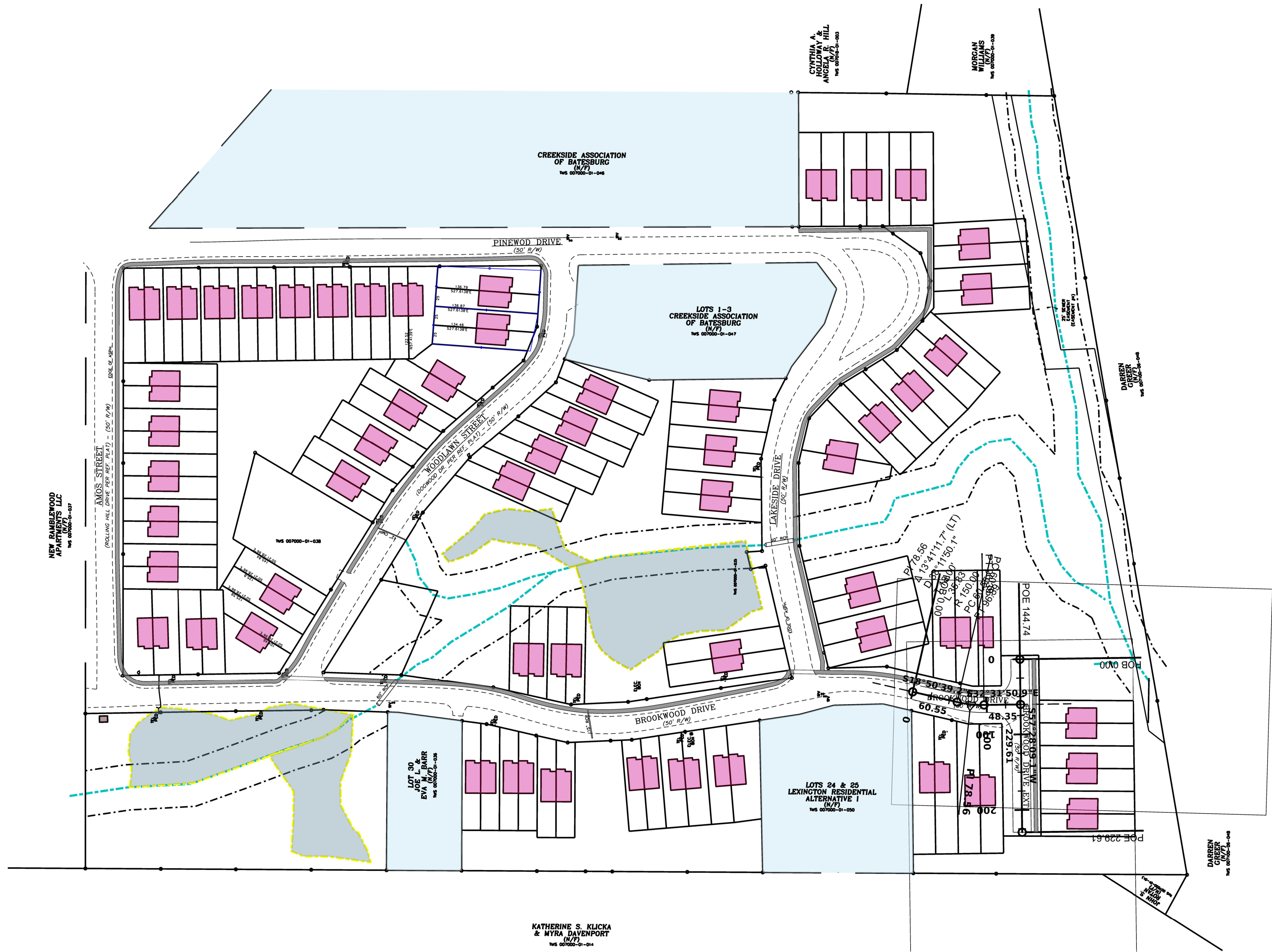


WOODLAWN SUBDIVISION FOR VISTA RESOURCES

LOCATED IN BATESBURG LEESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



INDEX


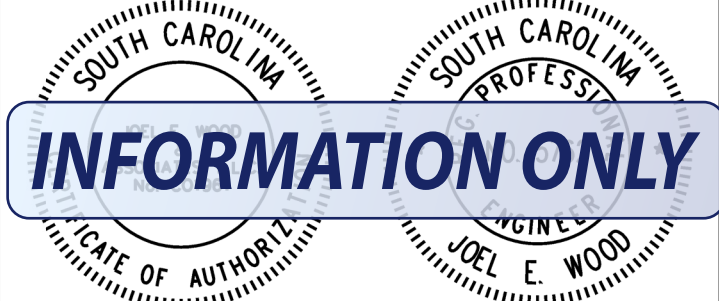
SHEET NO.	DESCRIPTION
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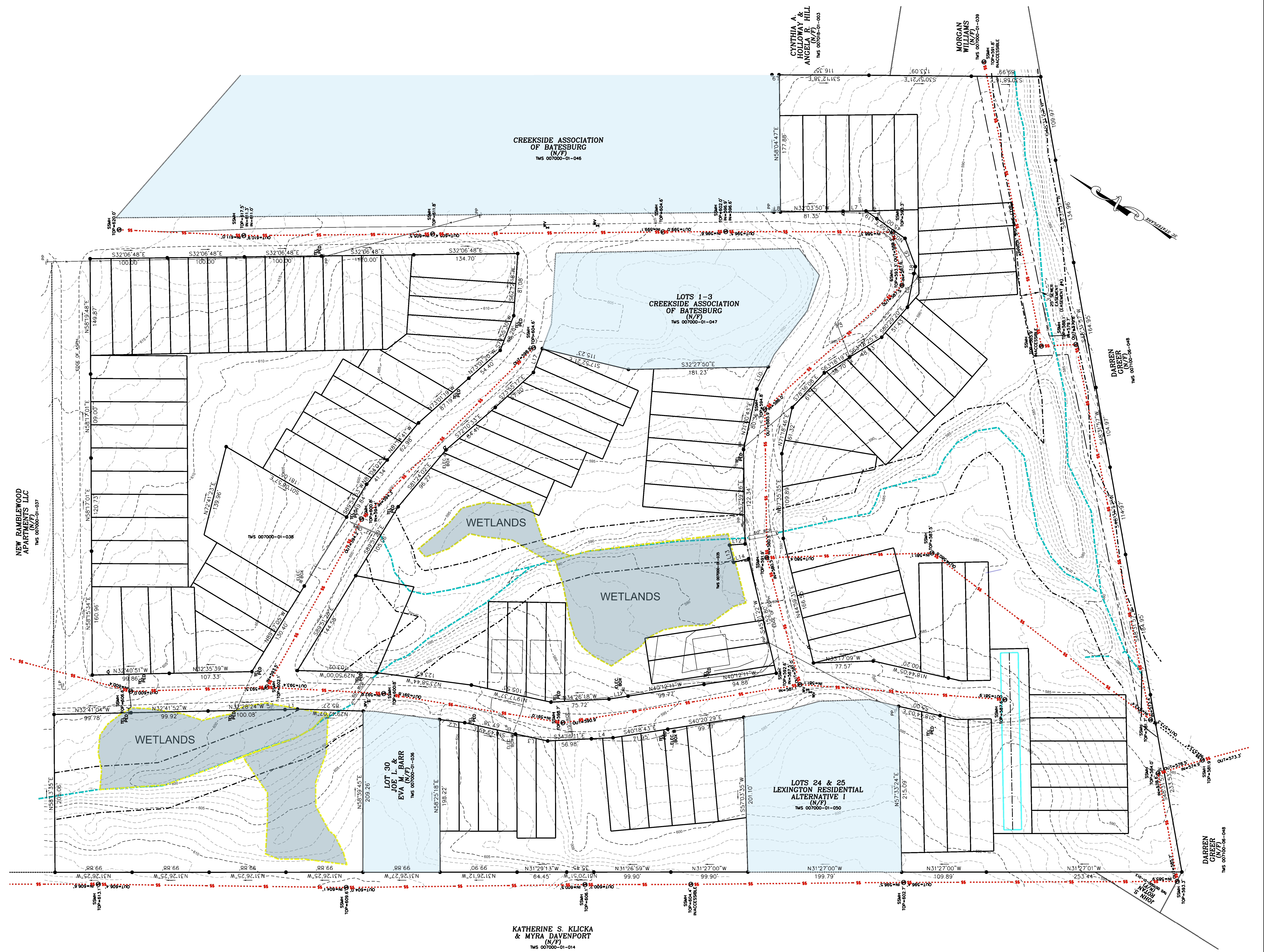
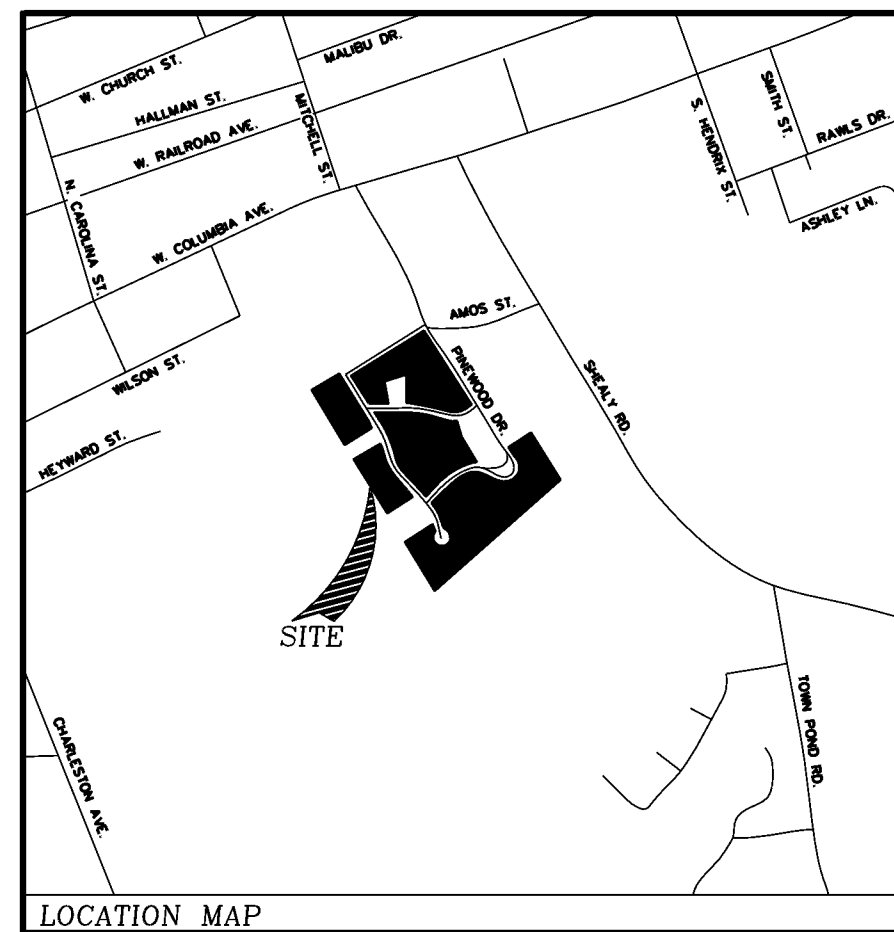
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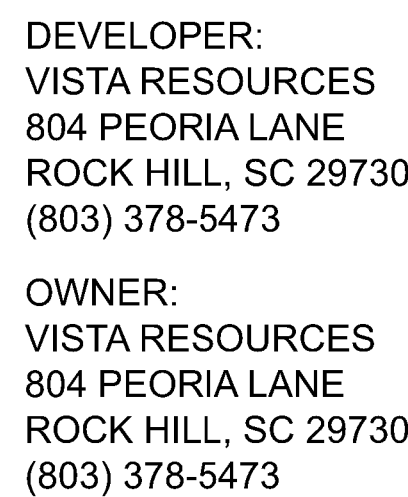
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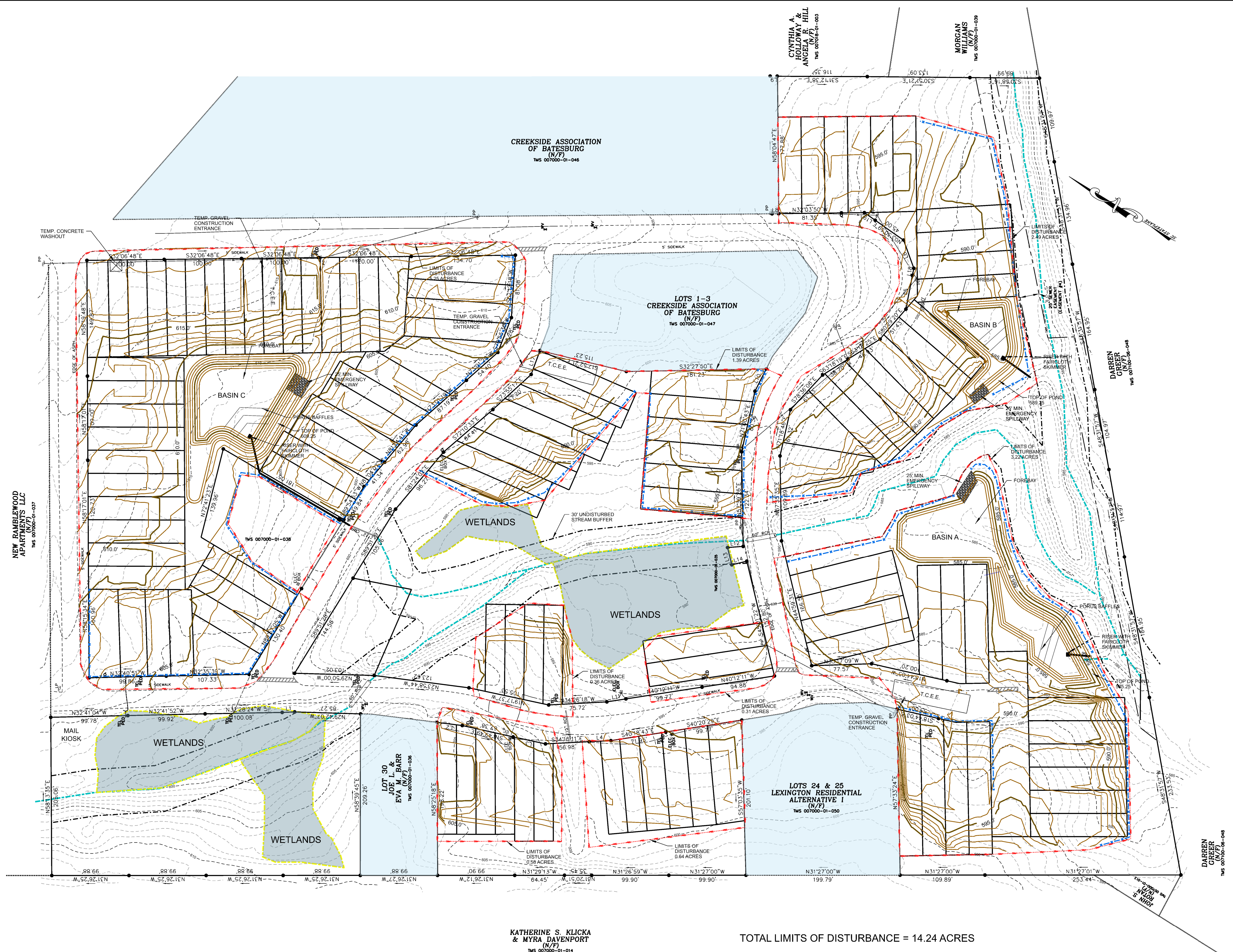
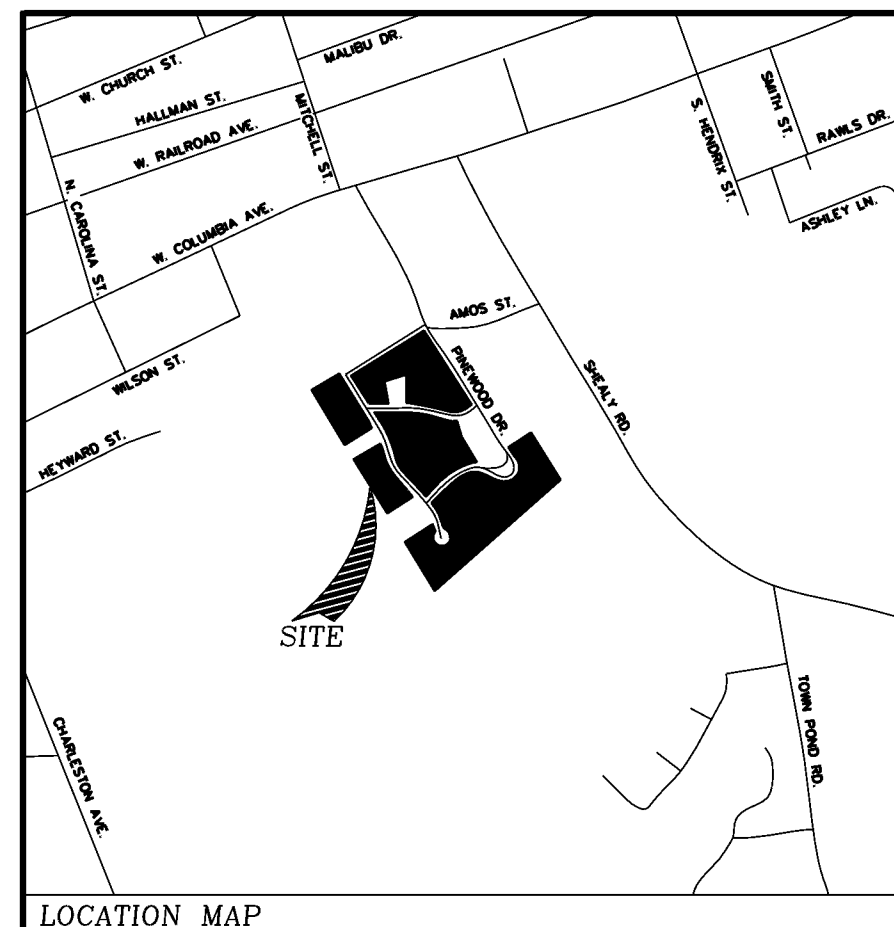
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APPROVALS	PREPARED BY	SEALS	PROJECT	SHEET TITLE	NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	SCALE: NTS
Project Engr: _____ Drawn By: _____ Checked By: _____ Review: _____ Bid: _____ Construction: _____	 JOEL E. WOOD & ASSOCIATES PLANNING • ENGINEERING • MANAGEMENT P.O. BOX 296 CLOVER, SC 29710 (803) 684-3390	 INFORMATION ONLY	WOODLAWN SUBDIVISION BATESBURG LEESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA PREPARED FOR VISTA RESOURCES	COVER					DATE: 7/25/25 JOB NO.: 230201 SHEET C100



