DRAWINGS FOR

WILLIAMS BRICE STADIUM PLAZA SITE UPGRADES -ETV BUILDING DEMOLITION

H27-6104-MJ-A

USC GAMECOCKS 2014 HOME FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

OPPONENT	GAME DATE	CLEAN AND SECURE SITE BY
TEXAS A&M	8/28/2014	NOON ON 8/27/2014
EAST CAROLINA	9/6/2014	NOON ON 9/5/2014
GEORGIA	9/13/2014	NOON ON 9/12/2014
MISSOURI	9/27/2014	NOON ON 9/26/2014
FURMAN	10/18/2014	NOON ON 10/17/2014
TENNESSEE	11/1/2014	NOON ON 10/31/2014
SOUTH ALABAMA	11/22/2014	NOON ON 11/21/2014

SC STATE HIGH

SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIPS 12/5/2014 & 12/6/2014 NOON ON 12/4/2014

-Site **LOCATION MAP** SCALE: 1"=1000'

SHEET INDEX:

C1	COVER AND INDEX SHEET
C2	EXISTING CONDITIONS / DEMO PLAN
C3	STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
C4	DETAIL SHEET
AB-1	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT PLAN - BASEMENT LEVEL
AB-2	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT PLAN - FIRST FLOOR LEVEL
AB-3	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT PLAN - SECOND FLOOR LEVEL
AB-4	ASBESTOS ABATEMENT PLAN - ROOF PLAN

IS NOT A CONSULTANT TO COX AND DINKINS, INC. AND COX AND DINKINS, INC. ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY FOR WORK DONE BY F&ME.

UTILITY CONTACTS:

WATER AND SEWER:

DENNY DANIELS LEE MATTHEWS CITY OF COLUMBIA P.O. BOX 147 136 WASHINGTON STREET 803-545-3243

SCE&G CO. ELECTRIC SERVICE

FAX: 803-988-8199

BILL YARBOROUGH MAIL CODE J-22 COLUMBIA, SC 29218 803-217-4638

AT&T TELEPHONE SERVICE

SCE&G CO. GAS SERVICE

SCE&G Co.

MAIL CODE K-50

803-217-9505

TOM CUMMINGS 2100 CHARLESTON HIGHWAY **CAYCE, SC 29033**

803-797-8792

INFORMATION REGARDING THE REPUTED PRESENCE, SIZE, CHARACTER AND LOCATION OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES WAS OBTAINED FROM LOCAL LITHLITY COMPANIES AND AVAILABLE DRAWINGS SUPPLIED BY THE OWNER AND IS SHOWN HEREON. THERE S NO CERTAINTY OF THE ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION AND IT SHALL BE CONSIDERED IN THAT LIGHT BY THOSE USING THIS DRAWING, HOWEVER, COX and DINKINS, INC. HAS NO NOTICE OR KNOWLEDGE OF ANY FACTS THAT WOULD LEAD US TO CONCLUDE THAT THE INFORMATION IS NOT ACCURATE. BUT UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN MAY BE ENCOUNTERED, THE OWNER, HIS EMPLOYEES, HIS CONSULTANTS, HIS ASSIGNS AND HIS CONTRACTORS SHALL HEREBY DISTINCTLY UNDERSTAND THAT COX and DINKINS, INC. IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECTNESS OR SUFFICIENCY OF THE UNDERGROUND INFORMATION. INFORMATION WITH

RESPECT TO ABOVE GROUND MONUMENTS OF SUCH UTILITIES IS BASED UPON ACTUAL FIELD

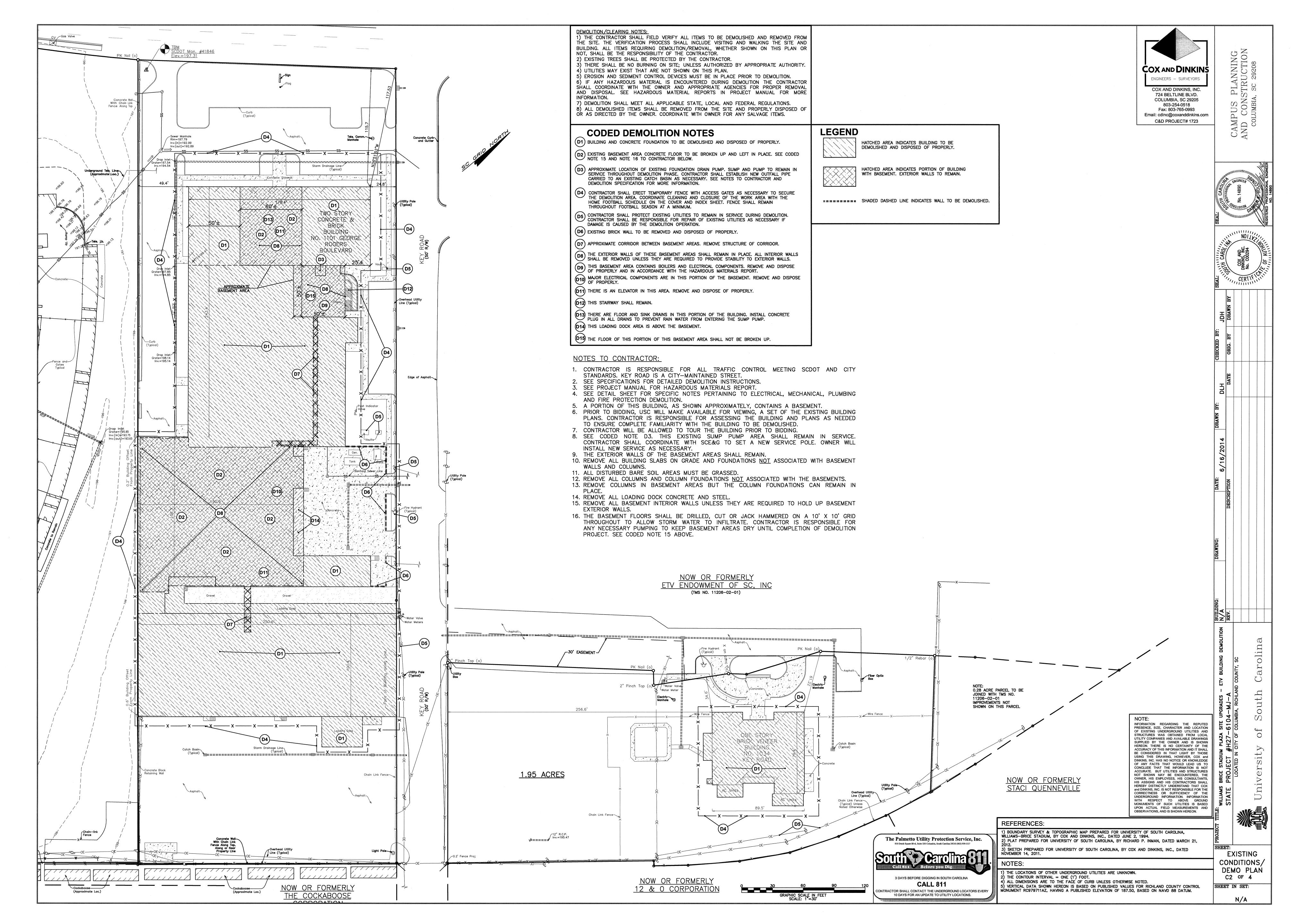
MEASUREMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS, AND IS SHOWN HEREON.

