# OAKWOOD AVENUE

## STORM DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS

FOR THE

# CITY OF SPARTANBURG

SOUTH CAROLINA OCTOBER 2019

## TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY:

Gooch & Associates, P.A. - Surveyors DATED: January 25, 2019

**EXISTING UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE** APPROXIMATE AND SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

## OWNER:

City of Spartanburg, South Carolina

Junie White Mayor: Council Member: Sterling Anderson Council Member: Alan Jenkins Ruth Littlejohn Council Member: Council Member: Jamie Fulmer Council Member: Jerome Rice Council Member: Erica Brown

Chris Story

145 W. Broad Street Spartanburg, South Carolina 29306

PHONE: (864) 596-2026

City Manager:

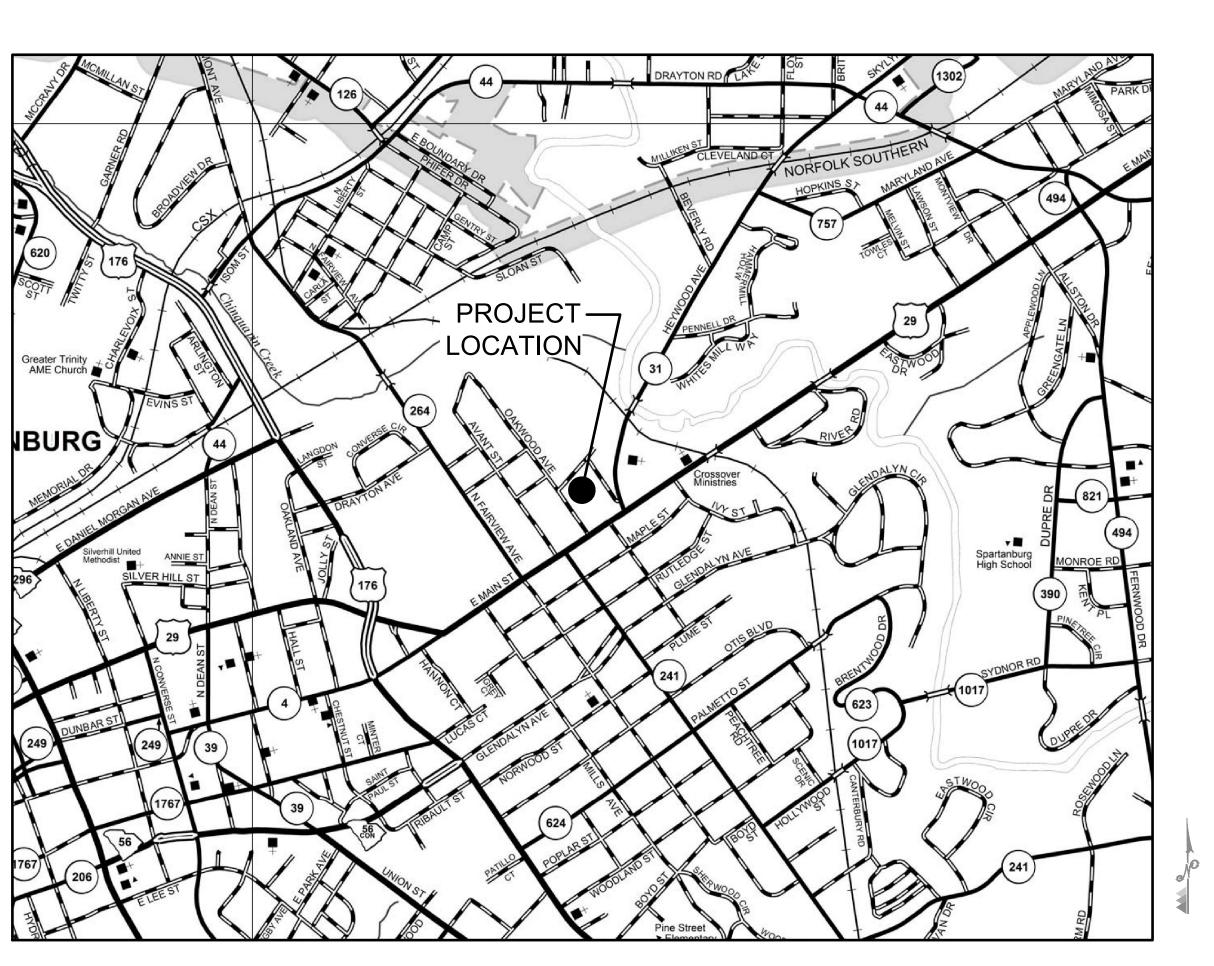
## 24-HOUR CONTACT:

Jay Squires Streets and Stormwater Manager

PHONE: (864) 596-2089

## **ENGINEER**:

Hulsey Mccormick & Wallace, Inc. Clay M. Helms, P.E. 101 North Pine St. Suite 410 Spartanburg, S.C. 29302 Phone: (864) 269-0890 Fax: (864) 269-9030



 $\frac{\text{VICINITY MAP}}{\text{N.T.S.}}$ 

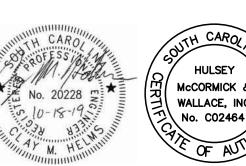


## PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

THIS PROJECT IS LOCATED EAST OF THE CITY OF SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA ON OAKWOOD AVENUE NEAR THE INTERSECTION WITH EAST MAIN ST . THE PROJECT GENERALLY CONSISTS THE INSTALLATION OF NEW STORM PIPING, JUNCTION BOXES, CATCH BASINS, ROAD SURFACE RESTORATION AND OTHER RELATED WORK REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE INSTALLATION.

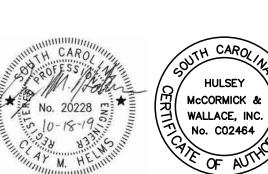
	INDEX TO DRAWINGS
TS	TITLE SHEET
1.0	STORM DRAINAGE - PLAN & PROFILE
2.0	STORM DRAINAGE DETAILS
3.0	EROSION CONTROL & SEDIMENTATION DETAILS

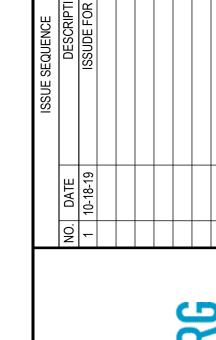






PROJECT NO.:







#### **GENERAL NOTES**

- 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND LICENSES REQUIRED BY THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OR OTHER GOVERNING AGENCIES INVOLVED UNDER THIS CONTRACT.
- ALL EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN IN PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE ALL EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION AND NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY CONFLICTS.
- ANY BYPASS PUMPING, DEWATERING, AND/OR TEMPORARY FLOW DIVERSION SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND COORDINATED WITH CITY STAFF AND SCDOT. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING PUMPS AT ALL TIMES WHEN IN USE.
- 4. WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCDOT, OSHA, CITY OF SPARTANBURG, AND OTHER APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS.
- POTHOLE ALL EXISTING WATER LINE AND SEWER LINE CROSSINGS AND VERIFY THE EXISTING DEPTHS OF THE LINES PRIOR TO STARTING THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW STORM SEWER LINES. CONTACT THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY IF CONFLICTS ARE FOUND.
- 6. FIELD VERIFY LOCATION AND WEIR ELEVATION OF CATCH BASIN 7 TO ENSURE THAT IT LINES UP CORRECTLY WITH THE EXISTING SWALE AND THAT ALL RUNOFF FROM THE SWALE WILL ENTER THE NEW STRUCTURE
- BACKFILL THE TRENCH LINE UNDER ALL EXISTING SANITARY SEWER AND WATER LINE CROSSINGS WITH #57 WASHED STONE.
- 8. CONSTRUCT NEW CATCH BASIN NEAR THE EXISTING DRIVEWAY STORM PIPE. PLUG THE EXISTING DRIVEWAY PIPE AND GRADE THE SWALE TO THE NEW CATCH BASIN. CONNECT EXISTING BUILDING RUNOFF DRAIN TO THE NEW CATCH BASIN. FIELD ADJUST THE WEIR ELEVATION AS REQUIRED TO ENSURE ALL SURFACE RUNOFF ENTERS THE NEW CATCH

