

Appendix D

Standard Notes for Site Plans

1. If necessary, slopes which exceed eight (8) vertical feet should be stabilized with synthetic or vegetative maps, in addition to hydroseeding. It may be necessary to install temporary slope drains during construction. Temporary berms may be needed until the slope is brought to grade.
2. Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than fourteen (14) days after work has ceased, except as stated below.
 - Where stabilization by the 14th day is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable;
 - Where construction activity on a portion of the Site is temporarily ceased, and earth-disturbing activities will be resumed within 14 days, temporary stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of the Site.
3. All sediment and erosion control devices shall be inspected once every calendar week. If periodic inspection or other information indicates that a BMP has been inappropriately or incorrectly installed, the Permittee must address the necessary replacement or modification required to correct the BMP within 48 hours of identification.
4. Provide silt fence and/or other control devices, as may be required, to control soil erosion during utility construction. All disturbed areas shall be cleaned, graded, and stabilized with grassing immediately after the utility installation. Fill, cover, and temporary seeding at the end of the day are recommended. If water is encountered while trenching, the water should be filtered to remove sediment before being pumped back into any waters of the State.
5. All erosion control devices shall be properly maintained during all phases of construction until completion of all construction activities and all disturbed areas have been stabilized. Additional control devices may be required during construction in order to control erosion and/or offsite sedimentation. All temporary control devices shall be removed once construction is complete and the site is stabilized.
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/soil from pavement, as may be required.
7. Residential subdivisions require erosion control features for infrastructure as well as for individual lot construction. Individual property owners shall follow these plans during construction or obtain approval of an individual plan in accordance with S.C. Reg. 72-300 et seq. and SCR100000

8. Temporary diversion berms and/or ditches will be provided as needed during construction to protect work areas from upslope runoff and/or divert sediment-laden water to appropriate traps or stable outlets.
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 50-foot buffer can't be maintained between the disturbed area and all WoS. A 10-foot buffer should be maintained between the last rows of silt fence of all WoS.
10. Litter, construction debris, oils, fuels, and building products with significant potential impact (such as stockpiles of freshly treated lumber) and construction chemicals that could be exposed to stormwater must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater discharges.
11. A copy of the SWPPP, inspection records, and rainfall data must be retained at the construction site or nearby location easily accessible during normal business hours, from the date of commencement of construction activities to the date that final stabilization is reached.
12. Initiate stabilization measures on any exposed steep slope (3H:1V or greater) where land-disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased, and will not resume for a period of 7 calendar days.
13. Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.
14. Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
15. . Minimize the discharge of pollutants from dewatering of trenches and excavated areas. These discharges are to be routed through appropriate BMPs (sediment basin, filter bag, etc.).
16. The following discharges from sites are prohibited:
 - Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
 - Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
 - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and
 - Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing
17. After construction activities begin, inspections must be conducted at a minimum of at least once every calendar week and must be conducted until final stabilization is reached on all areas of the construction site.
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 the next storm event is impracticable, the situation must be

documented in the SWPPP and alternative BMPs must be implemented as soon as reasonably possible.

19. A Pre-Construction Conference must be held for each construction site with an approved On-Site SWPPP prior to the implementation of construction activities. For non-linear projects that disturb 10 acres or more this conference must be held on-site unless the Department has approved otherwise.
20. No hay bales should be used to slow or stop water as they can break-up easily and clog the storm drains down stream