APPENDIX E

Stormwater Management and Sediment and Erosion Control Plan Review Checklist for Design Professionals

Stormwater Management and Sediment and Erosion Control Plan Review Checklist For Design Professionals

Please indicate the location and page number(s) where each item below can be found in your SWPPP or supporting calculations. If an item is not applicable, put N/A. The Stormwater Department reserves the right to modify this checklist at any time.

Checklist Completed by:

Printed name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

1. CURRENT COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM

- All items completed and answered
- Fee Schedule
  - $850 base fee + $200 per disturbed acre (round to the nearest tenth of an acre). Check payable to Anderson County Stormwater Management Department.
  - $125 NPDES General Permit fee made to be submitted to SCDHEC after the review is complete or to be paid electronically by credit card.

2. COPIES OF PLANS AND CALCULATIONS

- Plans stapled together!
- Submit ONE (1) set of plans and supporting documentation (report, calculations, maps, etc.) (Three (3) additional sets of drawings will be requested after final approval).
- Supporting documentation must be in binder with tabs (e.g., Maps, Pre-Development calculations) and pages numbered [no loose pages].
- All documents must also be submitted in electronic format as Adobe PDF files on USB supported media.

3. VICINITY LOCATION MAP

- Provided on minimum 8.5 x 11 paper
- North arrow and scale
- Overall map of county with project location noted
- Outlined project location on smaller scale map showing the property boundary
- Labeled road names

4. PROJECT NARRATIVE

- Scope of project outlined, including a brief description of pre- and post-development conditions
- Summary table of pre- and post-development flows (at least 2- and 10-year, 24-hour storm events)
- Existing flooding problems in the surrounding area described
- Function of the Project (e.g., low density residential, shopping mall, highway, etc.).
- Disturbed area calculations included for subdivision projects or LCP disturbing 1 or more acres (including dedicated off-site borrow and fill areas).
  - For subdivisions if the site is not to be mass-graded, the following formula should be used to determine the amount of disturbance:

    Amount of Disturbance = 2[Max Restricted Building Size][Number of Lots] + Right of Way (ROW) areas {ROW areas include clearing for roads, utilities, easements etc.}

  - If this equation is used, include a note on the **plans** stating: “The site is not to be mass-graded. Only 2 times the footprint is to be cleared as the lots are developed. The assumed disturbance on each lot is ____ sq. ft.”
- Identification of prior uses of the construction site and potential sources of pollution from the site.

5. USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

- Project boundary outlined
- Route of stormwater runoff from site to nearest waterbody shown

- Road names adjacent to site labeled

6. SOILS MAP and INFORMATION

- Project boundary outlined
- Outline of predominate soil type(s) and name(s)found at the site identified on the plans or on a separate map
- *Note: Soils information is available from the Natural Resource Conservation Service through their website: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app*

7. FLOODWAY MAPS/FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE MAP

- Project boundary outlined, and boundaries of any floodplain/ floodway on or adjacent to the construction site.

8. WATERS OF THE STATE, INCLUDING WETLANDS, SURFACE WATERS, AND BUFFER ZONE MANAGEMENT

- Delineation of all waters of the State (WoS), including wetlands, shown and labeled on plans (delineation not required if a 100-ft undisturbed buffer can be maintained between the WoS and all land-disturbing activities)
- Additional, separate plan sheet that shows all WoS on the site and the impacted areas with a description of the activity(s), whether it is permanent or temporary, and any other relevant information.
- If impacts to WoS, outlined areas of impacts and labeled that no work can begin in this area until all necessary USACOE permits and SCDHEC 401 certifications have been obtained.
- Address Buffer Zone Management requirements and compliance options for all Surface Waters.
- Provide the required during-construction buffer zone between the outermost sediment and erosion controls and the Surface Waters.
- When a during construction the buffer cannot be maintained, provide a minimum 10-ft maintenance buffer between the outermost sediment and erosion controls and Surface Waters; or, if buffer not provided, then statement from P.E. on plans indicating how the outermost sediment and erosion controls will be installed and maintained without impacts to Surface Waters.
- *Note: If there are proposed impacts to WoS, then it is advised that you contact USACOE (866-329-8187) and/ or S.C. DHEC Water Quality Certification, Standards & Wetlands Programs Section (803-898-4300) to determine additional requirements before submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI).*
- *Note: If WoS are to be impacted, work cannot be performed in these designated areas until all necessary permits have been acquired*
- *Note: If a USACOE permit is required for construction of or access to a temporary or permanent stormwater management structure, NPDES permit coverage cannot be granted until the USACOE permits and S.C. DHEC 401 Section certifications are obtained.*