1. SURVEY PROVIDED BY GOOCH & ASSOCIATES, P.A. - SURVEYORS.

#### RECOMMENDED GENERAL SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION:

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE IS A GENERAL RECOMMENDATION IN ORDER TO CLARIFY THE SCOPE AND INTENT OF THE WORK. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING A DETAILED SCHEDULE AT THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING. MEANS AND METHODS SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. EFFORTS SHALL BE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE LANE/ROAD CLOSURES FOR PIPE CULVERT INSTALLATION.

- CLEARLY MARK LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AND RECEIVE APPROVAL FROM RESIDENT ENGINEER.
- INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED EROSION CONTROL PLAN.
- INSTALL ANY BYPASS PUMPING OR TEMPORARY DIVERSIONS AS REQUIRED
- TO DIVERT ANY FLOW WITHIN THE CHANNEL. 4. REMOVE PAVEMENT, CURB & GUTTER, SIDEWALK, CATCH BASIN TOPS
- AND ANY OTHER SURFACES ABOVE THE EXISTING. CULVERT. 5. REMOVE EXISTING CULVERT.

- INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PRIOR TO BEGINNING DEMOLITION.
- 2. MAINTAIN ACCESS TO EXISTING FACILITIES AND NEIGHBORING DRIVEWAYS DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 3. PROTECT ALL EXISTING FACILITIES AND UTILITIES TO REMAIN AND REPAIR/REPLACE TO NEW CONDITION IF DAMAGED.
- 4. VERIFY ALL UTILITIES TO BE DEMOLISHED OR ABANDONED WITH OWNER PRIOR TO REMOVAL OR DEMOLITION. RELOCATE UTILITIES AS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE A COMPLETE AND OPERATIONAL PROJECT. DISPOSE OFFSITE ALL UTILITY PIPING AND STRUCTURES NOTED TO BE DEMOLISHED AN REMOVED. COORDINATE ALL WATER LINE AND SEWER LINE CROSSINGS WITH SPARTANBURG WATER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF ALL DEMOLITION DEBRIS RESULTING FROM THE WORK REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT AT AN APPROVED OFFSITE
- 6. SAW CUT ASPHALT AND CONCRETE TO CLEAN LINES.

#### TRAFFIC CONTROL:

- 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING AND SUBMITTING A TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCDOT REQUIREMENTS. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT PROCEED WITH WORK UNTIL PLAN HAS BEEN APPROVED BY ENGINEER AND CITY OF SPARTANBURG.
- ANY REQUIRED TEMPORARY LANE OR ROAD CLOSURES REQUIRE PRIOR AUTHORIZATION FROM SCDOT AND CITY OF SPARTANBURG. ANY PLANNED DETOURS SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN.
- 3. PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION FENCING, TEMPORARY BARRICADES, PORTABLE DRUMS, OR OTHER DEVICES TO SEPARATE DEMOLITION WORK AREAS FROM EXISTING ROADWAY AND DRIVEWAYS.

### **EROSION CONTROL**

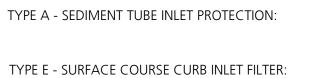
- 1. SEE SHEET 3.0 FOR EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS.
- 2. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY LAND DISTURBANCE OR DEMOLITION.

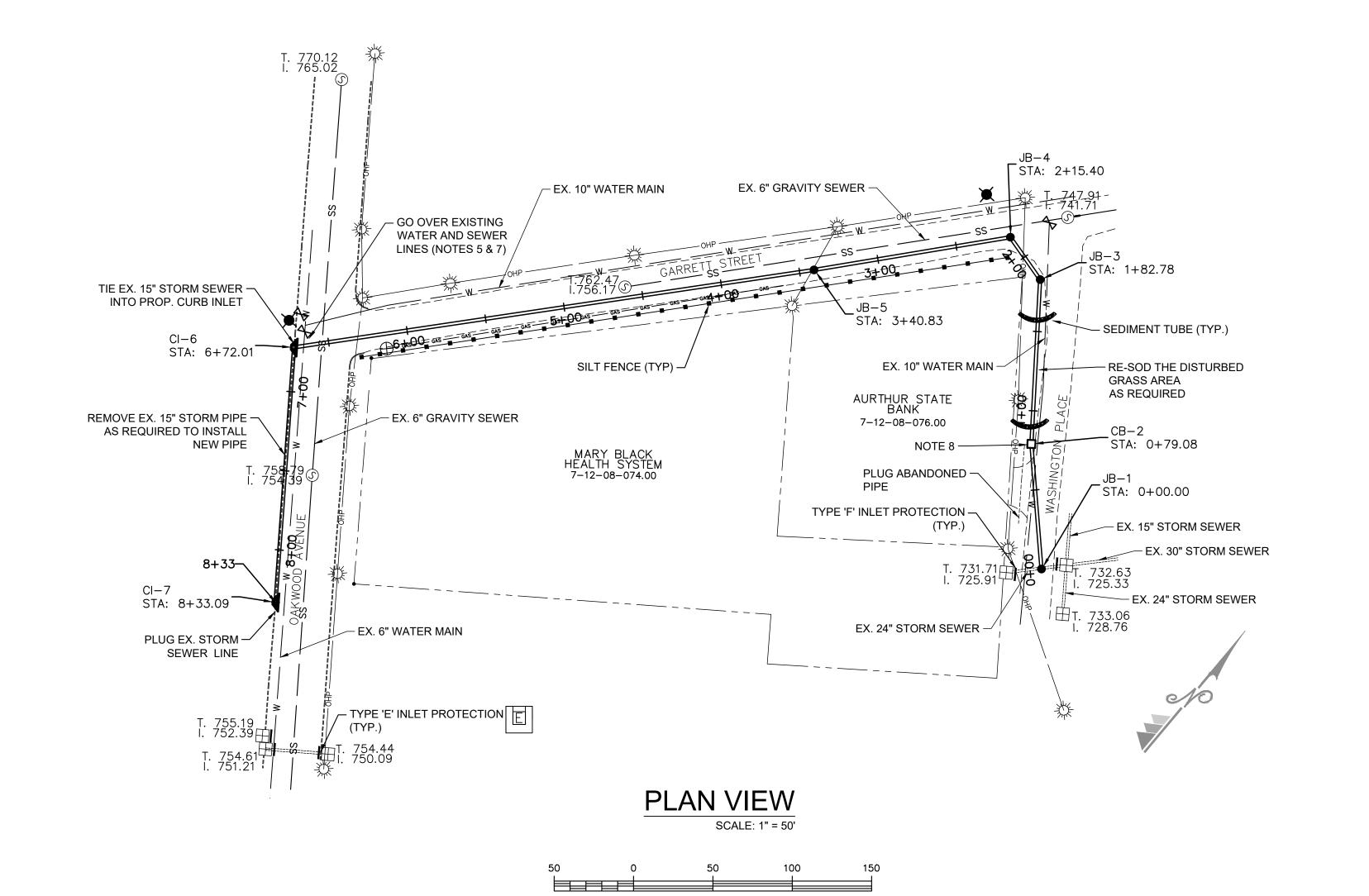
## **EROSION CONTROL LEGEND**

REINFORCED SILT FENCE:

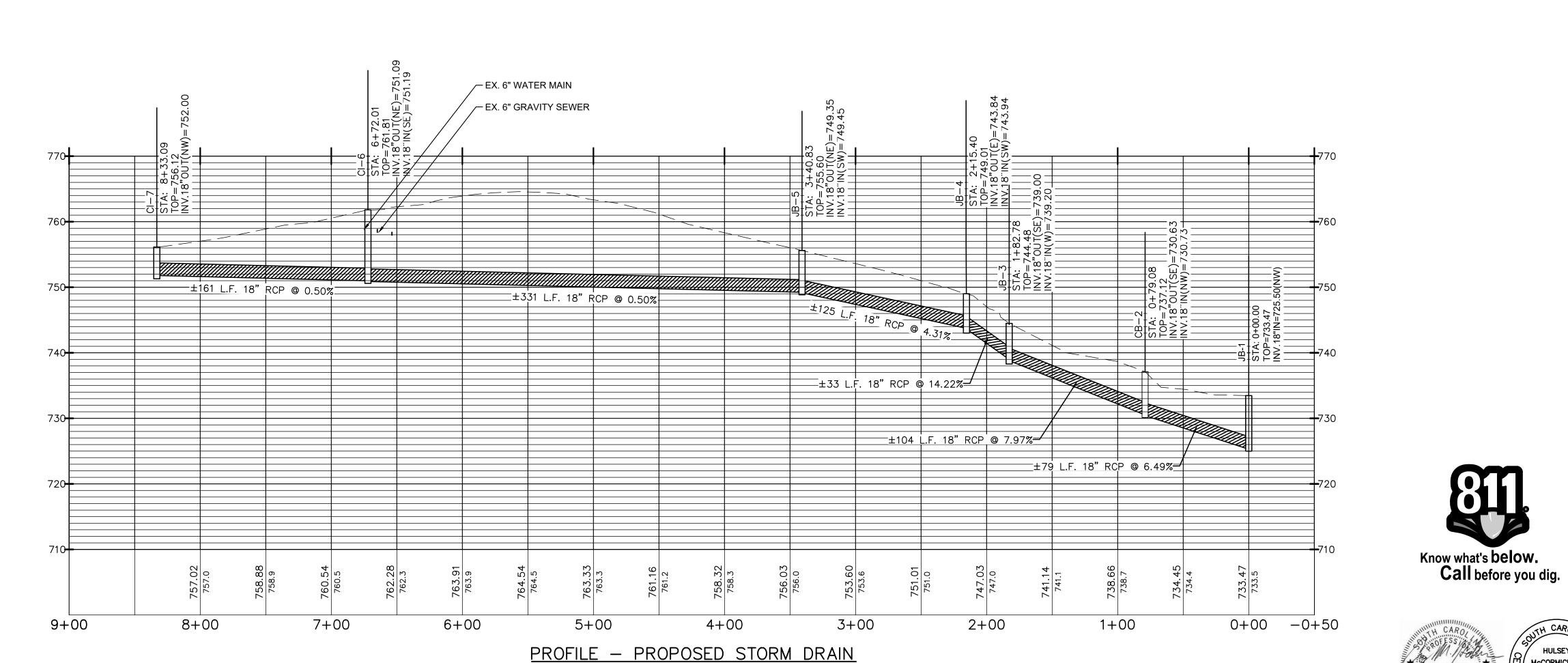
SEDIMENT TUBE:

TYPE A - SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION:

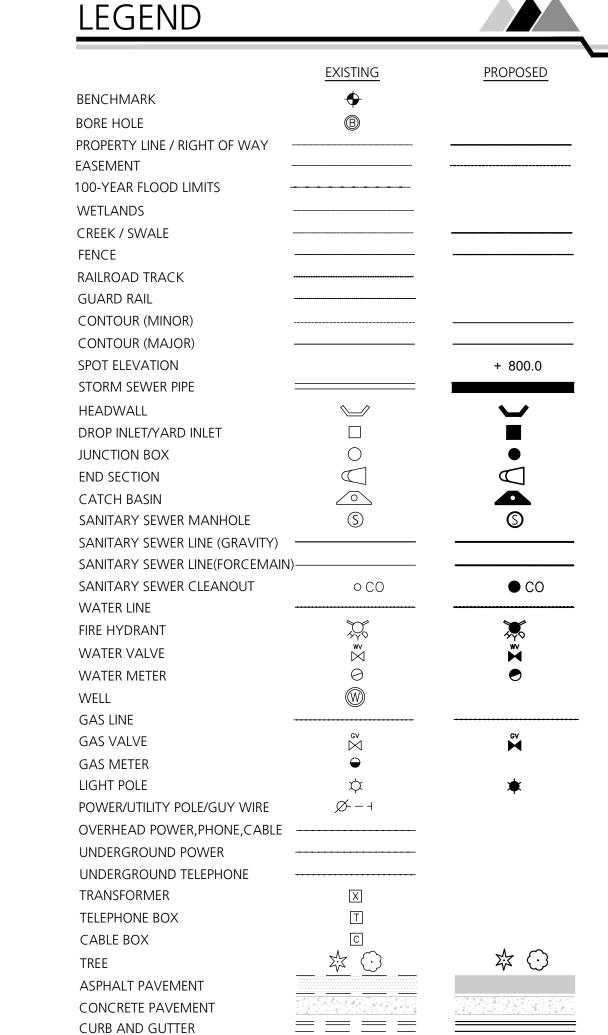




GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET



SCALE: 1"=50' H., 1"=10' V.



UNPAVED/GRAVEL ROAD

SILT FENCE

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PROFILI ⊗

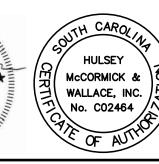
od Avenue
Improvemer
partanburg Oakwood ormwater Ir City of Spa DRAINAGE

