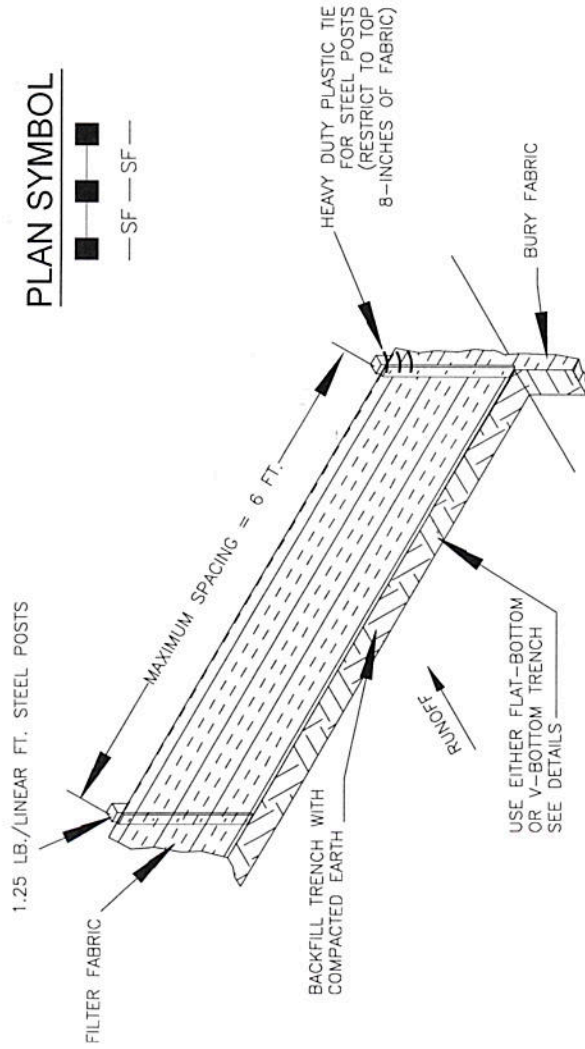
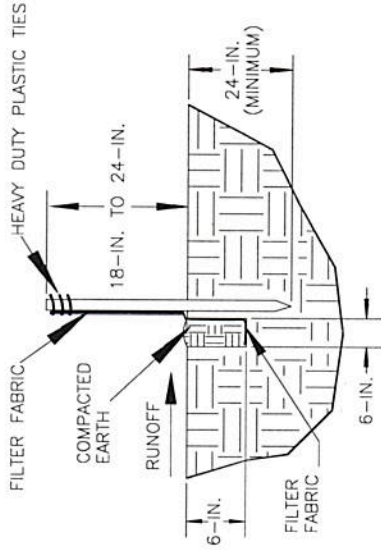


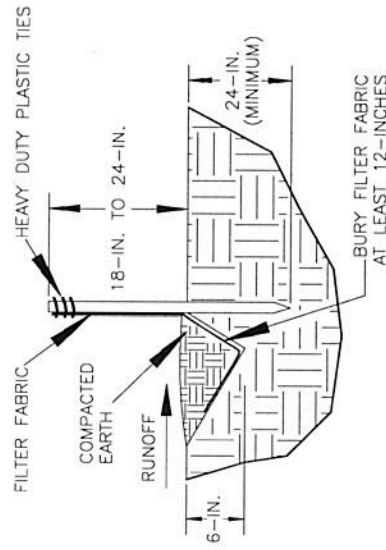
## SILT FENCE INSTALLATION



## FLAT-BOTTOM TRENCH DETAIL



## V-SHAPED TRENCH DETAIL



### SILT FENCE — GENERAL NOTES

1. Do not place silt fence across channels or in other areas subject to concentrated flows. Silt fence should not be used as a velocity control BMP. Concentrated flows are any flows greater than 0.5 cfs.
2. Maximum sheet or overland flow path length to the silt fence shall be 100-feet.
3. Maximum slope steepness (normal [perpendicular] to the fence line) shall be 2:1.
4. Silt fence joints, when necessary, shall be completed by one of the following options:
  - Wrap each fabric together at a support post with both ends fastened to the post, with a 1-foot minimum overlap;
  - Overlap silt fence by installing 3-feet passed the support post to which the new silt fence roll is attached. Attach old roll to new roll with heavy-duty plastic ties; or,
  - Overlap entire width of each silt fence roll from one support post to the next support post.
5. Attach filter fabric to the steel posts using heavy-duty plastic ties that are evenly spaced within the top 8-inches of the fabric.
6. Install the silt fence perpendicular to the direction of the stormwater flow and place the silt fence the proper distance from the toe of steep slopes to provide sediment storage and access for maintenance and cleanout.
7. Install Silt Fence Checks (Tie-Backs) every 50-100 feet, dependent on slope, along silt fence that is installed with slope and where concentrated flows are expected or are documented along the proposed/installed silt fence.