APPROVALS		PREPARED BY		SEALS		PROJECT		SHEET TITLE		NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	SCALE: 1" = 60'		
Project Engr: _____ Drawn By: _____ Checked By: _____		<div><div><div>W</div><div>JOEL E. WOOD & ASSOCIATES</div><div>PLANNING • ENGINEERING • MANAGEMENT</div></div><div>P.O. BOX 296 CLOVER, SC 29710 (803) 684-3390</div></div>		<div><div><div>NORTH CAROLINA</div><div>REGISTERED</div><div>ENGINEER</div><div>JOEL E. WOOD</div></div><div>INFORMATION ONLY</div><div><div>NORTH CAROLINA</div><div>REGISTERED</div><div>ENGINEER</div><div>JOEL E. WOOD</div></div></div>		WOODLAWN SUBDIVISION BATTESBURG LEESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA PREPARED FOR VISTA RESOURCES		EXISTING CONDITIONS								DATE: 7-25-25
														JOB NO.: 230201		
																SHEET C200

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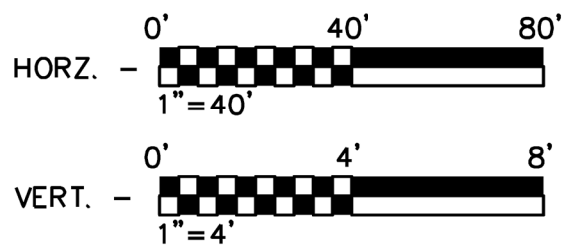
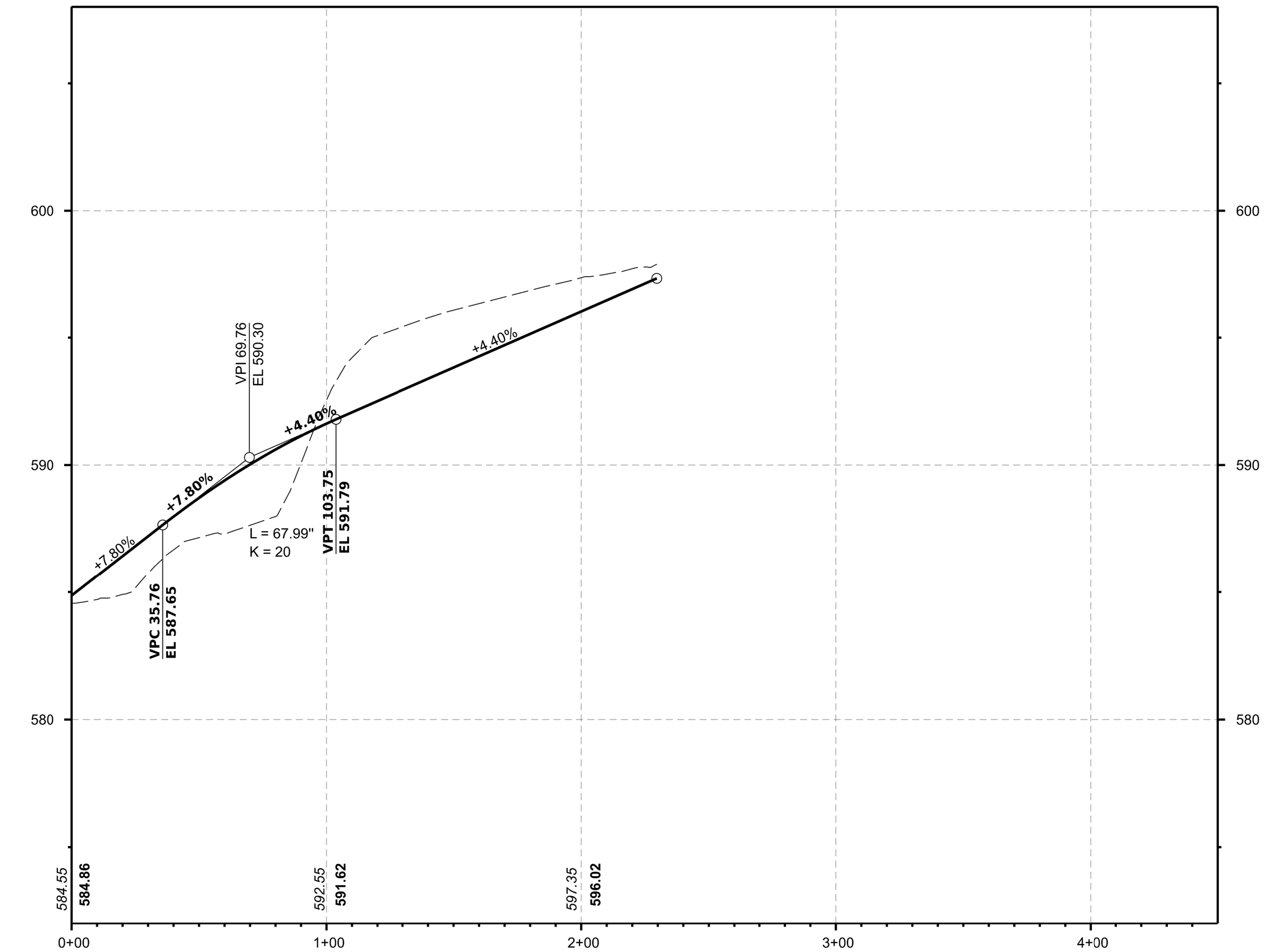
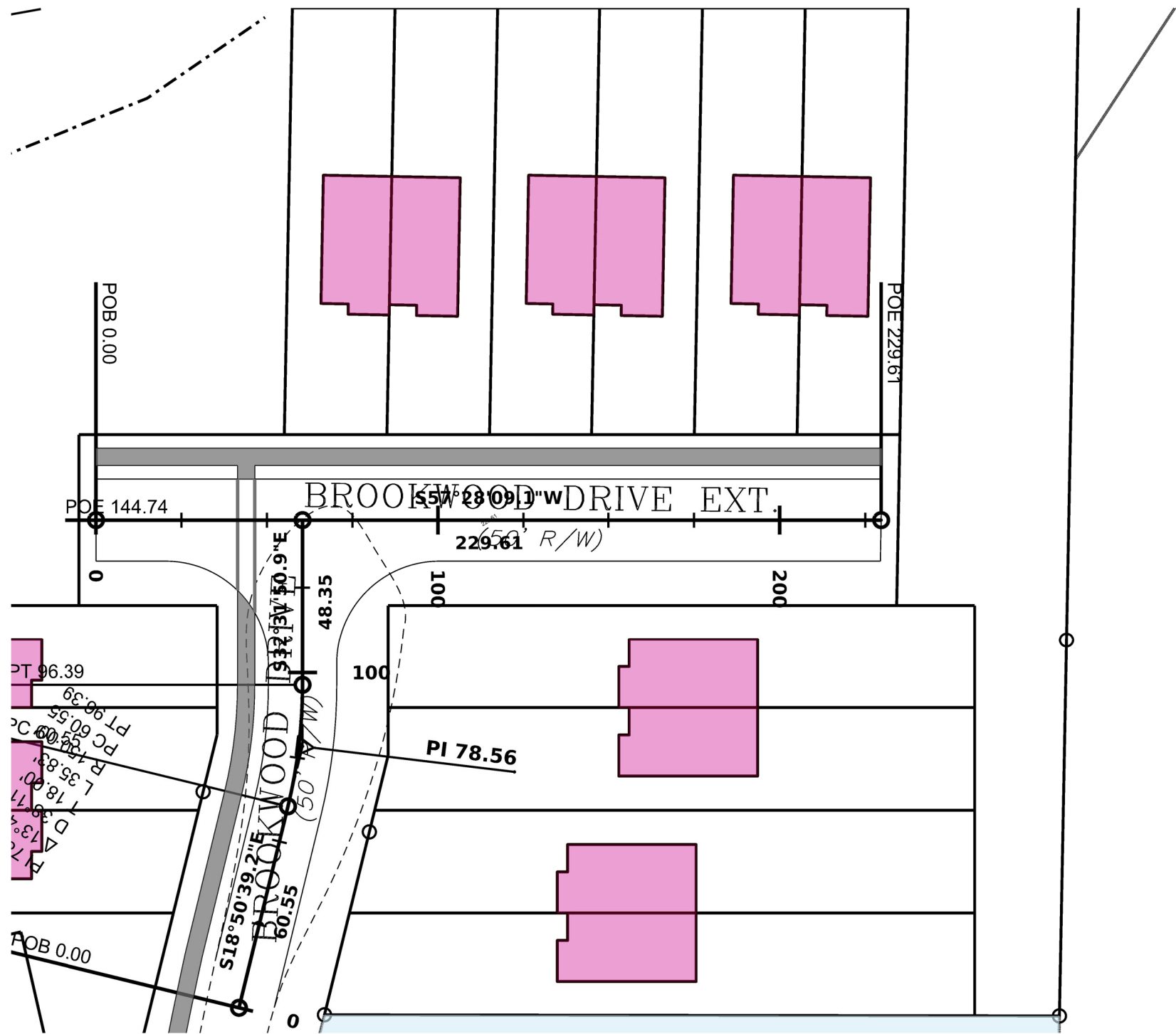
KATHERINE S. KLICKA
& MYRA DAVENPORT
(N/F)
TMS 007000-01-014

