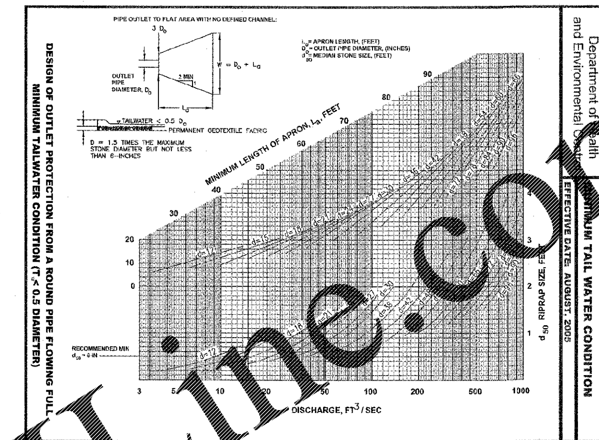
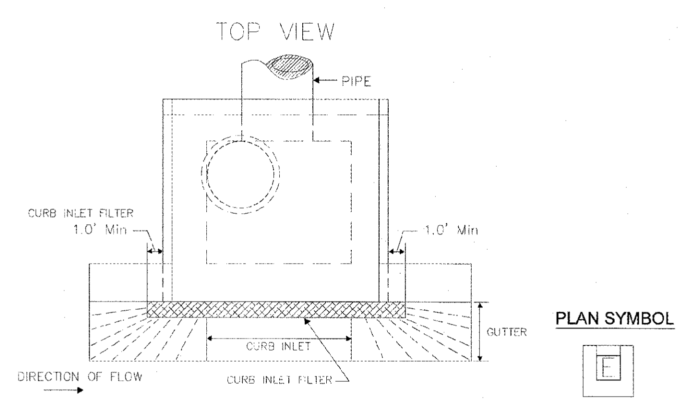
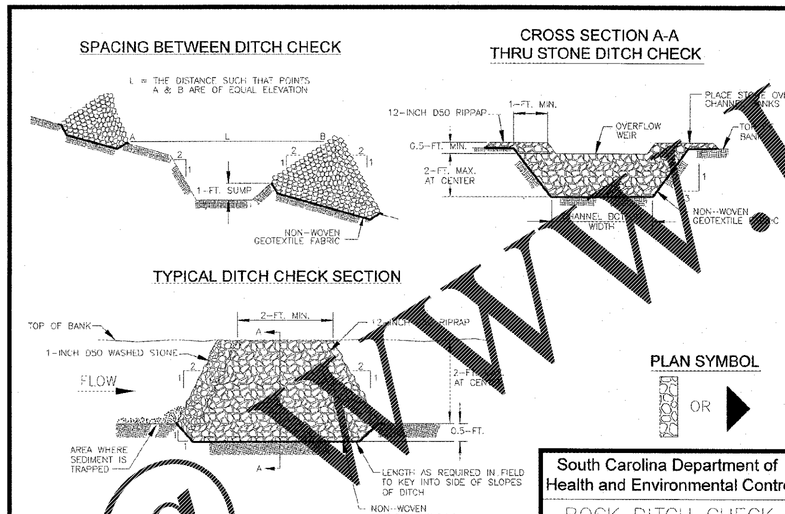


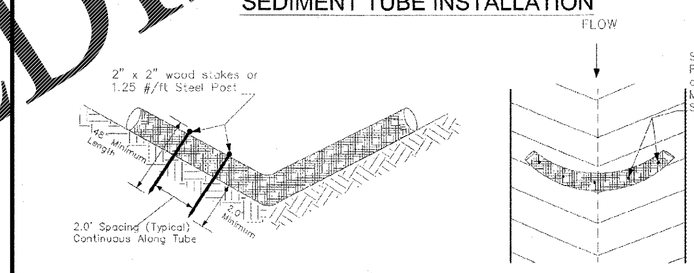


South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Type E
SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET FILTERS
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-10 PAGE 1 of 2
NOT TO SCALE — DATE



