



**BLAKEWAY**  
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08-27-20			

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08-27-20	GAF	GAF	GAF

LOCATION: N. HWY 17 AND COVENTRY RD.

SHEET TITLE: E&S CONTROL DETAILS

STORE NUMBER: 445 COVENTRY RD. HOBBS COUNTY, SC

10-06736

CES-3.2

SCDHEC STANDARD NOTES:

- IF NECESSARY, SLOPES, WHICH EXCEED EIGHT (8) VERTICAL FEET SHOULD BE STABILIZED WITH SYNTHETIC OR VEGETATIVE MATS, IN ADDITION TO HYDROSEEDING. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO INSTALL TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAINS DURING CONSTRUCTION. TEMPORARY BERMS MAY BE NEEDED UNTIL THE SLOPE IS BROUGHT TO GRADE.
- 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.
- ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSPECTED ONCE EVERY CALENDAR WEEK. IF PERIODIC INSPECTION OR OTHER INFORMATION INDICATES THAT A BMP HAS BEEN INAPPROPRIATELY, OR INCORRECTLY CONSTRUCTED, THE PERMITTEE MUST ADDRESS THE NECESSARY REPLACEMENT OR MODIFICATION REQUIRED TO CORRECT THE BMP WITHIN 48 HOURS OF IDENTIFICATION.
- 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 ANY SEDIMENTS BEFORE BEING PUMPED BACK INTO ANY WATERS OF THE STATE.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 SCR10000.
- 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.
- 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 CAN'T 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.
- 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.
- A COPY OF THE SWPPP, INSPECTION RECORDS, AND RAINFALL DATA MUST BE RETAINED AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE OR A NEARBY LOCATION EASILY ACCESSIBLE DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS, FROM THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES TO THE DATE THAT FINAL STABILIZATION IS REACHED.
- INITIATE STABILIZATION MEASURES ON ANY EXPOSED STEEP SLOPE (3H:1V OR GREATER) WHERE LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES HAVE PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY CEASED, AND WILL NOT RESUME FOR A PERIOD OF 7 CALENDAR DAYS.
- MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION AND, UNLESS INFEASIBLE, PRESERVE TOPSOIL.
- MINIMIZE THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS FROM EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE WASHING, WHEEL WASH WATER, AND OTHER WASH WATERS. WASH WATERS MUST BE TREATED IN A SEDIMENT BASIN OR ALTERNATIVE CONTROL THAT PROVIDES EQUIVALENT OR BETTER TREATMENT PRIOR TO DISCHARGE;
- MINIMIZE THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS FROM DEWATERING OF TRENCHES AND EXCAVATED AREAS. THESE DISCHARGES ARE TO BE ROUTED THROUGH APPROPRIATE BMPS (SEDIMENT BASIN, FILTER BAG, ETC.).
- THE FOLLOWING DISCHARGES FROM SITES ARE PROHIBITED:
  - WASTEWATER FROM WASHOUT OF CONCRETE, UNLESS MANAGED BY AN APPROPRIATE CONTROL;
  - WASTEWATER FROM WASHOUT AND CLEANOUT OF STUCCO, PAINT, FORM RELEASE OILS, CURING COMPOUNDS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS;
  - FUELS, OILS, OR OTHER POLLUTANTS USED IN VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE; AND SOAPS OR SOLVENTS USED IN VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING.
- AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BEGIN, INSPECTIONS MUST BE CONDUCTED AT A MINIMUM OF AT LEAST ONCE EVERY CALENDAR WEEK AND MUST BE CONDUCTED UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS REACHED ON ALL AREAS OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.
- IF EXISTING BMPS NEED TO BE MODIFIED OR IF ADDITIONAL BMPS ARE NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PERMIT AND/OR SC'S WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, IMPLEMENTATION MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE NEXT STORM EVENT WHENEVER PRACTICABLE. IF IMPLEMENTATION BEFORE THE NEXT STORM EVENT IS IMPRACTICABLE, THE SITUATION MUST BE DOCUMENTED IN THE SWPPP AND ALTERNATIVE BMPS MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS REASONABLY POSSIBLE.
- A PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE MUST BE HELD FOR EACH CONSTRUCTION SITE WITH AN APPROVED ON-SITE SWPPP PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES FOR NON-LINEAR PROJECTS THAT DISTURB 10 ACRES OR MORE THIS CONFERENCE MUST BE HELD ON-SITE UNLESS YORK COUNTY HAS APPROVED OTHERWISE.
- CONTRACTORS ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE RAIN GAUGES AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND THE RAIN TOTALS DOCUMENTED FOR REVIEW BY YORK COUNTY AND SCDHEC.
- A PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE MUST BE HELD ON-SITE WITH THE TOWN WITH A COMPLETED CLEARING AND GRADING PERMIT PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. THE CONTRACTOR MUST BE PRESENT AND HAVE OBTAINED THE TOWN CLEARING AND GRADING PERMIT, STAMPED APPROVED PLANS AND THE N.O.J APPROVAL LETTER FROM SCDHEC BEFORE CALLING TO SCHEDULE THIS MEETING.
- ALL SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED 4 FEET FROM THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE.

