

SPECIFICATION	SIZE
ROCK PAD THICKNESS	6 INCHES
ROCK PAD WIDTH	24 FEET
ROCK PAD LENGTH	100 FEET
ROCK PAD STONE SIZE	D = 2-3 INCHES

**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 stone.
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.
5. Minimum dimensions of the entrance shall be 15-feet wide by 20-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**

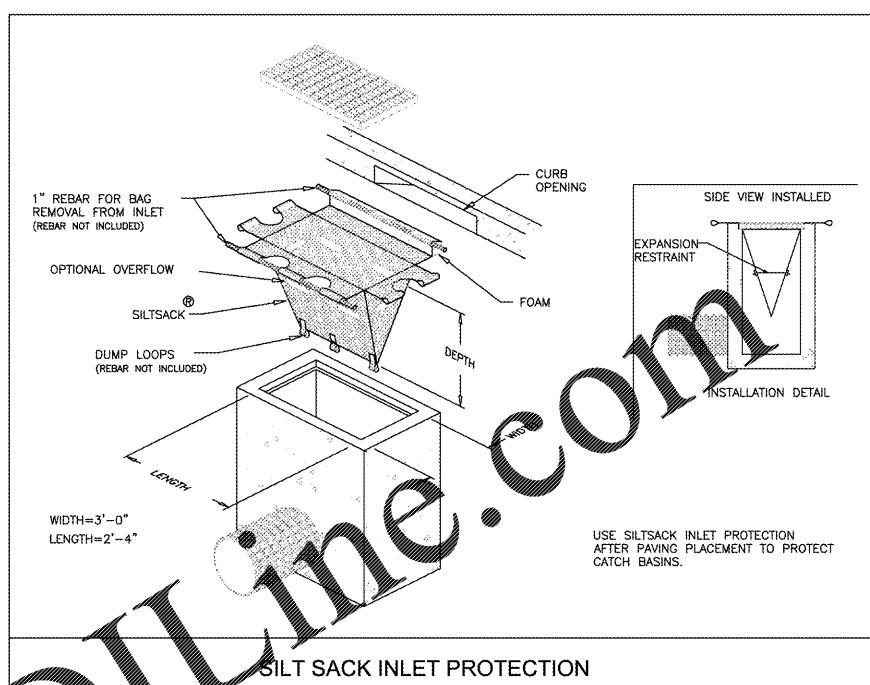
1. The key to functional construction entrances is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of construction entrances shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/2-inch 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 control.
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 Control

**CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE**

STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-06

GENERAL NOTES



**WIRE MESH & STONE INLET PROTECTION**

**GENERAL NOTES**

1. Use hardware fabric or comparable wire mesh with maximum openings of 0.5-inches x 0.5-inches as the supporting material.
2. Use steel posts that meet the following physical requirements:
  - Be composed of high strength steel with a minimum yield of 50,000 psi.
  - Have a standard "T" section with a nominal face width of 1.38 inches and a nominal "T" width of 1.48-inches.
  - Weigh 1.25 pounds per foot (±8%).
3. Use heavy-duty wire ties to attach the wire mesh material to the steel posts.
4. Space the steel posts a maximum of 3-feet apart around the perimeter of the inlet and drive them into the ground a minimum of 18-inches.
5. Excavate a trench 6-inches deep around the outside perimeter of the inlet to install wire mesh. Backfill the trench with soil or crushed stone and compact over the wire mesh.
6. Place Aggregate No. 5 washed stone (or 1-inch D50 stone) to a minimum height of 12-inches, and a maximum of 24-inches against the wire mesh on all sides.

**INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE**

1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of wire mesh and stone inlet protection shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
3. Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the inlet protection is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
4. Remove accumulated sediment when the sediment reaches 1/3 height of the stone fill or when stone becomes clogged. When a sump is installed in front of inlet protection, sediment should be removed when it fills approximately 1/3 the depth of the sump.
5. Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
6. Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in front of the inlet protection when found.
7. After accumulated sediment is removed, pull stones from around wire mesh to wash or to replace with fresh stones as necessary.
8. Inlet protection structures should be removed after the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. Remove all construction material and sediment, and dispose of them properly. Grade the disturbed area to the elevation of the drop inlet crest. Stabilize all bare areas immediately.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

**Type B**

**WIRE MESH & STONE INLET PROTECTION**

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GENERAL NOTES

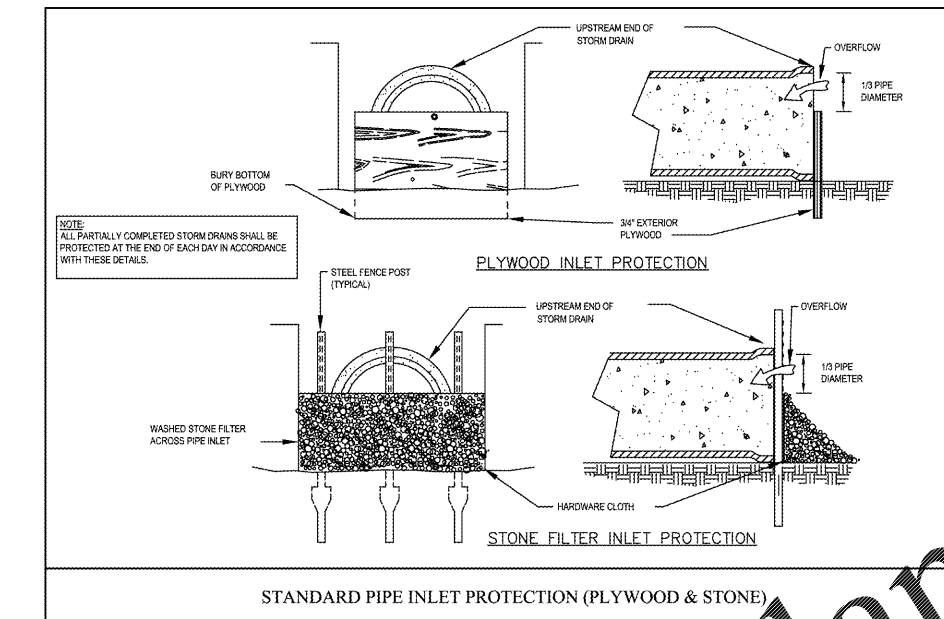
**STORMWATER BMP POND**

**Summary of Maintenance Requirements**

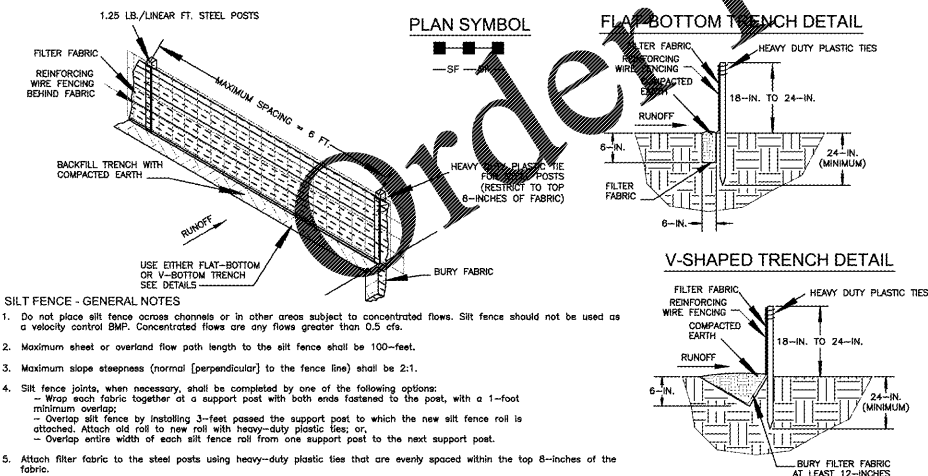
Required Maintenance	Frequency
Note erosion of pond banks or bottom	Semi-Annual Inspection
Inspect for damage to the embankment	Semi-Annual Inspection
Monitor for sediment accumulation in the facility and forebay	Semi-Annual Inspection
Ensure that inlet and outlet devices are free of debris and operational	Semi-Annual Inspection
Repair undercut or eroded areas	Standard Maintenance
Mow side slopes	Standard Maintenance
Pesticide/Nutrient management	Standard Maintenance
Litter/Debris Removal	Standard Maintenance
Seed or sod to restore damaged ground cover	Annual Maintenance (As needed)
Removal of sediment from forebay	5 to 7 year Maintenance
Monitor sediment accumulations, and remove sediment when the pond volume has been reduced by 25%.	25 to 50 year Maintenance
Repair undercut or eroded areas	Standard Maintenance
Mow side slopes	Standard Maintenance
Pesticide/Nutrient management	Standard Maintenance
Litter/Debris Removal	Standard Maintenance

