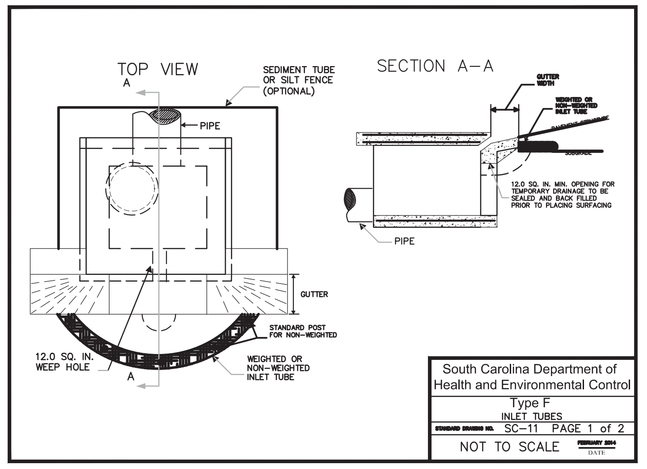


South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Type F
INLET TUBES

STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC–11 PAGE 1 of 2

NOT TO SCALE — FEBRUARY 2014 — DATE

TYPE F – INLET TUBES INLET PROTECTION

GENERAL NOTES

1. Inlets tubes should be composed of compacted geotextiles, curled excelsior wood, natural coconut fibers, a hardwood mulch, or a mix of these materials enclosed by a flexible netting material.

2. Inlets tubes should utilize an outer netting that consists of seamless, high–density polyethylene photodegradable materials treated with ultraviolet stabilizers or a seamless, high–density polyethylene non–degradable material. Curled wood excelsior fiber, or natural coconut fiber rolled erosion control products rolled up to create an inlet tube device are not allowed.

3. Do not use straw, straw fiber, straw bales, pine needles, or leaf mulch as fill material within inlet tubes.

4. Weighted inlet tubes must be capable of staying in place without external stabilization measures and may have a weighted inner core or other weighted mechanism to keep them in place.

5. Install weighted tubes lying flat on the ground, with no gaps between the underlying surface and the inlet tube. Do not stack inlet tubes. Do not completely block inlet with tube.

6. Non–weighted inlet tubes require staking or other stabilization methods to keep them safely in place.

7. Overflow or overtopping of inlet tubes must be allowed to flow into inlet unobstructed.

8. To avoid possible flooding, two or three concrete cinder blocks may be placed between the tube and the inlet.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspection, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.

2. 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 should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.

4. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height of the blocks. If a sump is used, sediment should be removed when it fills approximately 1/3 the depth of the hole.

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. Replace inlet tube when damaged or as recommended by manufacturer's specifications.

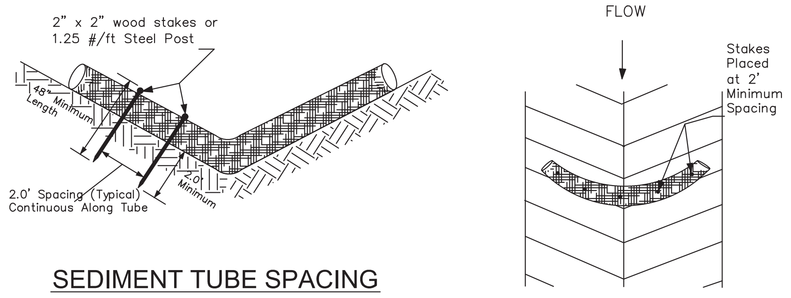
8. Inlet protection structures should be removed after the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. Remove all construction material and sediment, and dispose of them properly. Grade the disturbed area to the elevation of the drop inlet structure crest. Stabilize all bare areas immediately.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Type F
INLET TUBES

STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC–11 PAGE 2 of 2

GENERAL NOTES — FEBRUARY 2014 — DATE



SEDIMENT TUBE SPACING

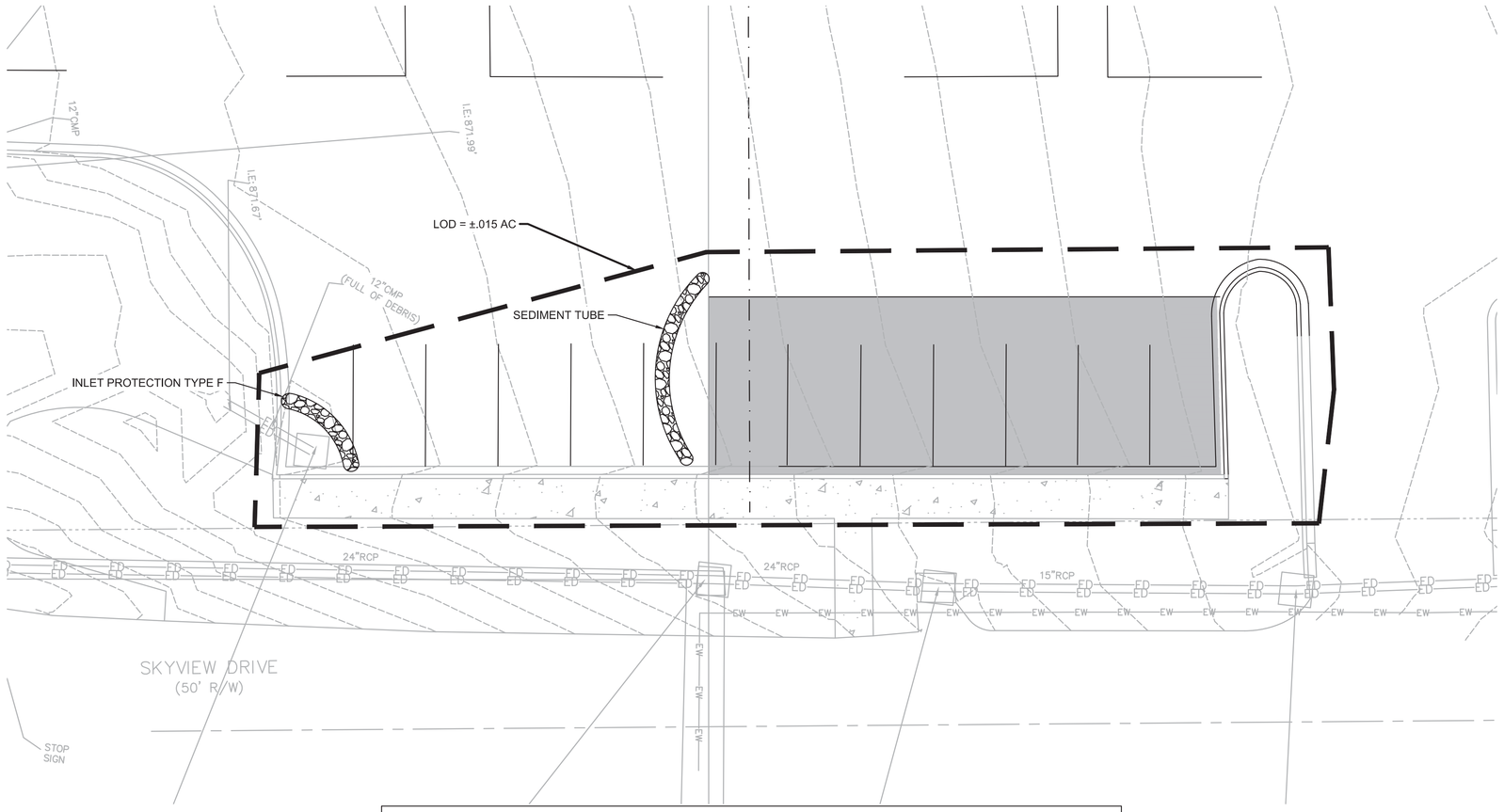
SLOPE	MAX. SEDIMENT TUBE SPACING
LESS THAN 2%	150-FEET
2%	100-FEET
3%	75-FEET
4%	50-FEET
5%	40-FEET
6%	30-FEET
GREATER THAN 6%	25-FEET

SEDIMENT TUBES – 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.



SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PHASE 1 SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION:

1. OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVAL FROM THE CITY OF GREENVILLE AND SCDHEC. AFTER RECEIVING PLAN AND PERMIT APPROVAL, SCHEDULE AN ONSITE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE ENGINEER, OWNER, CONTRACTOR, AND CITY OF GREENVILLE INSPECTOR BEFORE ANY MOBILIZATION OR WORK IS PERFORMED.
2. INSTALL CONCRETE WASHOUT BASIN. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT BASIN, AS NECESSARY, WITHIN LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE..
3. INSTALL SEDIMENT TUBES AS SHOWN. DO NOT REMOVE VEGETATION OR TREES OUTSIDE OF THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE.
4. INSTALL TEMPORARY LAVATORY AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS ENCLOSURE. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE EXACT LOCATIONS AS SITE CONDITIONS ALLOW.
5. INSTALL TYPE F INLET PROTECTION ON EXISTING INLETS WHERE SHOWN.
6. AFTER INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER SEDIMENT TUBES AND INLET PROTECTION, CONTRACTOR MAY BEGIN DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES PER THE DEMOLITION PLAN. CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE ALL DEMOLITION DEBRIS FROM THE SITE PER ALL LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
7. BEGIN PAVING OPERATIONS.
8. INSTALL PERMANENT SEEDING AND LANDSCAPING ON THE SITE.
9. CONTACT ENGINEER TO BEGIN CLOSE OUT PROCEDURES FOR THE PROJECT NO LATER THAN 30 DAYS BEFORE PROJECT COMPLETION. SET UP INITIAL CLOSE OUT INSPECTION WITH THE ENGINEER AND CITY ENGINEER INSPECTOR.
10. COMPLETE CORRECTION LIST FROM INITIAL CLOSE OUT INSPECTION. SCHEDULE FINAL CLOSE OUT INSPECTION WITH ENGINEER AND CITY ENGINEER INSPECTOR.
11. REMOVE (FLUSH) ALL SEDIMENT FROM STORM DRAIN PIPES AND STRUCTURES, AS NECESSARY.
12. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES ONCE SITE IS COMPLETELY STABILIZED.
13. PERFORM GENERAL CLEANUP OF THE SITE.
14. SUBMIT NOTICE OF TERMINATION TO CITY OF GREENVILLE AND SCDHEC.

SURVEY NOTE:

EXISTING ELEVATIONS BASED ON TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PROVIDED BY FREELAND & ASSOCIATES, INC. DATED JUNE 12, 2019.

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

N W E S

0 20 40 80
SCALE: 1" = 40'

CRAIG GAULDEN DAVIS

Architecture
Planning
Interiors

19 Washington Park
Greenville, SC 29601

Phone 864.242.0761
Fax 864.501.9945
E-mail cgd@cgdarch.com

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SOUTH CAROLINA SEAMON, WHITESIDE & ASSOCIATES, INC. No. C00472 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

SOUTH CAROLINA REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER No. 28155 SEP SCOTT E. PARKER 3/1/21 SCOTT W. BRYANT

CONSULTANT

SEAMONWHITESIDE

MOUNT PLEASANT, SC 843.884.1667
GREENVILLE, SC 864.298.0534
SUMMERVILLE, SC 843.972.0710
SPARTANBURG, SC 864.272.1272
CHARLOTTE, NC 980.312.5450
WWW.SEAMONWHITESIDE.COM

506 S. PLEASANTBURG DRIVE, GREENVILLE, SC 29607

GREENVILLE - BLDG. 112 AIR COOLED CHILLER ADDITION

Project No.: H59-N054-FW

DATE	MARK	DESCRIPTION
3/1/21		LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE

ISSUE:	CONSTRUCTION
	01/15/2021
PROJECT NO:	20033
DRAWN BY:	HED
CHECKED BY:	SEP

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

C3.0