TOTAL LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE = 14.24 ACRES

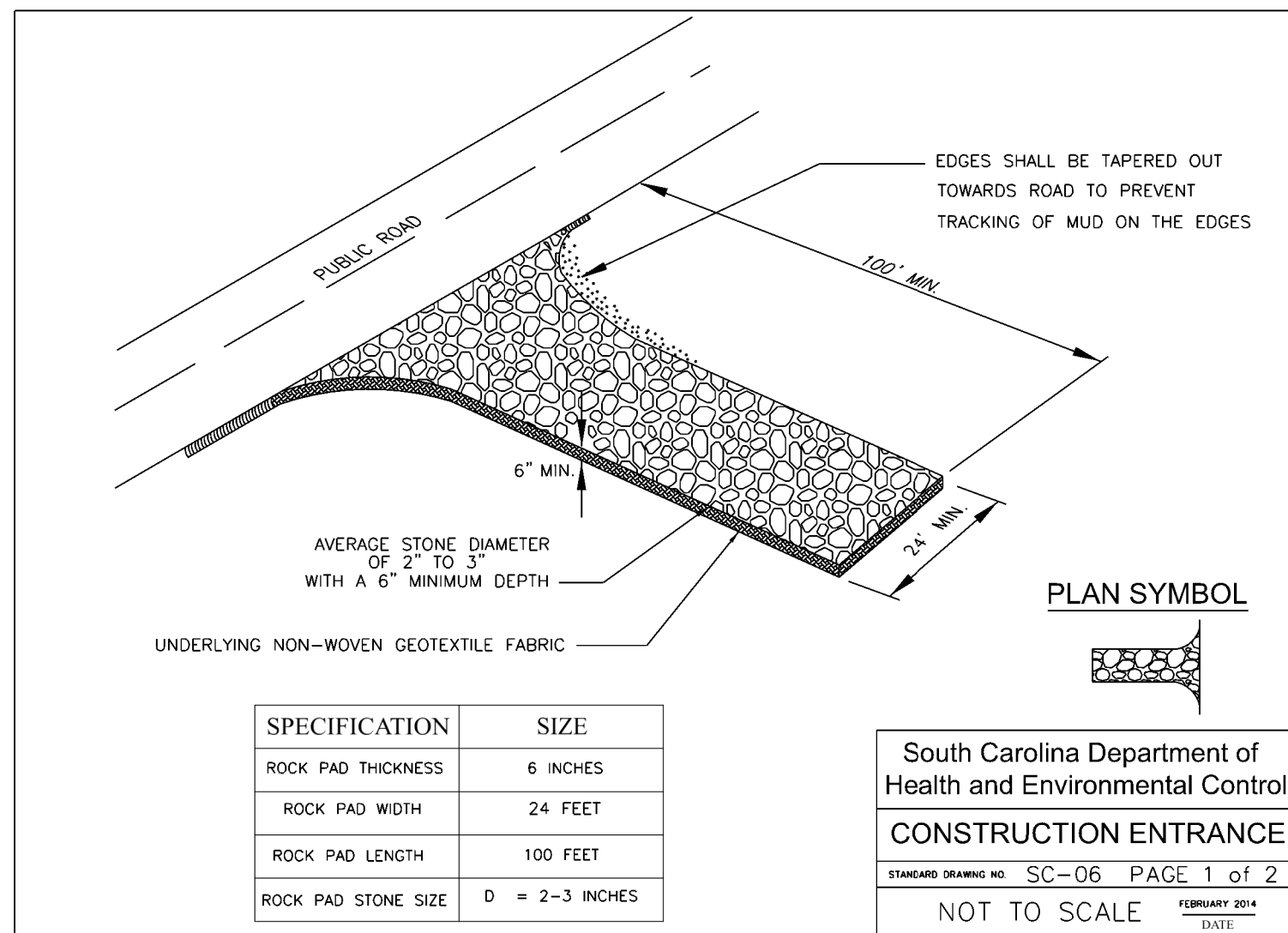
APPROVALS		PREPARED BY		SEALS		PROJECT		SHEET TITLE		NO.		DATE		REVISIONS		BY		SCALE: 1" = 60'			
Project Engr: _____		<div><div><div>W</div></div><div>JOEL E. WOOD & ASSOCIATES</div><div>PLANNING • ENGINEERING • MANAGEMENT</div></div> <div>P.O. BOX 296 CLOVER, SC 29710</div> <div>(803) 684-3390</div>		<div><div><div>SOUTH CAROLINA</div><div>PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER</div><div>JOEL E. WOOD</div><div>STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA</div></div><div>INFORMATION ONLY</div></div>		WOODLAWN SUBDIVISION		PHASE 2 SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL PLAN												DATE: 7-25-20	
Drawn By: _____																				JOB NO.: 230201	
Checked By: _____																					
Review: _____						BATTESBURG LEESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA															
Bid: _____						PREPARED FOR															
Construction: _____						VISTA RESOURCES															

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9/8/2025



APPROVALS		PREPARED BY		SEALS		PROJECT		SHEET TITLE		NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	SCALE: HORZ. - 1" = 40' VERT. - 1" = 4'			
Project Engr: _____ Drawn By: _____ Checked By: _____		<div><div><div><div>W</div><div>JOEL E. WOOD & ASSOCIATES</div><div>PLANNING • ENGINEERING • MANAGEMENT</div><div>P.O. BOX 296 CLOVER, SC 29710</div><div>(803) 684-3390</div></div><div>INFORMATION ONLY</div><div><div><div>SOUTH CAROLINA</div><div>REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER</div><div>JOEL E. WOOD</div></div><div><div>JOEL E. WOOD</div><div>REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER</div><div>JOEL E. WOOD</div></div></div></div></div>		WOODLAWN SUBDIVISION		PLAN & PROFILE BROOKWOOD DRIVE EXT.										DATE: 7-25-25	
Review: _____ Bid: _____ Construction: _____				BATTESBURG LEESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA PREPARED FOR VISTA RESOURCES												JOB NO.: 230201	
																	SHEET C600

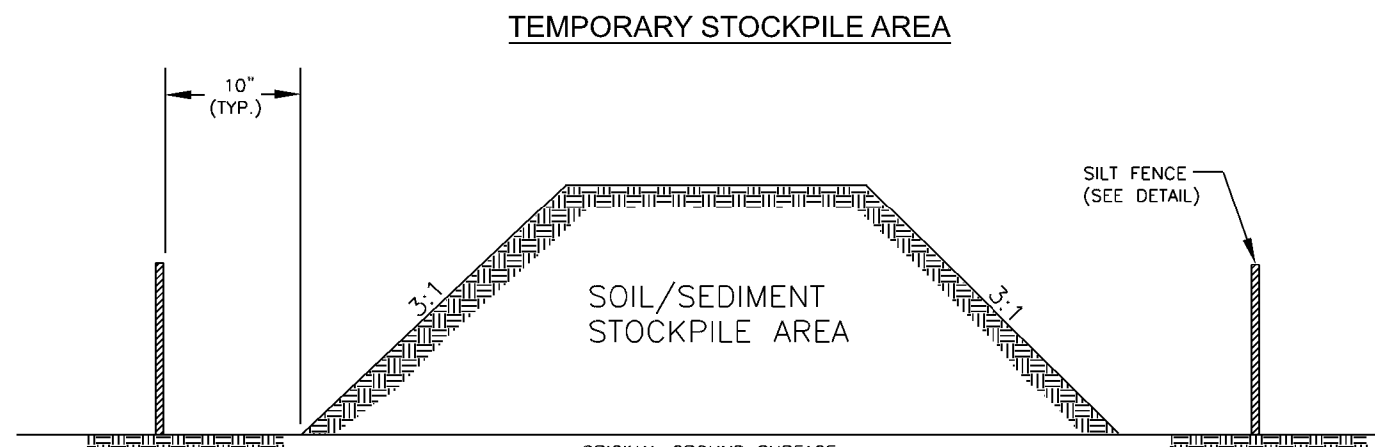
**CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE – GENERAL NOTES**

1. Stabilized construction entrances should be used at all points where traffic will egress/ingress a construction site onto a public road or any impervious surfaces, such as parking lots.
2. Install a non-woven geotextile fabric prior to placing any stone.
3. Install a culvert pipe across the entrance when needed to provide positive drainage.
4. The entrance shall consist of 2-inch to 3-inch D50 stone placed at a minimum depth of 6-inches.
5. Minimum dimensions of the entrance shall be 24-feet wide by 100-feet long, and may be modified as necessary to accommodate site constraints.
6. The edges of the entrance shall be tapered out towards the road to prevent tracking at the edge of the entrance.
7. Divert all surface runoff and drainage from the stone pad to a sediment trap or basin or other sediment trapping structure.
8. Limestone may not be used for the stone pad.

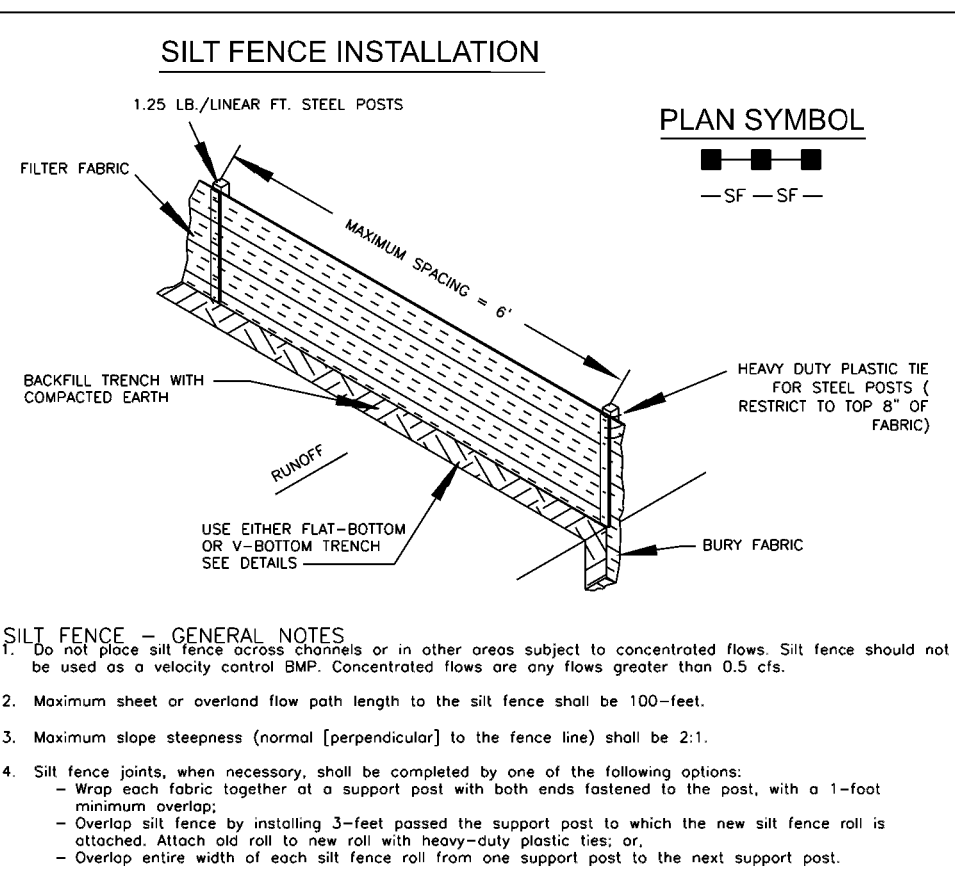
CONSTR. ENTRANCE – INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

1. The key to functional construction entrances is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of construction entrances 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. During regular inspections, check for mud and sediment buildup and pad integrity. Inspection frequencies may need to be more frequent during long periods of wet weather.
4. Reshape the stone pad as necessary for drainage and runoff control.
5. Wash or replace stones as needed and as directed by site inspector. The stone in the entrance should be washed or replaced whenever the entrance fails to reduce the amount of mud being carried off-site by vehicles. Frequent washing will extend the useful life of stone pad.
6. Immediately remove mud and sediment tracked or washed onto adjacent impervious surfaces by brushing or sweeping. Flushing should only be used when the water can be discharged to a sediment trap or basin.
7. During maintenance activities, any broken pavement should be repaired immediately.
8. Construction entrances should be removed after the site has reached final stabilization. Permanent vegetation should replace areas from which construction entrances have been removed, unless area will be converted to an impervious surface to serve post-construction.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-06 PAGE 2 of 2
DATE FEBRUARY 2014
GENERAL NOTES