9. HYDROLOGIC ANALYIS

- Identify all curve numbers used for the hydrologic analysis for each condition of the construction site (pre-development, post-development, during construction, etc.) Information on how the curve numbers were obtained, including soil types, land cover and area, must be included. Any weighted curve number calculations must also be included.
- Pre- and post-developed hydrologic analysis calculations for the 2- and 10-year, 24-hour storm events at each outfall point.
- Drainage area maps that clearly correspond to the calculations (pre- and post-development).
- Analysis points for comparing runoff rates and the total drainage area analyzed do not change from pre- to post-development, although the immediate drainage areas contributing to each analysis point might shift.
- If post-development discharges are less than pre-development discharges for each outfall pointsee "Detention Waiver" section below).
- Analysis performed using SCS 24-hour storm (Rational method is not acceptable)
- Rainfall data from South Carolina DHEC Storm Water Management BMP Handbook (BMP Handbook) used in all calculations.
- *Note: The curve number for open water, marshes, etc. should be 98 to 100.*

10. DETENTION ANALYSIS/DESIGN

- **Analysis**
  - Pond routing using a volume-based hydrograph for the 2- and 10-year, SCS 24-hour storm event (Drain:Edge, ICPR, HEC-HMS, SedCAD, HYDRAFLOW, PondPack, etc. perform full pond routings; TR55 does not perform a full pond routing; rational method cannot be used)

- Hydrologic and hydraulic calculations necessary to determine the impact of hydrograph timing modifications of the proposed land-disturbing activity, with and without the detention structure (results of analysis will determine the need to modify the detention design or eliminate the detention requirement—see note 2 below)
    - Inputs and outputs from analysis program
    - Summary table of the peak inflows, peak outflows, discharge velocities, and maximum water surface elevations (WSE) for the 2- and 10-year, 24-hour storm events for each detention structure
    - Stage-storage-discharge relationship for the outlet structure of each detention structure
    - If a rating curve for the outlet structure must be generated externally from the analysis program (Drain:Edge, HEC-HMS etc.), data and equations used to rate the outlet structure
    - As-built of existing detention pond if the site drains to an existing detention pond (see below)
- *Note: SedCAD users please refer to the memo regarding the input of outlet structures on SCDHEC's website: http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/water/docs/SedCad3.pdf.*
- *Note: The Stormwater Department recommends using the 10% rule in performing analysis. The hydrologic analysis should be conducted for the larger drainage area, where the site in question encompasses 10% of the total drainage area. For example, if your site is 10 acres, then the hydrologic analysis should be performed at the point downstream where the contributing drainage area, including your 10-acre site, is approximately 100 acres.*

- **Design**
    - Detail of outlet structure and cross-section of the dam/ berm or pond bank, including elevations and dimensions that correspond to the calculations.
    - Orifice constructability considered (do not specify orifice diameters with increments of less than ¼").
    - Maximum WSE for the 10-year storm event below the emergency spillway with 0.5-ft of freeboard between maximum WSE for the 10-year storm and the emergency spillway.
    - Maximum WSE for the 100-year storm event below the embankment with 0.5-ft of freeboard between maximum WSE for the 100-year storm and the embankment.
    - Dewatering time calculations for the 10-year storm event (dry ponds must drain completely within 72 hours).
    - Bottom of all detention and retention ponds graded to have a slope of not less than 0.5%
    - If the pond is to be used for sediment control during construction, attach a Floating Skimmer to the low level outlet and install baffles within the basin during construction and shown on the pond detail.
    - Permanent maintenance access to all permanent detention structures (easements may be needed for structures surrounded by lots).
    - Infiltration systems designed in accordance with S.C. Reg. 72-307.C(11) [specify how items a-j have been addressed].
    - *Note: Emergency spillways should not be built on fill slopes.*