Temporary Seeding

• Base seed selection on local Specifications.  
• Re-seed areas where the plants do not grow quick enough, thick enough, or adequately enough to prevent erosion should be re-seeded.

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Field Condition	Common Solutions
Slope was improperly dressed before application.	Roughen slopes. Furrow along the contour of areas to be seeded.
Coverage is inadequate.	Follow recommended application rates. Count the number of seedbags to ensure the correct amount of material is being applied. Reapply to thin areas.
Seeds fail to germinate.	Apply straw mulch to keep seeds in place and to maintain moisture and temperature. In arid areas, temporary irrigation may be necessary.
Seeded slope fails.	Fill in rills and re-seed; fertilize, and mulch slopes.
Seeding is washed off slope.	Allow at least 24-hours for materials to dry before rain event. Follow manufacturer's recommendations. Re-seed where necessary.
Excessive water flows across stabilized surface.	Use other BMPs to limit flow on stabilized areas and to reduce slope lengths. Do not use to stabilize areas with swift moving concentrated flows.

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Temporary Seeding

**Lime**  
Lime is not required for temporary seeding unless a soil test shows that the soil pH is below 5.0. It may be desirable to apply lime during the temporary seeding operation to benefit the long-term permanent seeding. Apply a minimum of 1.5 tons of Lime/acre (70 pounds per 1000 square feet) if it is to be used.

**Fertilizer**  
Apply a minimum of 500 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 fertilizer (11.5 pounds per 1000 square feet) or equivalent during temporary seeding unless a soil test indicates a different requirement. Incorporate fertilizer and lime (if used) into the top 4-6 inches of the soil by disking or other means where conditions allow.

**Seeding**  
Loosen the soil surface before broadcasting the seed. Apply seed evenly by the most convenient method available for the type of seed used and the location of the temporary seeding. Typical application methods include but are not limited to cyclone seeders, rotary spreaders, drip spreaders, broadcast spreaders, hand spreaders, cultipacker seeder, and hydro-seeders. Cover applied seed by raking or dragging a chain, and then lightly firm the area with a roller or cultipacker.

**Mulching**  
Use mulch with temporary seed applications to retain soil moisture and reduce erosion during the establishment of vegetation. Typical mulch applications include straw, wood fiber, hydromulches, BFM and PGM. Use hydromulches with a minimum blend of 70% wood fibers.

The most commonly accepted mulch used in conjunction with temporary seeding is small grain straw. This straw should be dry and free from mold damage and noxious weeds. The straw may need to be anchored with netting or emulsions to prevent it from being blown or washed away. Apply straw mulch by hand or machine at the rate 1.5-2 tons per acre (90 pounds per 1000 square feet). Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good.

**Irrigation**  
Seeded areas should be kept adequately moist. Irrigate the seeded area if normal rainfall is not adequate for the germination and growth of seedlings. Water seeded areas at controlled rates that are less than the rate at which the soil can absorb water to prevent runoff. Runoff of irrigation water wastes water and can cause erosion.