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SILT FENCE

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FEBRUARY 2014  
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## SILT FENCE — POST REQUIREMENTS

1. Silt Fence posts must be 48-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.
  - Weight 1.25 pounds per foot ( $\pm$  8%)
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 installed along 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 polyolefins, 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 alter 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 toed 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 overtopping 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.

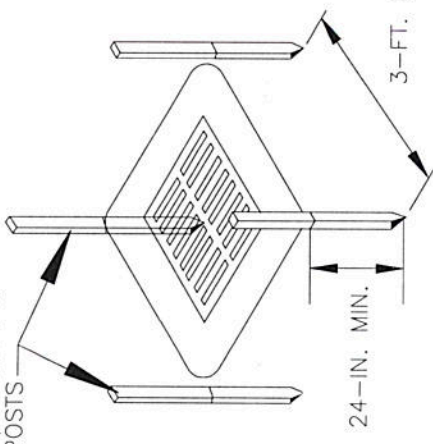
South Carolina Department of  
Health and Environmental Control

SILT FENCE

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GENERAL NOTES  
FEBRUARY 2014  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

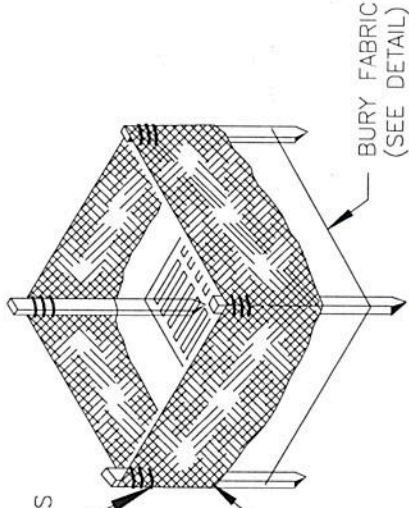
1.25 LB./LINEAR FT.  
STEEL POSTS



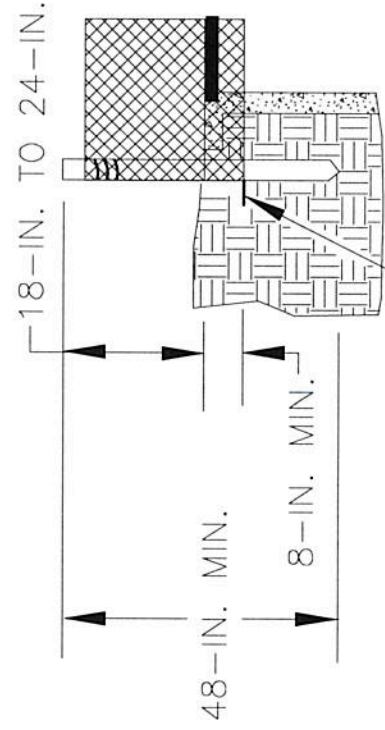
POST INSTALLATION DETAIL

ATTACH FILTER FABRIC TO  
POSTS WITH HEAVY DUTY PLASTIC TIES  
ALONG TOP 8-INCHES OF FABRIC.

FOLD FABRIC TO OVERLAP  
1 FOOT AND SECURE  
TO POSTS WITH HEAVY DUTY  
PLASTIC TIES

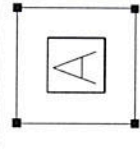


FILTER FABRIC INSTALLATION  
DETAIL



BURY & TRENCH MINIMUM  
OF 12-INCHES OF FILTER FABRIC  
FILTER FABRIC BURIAL DETAIL

PLAN SYMBOL



South Carolina Department of  
Health and Environmental Control

Type A  
FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION

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DATE



## TYPE A – FILTER 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 polyolefins, 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 alter 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 toed 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.

## TYPE A – POST REQUIREMENTS

1. Silt Fence posts must be 48–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 ( $\pm$  8%)
2. Posts shall be equipped with projections to aid in fastening of filter fabric.
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 3–feet on center.