Regular inspection and maintenance is critical to the effective operation of dry ponds per the "SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS" table. Conduct inspections semi-annually and after significant storm events to identify potential problems early. Direct maintenance efforts toward vegetation management and basic housekeeping practices such as removal of debris accumulations and vegetation management to ensure that the pond dwellers completely to prevent mosquito and other habitats.

EXISTING STORMWATER POND WAS INSTALLED AS PART OF THE FORT MILL CROSSING - PHASE 1 CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT, PERMIT SW917-00218. THIS MAINTENANCE INFORMATION IS SHOWN FOR REFERENCE AND AWARENESS.



**REINFORCED SILT FENCE INSTALLATION**



- 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.
  2. Maximum sheet or overland flow path length to the silt fence shall be 100-feet.
  3. 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.
  5. Attach filter fabric to the steel posts using heavy-duty plastic ties that are evenly spaced within the top 6-inches of the fabric.
  6. 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.
  7. Install Silt Fence Checks (Te-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 fence.

**SILT FENCE - POST REQUIREMENTS**

1. Silt fence posts must be 1/2-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 50,000 psi.
  - 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%).
2. Posts shall be equipped with projections to aid in fastening of filter fabric.
3. 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 1/2 gauge steel, at a minimum. The metal soil stabilization plate should be completely buried.
4. Install posts to a minimum of 24-inches. A minimum height of 1- to 2-inches above the fabric shall be maintained, and a maximum height of 3 feet shall be maintained above the ground.
5. Post spacing shall be at a maximum of 6-feet on center.

**SILT FENCE - FABRIC REQUIREMENTS**

1. Silt fence must be composed of woven geotextile fabric that consists of the following requirements:
  - Composed of fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers of at least 85% by weight of polypropylene, polyester, or polyamide 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 affect 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.
2. Use any 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.
3. 12-inches of the fabric should be placed within excavated trench and tied in when the trench is backfilled.
4. 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 - REINFORCED (WIRE BACKING) REQUIREMENTS**

1. WIRE FENCING SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 32" IN WIDTH AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 8 LINE WIRES WITH 12" STAY SPACING.
2. WIRE FENCING SHALL BE AT LEAST #10 GAGE WITH A MINIMUM OF 6 LINE WIRES WITH 12" STAY SPACING.
3. WIRE MESH SHALL BE MIN. 1/2 GAGE WITH MAXIMUM 12" OPENINGS.
4. WIRE FENCING/MESH IS REQUIRED FOR ALL REINFORCED SILT FENCE.

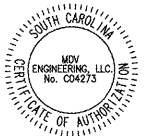
**SILT FENCE - INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE**

1. The key to functional silt fence is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of silt fence shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall event 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 necessary.
4. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height of the silt fence.
5. Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
6. 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/te-backs and/or reinstall silt fence, as necessary.
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 immediately.
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 stabilized.

**TYPICAL SILT FENCE**

**MDN Engineering**

C/O Ayer Design Group  
215 Johnston Street  
Rock Hill, SC 29730  
Phone: 704-400-1044 Email: michael@mdveng.com



**PROJECT**



**RESTAURANT with DRIVE-THRU**

2385 LEN PATTERSON RD  
FORT MILL, SC 29708  
(YORK COUNTY)



BRUMIT RESTAURANT GROUP, LLC  
P.O. BOX 15726  
ASHEVILLE, NC 28813  
PH: 828.274.5835

**REVISIONS**

DWG. NAME : 2019-111  
DRAWN BY : MDN  
DATE : 8.2.19  
SCALE : N.T.S.

**DETAIL SHEET**

**C.4**

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

**Type B**

**WIRE MESH & STONE INLET PROTECTION**

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NOT TO SCALE