**NOTES:**

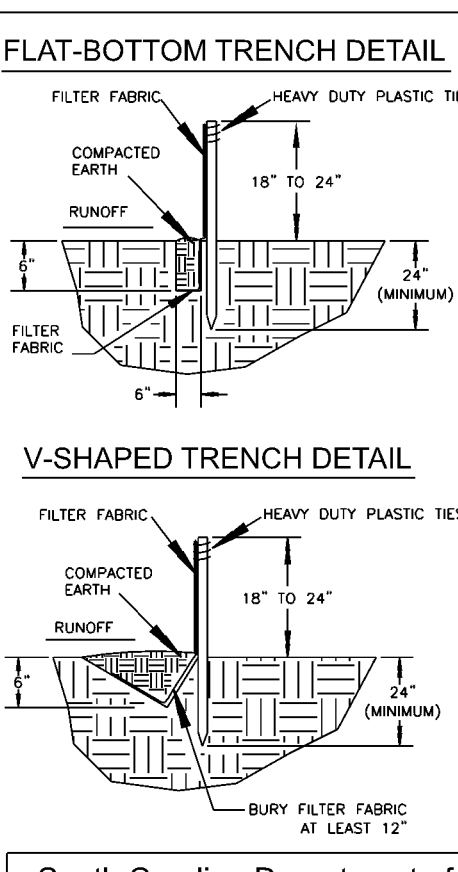
1. SILT FENCE TO EXTEND AROUND ENTIRE PERIMETER OF STOCKPILE, OR IF STOCKPILE AREA IS LOCATED ON/NEAR A SLOPE THE SILT FENCE IS TO EXTEND ALONG CONTOURS OF THE DOWN-GRADIENT AREA.
2. IF STOCKPILE IS TO REMAIN FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS, TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES MUST BE IMPLEMENTED.
3. SILT FENCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL STOCKPILE AREA HAS EITHER BEEN REMOVED OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
4. THE KEY TO FUNCTIONAL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE AREAS IS WEEKLY INSPECTIONS, ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR SEDIMENT REMOVAL.

**SILT FENCE – POST REQUIREMENTS**

1. Silt Fence posts must be 18-inch-long steel posts that meet, at a minimum, the following physical characteristics:
 - Composed of a high strength steel with a minimum yield strength of 50,000 psi.
 - Include a standard "I" section with a nominal face width of 1.38-inches and a nominal "T" length of 1.48-inches.
 - Weigh 1.25 pounds per foot (4.88%).
2. Posts shall be equipped with projections to aid in fastening of filter fabric.
3. Steel posts may need to have a metal soil stabilization plate welded near the bottom when installing steep slopes or installed in loose soils. The plate should have a minimum cross section of 17-square inches and be composed of 15 gauge steel, at a minimum. The metal soil stabilization plate should be completely buried.
4. Install posts to a minimum of 24-inches. A minimum height of 1- to 2-inches above the fabric shall be maintained, and a maximum height of 3 feet shall be maintained above the ground.
5. Post spacing shall be at a maximum of 6-feet on center.

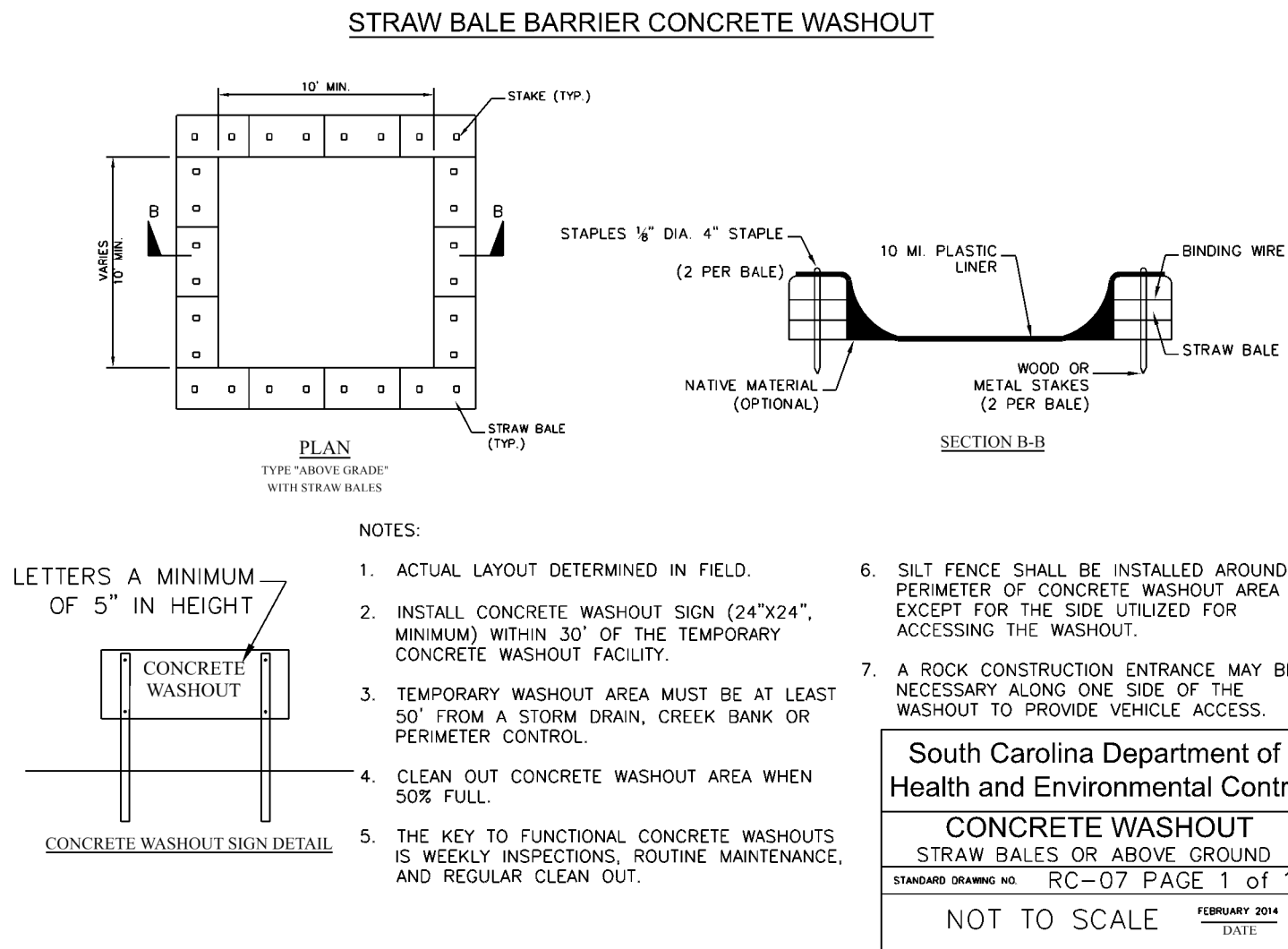
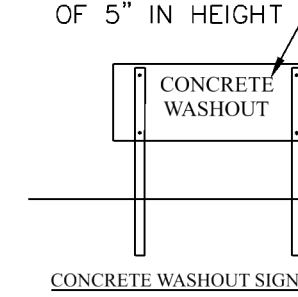
SILT FENCE – FABRIC REQUIREMENTS

1. Silt fence must be composed of woven geotextile filter fabric that consists of the following requirements:
 - Composed of fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers of at least 85% by weight of polypropylene, polyesters, or polyamides that are formed into a network such that the filaments or yarns retain dimensional stability relative to each other.
 - Free of any treatment or coating which might adversely affect its physical properties after installation.
 - Free of any defects or flaws that significantly affect its physical and/or filtering properties; and
 - Have a minimum width of 36-inches.
2. Use only fabric appearing on SC DOT's Qualified Products Listing (QPL). Approval Sheet #34, meeting the requirements of the most current edition of the SC DOT Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.
3. 12-inches of the fabric should be placed within excavated trench and tied in when the trench is backfilled.
4. Filter fabric shall be purchased in continuous rolls and cut to the length of the barrier to avoid joints.
5. Filter fabric shall be installed at a minimum of 24-inches above the ground.

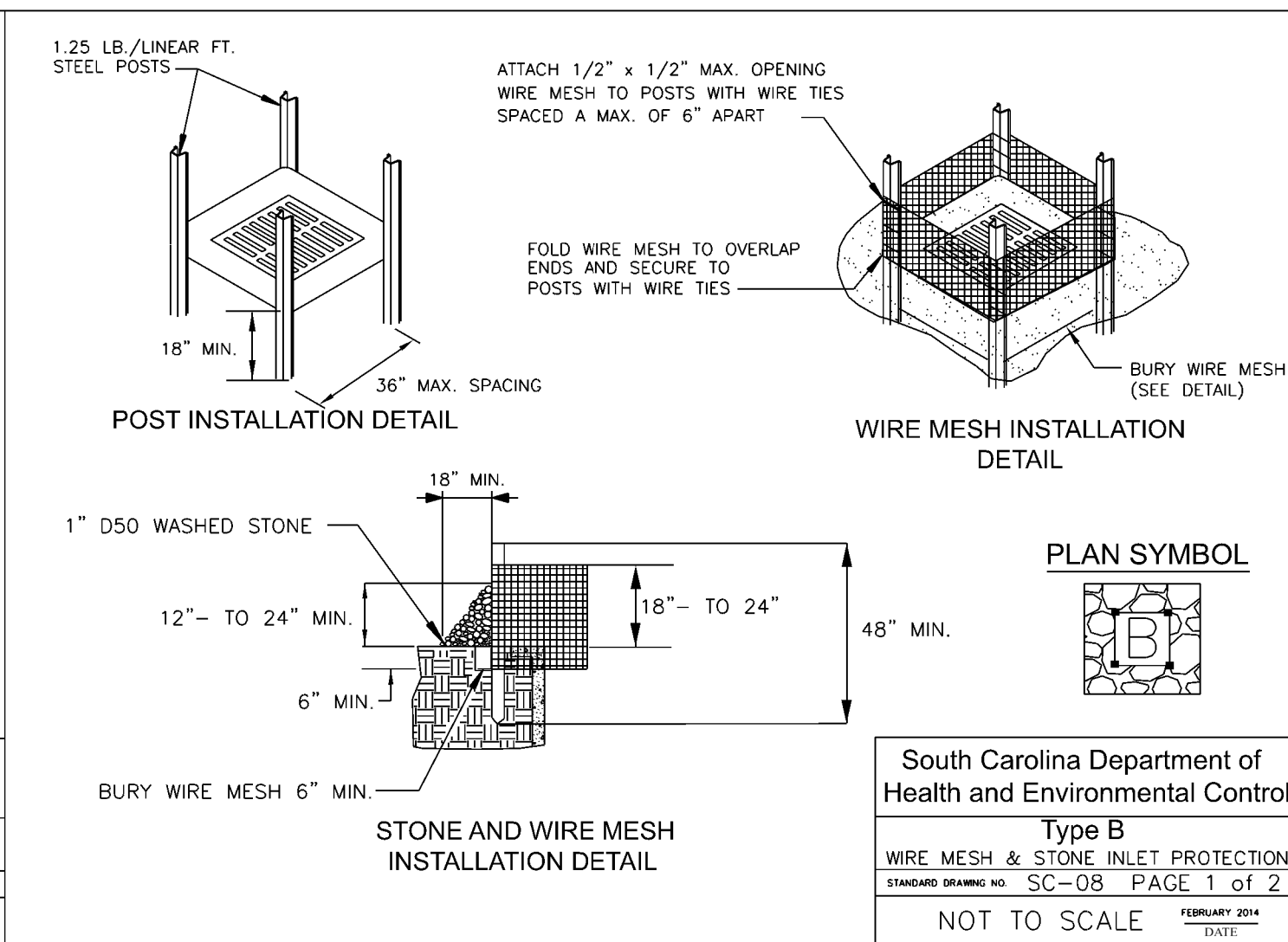
**SILT FENCE – INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE**

1. The key to functional silt fence is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of silt fence 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 along the silt fence 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 silt fence.
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. Check for areas where stormwater runoff has eroded a channel beneath the silt fence, or where the fence has sagged or collapsed due to runoff overlapping the silt fence. Install checks/tie-backs and/or reinstall silt fence, as necessary.
7. Check for tears within the silt fence, areas where silt fence has begun to decompose, and for any other circumstance that may render the silt fence ineffective. Removed damaged silt fence and reinstall new silt fence immediately.
8. Silt fence should be removed within 30 days after final stabilization is achieved and once it is removed, the resulting disturbed area shall be permanently stabilized.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SILT FENCE
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-03 PAGE 2 of 2
DATE FEBRUARY 2014
GENERAL NOTES

**LETTERS A MINIMUM OF 5" IN HEIGHT**

1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN FIELD.
2. INSTALL CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN (24"X24", MINIMUM) WITHIN 30' OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.
3. TEMPORARY WASHOUT AREA MUST BE AT LEAST 50' FROM A STORM DRAIN, CREEK BANK OR PERIMETER CONTROL.
4. CLEAN OUT CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WHEN 50% FULL.
5. THE KEY TO FUNCTIONAL CONCRETE WASHOUTS IS WEEKLY INSPECTIONS, ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR CLEAN OUT.
6. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED AROUND PERIMETER OF CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA EXCEPT FOR THE SIDE UTILIZED FOR ACCESSING THE WASHOUT.
7. A ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE MAY BE NECESSARY ALONG ONE SIDE OF THE WASHOUT TO PROVIDE VEHICLE ACCESS.