11. AS-BUILTS

- Provided for all previously approved detention ponds that will receive flows from new drainage areas.
- Prepared by a South Carolina Licensed Land Surveyor.
- Grades/ contours/ depths for pond.
- Elevations and dimensions of all outlet structures, including:
    - Pipe and orifice inverts and diameters.
    - Weir elevations and dimensions.
    - Riser dimensions and elevations.
    - Emergency spillway dimensions and elevations.
    - Locations and inverts for all pipes discharging into the pond.
- Spot elevations along the top of the embankment.
- Contours, dimensions, and locations of all structural components (forebays, level spreaders, riprap aprons, inlet structures).
- If the elevations or dimensions of the structures listed above do not match those used in the approved plans, certification statement signed by the project's Registered Engineer indicating that the pond, as built, will function within all applicable standards provided [new analysis of the pond (routing) may be necessary]
- *Note: As-built survey and/or analysis must be submitted and accepted by the Stormwater Department before Notice of Termination (NOT) is submitted.*

12. PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MAINTENANCE

- Signed agreement from the responsible party accepting ownership and maintenance of the structure.
- Description of maintenance plan to be used.
- Schedule of maintenance procedures (e.g., every 6 months).
- Detailed or manufacturer-specific maintenance items for proprietary control devices (oil-water separators, MTDs, etc.), underground detention structures, exfiltration systems and non-traditional stormwater controls (constructed wetlands, bioretention, etc.).
- Typical maintenance items to be addressed:
  - Grass to be mowed.
  - Trees to be removed from within the BMP and on the embankment.
  - Trash and sediment to be removed from inside of and around the BMP outlet structure.
  - Orifices to be cleaned and unclogged.
  - Outlet pipe to be cleaned, inspected, and repaired.
  - Sediment accumulation to be removed from the BMP.
  - Pond bottom to be regraded to provide proper drainage towards the outlet discharge point.
  - Energy dissipater to be cleaned and repaired.
  - Emergency spillway, if applicable, to be inspected and repaired.
  - Erosion on side slopes, if present, to be addressed.
  - The Department must be notified in writing of any changes in maintenance responsibility for the stormwater devices at the site (include this statement in agreement).
- *Note: If the entity or person with maintenance responsibility changes, then a new maintenance agreement, signed by the new person responsible for maintenance, must be provided to the Department. If a new, signed maintenance agreement is not provided to the Department, then the entity/ person who signed the most recent maintenance agreement on file with the Department will be considered the responsible entity.*

13. DISCHARGE POINTS

- Storm drainage or pond outfalls carried to an existing drainage outfall such as a pipe, ditch, etc.
- No new point discharges onto adjacent property where there was not a point discharge previously, unless written permission from the adjacent property owner is provided
- Level spreaders, plunge pools, etc. provided when the proposed outlet is near the property line and not directed to an existing outfall, such as a creek or ditch
- Twenty (20)-foot minimum buffer is provided between the property line and the discharge point
- Outlets shall not discharge on fill slopes

14. DETENTION WAIVER

- *Note: If the 2- and 10-year, 24-hour post-developed flow rates exceed the pre-developed rates, <u>waivers</u> from detention may be granted in accordance with regulation 72-302(B) on a case-by-case basis*
- Justification and a written request, including the following statement: "*the increased flows will not have a significant <u>adverse impact</u> on the downstream/adjacent properties"*
- A project may be eligible for a waiver or variance of stormwater management for water quantity control if the applicant can demonstrate that:
  - The proposed project will have no significant adverse impact on the receiving natural waterway or downstream properties; or
  - The imposition of peak control requirements for rates of stormwater runoff would aggravate downstream flooding
- Waiver signed by the project's Professional Engineer
- *Note: See note in checklist item 10 regarding the 10% rule.*

15. PERMANENT WATER QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

- Permanent water quality addressed (all projects or LCP that disturb 5 or more acres).
  - Wet ponds designed to catch the first ½" of runoff from the entire area draining to the pond and release it over at least a 24-hour period
  - Dry ponds designed to catch the first 1" of runoff from the entire area draining to the pond and release it over at least a 24-hour period
  - For areas not draining to a pond, show how permanent water quality requirements were addressed