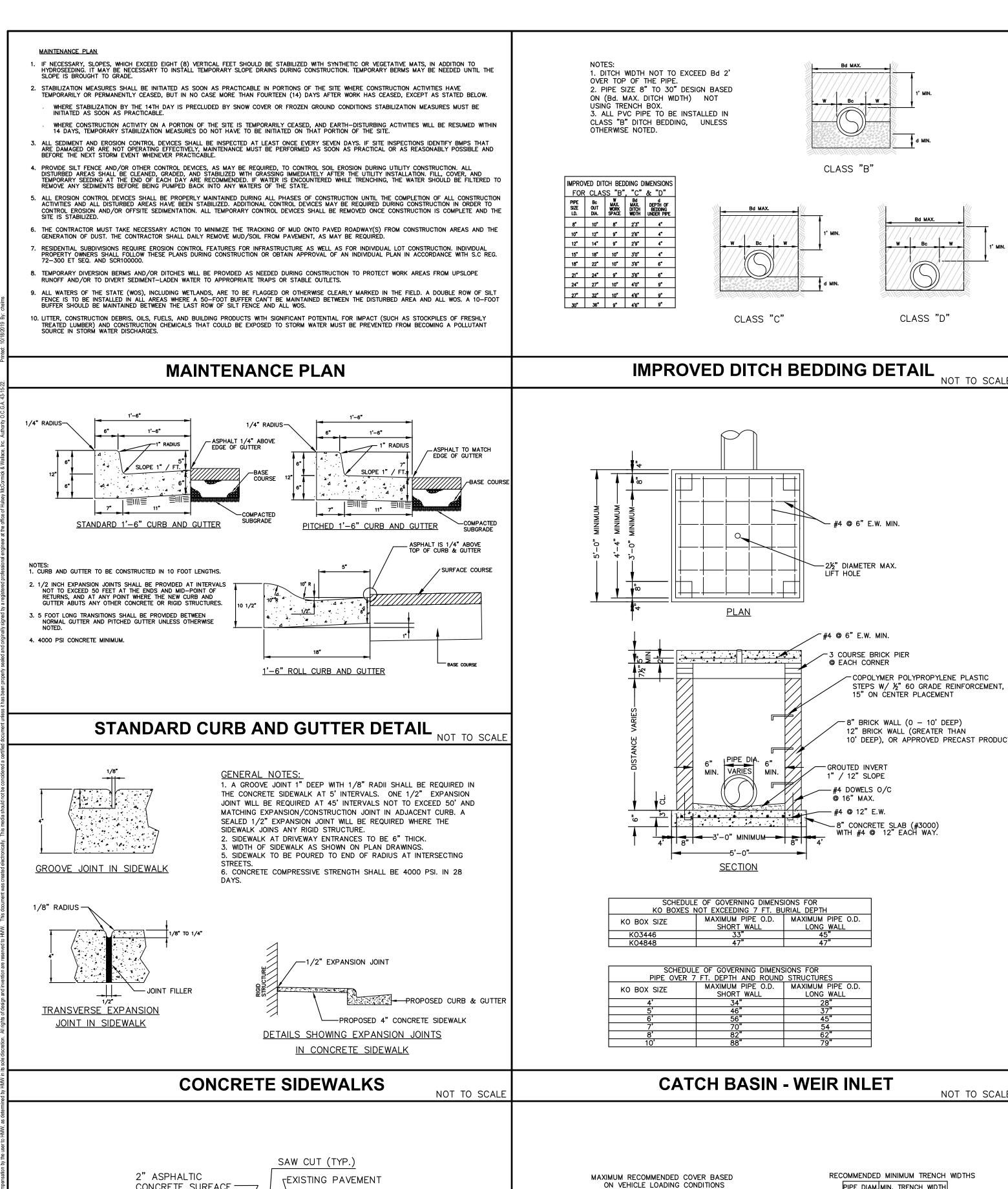
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SPA 004 CMH

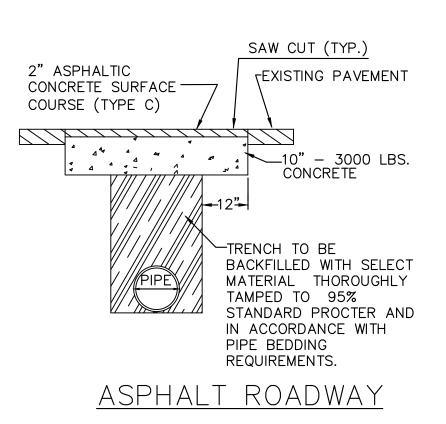
DESIGNED: CHECKED: APPROVED:

HULSEY McCORMICK & WALLACE, INC. No. C02464



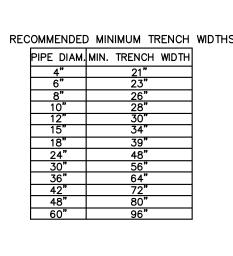


NOT TO SCALE



TYPICAL PAVEMENT REPAIR DETAILS

FILL HEIGHT TABLE GENERATED USING AASHTO SECTION 12, LOAD RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN (LRFD) PROCEDURE WITH THE FOLLOWING ASSUMPTIONS NO HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE, UNIT WEIGHT OF SOIL (Ys) = 120 PCF



MINIMUM RECOMMENDED COVER BASED ON VEHICLE LOADING CONDITIONS\*\* SURFACE LIVE LOADING CONDITION HEAVY CONSTRUCTION PIPE DIAM. H-25 (75T AXLE LOAD) \* \* VEHICLES IN EXCESS OF 75T MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL COVER

CATCH BASIN / DROP INLET / JUNCTION BOX NOTES:

. FOR IN PLACE CONSTRUCTION OF CATCH BASINS. THE WALLS MAY BE EITHER BRICK MASONRY OR CLASS 3000 CONCRETE. CONCRETE WALLS ARE TO BE 6" THICK WITH A REINFORCING STEEL AREA OF 0.20 SQ. INCH PER FT. BRICK WALLS ARE TO BE 8" THICK. CONCRETE BRICK AND SIMILAR SOLID UNITS SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM C 55, GRADE S-II.

2. THE BOTTOM SLAB OF THE BOX SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 6" THICK CLASS 3000 CONCRETE WITH A REINFORCING STEEL AREA OF 0.20 SQ. INCH PER FT. WIRE MESH MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF STEEL BARS PROVIDED A MINIMUM OF 0.20 SQ. INCH PER

3. MORTAR SHALL BE TYPE S OR M.

I. IF DESIRED THESE ITEMS MAY BE PRECAST PRIOR TO INSTALLATION IN LIEU OF BEING CAST IN PLACE. THE USE OF PRECAST UNITS WILL NOT RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OBTAINING SATISFACTORY INSTALLATIONS. SEE STANDARD DRAWING FOR PRECAST CONCRETE DRAINAGE BOXES OR STRUCTURES FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

5. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE ASTM A-706, LOW ALLOY STEEL DEFORMED BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT, GRADE 60. WIRE MESH SHALL CONFORM TO AASHTO M 55 AND M 221.

6. IF STRUCTURE DEPTH EXCEEDS 4'-6", METAL STEPS ARE TO BE PLACED ON WALL. SEE STEP REINFORCEMENT, GRADE 60. WIRE MESH SHALL CONFORM TO AASHTO M 55 AND M 221.

7. CASTING SHALL CONFORM TO AASHTO M 105, CLASS 35B AND THE LOAD TEST OF AASHTO M 306 (40,000LBS.).

3. (a) STEEL GRATES AND FRAME MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF CAST IRON AS LONG AS THE LOADING AND HYDRAULIC REQUIREMENTS ARE MET, AND ARE ON THE DEPARTMENT'S LIST OF APPROVED SUPPLIERS.

(b) STEEL GRATES SHALL BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AASHTO M 111.

(c) STEEL GRATES AND FRAMES SHALL BE DIMENSIONED TO BE INTERCHANGEABLE WITH EACH PIECE OF THE CAST IRON GRATE AND FRAME SHOWN. STEEL GRATES MUST HAVE POSITIVE MEANS TO BE RETAINED IN THE FRAME.