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
ROCK DITCH CHECK
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-04 PAGE 1 of 2
NOT TO SCALE — FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

SEDIMENT TUBE INSTALLATION



SEDIMENT TUBE SPACING

SLOPE	MAX. SEDIMENT TUBE SPACING
LESS THAN 2%	150-FEET
2%	100-FEET
3%	75-FEET
4%	50-FEET
5%	40-FEET
6%	30-FEET
GREATER THAN 6%	25-FEET

PLAN SYMBOL

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SEDIMENT TUBES
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-05 PAGE 1 of 2
NOT TO SCALE — FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET PROTECTION

GENEARL NOTES

1. Only use surface curb inlet filters that have a minimum height or diameter of 9-inches and have a minimum length that is 2-feet longer than the length of the curb opening.

2. Surface course inlets filters that are designed to completely block the inlet opening are prohibited. Acceptable inlet filters should allow for overflows to enter the catch basin.

3. Surface course inlet filters should be constructed with a synthetic material that will allow stormwater to freely flow through while trapping sediment and debris.

4. Straw, straw fiber, straw bales, pine needles and [illegible] are not permissible filter materials.

5. Each filter should have aggregate compartments for [illegible] sand, and other weighted materials or mechanisms to [illegible] unit in place. Fill aggregate compartments to a level [illegible] 1/2 full) to hold the filter in place and create [illegible] between the filter and the road surface.

6. Use only Type E inlet [illegible] filters [illegible] DOT's [illegible] Products Listing (QPL), Approval Sheet [illegible], or filters meeting the most current edition of the SC [illegible] Specifications for Highway Construction.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

1. The key to functional inlet [illegible] is [illegible] inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.

2. Regular inspections of [illegible] inlet protection shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces [illegible]-inch or more of precipitation.

3. Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the inlet protection is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be [illegible] monitored and removed when necessary.

4. [illegible] accumulated sediment when silt and/or debris has built up around the filter preventing stormwater to flow through the filter.

5. [illegible] sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas [illegible] thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.

6. 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 structure crest. Stabilize all bare areas immediately.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Type E
SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET FILTERS
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-10 PAGE 2 of 2
GENERAL NOTES — FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

ROCK DITCH CHECK – GENERAL NOTES

1. Rock Ditch Checks should not be placed in Waters of the State or USGS blue-line streams (unless approved by Federal Authorities).
2. Rock Ditch Checks should be installed in steeply sloped channels where adequate vegetation cannot be established. This BMP measure should only be used in small open channels.
3. A non-woven geotextile fabric shall be installed over the soil surface where the rock ditch check is to be placed.
4. The body of the rock ditch check shall be composed of 12-inch D50 Riprap. The upstream face may be composed of 1-inch D50 washed stone.
5. Rock Ditch Checks should not exceed a height of 2-feet at the centerline of the channel.
6. Rock Ditch Checks should have a minimum top flow length of 2-feet.
7. Riprap should be placed over channel banks to prevent water from cutting around the ditch check.
8. The riprap should be placed by hand or mechanical placement (no dumping of rock to form dam) to achieve complete coverage of the channel. Doing so will also ensure that the center of the check is lower than the edges.
9. The maximum spacing between the dams should be such that the toe of the upstream check is at the same elevation as the top of the downstream check.