- Waters of the U.S./State are not used for permanent water quality control (alternative means of treatment must be used if an existing pond is to be used for water quantity control).
- *Note: Other non-traditional stormwater controls such as Bioretention areas, constructed wetlands, etc. may be used. Consult the BMP Handbook or Anderson County Stormwater Design Manual for information on the design of these devices.*
- *Note: Pre-fabricated or proprietary treatment devices are approved according to the Anderson County Stormwater Design Manual Type of system selected should be based on the ability to remove the pollutants of concern in that area/situation (bacteria, hydrocarbons, etc.).*

16. SEDIMENTOLOGY

- Trapping efficiency calculations showing that all sediment basins/ traps are capable of achieving a sediment trapping efficiency of at least 80% for the 10-year, 24-hour storm event, if more than 10 disturbed acres drain to a common point (stream, lake, etc.).
- Sediment basins provide storage for the 10-year, 24-hour storm event for disturbed conditions or 3600 ft^3/ acre draining to the basin, if more than 10 disturbed acres drain to a common point (stream, lake, property line, etc.).
- Sediment traps only used for drainage areas of less than 5 acres.
  - Sediment trap storage calculations, showing that 1800 ft^3/ total acre draining to each trap is provided below the spillway
  - If trapping efficiency calculations are required for sediment traps, then provide peak outflow, q_{po}, calculations; the 10-year, 24-hour storm event for construction conditions cannot overtop the trap's spillway.
- Sediment basins and traps designed for total area draining to them.
- Drainage area map outlining the area draining to each basin/ trap.
- Copies of figures used to determine V_{15} (SV-1) and trapping efficiency (ST-1, SB-1, SB-2), if Design Aids from BMP manual are used to determine trapping efficiencies.
- Clean-out stake, marked at ½ the designed sediment storage depth, provided in all sediment basins/ sediment traps.
- Silt fence only used in areas with drainage areas of less than ¼ acre per 100 LF of fence and not used in areas with concentrated flows.
- *Note: Consult the Anderson County Stormwater Design Manual for information on the design of Sediment Basins, Floating Skimmers and Porous Baffles.*
- *Note: Consult the BMP Handbook for information on sediment control BMPs devices.*
- *Note: The Design Aids in the BMP Handbook cannot be used to determine trapping efficiencies for structures in series. If the flow for the10-year, 24-hour storm for construction conditions overtops the structure or the structure's spillway, then the Design Aids cannot be used. If multiple soil types are in the area draining to the structure, then the soil type with the smallest D_{15} for the appropriate depth should be used to determine the settling velocity, V_{15}; an average D_{15} should not be used.*
- *Note: SedCAD users please refer to the memo regarding the input of outlet structures.*

17. STABLE CHANNEL CALCULATIONS

- Design and submit calculations for all channels and diversion ditches (temporary or permanent) to handle the 10-year 24-hour storm event to ensure non-erosive flow conditions (5ft/s). Add velocity dissipation BMPs and/or erosion prevention BMPs to channels where erosive velocities are achieved.
- Rock check dams provided in temporary diversions.
- Installation detail for erosion control blanket (ECB) or turf reinforcement matting (TRM) if ECBs or TRMs to be used

18. INLET PROTECTION

- Provided at all existing and newly installed inlets that receive Stormwater runoff from the disturbed areas.
- Hay bales not used
- Steel posts and buried fabric shown for filter fabric inlet protection.
- Inlet protection details provided for pre-paving and after roadways have been paved.
- *Note: The Department recommends that an inlet not have more than one (1) acre draining to it.*

19. ENERGY DISSIPATORS/ OUTLET PROTECTION

- Outlet protection must be provided at all existing and newly installed outlets, within the construction site's boundary, that discharge stormwater runoff from the disturbed areas. Silt fence may not be used as outlet protection.
- Riprap aprons sized appropriately (provide calculations).
- Riprap detail shows apron dimensions and stone sizes for each pad or each pipe diameter.
- Filter fabric installed beneath all riprap.