## TYPE A – INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of inlet protection 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 along the filter fabric 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 filter fabric. When a sump is installed in front of the fabric, 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. Check for areas where stormwater runoff has eroded a channel beneath the filter fabric, or where the fabric has sagged or collapsed due to runoff overlapping the inlet protection.
7. Check for tears within the filter fabric, areas where fabric has begun to decompose, and for any other circumstance that may render the inlet protection ineffective. Removed damaged fabric and reinstall new filter fabric immediately.
8. Inlet protection structures should be removed after all 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.

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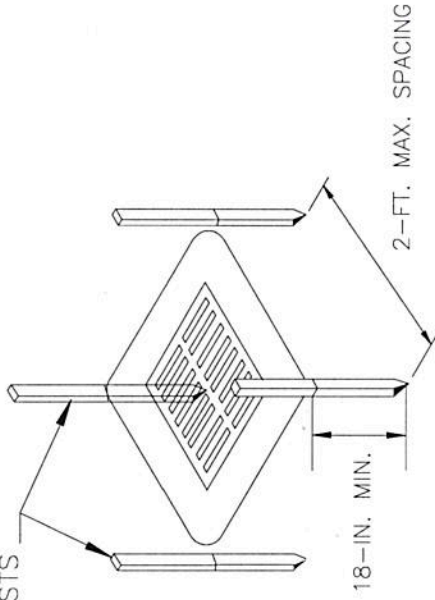
Type A

FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION

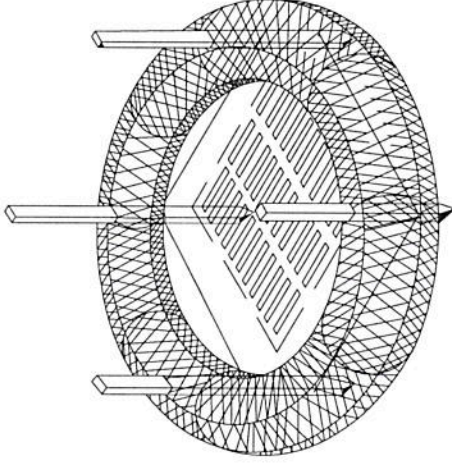
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GENERAL NOTES  
FEBRUARY 2014  
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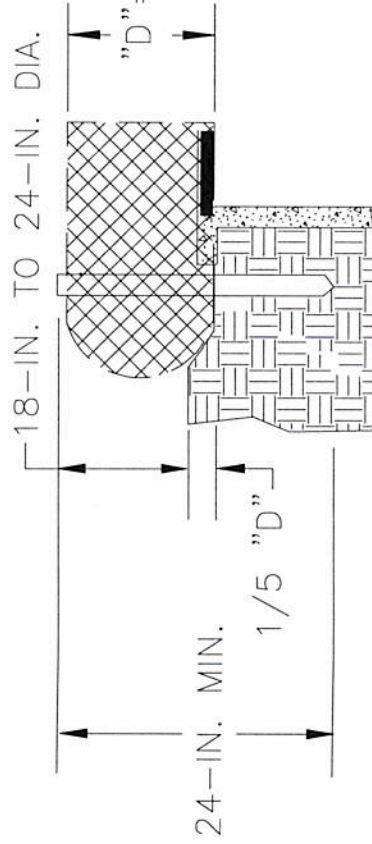
2" x 2" WOOD STAKES  
or 1.25 #/FT  
STEEL POSTS



POST INSTALLATION DETAIL

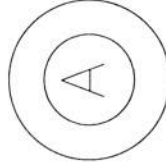


SEDIMENT TUBE INSTALLATION  
DETAIL



SEDIMENT TUBE BURIAL DETAIL

PLAN SYMBOL



South Carolina Department of  
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Type A

SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION

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## TYPE A - SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION

### GENERAL NOTES

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Sediment tube diameters shall range from 18-inches to 24-inches. Sediment tubes with smaller diameters are prohibited when used as inlet protection.
4. Curled excelsior wood, or natural coconut products that are rolled up to create a sediment tube are not allowed.
5. Sediment tubes should be staked using wooden oak 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.
6. 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.
7. The ends of adjacent sediment tubes should be overlapped 6-inches to prevent flow and sediment from passing through the field joint.
8. Sediment tubes should not be stacked on top of one another.
9. Each sediment tube should be installed in a trench with a depth equal to 1/5 the diameter of the sediment tube.
10. Install stakes at a diagonal facing incoming runoff.

### INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

1. The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
2. Regular inspections of sediment tube inlet protection 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. When a sump is installed in front of the inlet protection, sediment shall 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 tubes when found.
7. 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.

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Type A

SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION

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