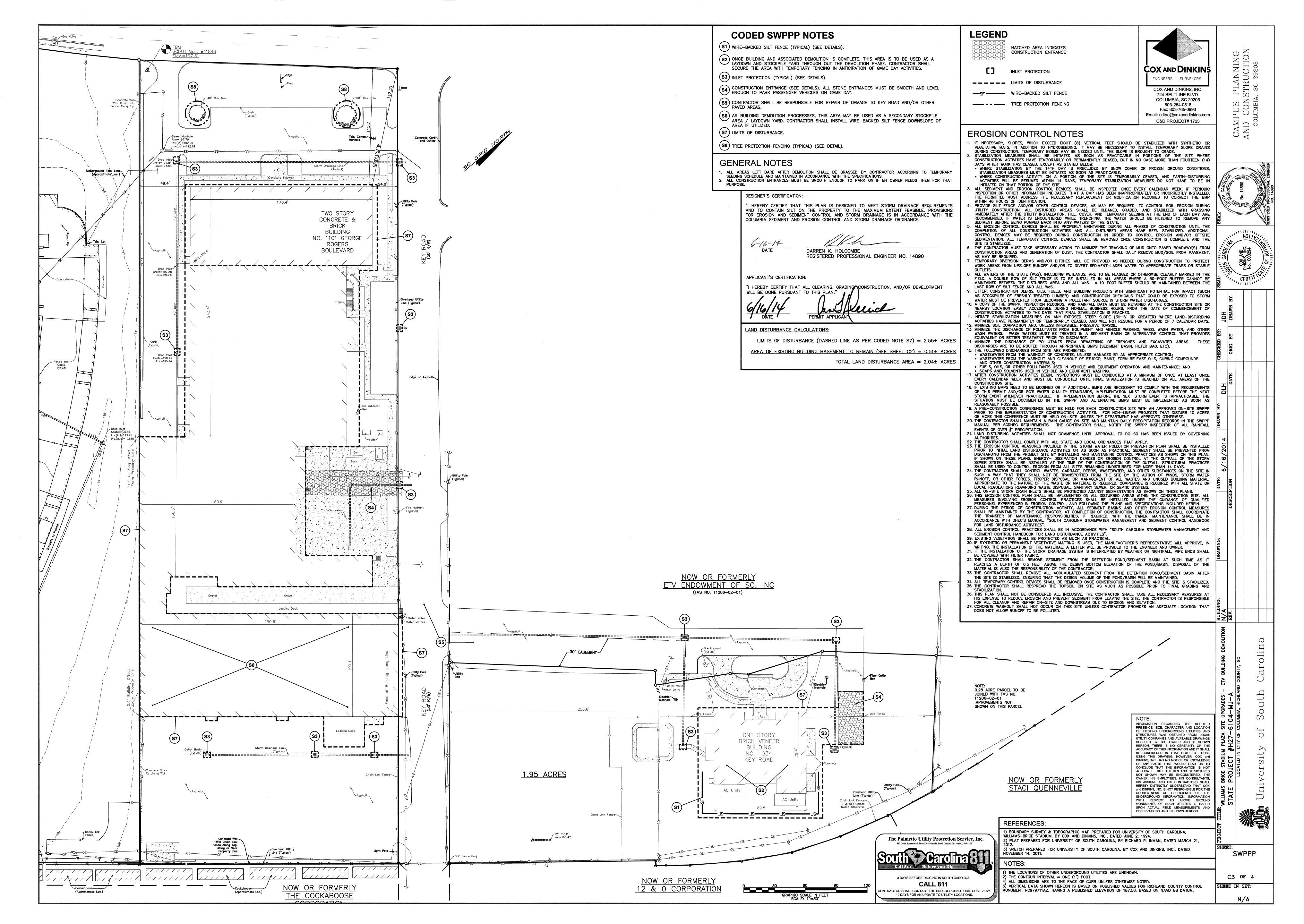
The Palmetto Utility Protection Service, Inc. 219 Knox Abbott Drive, Suite 100 Cayce, South Carolina 29033 Voice (803) 939-1117 Fax (803) 939-0704 3 DAYS BEFORE DIGGING IN SOUTH CAROLINA **CALL 811** UNDERGROUND LOCATORS. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE UNDERGROUND LOCATORS **EVERY 10 DAYS FOR AN UPDATE** TO UTILITY LOCATIONS. Call BEFORE you DIG!

