength (ASTM D 4869) of 4.5 kN/m (100 lbs/ft)
- Minimum thickness of 1.0 inches
- Minimum initial grab tensile strength (ASTM D 6881) of 1.75 kN/m (37.5 lbs/ft) (1 x 1.8 kN/m)
- Minimum weight with 1.0% moisture of 1.22 lb/yd² (0.75 lb/ft²) (1 x 1.22 lb/yd²)

The Class A and Class B applications, a minimum required shear stress of 3.0 lb/ft² (48 N/m²) based on short-term flow duration of 0.5 hours is required.

Installation

Grade and compact all areas to be protected with ECBs as indicated on the plans.

Remove large rocks, stumps, vegetation, and other sharp objects that could keep the ECB from intimate contact with substrate.

Prepare seedbed by loosening 2 to 3 inches of soil above final grade.

Proper installation of ECBs is different for each product, therefore the recommended installation procedure from the specific manufacturer should be followed.

When requested, a Manufacturer's Representative may be required to be onsite to oversee and approve the initial installation of the ECB. When requested, a letter from the Manufacturer approving the contractor installation may be required.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect areas protected by ECBs for disturbance or failure every 7 calendar days and within 24-hours after each storm that produces 1/4-inch or more of rain.
- Conduct regular inspections until grasses are firmly established.
- Adhere to the planting or seeding pattern as shown on the Manufacturer's installation sheet. If there is evidence that the ECB is not securely fastened to the soil, insert extra pins or staples to install the ECB from becoming dislodged.
- If washout or leakage occurs, repair all damaged areas immediately by restoring the soil and slopes or channels to its finished grade, re-apply fertilizer and seed, and replacing the appropriate ECB material as needed.

C-4.2 EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS
NOT TO SCALE

South Carolina 811

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PROJECT: NTRB
Tires • Service • Brakes • Batteries
107-111 BRANNON DRIVE
GREER, SC 29661
PARCEL # TO15000300300 & TO15000300301

SEAL: SOUTH CAROLINA PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER No. 34332
C. BRANNON
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: EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, & POLLUTION CONTROL DETAILS
SHEET NUMBER: C-4.2
COMMENTS: PERMIT SET
JOB/FILE NUMBER: 814.026