(d) STRENGTH REQUIREMENTS OF STEEL GRATES AND FRAMES MUST MEET AASHTO M 306. 9. AFTER THE FRAME AND HOOD (IF APPLICABLE) ARE SET, THE FINAL 4" OF CLASS 3000 CONCRETE IS TO BE POURED FLUSH

WITH THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE CATCH BASIN ON ALL SIDES. PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR BOLTS AND NUTS AT FRAME ADJUSTMENT SLOTS. BOLTS AND NUTS SHALL MEET ASTM A-307 AND WILL BE GALVANIZED ACCORDING TO AASHTO M 111.

THE CONTRACT UNIT PRICE FOR CATCH BASINS SHALL INCLUDE THE COST OF FURNISHING ALL MATERIALS AND WORK INCIDENTAL TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STRUCTURE COMPLETE IN PLACE AS SHOWN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SC DOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION (LATEST EDITION).

. THE SOFFIT (INSIDE TOP OF PIPE) OF THE OUTLET PIPE SHOULD BE NO HIGHER THAN THE FLOW-LINE OF THE INLET PIPE, UNLESS A PRECAST STRUCTURE IS SPECIFIED.

12. GRATE OPENINGS THAT EXCEED 1/2" ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.

13. AFTER THE FRAME (AND HOOD IF APPLICABLE) ARE SET, THE FINAL 4" OF CLASS 3000 CONCRETE IS TO BE POURED FLUSH WITH THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE CATCH BASIN ON ALL SIDES. PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR BOLTS AND NUTS AT FRAME ADJUSTMENT SLOTS. BOLTS AND NUTS SHALL MEET ASTM A-307 AND WILL BE GALVANIZED ACCORDING TO AASHTO M 1

14. GRATE OPENINGS THAT EXCEED 1/2" AND ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC

15. ALL DRAINAGE STRUCTURES SHALL MEET SCDOT SPECIFICATIONS.

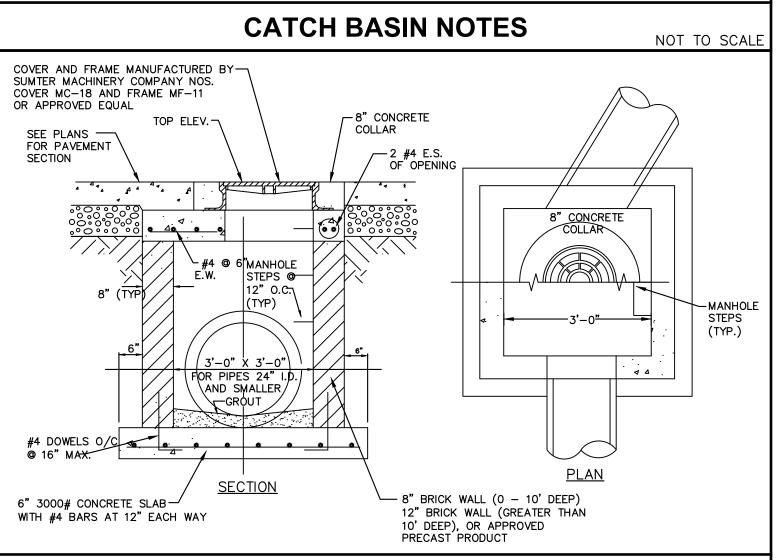
FOR VERIFYING LENGTHS WITH FIELD CONDITIONS.

16. ALL STRUCTURE INVERTS SHALL BE PAVED AND SLOPED TO OUTLETS.

17. ALL YARD INLETS SHALL HAVE 6" MIN. EXPOSED CONCRETE PERIMETER COLLARS.

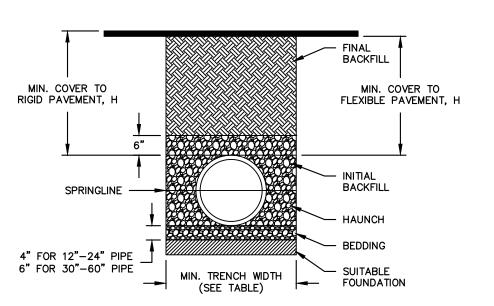
18. ALL KNOCKOUT BOXES OR OTHER PRECAST BOXES SHALL HAVE TOP 12" BRICKED TO ALLOW FOR FIELD ADJUSTMENT IF REQUIRED.

19. ALL PIPE LENGTHS SHOWN ON PLANS ARE APPROXIMATE. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE



### **JUNCTION BOX**

NOT TO SCALE



#### NOTES:

1. ALL PIPE SYSTEMS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D2321, "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR UNDERGROUND INSTALLATION OF THERMOPLASTIC PIPE FOR SEWERS AND OTHER GRAVITY FLOW APPLICATIONS", LATEST ADDITION

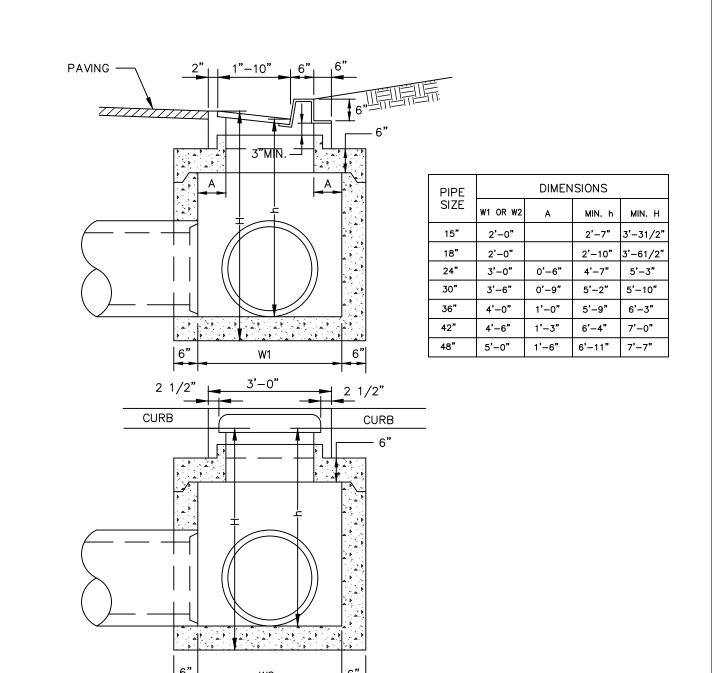
2. MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF NATIVE FINES INTO BACKFILL MATERIAL, WHEN REQUIRED. FOUNDATION: WHERE THE TRENCH BOTTOM IS UNSTABLE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE TO A DEPTH REQUIRED BY THE ENGINEER AND REPLACE WITH SUITABLE MATERIAL AS SPECIFIED BY THE ENGINEER. AS AN ALTERNATIVE AND AT THE DISCRETION OF THE DESIGN ENGINEER, THE TRENCH BOTTOM MAY BE STABILIZED USING A GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL.