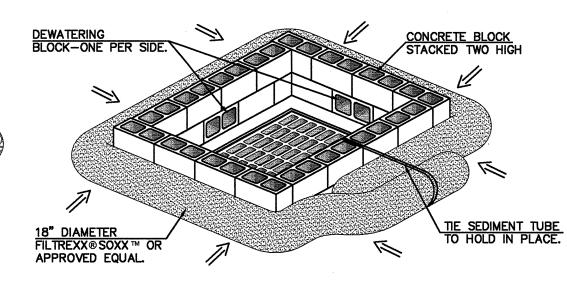
COVER AND INDEX SHEET C1 OF 4

SHEET IN SET:

IT IS CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO VERIFY THAT THEY AND THEIR SUBCONTRACTORS HAVE THE CORRECT/MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANS AVAILABLE.





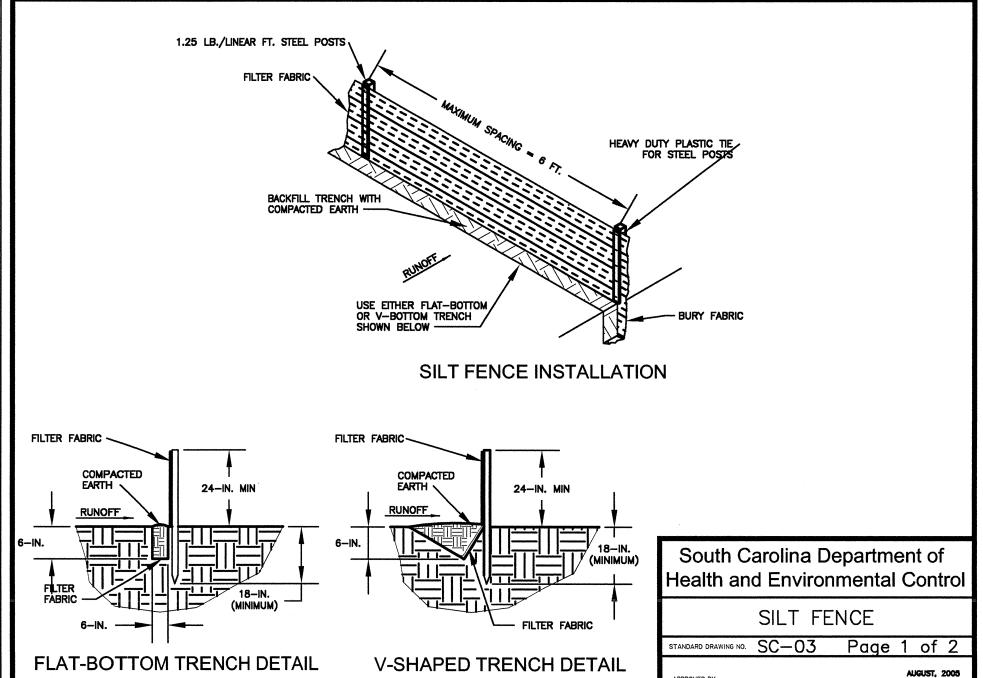


GRATE & FRAME BLOCK & GRAVEL OPTION

GRATE & FRAME BLOCK & SEDIMENT TUBE OPTION

MAINTENANCE: Inspect every 7 calendar days and within 24—hours after each rainfall event that produces $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more of precipitation. Remove sediment when it reaches $\frac{1}{3}$ the height of the blocks or sediment tube. If a sump is used, remove sediment when it fills $\frac{1}{3}$ the depth of the hole. If the stone becomes clogged with sediment, the stones must be pulled away from the inlet and cleaned or replaced. Since cleaning of gravel at a construction site may be difficult, an alternative approach would be to use the clogged stone as fill and put fresh stone around the inlet. Remove inlet protection structures 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.

DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER DETAIL



SILT FENCE DETAIL

When and Where to Use It

Silt fence is applicable in areas:

Where the maximum sheet or overland flow path length to the fence is 100-feet. Where the maximum slope steepness (normal [perpendicular] fence line) is 2H:1V. That do not receive concentrated flows greater than 0.5 cfs. fence across channels or use it as a velocity control BMP.

<u>Materials</u> Steel Posts

Use 48—inch long steel posts that meet the following minimum physical requirements: Composed of high strength steel with minimum yield strength of 50,000 psi. Have a standard "T" section with a nominal face width of

1.38—inches and nominal "T" length of 1.48—inches. Weigh 1.25 pounds per foot (\pm 8%). Have a soil stabilization plate with a minimum cross section area of 17—square inches attached to the steel posts.

Painted with a water based baked enamel paint.

Use steel posts with a minimum length of 4-feet, weighing 1.25 pounds per linear foot (± 8%) with projections to aid in fastening the fabric. Except when heavy clay soils are present on site, steel posts will have a metal soil stabilization plate welded near the bottom such that when the post is driven to the proper depth, the plate will be below the ground level for added stability. The soil plates should have the following

characteristics: Be composed of minimum 15 gauge steel. Have a minimum cross section area of 17-square inches.

Geotextile Filter Fabric Filter fabric is:

Composed of fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers composed of at least 85% by weight of polyolefins, polyesters, or polyamides. 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 alter its physical properties after installation. Free of defects or flaws that significantly affect its physical and/or filtering properties. Cut to a minimum width of 36 inches.

Use only fabric appearing on SCDOT Approval Sheet #34 meeting the requirements of the most current edition of the SCDOT Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.

