### SCHOC Standard Notes

1. If necessary, slopes that exceed eight (8) vertical feet should be stabilized with system or vegetative materials, in addition to toe-spacing. It may be necessary to install temporary slope drainage during construction. Temporary berms may be needed until the slope is brought to grade.

2. Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities are temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than fourteen (14) days after water has ceased, except as noted below:

   - Where stabilization by the 14th day is precluded by slow thaw 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.

3. All sediment and erosion control devices shall be inspected every seven (7) days. If site inspections identify BMPs that are damaged or are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed as soon as practical or as reasonably possible and before the next storm event whenever practicable.

4. Provide all fence and/or other control devices as may be required, to control soil erosion during utility construction. All disturbed areas shall be stabilized with seeding, protected, and stabilized with erosion control barriers when the utility installation is complete. Fences, covers, and temporary seeding at the end of each day are recommended. If water is encountered while trenching, the water should be filtered to remove sediments before being pumped back into any waters at the site.

5. 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 sedimentation. All temporary control devices shall be removed once construction is complete and the site is stabilized.

6. 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 from paved as may be required.

7. All temporary construction installations require erosion control features to withstand as well as for individual lot construction. In particular, temporary installations must follow these plans during construction or erosion control approval of an individual project in accordance with S.C. Code, Title 40, Division 5 and Sec. 300 et seq. SCDAH.

8. Temporary diversion berms and/or ditches will be provided as needed during construction to protect water areas from upland runoff and/or to divert sediment-laden water in a waterway.

9. 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 20-foot buffer cannot 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.

10. Litter, construction debris, oils, fuels, and building products with significant potential for impact (such as leaky barrels, drums, and construction chemicals that could be exposed to storm water must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in storm water discharges.

11. A copy of the SWPPP Inspections records, and rainfall data must be retained at the construction site or a nearby location easily accessible during normal business hours, for four years from the date of commencement of construction activities to the date that stabilization is resolved.

12. Initiate stabilization measures on any exposed slope (0.7:1 or greater) where erosion controlling conditions have been permanently or temporarily ceased, and all will not resume for a period of 30 calendar days.

13. Minimize soil compaction and, unless feasible, preserve as-is.

14. Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, where washwater and other wash waters. When wash areas are to be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control, it provides equivalent benefit to the proper treatment prior to discharge.

15. Minimize the discharge of pollutants from wetting trenches and excavated areas. These discharges are to be treated through appropriate BMPs (sediment basin, fiber bag, etc.).

16. The following discharges from sites are prohibited:
   - Wastewater from a washout of an earthen stockpile, unless managed by an appropriate control device.
   - Wastewater from roads and adjacent of silt, paint, farm, or other pollutants, or from road maintenance activities.
   - Oils, fats, or other pollutants used in vehicles and equipment operation and maintenance, and vehicles and equipment washing.

17. After construction activities begin, inspections must be conducted at a minimum of at least every calendar week and are to be conducted until final stabilization is reached on all areas of the project site.

18. 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 next storm event is impracticable, the situation must be documented in the SWPPP and alternative BMPs may be implemented as soon as reasonably possible.

### City of Greer Standard Notes

1. Once erosion control measures are in place contact the City of Greer Stormwater Inspector at 416-0100 for inspection.

2. Weekly erosion control/stormwater pollution prevention inspections must be conducted by a certified OSPO inspector or a qualified professional inspector.

3. A permit with a rain gauge must be installed and kept on site.

4. All contractors, subcontractors, and subbies whose activities may impact stormwater discharges must sign and submit co-permit agreements to the City of Greer.

5. The City of Greer at right of way requires a City Environmental Permit. The contractor is responsible for obtaining city environmental permits prior to conducting any work in the right of way. Environmental permits may be obtained at the City of Greer Public Services Utilities Office. Carcinogenic byproducts and/or toxic gases shall be disposed of properly.

6. All silt fencing must be removed with overburden and metal posts. Silt fence fabrics must meet S.C. DOT specifications.

7. At all catch basins, storm drain manhole covers, grate plates, etc., must be cost with the material.

8. All soil stockpiles or borrow areas conform to land disturbance and are allowed only in permitted areas. Copies of permits for the decorated stockpile, stockpile, or fill areas must be provided to the City of Greer, Engineering/Stormwater Division before use.

9. All erosion control for stockpiling of dirt shall comply with SC DHEC standards. Perimeter silt fencing must be installed on the downstream side of the stockpile. Silt fencing should be shifted from the stockpiling to the toe of the stockpile according to the following schedule:

   In addition to perimeter silt fence inspection, after 14 days all soil stockpiles should be properly treated and immediately stabilized.

10. Dust must be contained within the site boundary. Vegetative cover and proper application of mulch or water are acceptable methods of dust control.