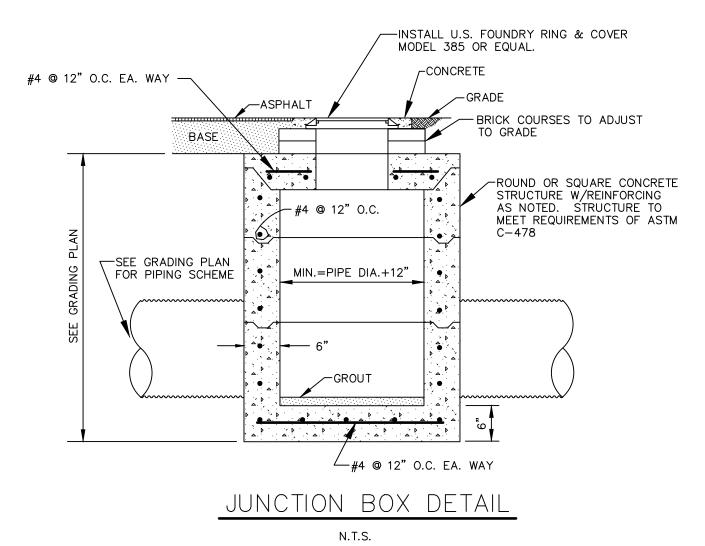
4. <u>BEDDING:</u> SUITABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE CLASS I, II OR III. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION FOR MATERIAL SPECIFICATION TO ENGINEER. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED BY THE ENGINEER, MINIMUM BEDDING THICKNESS SHALL BE 4" FOR 4"-24"; 6" FOR 30"-60".

5. INITIAL BACKFILL: SUITABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE CLASS I, II OR III IN THE PIPE ZONE EXTENDING NOT LESS THAN 6"
ABOVE CROWN OF PIPE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION FOR MATERIAL SPECIFICATION TO ENGINEER. MATERIAL SHALL BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED IN ASTM D2321, LATEST EDITION.

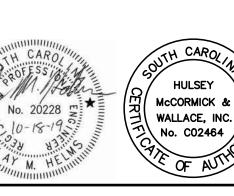
MINIMUM COVER; MINIMUM COVER, H, IN NON-TRAFFIC APPLICATIONS (GRASS OR LANDSCAPE AREAS) IS 12" FROM THE TOP OF PIPE TO GROUND SURFACE. ADDITIONAL COVER MAY BE REQUIRED TO PREVENT FLOTATION. FOR TRAFFIC APPLICATIONS, MINIMUM COVER, H, IS 12" UP TO 48" DIAMETER PIPE AND 24" OF COVER FOR 60" DIAMETER PIPE, MEASURED FROM TOP OF PIPE TO BOTTOM OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT OR TO TOP OF RIGID PAVEMENT. FOR TRAFFIC APPLICATIONS WITH LESS THAN FOUR FEET OF COVER, EMBEDMENT OF THE PIPE SHALL BE USING ONLY A CLASS I OR CLASS II BACKFILL.

TRENCH INSTALLATION DETAIL (N-12 PER AASHTO)









PROJECT NO .: SPA 004 CMH **DESIGNED:** CHECKED: APPROVED:

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McCormick 16. ENVIRONMENT

DETAIL

DRAINAGE

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\*\*SEE BACKFILL REQUIREMENTS IN NOTE 6.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

ORIGIN AND LOT NUMBER.
3. FERTILIZER: CONFORM TO STATE FERTILIZER LAW. 4. AT TIME OF DELIVERY, FURNISH THE ENGINEER INVOICES OF ALL MATERIALS RECEIVED IN ORDER THAT APPLICATION RATES MAY BE DETERMINED. IMMEDIATELY REMOVE FROM THE SITE MATERIALS THAT DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS, AND PROMPTLY REPLACE WITH MATERIALS MEETING THE SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS.

5. PROVIDE A MIXED FERTILIZER WITH A DESIGNATION SUCH AS 10–10–10, WHERE THE FIRST NUMBER REPRESENTS THE MINIMUM PERCENT OF NITROGEN REQUIRED, THE SECOND NUMBER REPRESENTS THE MINIMUM PERCENT OF AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID REQUIRED, AND THE THIRD NUMBER REPRESENTS THE MINIMUM PERCENT OF WATER SOLUBLE POTASH REQUIRED IN THE FERTILIZER. FOR CENTIPEDE GRASS, USE ONLY 15-0-15 OR 16-4-8 FERTILIZER. FERTILIZER SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE SITE IN BAGS LABELED WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEED ANALYSIS. PROVIDE GRASS SEED WHICH IS: FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS, AND RECLEANED. GRADE A RECENT CROP SEED. TREATED WITH APPROPRIATE FUNGICIDE AT TIME OF MIXING. DELIVERED TO THE SITE IN SEALED CONTAINERS WITH DEALER'S

LIME: PROVIDE AGRICULTURAL GRADE, STANDARD GROUND LIMESTONE CONFORMING TO CURRENT "RULES, REGULATIONS AND

STANDARDS OF THE FERTILIZER BOARD OF CONTROL" ISSUED AT CLEMSON UNIVERSITY.

LOADS SHALL INDICATE BRAND OR TRADE NAME, CALCIUM CARBONATE EQUIVALENT,

AND OTHER PERTINENT DATA TO IDENTIFY 8. WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER: PROVIDE WOOD CHIP PARTICLES MANUFACTURED PARTICULARLY FOR DISCHARGING UNIFORMLY ON THE GROUND SURFACE WHEN DISPERSED BY A HYDRAULIC WATER SPRAYER. MATERIAL TO BE HEAT PROCESSED SO AS TO CONTAIN NO GROUND SURFACE WHEN DISPERSED BY A HIDRAULIC WATER SPRATER. MATERIAL TO BE HEAT PROCESSED SO AS TO CONTAIN NO GERMINATION OR GROWTH INHIBITING FACTORS. IT SHALL BE DYED (NON-TOXIC) AN APPROPRIATE COLOR TO FACILITATE METERING. 9. STRAW MULCH: PROVIDE STRAW OR HAY MATERIAL. STRAW TO BE STALKS OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY OR OATS. HAY TO BE TIMOTHY, PEAVINE, ALFALFA, OR COASTAL BERMUDA. MATERIAL TO BE REASONABLY DRY AND REASONABLY FREE FROM MATURE SEED BEARING STALKS, ROOTS OR BULBLETS OR JOHNSON GRASS, NUTGRASS, WILD ONION, SANDBURG, WILD GARLIC, WILD MUSTARD, CROTOLARIA, PIGWEED, WICHWEED, AND COCKLEBUR AND OTHER NOXIOUS WEEDS. 10. EXCELSIOR FIBER MULCH: TO CONSIST OF 4" TO 6", AVERAGE LENGTH, WOOD FIBERS CUT FROM SOUND, GREEN TIMBER. MAKE CUT IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM STRENGTH OF FIBER, BUT AT A SLIGHT ANGLE TO NATURAL GRAIN OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKET: PROVIDE ON AREAS AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. PROVIDE EROSION CONTROL BLANKET S150, 12. SEED AREAS IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION AND CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS. SLOPES GREATER THAN FOUR HORIZONTAL TO ONE VERTICAL. UTILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY ADJACENT TO STREAM BANKS. 13. SEEDING SCHEDULES: UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED, SELECT THE TYPE OF SEEDING FROM THE TABLES SHOWN BELOW FOR THE UPPER STATE AND THE LOWER STATE REGIONS AS APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT. THE TOTAL SEED RATE IN POUNDS PER ACRE IS THE SUM TOTAL SHOWN FOR ALL THE VARIETIES OF SEED OPPOSITE THE SCHEDULE NUMBER IN THE SEEDING SCHEDULES INCLUDED HEREIN. THE UPPER STATE REGION CONSISTS OF ALL COUNTIES WEST OF THE COUNTIES OF AIKEN, LEXINGTON, RICHLAND, KERSHAW, AND CHESTERFIELD. THE LOWER STATE REGION CONSISTS OF THE ABOVE-CITED COUNTIES AND ALL COUNTIES EAST.