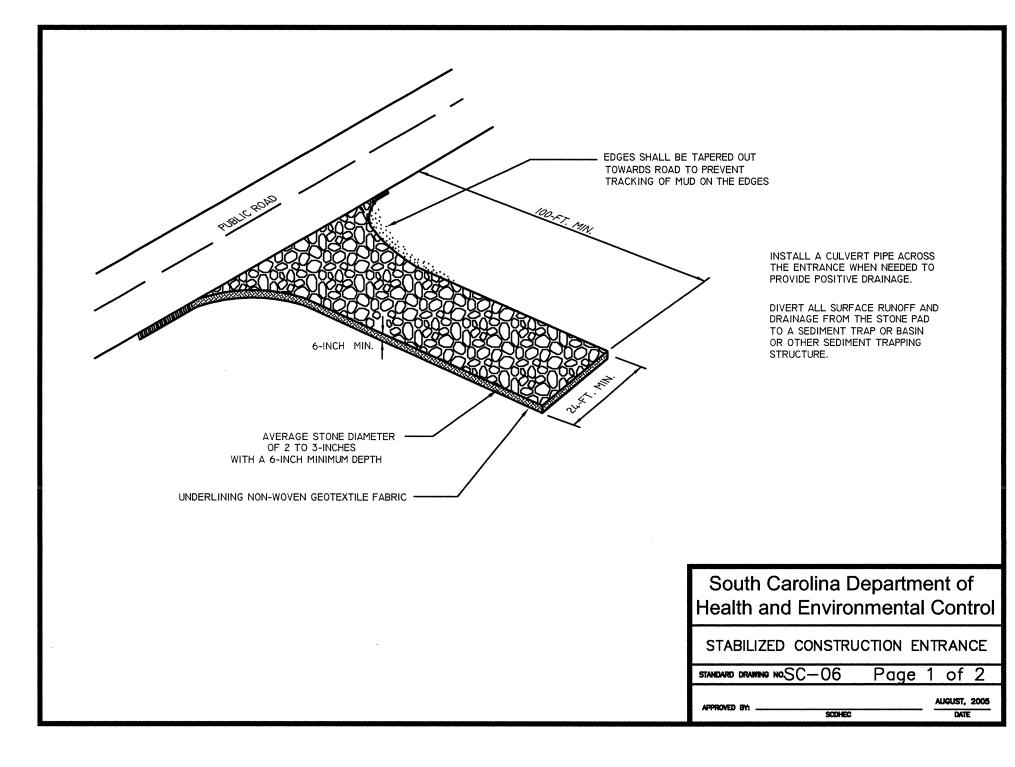
Excavate a trench approximately 6-inches wide and 6-inches deep when placing fabric by hand. Place 12-inches of geotextile fabric into the 6-inch deep trench, extending the remaining 6-inches towards the upslope side of the trench. Backfill the trench with soil or gravel and compact. Bury 12-inches of fabric into the ground when pneumatically installing silt fence with a slicina method. Purchase fabric in continuous rolls and cut to

the length of the barrier to avoid joints. When joints are necessary, wrapped the fabric together at a support post with both ends fastened to the post, with a 6-inch minimum overlap. Install posts to a minimum depth of 18-inches. Install posts a minimum of 1- to 2- inches above the fabric, with no more than 3-feet of the post above the ground. Space posts to maximum 6-feet centers. Attach fabric to the steel posts using heavy—duty plastic ties that are evenly spaced and placed in a manner to prevent sagging or tearing of the fabric. In all cases, ties should be affixed in no less than 4 places. Install the fabric a minimum of 24-inches above the ground. When necessary, the height of the fence above ground may be greater than 24-inches. In tidal areas, extra silt fence height may be required. The post height will be twice the exposed post height Post spacing will remain the same and extra height fabric will be 4-, 5-, or 6-feet tall. Locate silt fence checks every 100 feet maximum and at low points. Install the fence perpendicular to the direction of flow and place the fence the proper distance from the toe of steep slopes to provide sediment storage and access for maintenance and cleanout.

Inspect every seven calendar days and within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces ½-inches or more of precipitation. Check for sediment buildup and fence integrity. Check where runoff has eroded a channel beneath the fence, or where the fence has sagged or collapsed by fence overtopping. If the fence fabric tears, begins to decompose, or in any way becomes ineffective, replace the section of fence immediately. Remove sediment accumulated along the fence when it reaches 1/3 the height of the fence, especially if heavy rains are expected. Remove trapped sediment from the site or stabilize it on site. Remove silt fence within 30 days after final stabilization is achieved or after temporary best management practices (BMPs) are no longer needed. Permanently stabilize disturbed areas resulting from fence removal.

Inspection and Maintenance

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control SILT FENCE							
APPROVED BY:	SCOHEC		AU	GUST, 2	005		



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

When and Where to Use It

Stabilized construction entrances should be used at all points where traffic will be leaving a construction site and moving directly onto a public road.

<u>Important Considerations</u>

If washing is used, provisions must be made to intercept the wash water and trap the sediment before it is carried offsite. Washdown facilities shall be required as directed by SCDHEC as needed. Washdown areas in general must be established with crushed gravel and drain into a sediment trap or sediment basin. Construction entrances should be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of mud picked up by vehicles.

<u>Installation:</u>

-Remove all vegetation and any objectionable material from the foundation area. -Divert all surface runoff and drainage from stones to a sediment trap or basin. -Install a non-woven geotextile fabric prior to placing any

-Install a culvert pipe across the entrance when needed to provide positive drainage. -The entrance shall consist of 1-inch to 3-inch D50 stone placed at a minimum depth of 6-inches. -Minimum dimensions of the entrance shall be 24-feet wide by 100—feet long, and may be modified as necessary to accommodate site constraints. -The edges of the entrance shall be tapered out towards the road to prevent tracking of mud at the edge of the

Inspection and Maintenance:

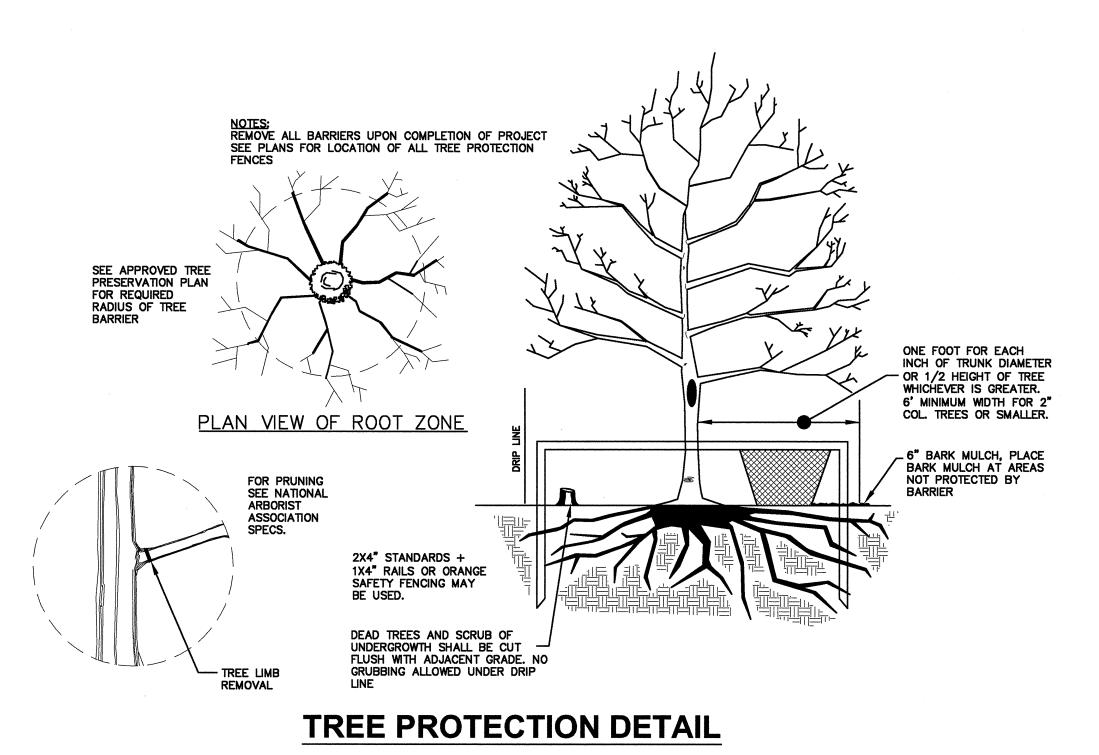
Inspect construction entrances every seven (7) calendar days and within 24—hours after each rainfall event that produces ½-inches or more of precipitation, or after heavy use. Check for mud and sediment buildup and pad integrity. Make daily inspections during periods of wet weather. Maintenance is required more frequently in wet weather conditions. Reshape the stone pad as needed for drainage and runoff control.

Wash or replace stones as needed and as directed by the inspector. The stone in the entrance should be washed or replaced whenever the entrance fails to reduce mud being carried off-site by vehicles. Frequent washing will extend the useful life of stone.

Immediately remove mud and sediment tracked or washed onto public roads by brushing or sweeping. Flushing should only be used when the water can be discharged to a sediment trap or basin.

Repair any broken pavement immediately.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE STANDARD DRAWING NOSC-06 Page 2 of 2 AUGUST, 2005



ELECTRICAL DEMOLITION NOTES

USC WILLAIMS-BRICE STADIUM & E.T.V. PROJECT - M/E/P/FP DEMO NOTES

E1. (FOR ALL STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED) Remove light fixtures, wiring devices, motors, electrical gear, telephone, television, fire alarm, public address and all other electrical equipment. Remove all raceway, cables and wiring back to service entrances. Remove service feeder conductors and raceway back to utility source, either at transformer pad or on utility pole.

E2. (FOR ALL STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED) Fluorescent lamps and light fixture ballasts shall be removed and handled for proper disposal of mercury and PCB's, respectively, in accordance with Federal Toxic Substances Control Act.

E3. (FOR ALL PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS ON SITE, EXCEPT THOSE TO REMAIN OR OTHERWISE NOTED) Pad-mounted transformers have been disconnected and removed from site, unless otherwise noted. Coordinate with SCE&G to remove underground primary conductors back to utility poles on site perimeter. Remove pad and all underground raceways back to pole. Remove all electrical manholes and fill.

E4. (GENERAL FOR SITE) Coordinate with SCE&G to remove abandoned pole-mounted transformers, utility poles, pole hardware and associated power lines back to utility poles on site perimeter. Pole-mounted site lighting shall remain in service. All fixtures, utility poles, pole-mounted transformers and power lines serving site lighting shall remain.

E5. (GENERAL FOR SITE) Unless otherwise noted, remove telephone service cables and underground raceway back to BellSouth Telephone Pedestal on perimeter of site. Overhead telephone cables shall be removed back to utility pole on site perimeter. Remove all telephone manholes

MECHANICAL DEMOLITION NOTES

M1. (FOR ALL STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED) Contractor shall demolish and remove from site all HVAC systems, including but not limited to, all air handlers, heat pumps, condensing units, fans, ductwork, grilles, refrigerant and condensate piping and supports.

M2. (FOR ALL STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED) Contractor shall recover all refrigerants prior to demolition of HVAC equipment. The type of refrigerant shall be verified prior to removing it from system. Do not mix refrigerants removed from different systems. The contractor shall turn over to the owner a clearly labeled container for each type of refrigerant removed prior to demolition.

P1. (FOR ALL STRUCTURES WHERE SLAB ON GRADE IS DEMOLISHED) Contractor shall demolish and remove from site all plumbing fixtures and systems, including but not limited to, sinks, toilets, valves, water lines, sewer lines, and all other fixtures, piping and supports. P2. (FOR ALL STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED) The contractor shall verify the proper operation of water isolation valves on the main service line to remain serving applicable buildings prior to demolition of the facility. Notify the engineer of a defective isolation valve or if an

P3. (FOR ALL STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED) Contractor shall isolate the service at location closest to main and demolish existing underground gas service piping to all facilities in its entirety. The contractor shall contact the gas service company to schedule demolition, reclaim any gas service meters and locate isolation valves prior to starting demolition. Coordinate isolation valves requirements with service company if

FIRE PROTECTION DEMOLITION NOTES

FP1. (FOR ALL STRUCTURES w/ FIRE SPRINKLERS TO BE DEMOLISHED) Contractor shall coordinate the removal of fire protection backflow preventers prior to demolition of building. Backflow preventer shall be salvaged and turned over to the owner.