11. All site fencing must be cleaned or replaced when sediment levels reach 1/3 the height of the site fence.

12. Silt fence checks (6 ft. back) are recommended on downhill slopes according to the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height of Fill</th>
<th>Fill Slope Minimum</th>
<th>Minimum Of fset From Toe of Slope</th>
<th>Minimum Right of Way From Toe of Slope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:1</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>2:1</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:1</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>4:1</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:1</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>6:1</td>
<td>6 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>2:1</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>4:1</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>6:1</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Mud tracked on public streets will be removed daily by sweeping or vacuuming.

14. Stormwater must enter catch basins prior to final paving in order to obtain designed trapping efficiency and maintain proper stormwater runoff control.

15. All filter, drain, and construction ditches shall be collected, stored, and disposed of in accordance with SCHOC Solid Waste Regulations and the City of Greer Solid Waste Regulations.

16. Temporary sanitary facilities shall be located on a flat surface away from drainage facilities, catch basins, watercourses, and traffic circulation. Upon discovery, any sanitary material shall be cleaned up immediately. All collected materials, contaminated caps, and absorbent materials shall be disposed of appropriately. Lime shall be spread on the contaminated area.

17. Cement works and water shall not be allowed to discharge to storm drains, earthen ponds or water sources. It should be collected in a depressed earthen area and covered to forest. It shall not be allowed to discharge to storm drains, stormwater detention facilities, or watercourses.

18. The Highest Flooding: Flooding water from the highest flooding should be directed away from erodible soils or un-stabilized areas. All flushing water should be directed to paved areas or a storm drain that is routed to a detention basin.

19. Water the flushing (super charged with chlorine) – Direct flow (you can use a cheap filter) to make sure water is flushing does not damage sediment and erosion controls. Attempt to discharge water across pavement and then through the storm drain system to displace energy into downstream facilities.

20. Individual lots in residential subdivisions require appropriate erosion control which includes gravel entrance and proper tracked silt fencing on downhill slopes.

21. Houses in residential subdivisions shall be constructed to provide a minimum of 12 inches of fall within the first 10 feet of the house so that stormwater drains away from the house.

22. Inspections of the installation of the stormwater infrastructure must be completed by the City of Greer prior to releasing building permits in residential subdivisions.

23. The subsurface and base courses of sites involving construction of public streets must comply with Section 208 and 300 of the SC State Highway Design Standards Requirements for Drainage Facilities and Highway Construction.

24. Public street design must comply with the City of Greer Land Development Regulations. "Streets must be constructed in accordance with the City of Greer Land Development Regulations." If necessary, slopes that exceed eight (8) vertical feet should be stabilized with system or vegetative materials, in addition to toe-spacing. It may be necessary to install temporary slope drainage during construction. Temporary berms may be needed until the slope is brought to grade.

25. A registered engineer must inspect all phases of construction of public streets and certify satisfactory completion according to the statement provided on page 119 of the City of Greer Land Development Regulations.
City of Greer Standard Notes

Major and Minor Modifications

Below is a list of items that are considered Major or Minor Modifications to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This list is not an all-inclusive list. Major Modifications must be approved by the City prior to being implemented in the field. Minor Modifications may be implemented without approval. If there are questions regarding whether a modification is considered major or minor, please contact Mr. Fontenot before proceeding with the modification.

Major Modifications:

- Any modification that will affect the hydrology or trapping efficiency calculations.
- Adding or removing sediment or detention basin.
- Alteration of sediment or detention basin or sediment trap.
- Alteration of sediment basin or sediment trap.
- Alteration of depression storage or bioretention basin.
- Alteration of depression storage or bioretention basin.
- Point discharge location change (near property line).
- Addition of new point discharge (within 200' of property line).
- Addition of impervious area (which will affect curve number calculation).
- Addition of disturbed area.
- Addition of irrigation water crossing (new DCP).
- Addition of sediment trap (unless detail shows trap sizes for specific drainage areas).

Minor Modifications:

- Addition of silt fence, slope drains, line protectors, outlet protection, or check dams.
- Reorganization of construction entrance.
- Replacement of pond inlet pipes (still within the pond).
- Orificing of disturbed area.
- Elimination of infiltration zones that changes the infiltration structure or analysis point to which the lot drains.

Regulatory Requirements

Temporary Stabilization

Temporary Stabilization is defined as vegetation (under 12" in height; 12" is the threshold for permanent vegetation) and/or surface treatment to protect the soil from erosion and sediment loss. Temporary stabilization may include: herbicides, sediment basins, erosion control mats, straw bales, etc. The time period for temporary stabilization must be calculated or until further construction activities take place to render the site stable.

Initiation Temporary Stabilization

Temporary stabilization may begin by the applicant or be implemented by the City when construction activities are underway. The City applies the temporary stabilization measures required in accordance with the SWPPP. The time period for temporary stabilization must be calculated or until further construction activities take place to render the site stable.

Temporary Stabilization by Seeding

Temporary stabilization by seeding is required if the Project will not be worked for a period longer than 60 days.