**Re-seeding**  
Re-seed areas where seeding does not grow quickly, thick enough, or adequately to prevent erosion. Base seed selection should on the requirements of local Specifications.

**Inspection and Maintenance**

- Inspect every 7 calendar days and within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/8-inch or more of precipitation.
- Cover seeded with mulch to provide protection. Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good.
- Supply temporary seeding with adequate moisture. Supply water as needed, especially in abnormally hot or dry weather or on adverse sites. Control water application rates to prevent runoff.

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Temporary Seeding

**Plan Symbol**

**Description**  
The purpose of temporary seeding is to reduce erosion and sedimentation by stabilizing disturbed areas that would otherwise lay bare for long periods of time before they are worked or stabilized. Temporary seeding is also used where permanent vegetation growth is not necessary or appropriate.

**When and Where to Use It**  
Temporary seeding is used on exposed soil surfaces such as denuded areas, soil stockpiles, dikes, dams, banks of sediment basins, banks of sediment traps, and temporary road banks. Temporary seeding prevents and limits costly maintenance operations on other sediment control structures. Sediment clean-out requirements for sediment basins, sediment traps, and silt fence is reduced if the drainage area is seeded when grading and construction operation are not taking place.

Temporary stabilization is required within 14 days after construction activity is complete unless construction activity is going to resume within 21 days. Cover seeded areas with an appropriate mulch to provide protection from the weather. When the temporary vegetation does not grow quickly or thick enough to prevent erosion, re-seed as soon as possible. Keep seeded areas adequately moist. Irrigate the seeded area if normal rainfall is not adequate for the germination and growth of seedlings. Water seeded areas at controlled rates that are less than the rate at which the soil can absorb water to prevent runoff. Runoff of irrigation water wastes water and can cause erosion.

**Seed Selection**  
Seed selection is based on geographical location, soil type and the season of the year in which the planting is to be done. Use the tables in Appendix C as a guide for conventional tillage methods (plowing, seedbed preparation, hydroseeding, etc.). If a fast growing crop to nurse the permanent specie or species is required, then use the mix rate. Failure to carefully follow agronomic recommendations results in an inadequate stand of temporary vegetation that provides little or no erosion control.

**Installation**

**Tillage**  
If the area has been recently plowed, no tillage is required other than raking or surface roughening to break any crust that has formed leaving a textured surface. Disk the soil for optimal germination when the soil is compacted less than 6-inches.

**Soil Testing**  
Soil testing is available through Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service.

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Permanent Seeding

**Inspection and Maintenance**

- Inspect seeded areas for failure and make necessary repairs and re-seed immediately. Conduct a follow-up survey after one year and replace failed plants where necessary.
- If vegetative cover is inadequate to prevent rill erosion, overseed and fertilize in accordance with soil test results.
- If a stand of permanent vegetation has less than 40 percent cover, re-evaluate choice of plant materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer.
- Re-establish the stand following seed bed preparation and seeding recommendations, emitting lime and fertilizer in the absence of soil test results.
- If the season prevents re-sowing, mulch is an effective temporary cover.
- Final stabilization of the site requires a 70 percent overall coverage rate. This does not mean that 30 percent of the site can remain bare. The coverage is defined as looking at a square yard of coverage, in which 70 percent of that square yard is covered with vegetation.

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Field Condition	Common Solutions
Areas have eroded.	Re-seed or replace eroded areas.
Vegetation cover is inadequate and rill erosion is occurring.	Overseed and fertilize in accordance with soil test results.
Stand of permanent vegetation has less than 40% cover.	Re-evaluate choice of plant materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer.
Vegetation show signs of wilting before noon.	Water vegetation by wetting soil to a depth of 4-inches.

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Permanent Seeding

**Lime**  
Unless a specific soil test indicates otherwise, apply 1 1/2 tons of ground course textured agricultural limestone per acre (70 pounds per 1000 square feet).

**Fertilizer**  
Apply a minimum of 1000 pounds per acre of a complete 10-10-10 fertilizer (23 pounds per 1000 square feet) or equivalent during permanent seeding of grasses unless a soil test indicates a different requirement. Incorporate fertilizer and lime (if used) into the top 4-6 inches of the soil by disking or other means where conditions allow. Do not mix the lime and the fertilizer prior to the field application.