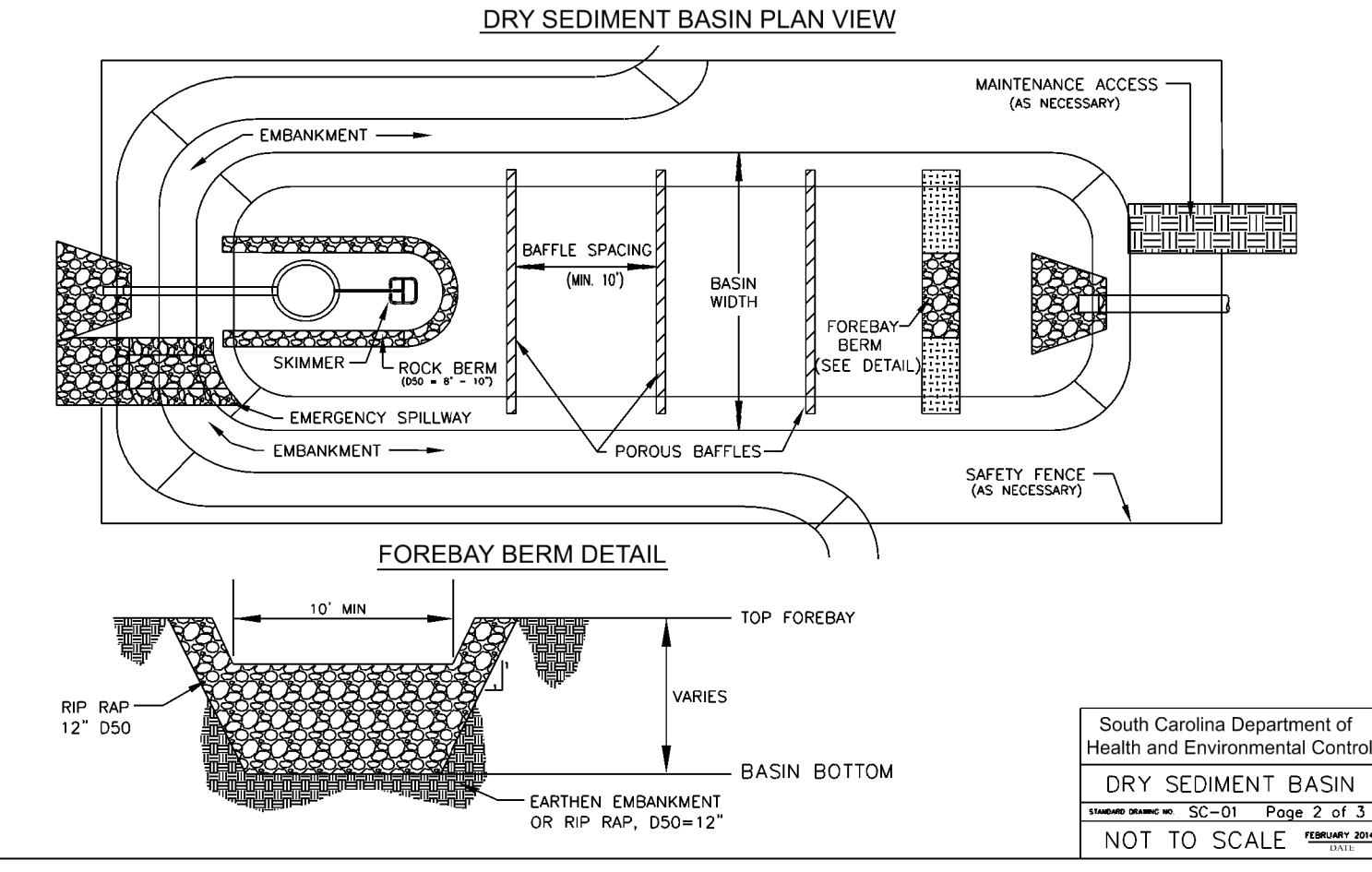
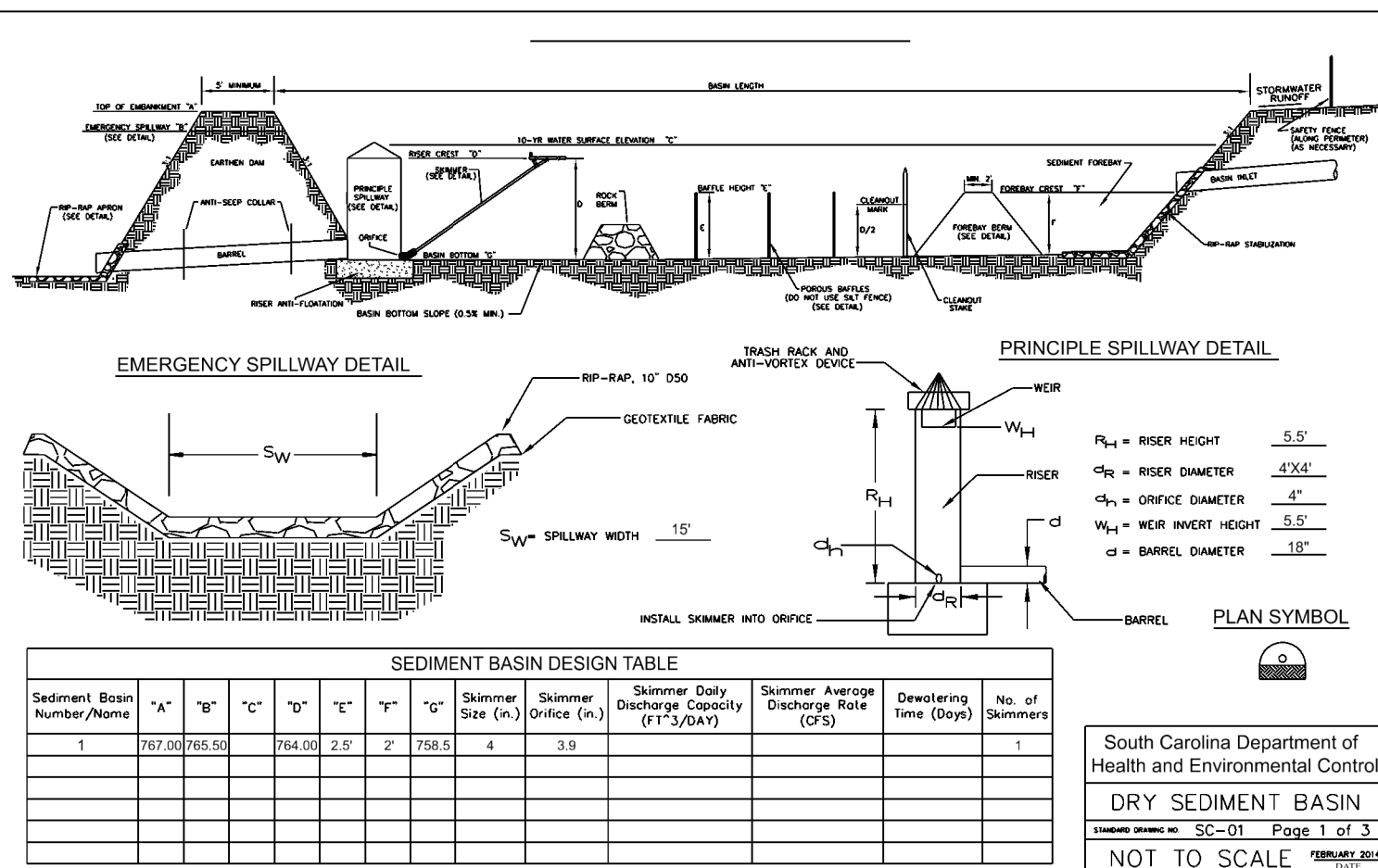
**WIRE MESH & STONE INLET PROTECTION****GENERAL NOTES**

1. Use hardware fabric or comparable wire mesh with maximum openings of 0.5-inches x 0.5-inches as the supporting material.
2. Use steel posts that meet the following physical requirements:
 - Be composed of high strength steel with a minimum yield of 50,000 psi.
 - Have a standard "I" section with a nominal face width of 1.38 inches and a nominal "T" width of 1.48-inches.
 - Weigh 1.25 pounds per foot (4.88%).
3. Use heavy-duty wire ties to attach the wire mesh material to the steel posts.
4. Space the steel posts a maximum of 3-feet apart around the perimeter of the inlet and drive them into the ground a minimum of 18-inches.
5. Excavate a trench 6-inches deep around the outside perimeter of the inlet to install wire mesh. Backfill the trench with soil or crushed stone and compact over the wire mesh.
6. Place Aggregate No. 5 washed stone (or 1-inch D50 stone) to a minimum height of 12-inches, and a maximum of 24-inches against the wire mesh on all sides.

INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of wire mesh and stone 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 the sediment reaches 1/3 height of the stone fill or when stone becomes clogged. When a sump is installed in front of inlet protection, sediment should be removed when it 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 sediment after it is relocated.
6. Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in front of the inlet protection when found.
7. After accumulated sediment is removed, pull stones from around wire mesh to wash or to replace with fresh stones as necessary.
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 crest. Stabilize all bare areas immediately.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
WIRE MESH & STONE INLET PROTECTION
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-08 PAGE 2 of 2
DATE FEBRUARY 2014
GENERAL NOTES


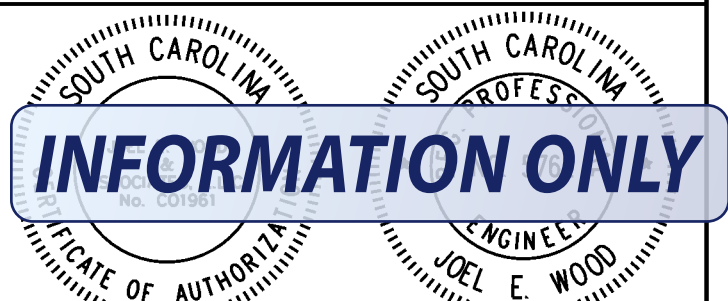
**DRY SEDIMENT BASIN – GENERAL NOTES**

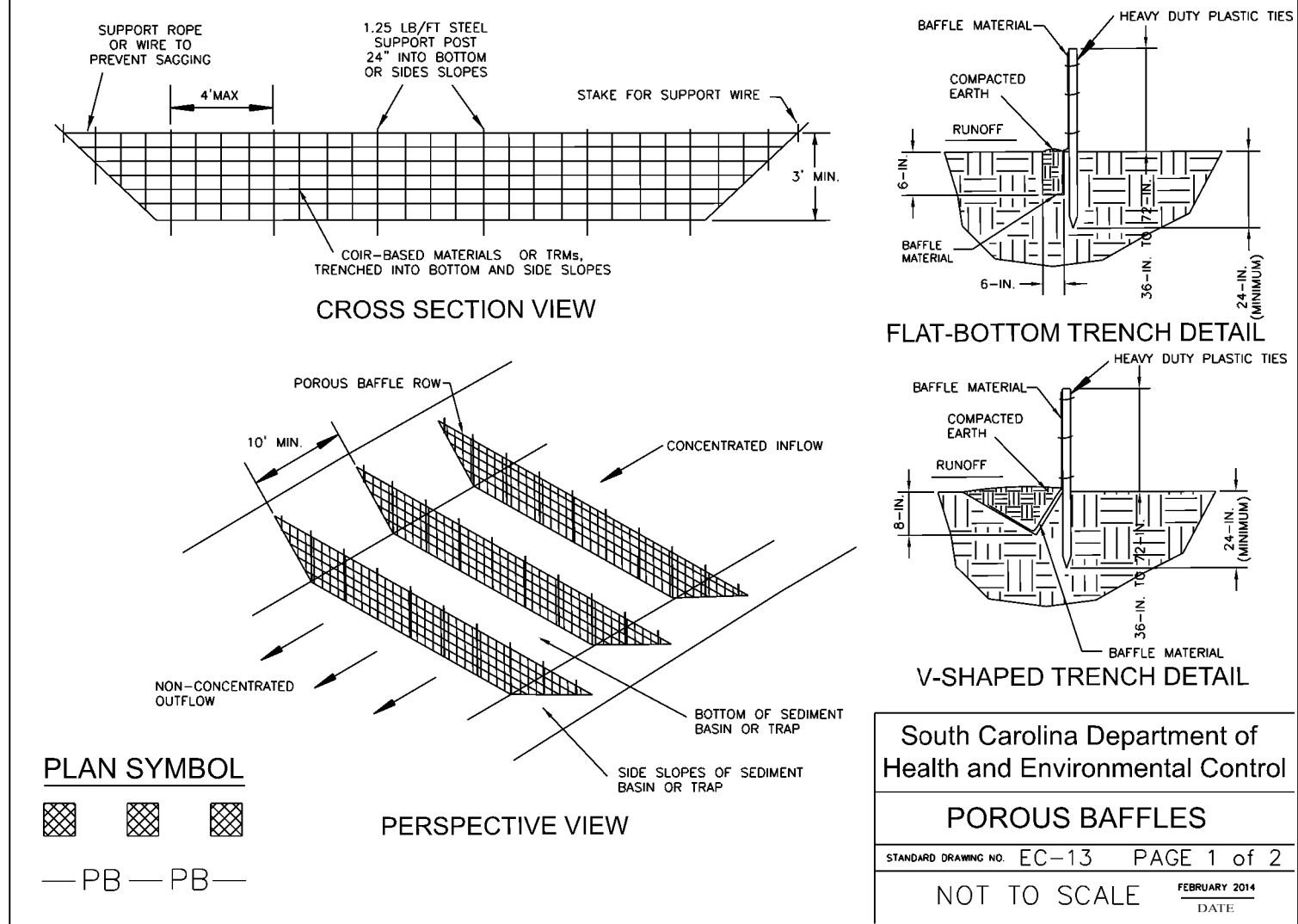
1. Sediment basins should not be placed in Waters of the State or USGS blue-line streams (unless approved by Federal Authorities).
2. Sediment basin's side slopes shall be seeded and, when necessary, stabilized with vegetative or synthetic matting to prevent the formation of rills and gullies.
3. Install three (3) rows of porous baffles with a minimum spacing of 10 feet. Baffles should ultimately be placed to maximize the space between each row of baffles and the basin's inlets/outlets. Only two (2) rows of baffles are necessary for basins that are less than 50 feet in length.
4. Porous Baffles should be composed of coir-based materials or TRMs with a tight penetration (open spaces) between 10-35%. These materials should not have loose straw. Silt Fence may not be used as Porous Baffles.
5. Each porous baffle shall be installed across the entire width of the basin and along the basin's side slope until the height of the baffle intersects the slope.
6. Install skimmer and coupling (as necessary) to riser structure at orifice along bottom of the principle spillway's riser structure. (Refer to skimmer manufacturer for installation procedures and skimmer specifications.)
7. Skimmer should be equipped with a mechanism, such as a rope, to allow easy access to skimmer to unclogged orifice or perform other necessary maintenance.
8. Stormwater runoff entering the basin must be directed into proper BMPs to prevent erosion along side slopes and to prevent scour at the basin's inlets.
9. The forebay berm should consist of riprap, gabion, or an earthen berm with a rock filled outlet that is constructed across the bottom of the basin's width.
10. An additional cleanout stake for the forebay area is recommended and should be marked for cleanup of 50% of provided sediment storage.
11. The elevation of the emergency spillway should be at least 1 foot below the top of the embankment. The emergency spillway should not be located on fill material, when possible. Riprap and geotextile liner should be placed on all spillways that must be located on fill material.