			1	
1	COMMON BERMUDA(HULLED) 3 SERICEA LESPEDEZA(SCARIFIED)2 KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE WEEPING LOVEGRASS2	23 50 50 10	23 50 60 10	MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 14
2	KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE SERICEA LESPEDEZA(UNHULLED, UNSCARIFIED) <sub>2</sub> COMMON BERMUDA(UNHULLED) <sub>3</sub> WEEPING LOVEGRASS <sub>2</sub> RESEEDING CRIMSON CLOVER <sub>4</sub> ANNUAL RYE GRASS <sub>8</sub> RYE GRAIN	50 80 30 10 20 5 30	80 80 30 10 0 15	AUGUST 15 TO MARCH 14

1 INCLUDES RURAL AREAS ADJACENT TO WELL-DEVELOPED LAWNS.
2 NOT REQUIRED ON SHOULDERS, MEDIANS, ETC. AND ON SLOPES UNDER 5 FEET IN HEIGHT. 3 DO NOT USE GIANT BERMUDA SEED INCLUDING NK-37. 4 PROVIDE AN INOCULANT FOR TREATING RESEEDING CRIMSON CLOVER SEED OF A PURE CULTURE OF NITROGEN-FIXING BACTERIA SELECTED FOR A MAXIMUM VITALITY AND ABILITY TO TRANSFORM NITROGEN FROM THE AIR INTO SOLUBLE NITRATES AND DEPOSIT THEM INTO THE SOIL. ENSURE THAT INOCULANTS CONSIST OF PUREBRED CULTURES AND ARE NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR OLD. DO NOT PLANT CLOVER IN MEDIANS OR IN RURAL AREAS ADJACENT TO WELL-DEVELOPED LAWNS. 5 THE USE OF ITALIAN RYE GRASS IS PROHIBITED ON ALL PROJECTS.

35	COMMON BERMUDA(HULLED)3 WEEPING LOVEGRASS 2 SERICEA LESPEDEZA(SCARIFIED) 2 WEEPING LOVEGRASS 2	30 10 50 10	30 10 50 10	MARCH 1 TO AUGUST 14
45	COMMON BERMUDA(UNHULLED)3 WEEPING LOVEGRASS2 SERICEA LESPEDEZA(UNHULLED, UNSCARIFIED)2 RESEEDING CRIMSON CLOVER4 ANNUAL RYE GRASS5 RYE GRAIN	40 10 80 20 5 20	40 10 80 0 15	AUGUST 15 TO FEBRUARY 28
5,	CENTIPEDE	10	10	MARCH 1 TO APRIL 15

INCLUDES RURAL AREAS ADJACENT TO WELL-DEVELOPED LAWNS. NOT REQUIRED ON SHOULDERS, MEDIANS, ETC. AND ON SLOPES UNDER 5 FEET IN HEIGHT. DO NOT USE GIANT BERMUDA SEED INCLUDING NK-37.
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5 PENSACOLA BAHIA IS ALLOWED ONLY AS SHOWN IN SEEDING SCHEDULES 3 AND 4 AT THE RATE OF 50 POUNDS PER ACRE ONLY WHEN SEEDING PIT AREAS THAT ARE GOVERNED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA MINING ACT. OTHERWISE, DO NOT INCLUDE BAHIA SEED IN

THE CONTRACTOR MAY INCLUDE QUANTITIES OF RYE GRAIN AND MILLET IN SCHEDULE NOS. 1 AND 3 TO ESTABLISH QUICK GROUND

CENTIPEDE AT THE APPLICATION RATE OF 20 POUNDS PER ACRE OF 16-4-8 OR 15-0-15 FERTILIZERS IN MAY AND REPEAT IN AUGUST.
7 THE USE OF ITALIAN RYE GRASS IS PROHIBITED.

COVER FOR EROSION CONTROL PURPOSES.				
1	BROWN TOP MILLET	50	APRIL 1 TO AUGUST 15	
2	RYE GRAIN	55 15	AUGUST 16 TO MARCH 31	

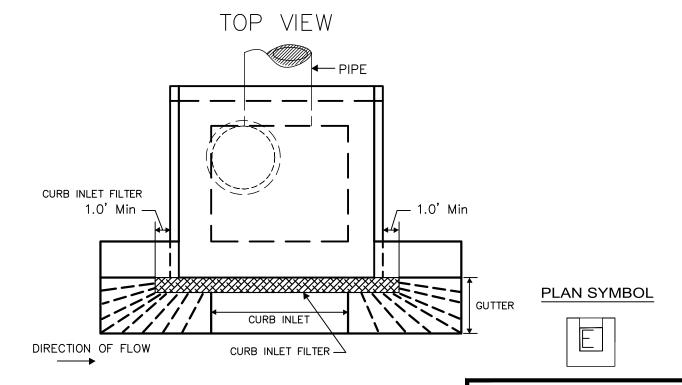
ANNUAL RYE GRASS 1 THE USE OF ITALIAN RYE GRASS IS PROHIBITED. BRING ALL AREAS TO PROPER LINE, GRADE AND CROSS SECTION INDICATED ON THE PLANS. REPAIR EROSION DAMAGE PRIOR TO COMMENCING SEEDING OPERATIONS.

LOOSEN SEEDBED TO MINIMUM DEPTH OF 3". REMOVE ALL ROOTS, CLODS, STONES LARGER THAN 1" IN ANY DIMENSION, AND OTHER DEBRIS. CONDUCT SOIL TEST TO DETERMINE PH FACTOR. IF PH IS NOT IN THE RANGE OF 6.0 TO 6.5, ADJUST.

APPLICATION OF FERTILIZER: SPREAD UNIFORMLY OVER AREAS TO BE SEEDED AT: RATE OF 1000 LBS. PER ACRE. FERTILIZE CENTIPEDE AT THE APPLICATION RATE OF 20 POUNDS PER ACRE OF 16-4-8 OR 15-0-15. USE APPROVED MECHANICAL SPREADERS. MIX WITH SOIL TO DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 3".

PERFORM SEEDING DURING THE PERIODS AND AT THE RATES SPECIFIED IN THE SEEDING SCHEDULES. DO NOT CONDUCT SEEDING WORK WHEN GROUND IS FROZEN OR EXCESSIVELY WET. PRODUCE SATISFACTORY STAND OF GRASS REGARDLESS OF PERIOD OF THE YEAR THE WORK IS PERFORMED. SEEDING, SLOPES LESS THAN FOUR HORIZONTAL TO ONE VERTICAL: SHALL CONFORM TO METHODS EA, WF OR WCF AS SPECIFIED.

## **GRASSING NOTES**



SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET PROTECTION

2—feet longer than the length of the curb opening.

should allow for overflows to enter the catch basin.

through while trapping sediment and debris.

between the filter and the road surface.

are not permissible filter materials.

Highway Construction.