**Seeding**  
Loosen the surface of the soil just before broadcasting the seed. Apply seed by the most convenient method available for the type of seed applied and the location of the seeding. Typical application methods include but are not limited to cyclone seeders, rotary spreaders, drip spreaders, broadcast spreaders, hand spreaders, cultipacker seeder, and hydro-seeders. Cover applied seed by raking or dragging a chain or brush mat, and then lightly firm the area with a roller or cultipacker. Do not roll seed that is applied with a hydro-seeder and hydro-mulch.

**Mulching**  
Cover all permanent seeded areas with mulch immediately upon completion of the seeding application to retain soil moisture and reduce erosion during the establishment of vegetation. Apply the mulch evenly in such a manner that it provides a minimum of 75% coverage. Typical mulch applications include straw, wood fiber, hydromulches, BFM and PGM. Use hydromulches with a minimum blend of 70% wood fibers.

The most commonly accepted mulch used in conjunction with permanent seeding is small grain straw. Select straw that is dry and free from mold damage and noxious weeds. The straw may need to be anchored with netting or asphalt emulsions to prevent it from being blown or washed away. Apply straw mulch by hand or machine at the rate 2 tons per acre (90 pounds per 1000 square feet). Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good.

**Irrigation**  
Keep permanent seeded areas adequately moist, especially late in the specific growing season. Irrigate the seeded area if normal rainfall is not adequate for the germination and growth of seedlings. Water seeded areas at controlled rates that are less than the rate at which the soil can absorb water to prevent runoff. Runoff of irrigation water wastes water and can cause erosion.

**Re-seeding**  
Inspect permanently seeded areas for failure, make necessary repairs and re-seed or overseed within the same growing season if possible. If the grass cover is sparse or patchy, re-evaluate the choice of grass and quantities of lime and fertilizer applied. Final stabilization by permanent seeding of the site requires that it be covered by a 70% coverage rate.

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Permanent Seeding

**Plan Symbol**

**Description**  
Controlling runoff and preventing erosion by establishing a perennial vegetative cover with seed.

**When and Where to Use It**  
A major consideration in the selection of the type of permanent grass to establish is the intended use of the land. Land use is separated in to two categories, high-maintenance and low-maintenance.

**High-maintenance**  
High maintenance areas are mowed frequently, lime or fertilized on a regular basis, and require maintenance to an aesthetic standard. Land uses with high maintenance grasses include homes, industrial parks, schools, churches, and recreational areas such as parks, athletic fields, and golf courses.

**Low-maintenance**  
Low maintenance areas are mowed infrequently, if at all, and lime and fertilizer may not be applied on a regular schedule. These areas are not subject to intense use and do not require a uniform appearance. The vegetation must be able to survive with little maintenance over long periods of time. Grass and legume mixtures are favored in these areas because legumes are capable of fixing nitrogen in the soil for their own use and the use of the grasses around them. Land uses requiring low-maintenance grasses include steep slopes, stream and channel banks, road banks, and commercial and industrial areas with limited access.

**Seed Selection**  
The use of native species is preferred when selecting vegetation. Base plant seed selection on geographical location, the type of soil, the season of the year in which the planting is to be done, and needs and desires of the permanent land user. Failure to carefully follow agronomic recommendations results in an inadequate stand of permanent vegetation that provides little or no erosion control.

**Installation**

**Topsoil**  
Apply topsoil if the surface soil of the seedbed is not adequate for plant growth.

**Tillage**  
If the area has been recently plowed, no tillage is required other than raking or surface roughening to break any crust that has formed leaving a textured surface. Disk the soil for optimal germination when the soil is compacted less than 6-inches. If the soil is compacted more than 6-inches, re-soiled and disk the area.

**Soil Testing**  
Soil testing is available through Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service.

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FILE NAME: P:\6229-Encore Resi\Estia\6229-23-Hwy 17 and Coventry\Doc\Surface Beach SC 05-CES-3.2 E&S.dwg LAYOUT NAME: COVER SHEET PLOTTED: Monday, October 05, 2020 10:00am