DRY SEDIMENT BASIN – INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

1. The key to a functional sediment basin is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Attention to sediment accumulations within the basin is extremely important. Accumulated sediment deposition should be continually checked and removed when necessary.
3. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 50% of the design sediment storage volume or 1/2 the height of the riser structure, whichever is reached first.
4. Removed sediment from the basin shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across the disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
5. Inspections of sediment basins should be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours of each rainfall event that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
6. All temporary sediment basins, which are not to be converted to a detention basin post-construction, should be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization is achieved.
7. Disturbed areas resulting from the removal of the sediment basin should be permanently stabilized and additional BMPs, such as silt fences, should be utilized to accept stormwater runoff from this disturbed area until final stabilization is reached.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
DRY SEDIMENT BASIN
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-01 PAGE 3 of 3
DATE FEBRUARY 2014
GENERAL NOTES

APPROVALS	PREPARED BY	SEALS	PROJECT	SHEET TITLE	NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	SCALE: NTS
Project Engr: _____ Drawn By: _____ Checked By: _____ Review: _____ Bid: _____ Construction: _____	 JOEL E. WOOD & ASSOCIATES PLANNING • ENGINEERING • MANAGEMENT P.O. BOX 296 CLOVER, SC 29710 (803) 684-3390		WOODLAWN SUBDIVISION BATTESBURG LEESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA PREPARED FOR VISTA RESOURCES	DETAILS					DATE: 7/25/25 JOB NO.: 230201 SHEET C700



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
POROUS BAFFLES
STANDARD DRAWING NO. EC-13 PAGE 1 of 2
NOT TO SCALE
FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

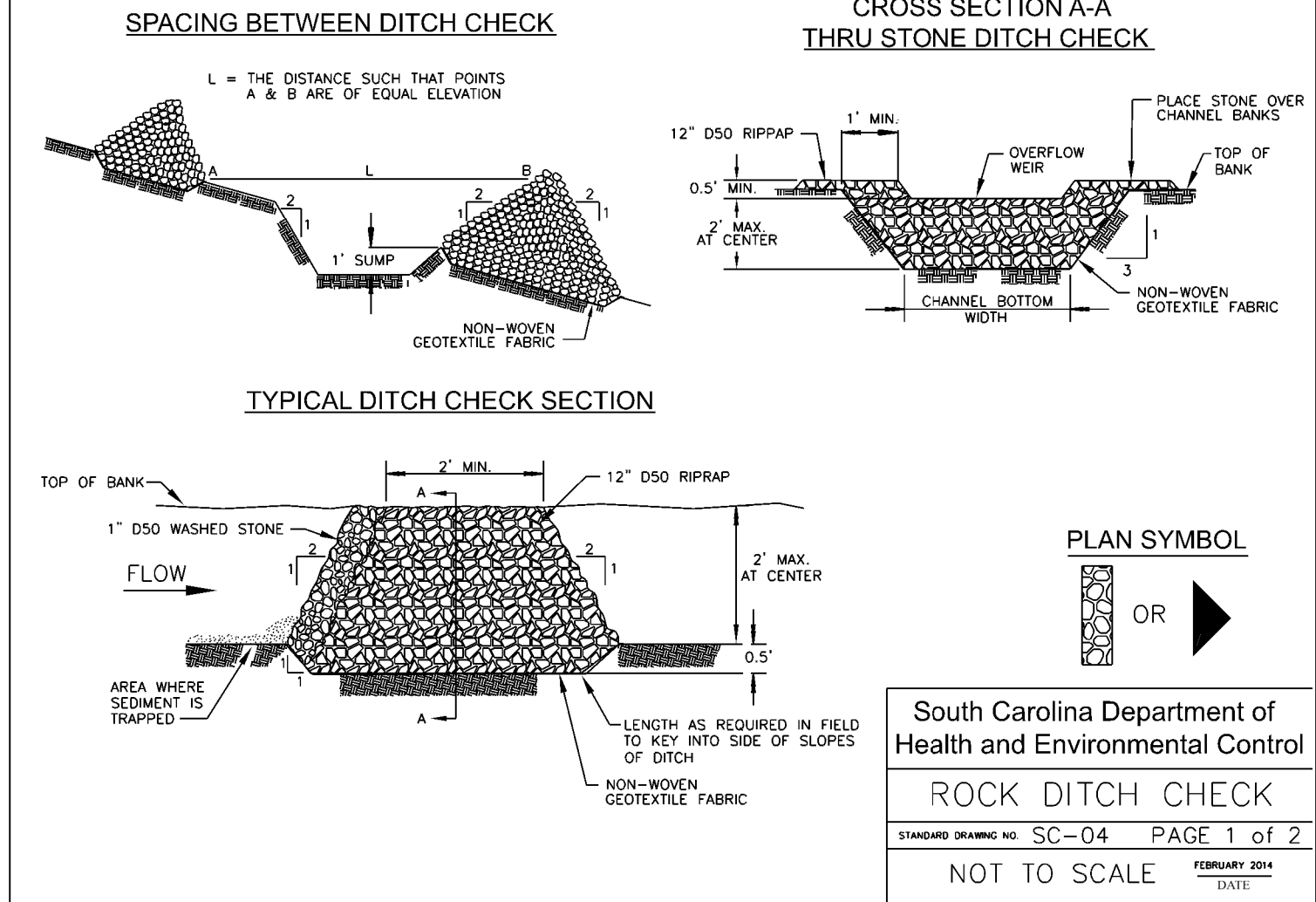
- BAFFLES — POST REQUIREMENTS**
1. Porous baffle posts must be 60-inch to 86-inch long steel posts that meet, at a minimum, the following physical characteristics:
 - Composed of a high strength steel with a minimum yield strength of 50,000 psi.
 - Include a standard "T" section with a nominal face width of 1.38-inches and a nominal "T" length of 1.48-inches.
 - Weigh 1.25 pounds per foot (± 8%).
 2. Posts shall be equipped with projections to aid in fastening of baffle material.
 3. Install posts to a minimum of 24-inches. A minimum height of 1- to 2-inches above the fabric shall be maintained, and a maximum height of 3 feet shall be maintained above the ground.
 4. Post spacing shall be at a maximum of 4-feet on center.

- BAFFLES — MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS**
1. Baffle material must be composed of coir-based materials or Turt Reinforcement Matting (TRM) that consists of the following requirements:
 - Have a light penetration (X openings) between 10-35%.
 - Free of loose stone material.
 - Have a minimum tensile strength of 145 lb/ft; and,
 - Have a minimum width of 48-inches.
 2. 12-inches of the fabric should be placed within excavated trench and used in when the trench is backfilled or baffle material may be stapled into ground by using 12-inch staples with a maximum spacing of 12-inches.
 3. Baffle material shall be purchased in continuous rolls and cut to the width of the sediment basin or trap to avoid joints.

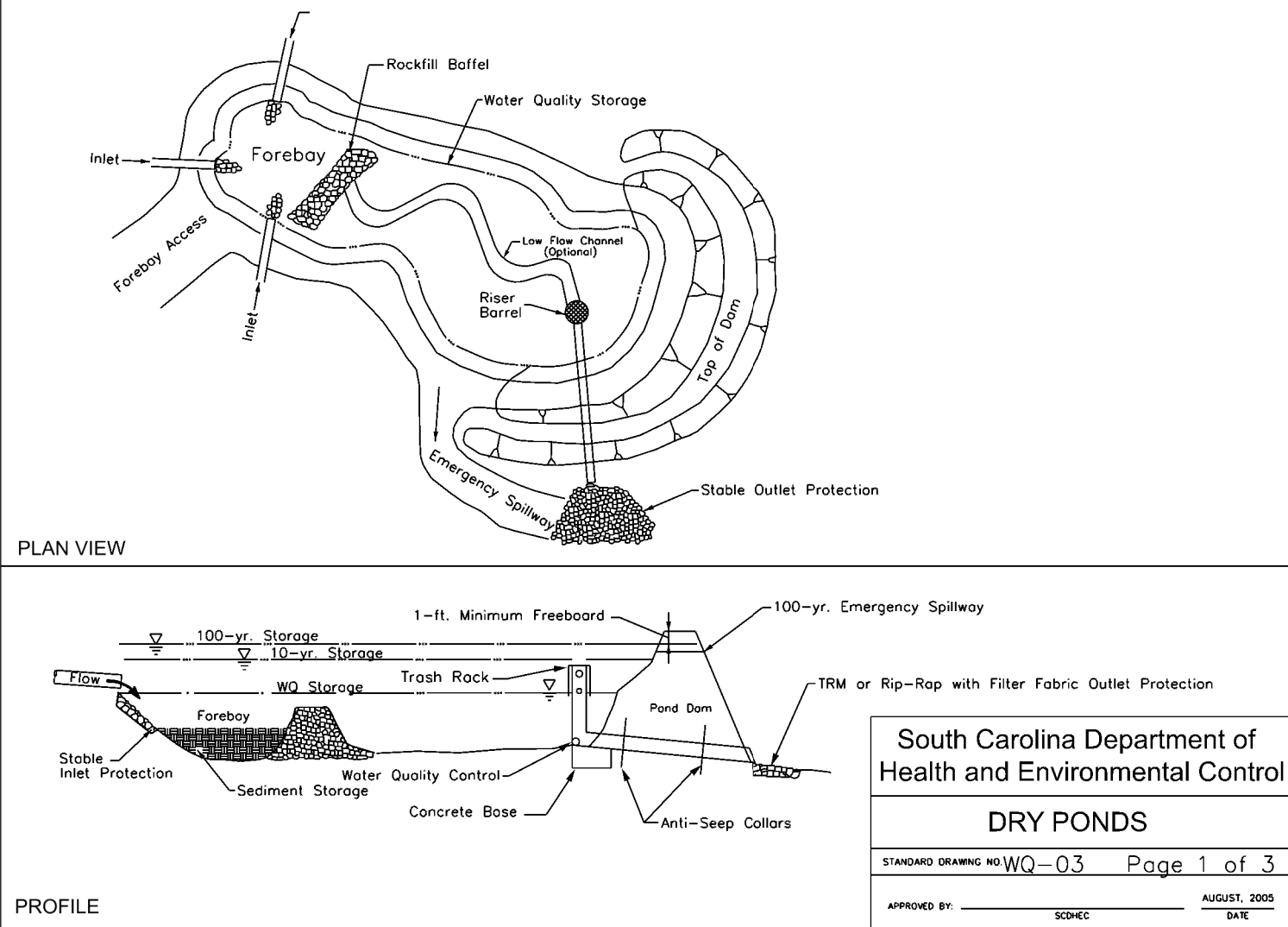
- BAFFLES — GENERAL NOTES**
1. Attach baffle to the steel posts using heavy-duty plastic ties that are evenly spaced along the above ground portion of each post.
 2. Install the baffle rows perpendicular to the direction of the stormwater flow and place each baffle the proper distance from inlet and outlets to allow access for maintenance and clean-out.