TEMPORARY SEEDBED

PREPARATION

1. SURFACE WATER CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO PLAN 2. AREA TO BE SEEDED SHALL BE RIPPED AND SPREAD WITH AVAILABLE TOP SOIL 3" DEEP. TOTAL SEEDBED PREPARED DEPTH SHALL BE 4" TO 5" DEEP. 3. LOOSE ROCKS, ROOTS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SURFACE SO THAT THEY WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF VEGETATION, SURFACE FOR FINAL SEEDBED PREPARATION, AT

4. IF NO SOIL TEST IS TAKEN, FERTILIZER AND LIME TO BE ACCORDING TO SEEDING SCHEDULE, IN ADDITION, PROVIDE 15 LBS./100 SF OF

5. IF SOIL TEST IS TAKEN, PROVIDE LIME AND FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO SOIL

6. LIME AND FERTILIZER SHALL BE APPLIED UNIFORMLY AND MIXED WITH THE SOIL DURING SEEDBED PREPARATION. 7. MULCH TO BE TACKED OR MECHANICALLY TIED DOWN WITHIN TWO DAYS

AFTER MULCH IS SPREAD. 8. THIS SAME PREPARATION APPLIES TO AREAS TO BE HYDROSEEDED EXCEPT FERTILIZER IF IT IS INCLUDED IN THE HYDROSEED MIX.

TEMPORARY SEEDING SCHEDULE

FROM MAY 1 - AUGUST 31 FROM SEPTEMBER 1 - APRIL 30 pound Browntopmillet pounds Hulled Bermuda 2 pounds Annual Rye Grass 0.5 pound Hulled Bermuda pounds 10-10-10 Fertilizer 1.5 pounds Unhulled Bermuda 75 pounds Limestone pounds 10-10-10 Fertilizer pounds Limestone pound Browntopmillet pound Hulled Bermuda 2 pounds Annual Rye Grass 5 pound Hulled Bermuda pounds Bahia Grass pounds 10-10-10 Fertilizer pound Unhulled Bermuda 75 pounds Limestone pounds Bahia Grass pounds 10-10-10 Fertilizer pounds Limestone (Deep Sandy Soils) pounds Browntopmillet 1 pound Annual Rye Grass **3 pounds Fescue Grass 5 pounds Bahia Grass pounds 10-10-10 Fertilizer pounds 10-10-10 Fertilizer 75 pounds Limestone pounds Limestone

* Bahia Grass is a good erosion control grass; however, it produces many seed heads which scatter to other areas. Bahia Grass (Deep Sandy Soils) is hard to mow, but it does not require pound Unhulled Bermuda the care that other grasses require. Around office buildings and within subdivisions, pounds Rye Grass or Grain Rye pounds Bahia Grass use 4 to 6 ounces of Centipede Grass in lieu of Bahia Grass or in combination with pounds 10-10-10 Fertilizer pounds Limestone Bermuda Grass.

** For soils with clay subsoil. Do not plant in sandy soils.

1. On all vegetated swales or ditches with side slopes (cut or fill) steeper than 2:1, add 4 to 6 ounces per 1,000 square feet of Weeping Love Grass seed to any of the above mixtures.

3. All slopes steeper than 2:1 shall be hydroseeded.

Swale and ditch bottoms should be double seeded. 4. Growth of Rye Grass in early spring must be suppressed to prevent Rye from choking out permanent grass such as Bermuda, Bahia or Fescue.

ENGINEERS - SURVEYORS

COX AND DINKINS, INC. 724 BELTLINE BLVD.

COLUMBIA, SC 29205 803-254-0518

Fax: 803-765-0993

Email: cdinc@coxanddinkins.com

C&D PROJECT# 1723

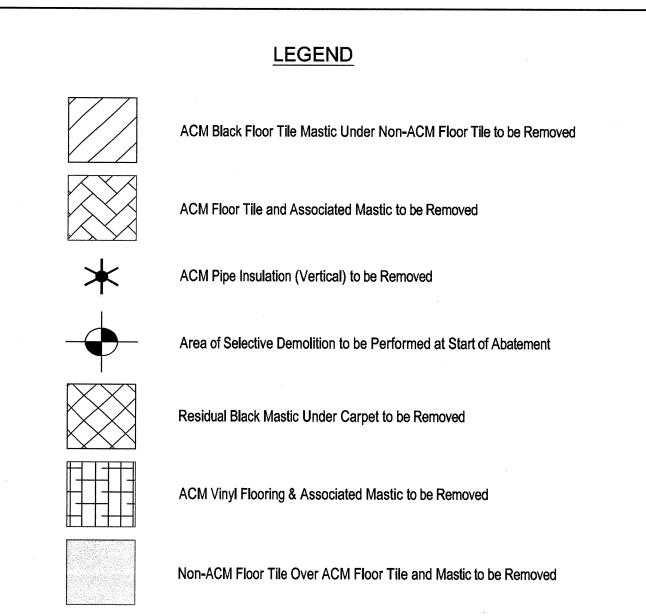
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DETAIL SHEET