20. FILL SLOPES AND/ OR EMBANKMENTS

- Minimize the disturbance of existing steep slopes (i.e., slopes of 30% (~3H:1V) or greater), unless infeasible.
- All slopes stabilized.
- Slope drains designed in accordance with the BMP Handbook.
- Slope drains provided where concentrated flows discharge onto a fill slope.
- For all slopes steeper than 2:1, identification of stabilization practice (e.g., ECB, TRM)
- *Note: Measures, in addition to grassing or hydroseeding, include synthetic or vegetative matting, diversion berms, slope interruption devices, temporary slope drains, etc.*
- *Note: If retaining walls or fill slopes are to be constructed at the downstream property line, the Department recommends a 10' buffer to allow for construction and maintenance. If a 10' buffer is not provided, then provide permission from the adjacent property owner for possible land-disturbing activities on his property.*

21. UTILITY LINES

- Limits of disturbance include areas disturbed for water and sewer line installation.
- Inlet protection provided at all existing inlets that receive flows from the disturbed areas; also add this as a note on the plans.
- For all utility lines crossing WoS, narrative and detail showing sediment and erosion control measures provided on plans.
- Note for construction entrances to be provided at all locations where construction traffic accesses a paved roadway.

22. TMDL/ 303d IMPAIRED WATERBODIES

- List the nearest S.C.DHEC Water Quality Monitoring Station (WQMS) that the site's stormwater discharges drain to and the waterbody on which it is located: _____
- Qualitative and quantitative assessment (described in Section 3.2.12B of SCR100000), if nearest WQMS listed on the most current South Carolina 303(d) List of Impaired Waters **and** if site's stormwater construction discharges contain the pollutant of impairment **and** if site disturbs 25 or more acres.
- Evaluation of selected BMPs if nearest WQMS listed on the most current South Carolina 303(d) List of Impaired Waters **and** if site's stormwater construction discharges contain the pollutant of impairment **and** if site disturbs less than 25 acres.
- If Approved TMDL developed for nearest WQMS **and** if site's stormwater construction discharges contain the pollutant of impairment, showed that measures and controls on SWPPP met assumptions and requirements of TMDL (may need to contact Watershed Manager for assistance).
- *Note: Contact Department staff for guidance on selection of BMPs based on pollutant of impairment.*

23. NAVIGABLE WATERS

- Extra plan sheet showing impacts to navigable water and description of activity included if S.C. Navigable Waters (SCNW) crossing and separate SCNW permit has not been obtained for all activities.
- *Note: For NOIs initially submitted to delegated entities, if project has SCNW crossing and if separate SCNW permit has not been obtained for this crossing, then this item will be reviewed by S.C. DHEC before NPDES coverage will be granted.*

24. PHASED PLAN REQUIREMENT

- For sites disturbing more than 5 acres and less than 10 acres, at least two (2) separate plan phases shall be developed. Each plan phase shall be identified and must be addressed separately on at least one single plan sheet, with each sheet reflecting the conditions and the BMPs necessary to manage Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment during the phases, at a minimum, listed below:

- Initial Land Disturbance Phase. This includes but is not limited to the perimeter BMPs, the necessary sediment and erosion control BMPs to be installed prior to initial/mass grading, and any additional BMPs necessary to keep the construction site in compliance with this permit.

- Stabilization Phase. This includes but is not limited to all BMPs required to be installed, maintained, and retrofitted during the time required to begin the majority of all construction and grading activities, and the time required to bring the construction site into compliance with permanent water quality requirements and into final stabilization.

- For site disturbances greater than or equal to 10 acres, at least three (3) separate plan phases shall be developed. Each plan phase shall be identified and must be addressed separately on at least one single plan sheet, with each sheet reflecting the conditions and the BMPs necessary to manage Stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment during the phases, at a minimum, listed below:
  - Initial Land Disturbance Phase. This includes but is not limited to the perimeter BMPs, the necessary sediment and erosion control BMPs to be installed prior to initial/mass grading, and any additional BMPs necessary to keep the construction site in compliance with this permit.
  - Construction Phase. This includes but is not limited to all sediment and erosion control BMPs necessary to be installed, maintained and designed to prevent sediment-laden stormwater from discharging off-site during construction. Examples of such BMP control measures to include in this phase are all temporary BMPs used to convey, manage, and treat stormwater runoff including additional sediment traps and sediments basins, rock check dams, silt fence, sediment tubes, inlet protection, temporary conveyance channels and any other sediment control measure.
  - Stabilization Phase. This includes but is not limited to all BMP control measures required to be installed, maintained, and retrofitted during the time required to bring a construction site into compliance with permanent water quality requirements and into final stabilization.