- BAFFLES — INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE**
1. The key to functional porous baffles is weekly inspection, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
 2. Regular inspections of porous baffles 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 along each row of baffles is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continuously monitored and removed when necessary.
 4. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height of the baffle row or when it reaches the clean-out height of the sediment basin or trap, whichever is reached first.
 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. Check for areas where stormwater runoff has eroded a channel beneath each row of baffles, or where the baffles has sagged or collapsed due to runoff, overlapping the baffle.
 7. Check for tears/rips within the baffles, areas where the baffles have begun to decompose, and for any other circumstance that may render the baffle ineffective. Remove damaged baffles and install new baffles immediately.
 8. Porous baffles should be removed within 30 days after final stabilization is achieved and once it is removed, the resulting disturbed area shall be permanently stabilized.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
POROUS BAFFLES
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-13 PAGE 2 of 2
GENERAL NOTES
FEBRUARY 2014 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



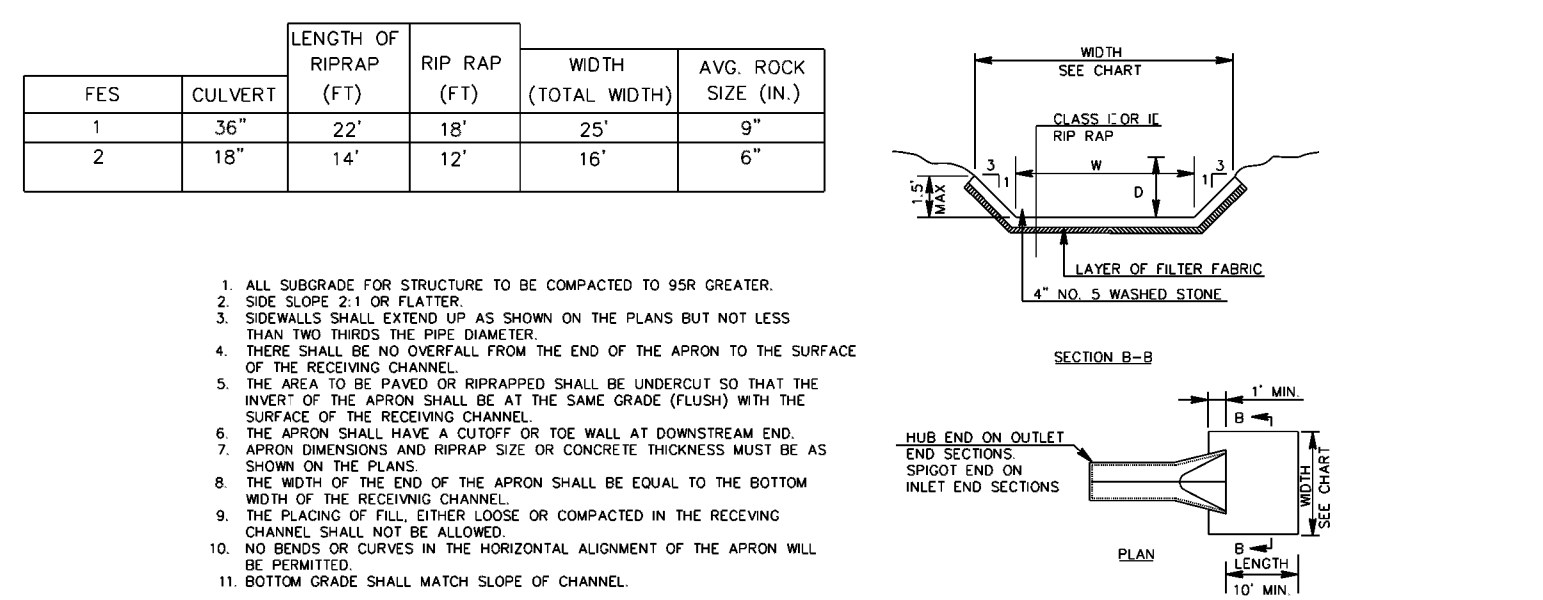
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
DRY PONDS
STANDARD DRAWING NO. WQ-03 Page 1 of 3
APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____
DESIGNED: _____ DATE: _____

- Dry Storm Water Detention Ponds**
- Dry pond inlet slopes should not be more than 3:1
- The pond floor should have a minimum slope of 2% toward the outlet or underdrain system. Adequate maintenance access must be provided for all dry detention and dry ED ponds.
- Low Flow Channel**
- A low flow channel should be provided to prevent standing water conditions. This channel should be protected to prevent scouring. The remainder of the pond should drain toward this channel. Where recreational uses are desired, the low-flow channel should be placed to one side instead in the middle of the pond.
- Outlet**
- For a dry detention pond, the outlet structure is sized for water quality control and water quantity control (based upon hydrographing calculations) and can consist of a weir, orifice, outlet pipe, combination outlet, or other acceptable control structure.
- A low flow orifice capable of releasing the water quality volume over 24 hours must be provided. The water quality orifice should have a minimum diameter of 2-inches and should be adequately protected from clogging by an acceptable external trash rack.
- The outlet of dry ponds should always be stabilized to prevent scour and erosion. If the pond discharges to a channel with dry weather flow, care should be taken to minimize tree clearing along the downstream channel, and to reestablish a forested riparian zone in the shortest possible distance.
- Emergency Spillway**
- An emergency spillway must be included to pass the 100-year storm event. The spillway prevents pond water levels from overtopping the embankment and causing structural damage. The spillway must be designed and installed to protect against erosion problems.
- Anti-seep Collars**
- Seepage control or anti-seep collars should be provided for all outlet pipes.
- Inspection and Maintenance**
- Regular inspection and maintenance is critical to the effective operation of dry ponds as designed. Maintenance responsibility for a pond should be vested with a responsible authority by means of a legally binding and enforceable maintenance agreement that is executed as a condition of plan approval.
- Inspections should be conducted semi-annually and after significant storm events to identify potential problems early. Most maintenance efforts will need to be directed toward vegetation management and basic housekeeping practices such as removal of debris accumulations and vegetation management to ensure that the pond dewaterers completely to prevent mosquito and other habitats.

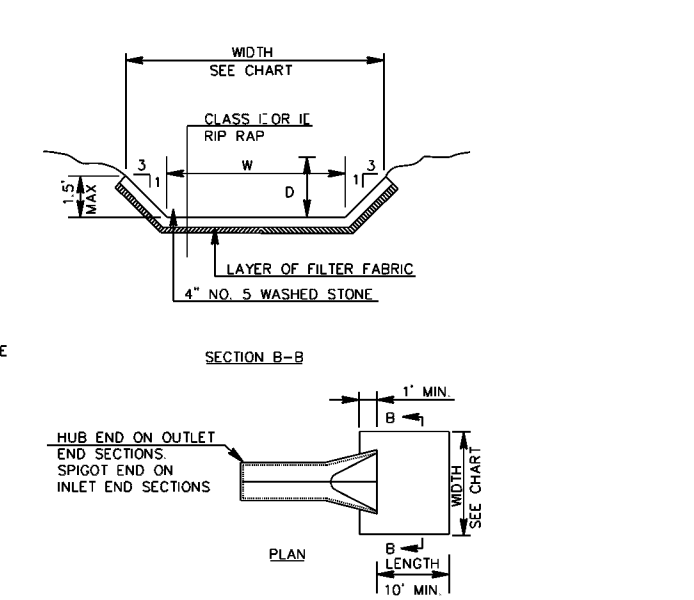
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
DRY PONDS
STANDARD DRAWING NO. WQ-03 Page 2 of 2
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- ROCK DITCH CHECK — GENERAL NOTES**
1. Rock Ditch Checks should not be placed in Waters of the State or USGS blue-line streams (unless approved 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 toe 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 event 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 continuously 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.

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ROCK DITCH CHECK
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-04 PAGE 2 of 2
GENERAL NOTES
FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

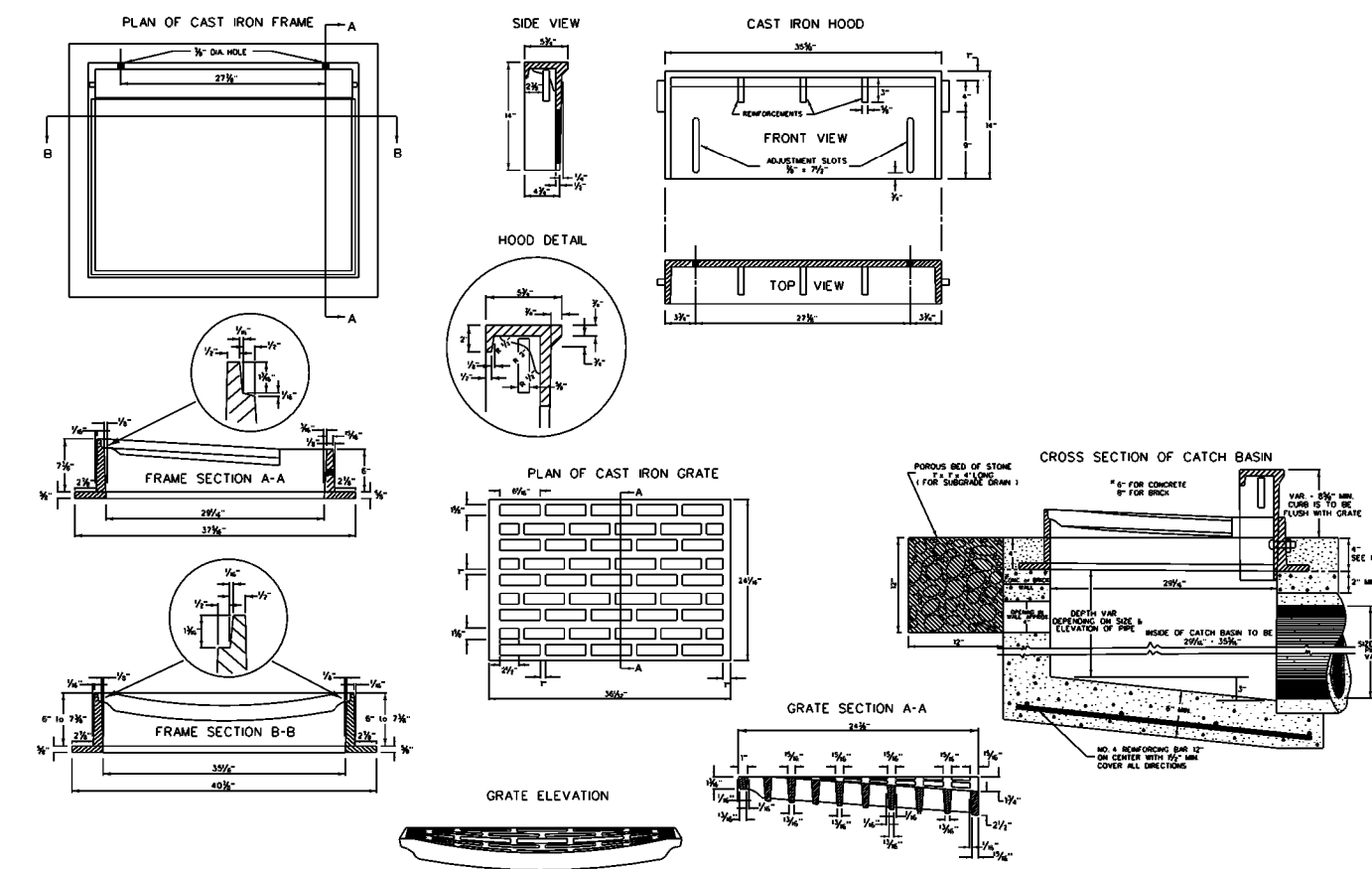


1. ALL SUBGRADE FOR STRUCTURE TO BE COMPACTED TO 95% GREATER.
2. SIDE SLOPE 2:1 OR FLATTER.
3. SIDEWALLS SHALL EXTEND UP AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS BUT NOT LESS THAN TWO TIMES THE PIPE DIAMETER.
4. THERE SHALL BE NO OVERLAP FROM THE END OF THE APRON TO THE SURFACE OF THE RECEIVING CHANNEL.
5. THE APRON TO BE PLACED ON IMPROVEMENT SHALL BE UNDERLAIN SO THAT THE INVERT OF THE APRON SHALL BE AT THE SAME GRADE (FLUSH) WITH THE SURFACE OF THE RECEIVING CHANNEL.
6. THE APRON SHALL HAVE A CUTOFF OR TIE WALL AT DOWNSTREAM END.
7. APRON DIMENSIONS AND RIPRAP SIZE OR CONCRETE THICKNESS MUST BE AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
8. THE WIDTH OF THE END OF THE APRON SHALL BE EQUAL TO THE BOTTOM WIDTH OF THE RECEIVING CHANNEL.
9. THE PLACING OF FILTER FABRIC OTHER LOOSE OR COMPACTED IN THE RECEIVING CHANNEL SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED.
10. NO BENDS OR CURVES IN THE HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE APRON WALL BE REQUIRED.
11. BOTTOM GRADE SHALL MATCH SLOPE OF CHANNEL.