ROCK DITCH CHECK – INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

1. The key to functional rock ditch check is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of rock ditch checks shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall even that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
3. Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the rock ditch check 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 rock ditch check.
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. Inspect Rock Ditch Checks' edges for erosion and evidence of runoff bypassing the installed check. If evident repair promptly as necessary to prevent erosion and bypassing.
7. In the case of grass-lined ditches, channels, and swales, rock ditch checks should be removed when the grass has matured sufficiently to protect the ditch or swale unless the slope of the swale is greater than 4%.
8. After construction is completed and final stabilization is reached, the entirety of the rock ditch check should be removed if vegetation will be used for permanent erosion control measures. The area beneath the removed rock ditch check must be addressed with permanent stabilization measures.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
ROCK DITCH CHECK
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-04 PAGE 2 of 2
GENERAL NOTES — FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

SEDIMENT TUBES – GENERAL NOTES

1. Sediment tubes may be installed along contours, in drainage conveyance channels, and around inlets to help prevent off-site discharge of sediment-laden stormwater runoff.
2. Sediment tubes are elongated tubes of compacted geotextiles, curled excelsior wood, natural coconut fiber, or hardwood mulch. Straw, pine needle, and leaf mulch-filled sediment tubes are not permitted.
3. The outer netting of the sediment tube should consist of seamless, high-density polyethylene photodegradable materials treated with ultraviolet stabilizers or a seamless, high-density polyethylene non-degradable material.
4. Sediment tubes, when used as checks within channels, should range between 18-inches and 24-inches depending on channel dimensions. Diameters outside this range may be allowed where necessary when approved.
5. Curled excelsior wood, or natural coconut products that are rolled up to create a sediment tube are not allowed.
6. Sediment tubes should be staked using wooden stakes (2-inch X 2-inch) or steel posts (standard "U" or "T" sections with a minimum weight of 1.25 pounds per foot) at a minimum of 48-inches in length placed on 2-foot centers.
7. Install all sediment tubes to ensure that no gaps exist between the soil and the bottom of the tube. Manufacturer's recommendations should always be consulted before installation.
8. The ends of adjacent sediment tubes should be overlapped 6-inches to prevent flow and sediment from passing through the field joint.
9. Sediment tubes should not be stacked on top of one another, unless recommended by manufacturer.
10. Each sediment tube should be installed in a trench with a depth equal to 1/5 the diameter of the sediment tube.
11. Sediment tubes should continue up the side slopes a minimum of 1-foot above the design flow depth of the channel.
12. Install stakes at a diagonal facing incoming runoff.

SEDIMENT TUBES – INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

1. The key to functional sediment tubes is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of sediment tubes shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall even that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
3. Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the sediment tube 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 sediment tube.
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 tubes when found.
7. If erosion causes the edges to fall to a height equal to or below the height of the sediment tube, repairs should be made immediately to prevent runoff from bypassing tube.
8. Sediment tubes should be removed after the contributing drainage area has been completely stabilized. Permanent vegetation should replace areas from which sediment tubes have been removed.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SEDIMENT TUBES
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-05 PAGE 2 of 2
GENERAL NOTES — FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

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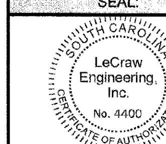
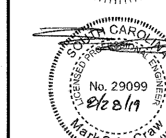
REV.#		DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
3	SCDOT COMMENTS	08/27/19	MAT	MSL
2	ROTATE BUILDING	08/15/19	MAT	MSL
1	SCDOT COMMENTS	07/03/19	MAT	MSL

CLIENT
CAROLINA RE HOLDINGS, LLC
300 GALLERIA PARKWAY - ATLANTA, GA 30339

PROJECT
BURGER KING - KINGSTREE, SC
206 LONGSTREET STREET
KINGSTREE, WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

SEAL:





DESIGN TEAM:
DRAWN BY: MAT
DESIGNED BY: MAT
REVIEWED BY: MSL

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

DETAILS ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

JOB #: 259002
DATE: JUNE 28, 2019
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS - 2
C-2.4

Drawing name: L:\259002 - Carolina RE Holdings, LLC - Burger King - Kingstree_SC\CADD\CONSTR\259002 - 06 - ESSC DETAILS.dwg EROSION CONTROL DETAILS - 2 Aug 27, 2019 1:40pm by michael toothaker