Initiation Temporary Stabilization by Seeding

Temporary stabilization by seeding must be initiated by the applicant when construction activities are underway. The City applies the temporary stabilization measures required in accordance with the SWPPP. The time period for temporary stabilization must be calculated or until further construction activities take place to render the site stable.

Temporary Stabilization by Seeding

Temporary stabilization by seeding is required if the Project will not be worked for a period longer than 60 days.

Acceptance of Temporary Stabilization

Before acceptance of temporary stabilization by the regulatory agency and the Design Engineer, or completion of the preliminary inspection report of the site, it is required that the stability of temporary stabilization meet the requirements of this Specification. A stabilizing agent or stabilizing material shall be applied to the soil on sites less than 60 days.

Use of Sod

Use of sod is considered an unacceptable practice to render the soil stable. Sod application standards must be considered when determining the acceptability of temporary stabilization measures. Temporary stabilization measures for sod application standards are as follows:

- Sod is too young to provide adequate cover over the soil.
- Sod is not properly installed or maintained.
- Sod is not properly maintained or is difficult to maintain.
- Sod is not properly applied or maintained.
- Sod is not properly maintained or is difficult to maintain.
- Sod is not properly maintained or is difficult to maintain.

Advancements in Specification

The SWPPP is designed to ensure that all soil disturbances caused by construction activities are properly stabilized to prevent soil erosion and sediment loss. The SWPPP includes a series of measures and practices to achieve this goal.

Implementation and Enforcement

The City of Greer, South Carolina, is responsible for implementing and enforcing the SWPPP. The City ensures that all construction activities comply with the SWPPP and that the soil is properly stabilized to prevent soil erosion and sediment loss.

Compost Soil Amendment

Use for all composting soil amendments. Compost soil amendments shall be used to improve soil conditions, such as pH, organic matter, and nutrient content.

Biological Growth Stimulant

Use for all biological growth stimulants. Biological growth stimulants shall be used to promote soil health and improve soil structure.
Temporary ECB or Type 1 TRM

The maximum allowable continuous slope length for ECBs is 50 feet. Slope interruption devices (such as sediment basins) or TRMs are required for continuous slope length longer than 50 feet.

**Seedling Preparation**

- Ensure that the areas receiving seeding are uniform and conform to the finished grade of the Project.
- Perform manual grading and sheeting or rough press rolls outside of the graded areas in order to provide for more effective seedling establishment and for ease of subsequent mowing operations.
- Loosen the seeded (including cut slopes) to a minimum depth of three (3) inches before initiating permanent seeding or temporary seeding.
- An acceptable method of preparing the seeded or sloped areas is vertically grading the seedbed up and excavating up and down the slope with proper equipment.
- Remove stones larger than two and one-half (2½) inches in any dimension, large dirt clods, boards or other obstructions in the surface.
- Cut or grade good seeded material is not wasted on sites or results of the soil tests, since the seeded is necessarily deficient in the aspect of requiring costly fertilizer additions or in having excessively low pH values (lower than 5.0).
- Consider the use of rejuvenation seeds in order to perform permanent seeding on areas where temporary seeding or temporary cover by mulch was previously utilized.

**Mulch**

- Required for all permanent seeding, temporary seeding, and temporary cover applications. Do not use Mulch in areas where concentrated flow is expected. Use HEDP Mulch for temporary seeding and temporary cover applications when the application areas will require preliminary grading or permanent seeding.

**Stage of Use - Mulch and Temporary Covers**

- Use materials that are certified weed, do not use on slopes steeper than 6:1, be anchored using the following common agents:
- Hedges or Chemical Treatment
- Hydropic Snow Tarps
- Unfirmed Agents

**Applying Snow or Log Mulch**

Uniformly copy material at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre.

**Compost Mulch**

- Dry use from producer that certifies the USCG STA program. Do not use materials that have been treated with chemical preservatives as a compost mulch. Do not use mixed municipal solid waste compost.

**Hydraulic Fractured/Cover Products (HFCPs)**

- Use as an allowable mulch for temporary cover by mulch, temporary cover by seeding or permanent cover by seeding stabilization. Do not use as a cherted liner or for final covering of existing contoured surfaces.

**Temporary Erosion Control Blankets (TECB) and Turf Replacement Matting (TRM)**

- Selected for permanent seeding applications (in areas with gentle slopes) where there is a class C erosion problem on steep or high slopes that are not subject to overwashing, where concentration flow is expected. Do not use for temporary seeding applications when the application areas will require additional grading or field stabilization prior to permanent seeding.

**Procedures of Installation**

- Cover any areas of slopes, cuts, ditches, manholes, signs, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, catch basins, pug holes, and other structures as necessary to prevent destruction before applying HEDP, organic or chemical tarps.

**ECB and TRM APPLICATION TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECB/TRM Type</th>
<th>Minimum Slope Length (ft)</th>
<th>Type 1 TRM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 2 TRM</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 3 TRM</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>