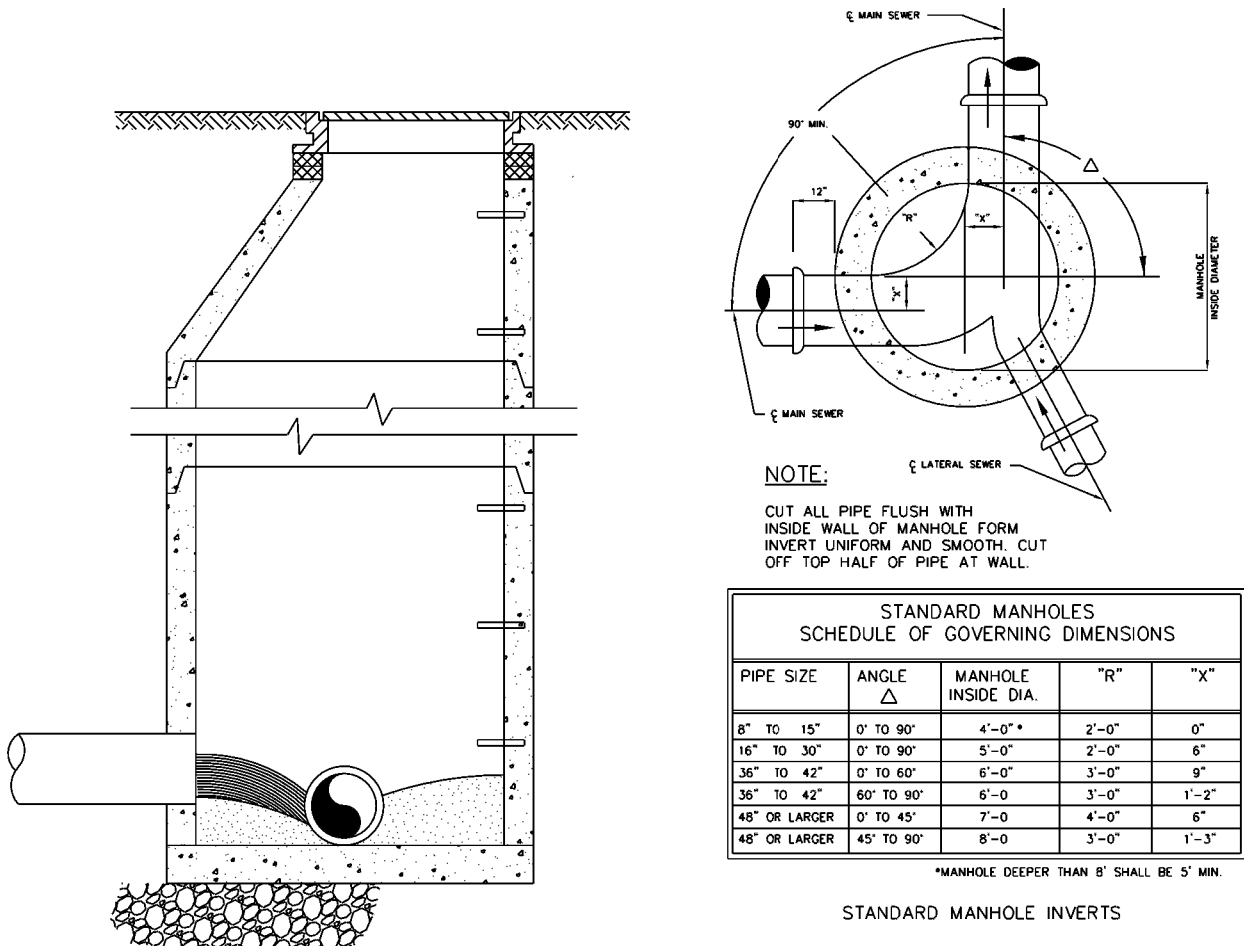
FLARED END SECTION (FES) ENERGY DISSIPATOR

SCALE=NTS



- NOTES:**
1. FOR IN PLACE CONSTRUCTION OF CATCH BASINS THE WALLS MAY BE EITHER REINCH CONCRETE OR CAST IN PLACE CONCRETE. CONCRETE WALLS SHALL BE 8" THICK WITH A MINIMUM 5000 PSI STRENGTH. CONCRETE SHALL BE PLACED IN 4" LAYERS. THE MINIMUM CURING TIME SHALL BE 28 DAYS.
 2. THE BOTTOM SLAB OF THE BASIN SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 6" THICK CLASS 3000 CONCRETE WITH BARS PROVIDED A MINIMUM OF 0.20 SQ INCH PER FT. IN 12" WAYS. THE MINIMUM CURING TIME SHALL BE 28 DAYS.
 3. SLOPE SHALL BE 2:1 MIN.
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 100. IF DESIGNED THESE ITEMS MAY BE PRECAST PRIOR TO INSTALLATION IN PLACE OF REINCH CONCRETE. THE PRECAST ITEMS SHALL BE 8" THICK WITH A MINIMUM 5000 PSI STRENGTH. THE PRECAST ITEMS SHALL BE PLACED IN 4" LAYERS. THE MINIMUM CURING TIME SHALL BE 28 DAYS.
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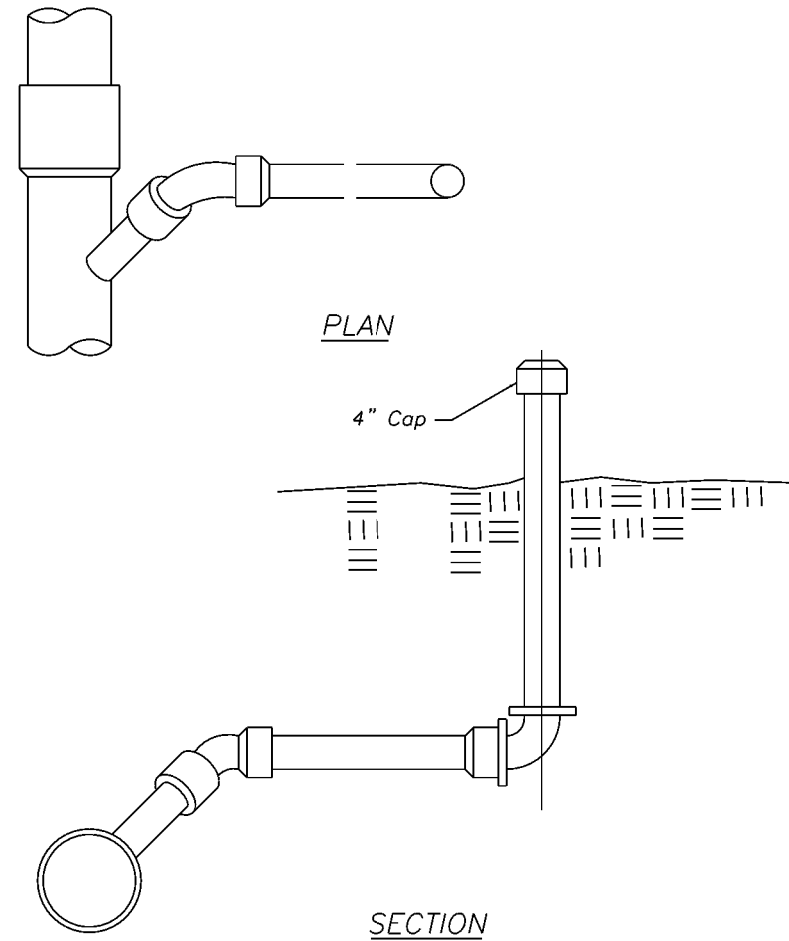
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- NOTES:
1. MINIMUM MANHOLE DIAMETER 48" OR 60" WHERE DEPTH IS 8'-0" OR MORE.
 2. IF BASE IS JOINTED, IT MUST BE SEALED AND WRAPPED WITH MASTIC COLLAR.

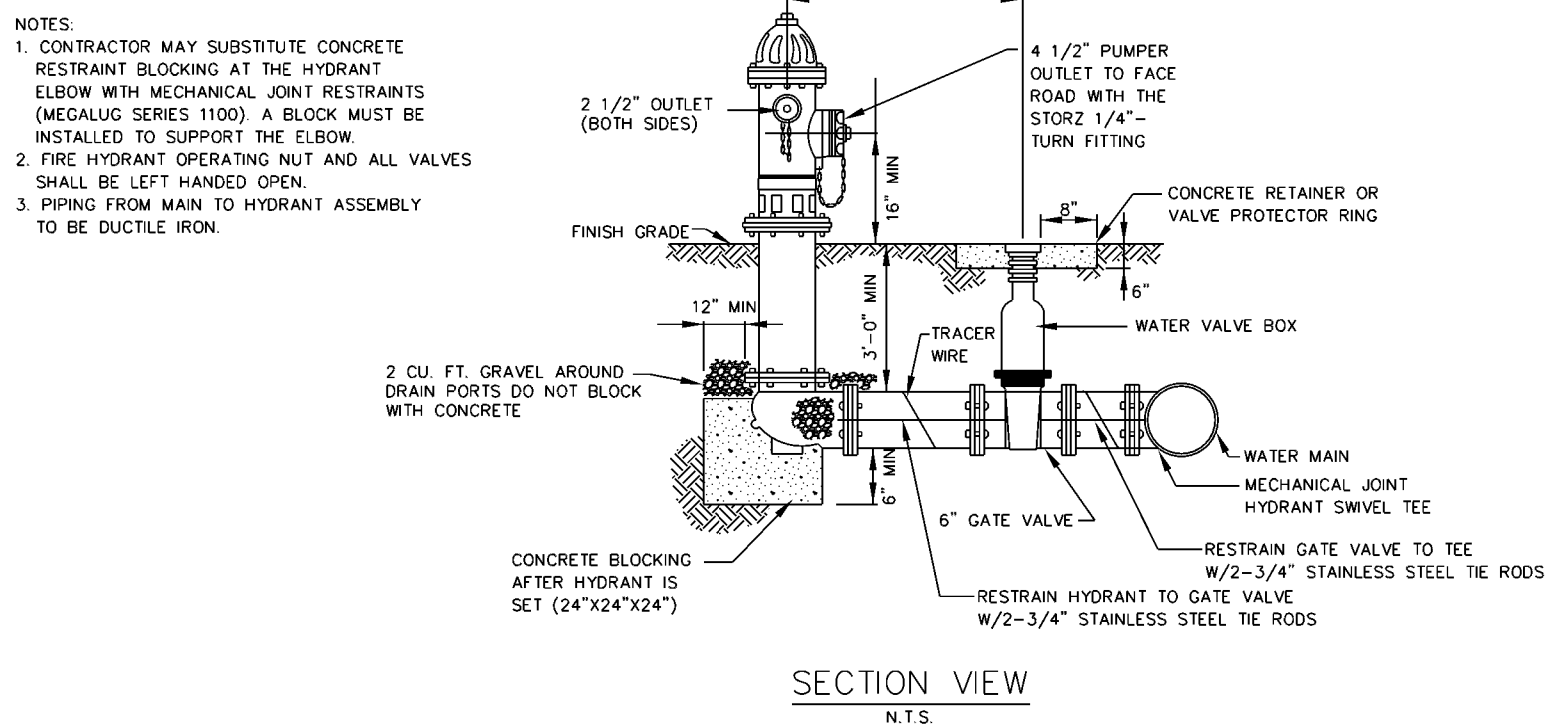
A PRECAST MANHOLE DETAIL

SCALE=NTS



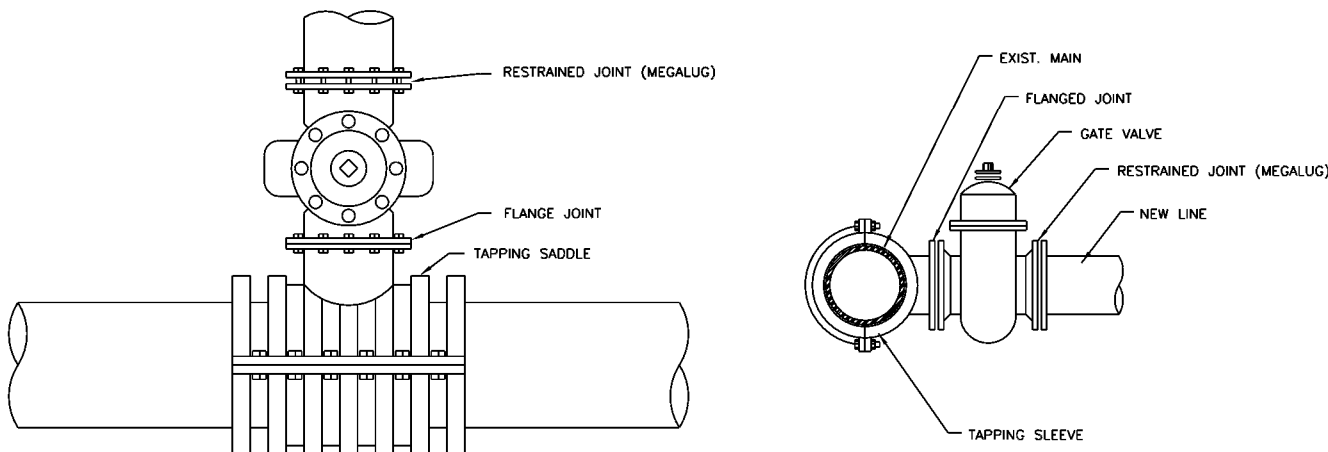
C SEWER SERVICE DETAIL

SCALE=NTS





D FIRE HYDRANT ASSEMBLY DETAIL

SCALE=NTS



E STAINLESS STEEL TAPPING SLEEVE & VALVE DETAIL

SCALE=NTS

APPROVALS		PREPARED BY		SEALS		PROJECT		SHEET TITLE		NO.	DATE	REVISIONS		BY	SCALE: NTS		
Project Engr: _____ Drawn By: _____ Checked By: _____		<div><div>JOEL E. WOOD & ASSOCIATES PLANNING • ENGINEERING • MANAGEMENT</div><p>P.O. BOX 296 CLOVER, SC 29710 (803) 684-3390</p></div>		<div><div>INFORMATION ONLY</div></div>		WOODLAWN SUBDIVISION		DETAILS									DATE: 7/25/25
BATTESBURG LEESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA													JOB NO.: 230201				
PREPARED FOR																	
VISTA RESOURCES														SHEET C702			
Review: _____ Bid: _____ Construction: _____																	