Only use surface curb inlet filters that have a minimum height

or diameter of 9—inches and have a minimum length that is

Surface course inlets filters that are designed to completely

block the inlet opening are prohibited. Acceptable inlet filters

3. Surface course inlet filters should be constructed with a

4. Straw, straw fiber, straw bales, pine needles and leaf mulch

5. Each filter should have aggregate compartments for stone,

sand, and other weighted materials or mechanisms to hold the

1/2 full) to hold the filter in place and create a seal

unit in place. Fill aggregate compartments to a level (at least

6. Use only Type E inlet filters appearing on SC DOT's Qualified

most current edition of the SC DOT Standard Specifications for

Products Listing (QPL), Approval Sheet #58, or filters meeting the

synthetic material that will allow stormwater to freely flow

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro Type E SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET FILTERS STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-10 PAGE 1 of 2 NOT TO SCALE FEBRUARY 2014

## INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal Regular inspections of all 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 be continually monitored and removed when necessary.

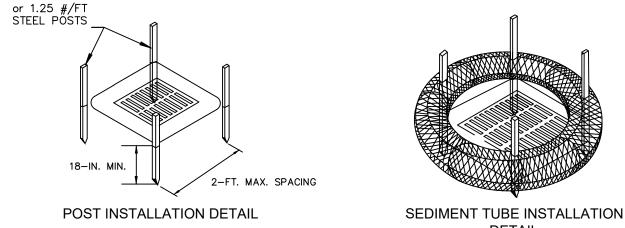
4. Remove accumulated sediment when silt and/or debris has built up around the filter preventing stormwater to flow

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. 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 Contro Type E SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET FILTERS

andard drawing no. SC-10 PAGE 2 of 2 GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 2014



2" x 2" WOOD STAKES

TYPE A - SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION

Sediment tubes are elongated tubes of compacted geotextiles,

seamless, high-density polyethylene photodegradable materials

treated with ultraviolet stabilizers or a seamless, high-density

curled excelsior wood, natural coconut fiber, or hardwood

mulch. Straw, pine needle, and leaf mulch-filled sediment

The outer netting of the sediment tube should consist of

Sediment tube diameters shall range from 18-inches to

Curled excelsior wood, or natural coconut products that are

Sediment tubes should be staked using wooden oak stakes

sections with a minimum weight of 1.25 pounds per foot) at

a minimum of 48—inches in length placed on 2—foot centers.

between the soil and the bottom of the tube. Manufactuer's

The ends of adjacent sediment tubes should be overlapped 6-inches to prevent flow and sediment from passing through

Sediment tubes should not be stacked on top of one another.

Each sediment tube should be installed in a trench with a

depth equal to 1/5 the diameter of the sediment tube.

Install stakes at a diagonal facing incoming runoff.

24-inches. Sediment tunes with smaller diameters are

rolled up to create a sediment tube are not allowed.

(2-inch X 2-inch) or steel posts (standard "U" or "T"

Install all sediment tubes to ensure that no gaps exist

recommendations should always be consulted before

GENERAL NOTES

the field joint

tubes are not permitted.

polyethylene non-degradable material.

prohibited when used as inlet protection.

−18−IN. TO 24−IN. DIA. "D"=TUBE DIAMETER 24-IN. MIN.

1/5 "D" South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro SEDIMENT TUBE BURIAL DETAIL

Type A SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION standard drawing no. SC-07A PAGE 1 of NOT TO SCALE FEBRUARY 2014

PLAN SYMBOL

DETAIL

1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal. 2. Regular inspections of sediment tube inlet protection shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24—hours after each rainfall even that produces

INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

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 heigh

inlet protection, sediment shall be removed when if 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

of the sediment tube. When a sump is installed in front of the

sediment after it is relocated. 6. Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in

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 SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION andard drawing no. SC-07A PAGE 2 of NOT TO SCALE

> > PLAN SYMBOL

South Carolina Department of

Health and Environmental Control

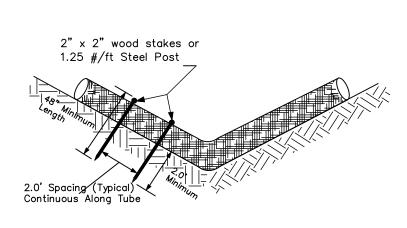
Placed

I Minimum

Spacing

at 2'

## 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		

SEDIMENT TUBES STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-05 PAGE 1 of 2 NOT TO SCALE FEBRUARY 2014

sediment after it is relocated.

EDIMENT TUBES - GENERAL NOTES 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 extiles, curled excelsior wood, natural coconut fiber, or hardwood mulch. Straw, pine needle, and leaf mulch-filled ediment tubes are not permitted

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

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 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. 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 The ends of adjacent sediment tubes should be overlapped

6—inches to prevent flow and sediment from passing through 9. Sediment tubes should not be stacked on top of one

another, unless recommended by manufacturer. Each sediment tube should be installed in a trench with a depth equal to 1/5 the diameter of the sediment tube. Sediment tubes should continue up the side slopes a

of 1-foot above the design flow depth of the channel. 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

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

6. Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in front of tubes when found.

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.

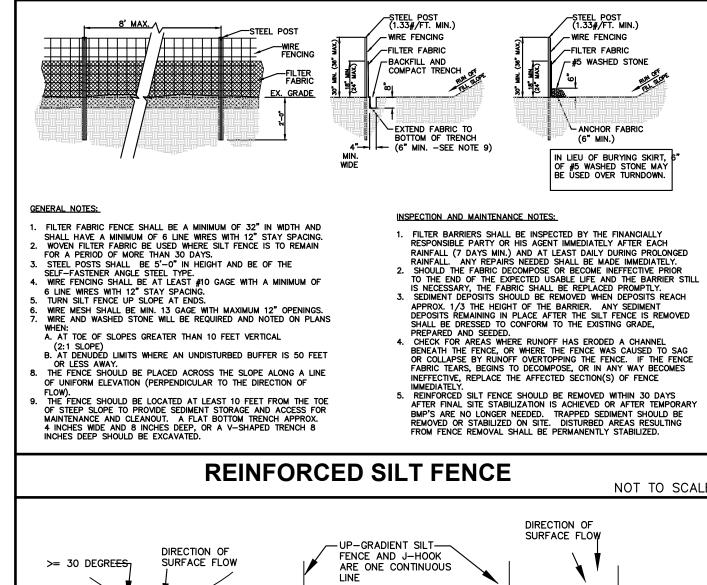
8. Sediment tubes should be removed after the contributing drainage area has been completely stabilized. Permanent vegetation should replace areas from which sediment tubes have been removed.

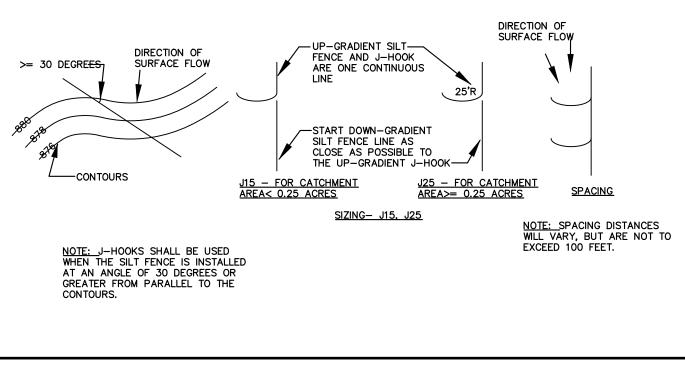
> South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro SEDIMENT TUBES

andard drawing no. SC-05 PAGE 2 of 2

GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 2014

DATE





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