25. SITE PLANS CHECKLIST:

- *Submit phased sediment and erosion control plans as required in item 24.*
- Location map with site outlined on first plan sheet (map should have enough detail to identify Surface Waters of the State within 1 mile of the site).
- North arrow and scale.
- Property lines and adjacent landowners' names.
- Legend.
- Registered engineer's signed and dated seal.
- Engineering Firm's Certificate of Authorization seal.
- Existing and proposed contours for entire disturbed area.
- Limits of disturbed area.
- Locations of off-site material, waste, borrow, or construction equipment storage areas, excluding roll-off containers (*Note: Some off-site disturbed areas may require a separate application for NPDES coverage*).
- Location and identification of any stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (not construction).
- Location and identification of effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants during construction activities.
- Identification and management of non-stormwater discharges associated with construction activities.
- Delineation of WoS, including wetlands and Buffers (see checklist item 8).
- Easements.
- Road profiles with existing and proposed ground elevations (if no contours are shown on the plans).
- Grassing and stabilization specifications (temporary and permanent).
- Construction sequence (implementation of all stormwater and sediment controls in the first phase of construction; ensure that basins, traps, ponds, etc. can be installed before the area draining to them is cleared and grubbed).
- Standard notes (see following page).
- Temporary and permanent control measures (provide details of all sediment and erosion control measures used; make sure the label or legend on the plans matches the name on the detail).
  Note: Maintenance requirements for each BMP should be listed on the detail.
  Note: If details from the BMP Handbook are used, then the inspection frequency must be changed to be in accordance with the new CGP (see Standard note 3).

Standard Notes

1. If necessary, slopes, which exceed eight (8) vertical feet or exceeds a 3:1 slope should be stabilized with synthetic or vegetative mats, 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 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 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 each day are recommended. If water is encountered while trenching, the water should be filtered to remove any sediments 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 the completion of all construction activities and all disturbed areas have been stabilized.
   - Remove deposited sediment from sediment traps or sedimentation when the design capacity has been reduced by 50 percent or the sediment has reached the clean out point on the cleanout stake (whichever occurs first).
   - Remove deposited sediment collected by sediment control measure (silt fence, check dams, sediment tubes, etc.) when the deposited sediment reaches 1/3 the height of the above-ground portion of these BMPs, or before it reaches a lower height based on the manufacturer's specifications.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Temporary diversion berms and/or ditches will be provided as needed during construction to protect work areas from upslope runoff and/or to divert sediment-laden water to appropriate traps or stable outlets.
10. All waters of the State (WoS), including wetlands and Surface Waters, are to be flagged or otherwise clearly marked in the field. Provide the required during construction buffer between the outermost sediment and erosion controls and the Surface Waters. When a during-construction buffer cannot be maintained, provide a minimum 10-ft maintenance buffer between the outermost sediment and erosion controls and Surface Waters.
11. Litter, construction debris, oils, fuels, and building products with significant potential for impact (such as stockpiles of freshly treated lumber) and construction chemicals that could be exposed to storm water must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in storm water discharges.
12. 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.
13. Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater.

14. Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.
15. Anderson County SMS4 Stormwater coverage is excluded for activities conducted in SCDOT and/or County rights of way.
16. Contractor must field verify that the existing field contour elevations are accurate within one-half (1/2) of the existing condition contour interval shown on the plans. If the elevations are not within one-half (1/2) of the contour elevations, no land disturbing activity can continue on the site until the plan preparer has been informed. The plan preparer must approve in writing the use of the existing SWPPP elevations and notify Anderson County Stormwater Management of their approval prior to work continuing. If the existing SWPPP will not function as designed due to the elevation change a new survey must be conducted and the SWPPP must be modified by the plan preparer.
17. The following discharges 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.