

City of Greer Standard Notes

Seeding, Grazing, and Erosion Control

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Perform seeding during the dormant and/or the best seed time for the species to be seeded.
The project is to be seeded to the species to be seeded.

Seeding Operations

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Ensure that the seeding operation is performed in accordance with the approved plan.
The seeding operation shall be performed in accordance with the approved plan.

Mulching

- Mulching
Apply mulch to the soil surface to reduce erosion and sedimentation.
The mulch shall be applied to the soil surface to reduce erosion and sedimentation.

Mulch Application Tables

Table with 3 columns: Mulch Type, Application Rate, and Notes.

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Order Plans
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Type D - Rigid Inlet Filters

Plan Symbol



There are two uses for rigid inlet filters: median applications (Type D1) and stump applications (Type D2). Type D1 filters have more overflow capacity and less filtration area than Type D2 to prevent ponding in medians.

Materials

- Materials
Composed of a geotextile fabric connected to a rigid structure.
The geotextile fabric is non-biodegradable and resistant to degradation by ultraviolet exposure and resistant to contaminants commonly encountered in storm water.

- Installation
Rigid inlet filters exhibit the following properties:
Use a rigid structure composed of high molecular weight, high-density polyethylene copolymer with a UV inhibitor.

- Inspection and Maintenance
Inspect every 7 calendar days and within 24-hours after each storm that produces 1/2-inch or more of rain.

- Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide
Field Condition: Excessive sediment is entering the inlet. Common Solution: Ensure that soil stabilization and sediment control devices are installed upstream of inlets.

- Field Condition: Sediment reaches 1/3 the height of the structure. Common Solution: Remove sediment.

- Field Condition: Rigid inlet filter material becomes clogged with sediment. Common Solution: Pull rigid inlet filters from inlet area clean them, or replace rigid inlet filters with new filter material.

- Field Condition: Pooled water causes a traffic concern. Common Solution: Use alternate BMPs upstream. Remove rigid inlet filter if necessary.



Rigid Inlet Filters

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Table with 2 columns: Field Condition and Common Solutions.

C-4.3 INLET PROTECTION TYPE 'D' NOT TO SCALE

Mulching

Plan Symbol



Mulching is a temporary soil stabilization erosion control method where materials such as grass, hay, wood chips, wood fibers, or straw are placed on the soil surface. In addition to stabilizing soils, mulching reduces the absorption of water by the soil, reduces evaporation losses, regulates soil temperatures, and reduces the speed of storm water runoff over an area.

When and Where to Use It

Use erosion control mulching on level areas or on slopes up to 30 percent. Where soil is highly erodible, mats should only be used in connection with organic mulch such as straw and wood fiber.

Installation

Grading is not necessary before mulching but may be required if vegetation is expected to grow. Anchor loose hay or straw by applying tackifier, stepping matting over the top, or crimping with a mulch-crimping tool.

Effective use of seeding and mulching material requires firm, continuous contact between the materials and the soil. If there is no contact, the material will not hold the soil and erosion will occur underneath the material.

Materials that are heavy enough to stay in place (for example, bark or wood chips on flat slopes) do not need anchoring.

Apply hydro-mulch in spring, summer, or fall to prevent deterioration of mulch before vegetation becomes established.

There must be adequate coverage to prevent erosion, washout, and poor plant establishment. Inspect every 7 calendar days and within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/2 inch or more of precipitation.

Repair or replace damaged areas of mulch or fix erosion traps immediately.



Mulch Application

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Table with 2 columns: Field Condition and Common Solutions.

M C-4.3 MULCHING NOT TO SCALE

Dust Control

Plan Symbol



Wind erosion occurs when the surface soil is loose and dry, vegetation is sparse or absent, the wind is strongly strong, and when construction activity disturbs the soil. Wind erodes soil 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 erodible surfaces, especially during peak wind speeds. Implemented dust control until final stabilization is reached.

Dust Control Design Criteria

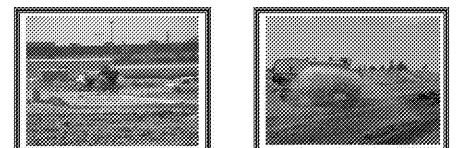
There are many methods to control dust on construction sites. These include but are not limited to:
Watering: Dusting is done to increase the moisture content of the soil that is exposed to erosion.

Vegetative: A vegetative cover provides the most effective dust control. Cover for disturbed areas is subject to traffic. Vegetation provides the most effective dust control.

Mulch: Mulching offers a cost-effective way to stabilize soil and prevent erosion. Mulching offers a cost-effective way to stabilize soil and prevent erosion.

Grass: Grass seed is applied to the soil surface to stabilize soil and prevent erosion. Calcium silicate is applied to the soil surface to stabilize soil and prevent erosion.

Additional dust control or erosion control measures may be required to meet the minimum. Spray exposed soil areas only with approved dust control agents as indicated by the SCDHEC Standard Specifications.



Dust Control Measures

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Table with 2 columns: Field Condition and Common Solutions.

DC C-4.3 DUST CONTROL NOT TO SCALE

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Table with 2 columns: Field Condition and Common Solutions.

C-4.3 INLET PROTECTION TYPE 'F' NOT TO SCALE

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TS TEMPORARY SEEDING NOT TO SCALE

PS C-4.3 PERMANENT SEEDING NOT TO SCALE

TS TEMPORARY SEEDING NOT TO SCALE

PS C-4.3 PERMANENT SEEDING NOT TO SCALE

FORESITE GROUP logo and contact information: ForeSite Group, Inc., 3000 Peachtree Corporate Center, Suite 300, Peachtree City, GA 30092. Website: www.fsg-inc.net. Phone: 770.368.1399. Fax: 770.368.1944.

NWB logo and contact information: NWB Tires • Service • Brakes • Batteries, 107-111 Brananon Drive, Greer, SC 29645. Parcel #: T015000300300 & T015000300301.

Professional Engineer Seal for South Carolina, No. 34332, Brett C. Bragg, dated 11/5/18.

Revisions table with columns: Revisions, Date, and Comments.

Project Manager: JMJ, Drawing By: JAM, Jurisdiction: GREER, SC, Date: 2018-09-27, Scale: AS SHOWN, Title: EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, & POLLUTION CONTROL DETAILS, SHEET NUMBER: C-4.3, COMMENTS: PERMIT SET, JOB/FILE NUMBER: 814.026.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control logo and seal, No. 3254, ForeSite Group, Inc., State of South Carolina, Commission of Authorized Professional Engineers.