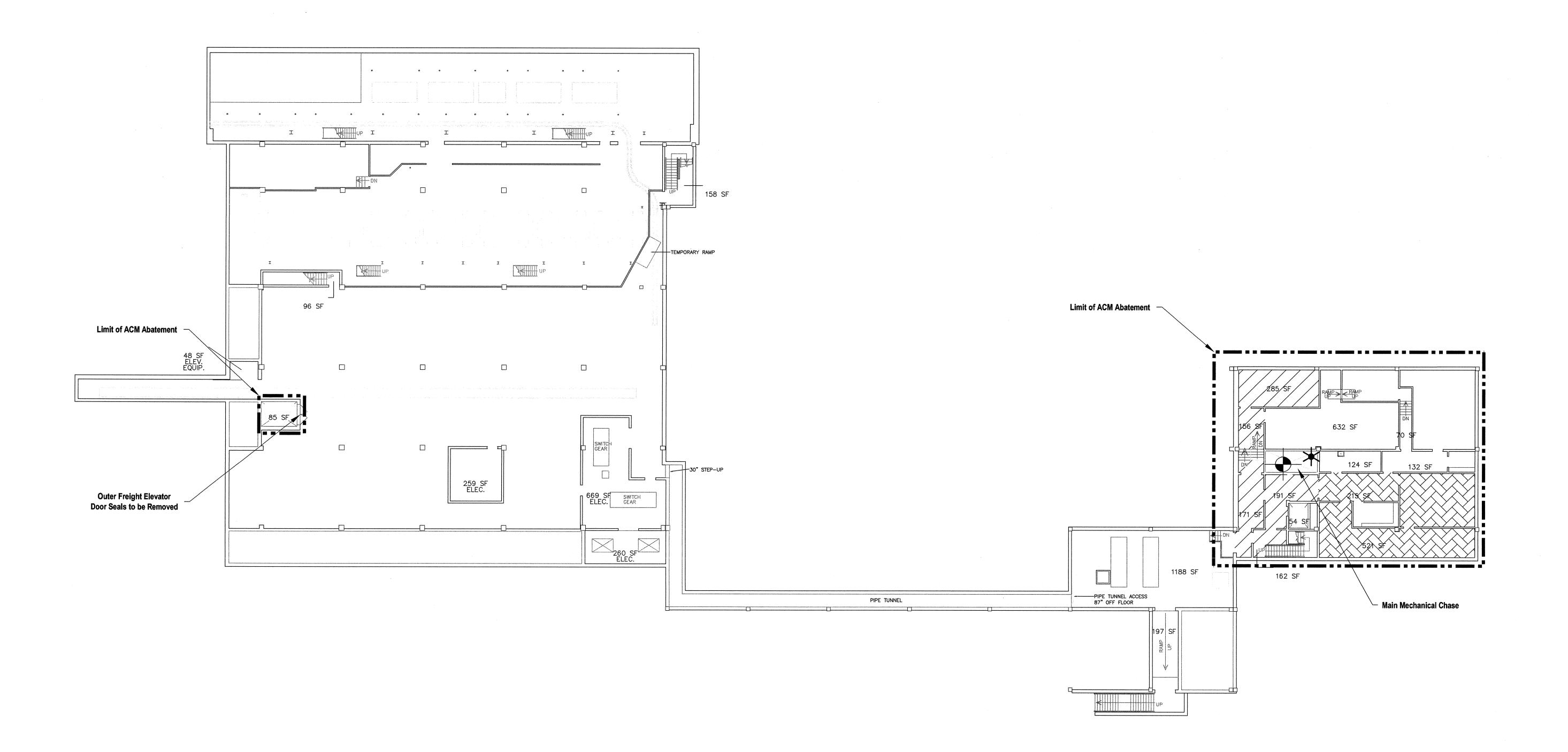
C4 OF 4 SHEET IN SET:

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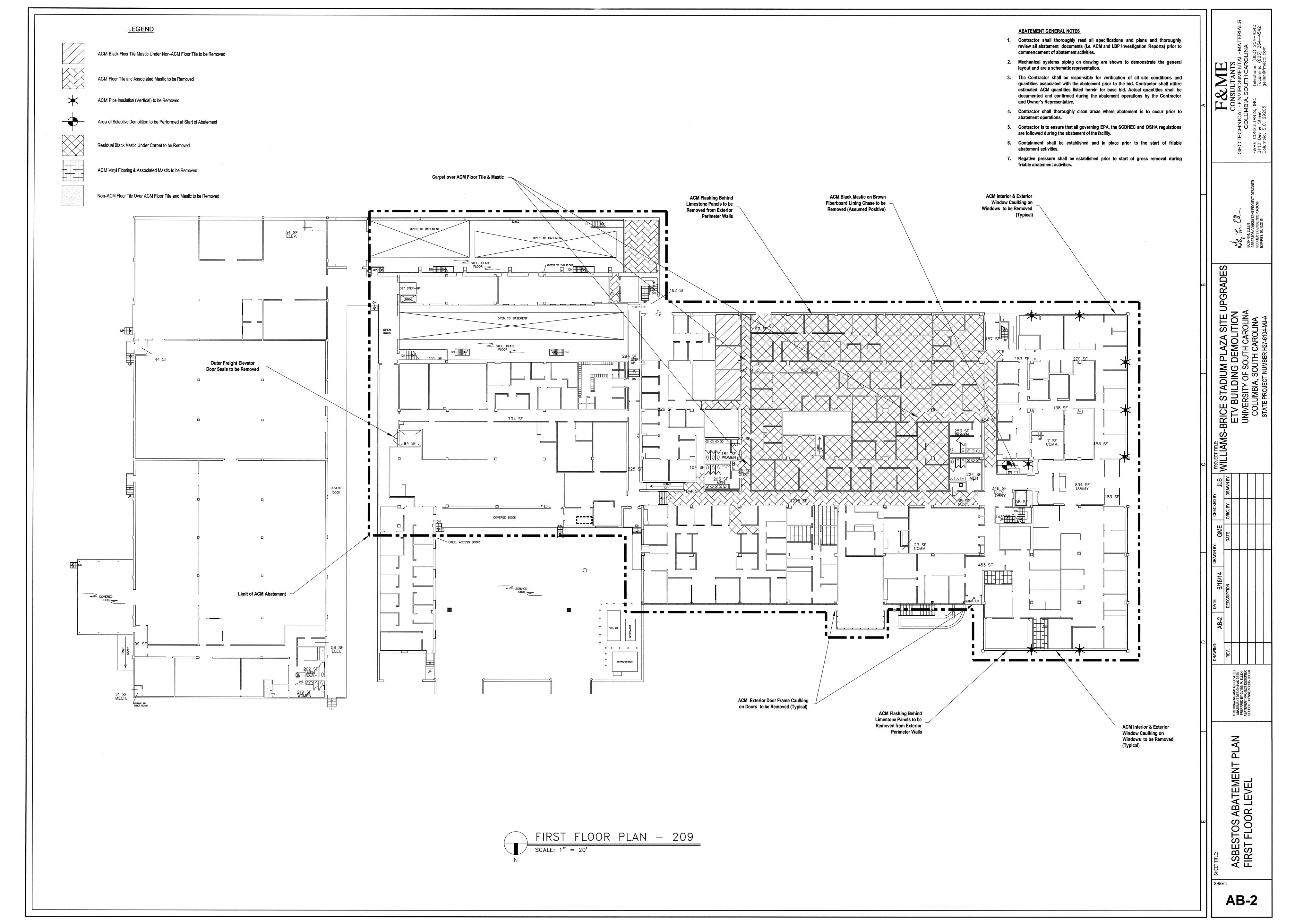
ABATEMENT GENERAL NOTES

- Contractor shall thoroughly read all specifications and plans and thoroughly review all abatement documents (i.e. ACM and LBP Investigation Reports) prior to commencement of abatement activities.
- Mechanical systems piping on drawing are shown to demonstrate the general layout and are a schematic representation.
- 3. The Contractor shall be responsible for verification of all site conditions and quantities associated with the abatement prior to the bid. Contractor shall utilize estimated ACM quantities listed herein for base bid. Actual quantities shall be documented and confirmed during the abatement operations by the Contractor and Owner's Representative.
- 4. Contractor shall thoroughly clean areas where abatement is to occur prior to abatement operations.
- 5. Contractor is to ensure that all governing EPA, the SCDHEC and OSHA regulations are followed during the abatement of the facility.
- 6. Containment shall be established and in place prior to the start of friable abatement activities.
- 7. Negative pressure shall be established prior to start of gross removal during friable abatement activities.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN - 209 SCALE: 1" = 16'

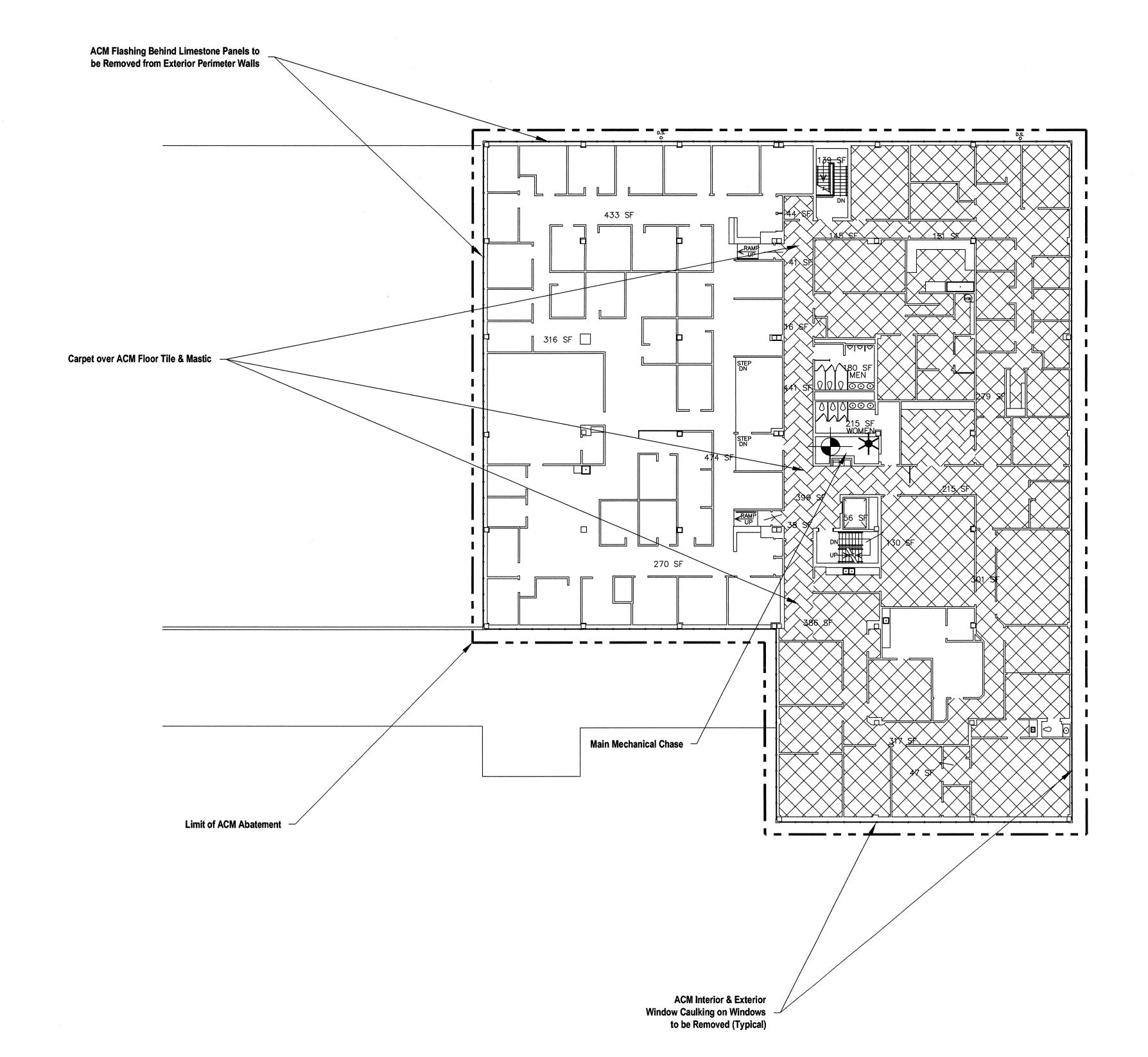
AB-1



Non-ACM Floor Tile Over ACM Floor Tile and Mastic to be Removed

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AB-3