CLEARING PHASE NOTES

PRIOR TO LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE AREA SITE DEVELOPMENT INSPECTOR.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBSERVE THE PROJECT SEQUENCE SHOWN ON THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN CAREFUL SCHEDULING AND PERFORMANCE TO ENSURE THAT LAND STRIPPED OF IT'S NATURAL COVER IS EXPOSED ONLY IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

THE OWNER AGREES TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN OFF-STREET PARKING ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY DURING THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

NO STAGING AREAS, MATERIAL STORAGE, CONCRETE WASH OUT AREAS, OR DEBRIS BURNING AND BURIAL SITES SHALL BE LOCATED WITHIN 500 FEET OF DESIGNATED TREE PROTECTION AREAS.

A COPY OF THE APPROVED LAND DISTURBANCE PLAN AND PERMIT SHALL BE PRESENT ON THE SITE AT ALL TIMES.

PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY, LIMITS OF LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL CLEARLY AND ACCURATELY BE DEMARCATED WITH STAKES, RIBBONS OR OTHER APPROPRIATE MEANS, AND SHALL BE DEMACATED FOR THE DURATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. NO LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL OCCUR OUTSIDE THE LIMITS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED PLANS.

PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION, A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH POINT OF ENTRY TO OR EXIT FROM THE SITE OR ONTO ANY PUBLIC ROADWAY.

THE FOLLOWING INITIAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY:

1. THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT SHALL BE PLACED AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.

2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION EXIT, ALL PERIMETER EROSION CONTROL AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THE CLEARING PHASE EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY.

WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION OF INITIAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, THE SITE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE AN INSPECTION BY THE PROJECT DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. NO OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL OCCUR UNTIL THE PROJECT PROFESSIONAL APPROVES THE INSTALLATION OF SAID EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. IF UNFORSEEN CONDITIONS EXIST IN THE FIELD THAT WARRANT ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, THE CONTRACTOR MUST CONSTRUCT ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE PROJECT PROFESSIONAL DURING THE SITE INSPECTION.

AFTER APPROVAL OF INITIAL EROSION CONTROL INSTALLATION, THE CONTRACTOR MAY PROCEED WITH CLEARING AND GRUBBING ACTIVITIES. AS CLEARING PERMITS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT PONDS AS SHOWN ON PLANS.

THE CONTRACTOR CAN UTILIZE CLEARED TREES AS BARRIER BRUSH SEDIMENT CONTROL WHERE INITIAL GRADING ACTIVITIES WILL NOT OCCUR.

NO BURN OR BURY PITS SHALL BE PERMITTED ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION BY THE OWNER AND/OR THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.

ALL SILT FENCES MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 171-TEMPORARY SILT FENCE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, STATE OF GEORGIA, STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, 1983 EDITION.

MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN 7 DAYS OF LAND DISTURBANCE. ALL DISTURBED AREAS LEFT MULCHED MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY VEGETATION.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE CHECKED AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT. EACH DEVICE IS TO BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED IF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION HAS REACHED HALF THE CAPACITY OF THE DEVICE. ADDITIONAL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED IF NEW CHANNELS HAVE DEVELOPED.

THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACK OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH 1"-3" OF STONE, AS CONDITIONS DEMAND. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED FROM A VEHICLE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY OR INTO STORM DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.

CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY TO ENSURE PROPER FUCTIONING.

FAILURE TO INSTALL, OPERATE OR MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL RESULT IN ALL CONSTRUCTION BEING STOPPED ON THE SITE UNTIL SUCH MEASURES ARE CORRECTED BACK TO THE APPROVED PLANS.

GRADING PHASE NOTES

DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN CAREFUL SCHEDULING AND PERFORMANCE TO ENSURE THAT LAND STRIPPED OF IT'S NATURAL GROUND COVER IS EXPOSED ONLY IN SMALL QUANTITIES, AND THEREFORE LIMITED DURATIONS, BEFORE PERMANENT EROSION PROTECTION IS ESTABLISHED.

EARTHWORK OPERATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF STREAM BUFFERS SHALL BE CAREFULLY CONTROLLED TO AVOID DUMPING OR SLOUGHING INTO THE BUFFER AREAS.

EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GROUND DISTURBANCE OCCURS. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCOMPLISH EROSION CONTROL FOR ALL DRAINAGE PATTERNS CREATED AT VARIOUS STAGES DURING CONSTRUCTION, AND ALTER THE LOCATION OF EROSION CONTROL DEVICES ACCORDINGLY. ANY DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING EROSION DURING ANY PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL IMMEDIATELY.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ESTABLISH BARRIERS AT THE TOP OF ALL SLOPES UNDER CONSTRUCTION. CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL NOT EXCEED 3:1.

STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PLACED AT ALL OUTLET HEADWALLS AS SOON AS THE HEADWALL IS CONSTRUCTED.

ALL DRAINAGE SWALES AND GRADED AREAS SHALL BE APPLIED WITH VEGETATIVE COVER AS SOON AS FINAL GRADE IS ACHIEVED. MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN 7 DAYS OF LAND DISTURBANCE. ALL DISTURBED AREAS LEFT MULCHED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY GRASSING.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SEDIMENT POND UNTIL PERMANENT GROUNDCOVER IS ESTABLISHED. SEDIMENT SHALL BE CLEANED OUT OF THE POND WHEN IT REACHES ONE THIRD OF THE DEPT OF THE BASIN.

MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN 7 DAYS OF LAND DISTURBANCE. ALL DISTURBED AREAS LEFT MULCHED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY GRASSING.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE CHECKED AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT. EACH DEVICE IS TO BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED IF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION HAS REACHED HALF THE CAPACITY OF THE DEVICE. ADDITIONAL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED IF NEW CHANNELS HAVE DEVELOPED.

CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT CONTROL MEASURES AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY TO ENSURE MEASURES ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.

THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACK OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH 1"-3" OF STONE, AS CONDITIONS DEMAND. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED FROM A VEHICLE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY OR INTO STORM DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.

FAILURE TO INSTALL, OPERATE OR MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, WILL RESULT IN ALL CONSTRUCTION BEING STOPPED ON THE JOB UNTIL SUCH MEASURES ARE CORRECTED BACK TO THE APPROVED EROSION CONTROL PLANS.

FINAL PHASE NOTES

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SEDIMENT POND UNTIL PERMANENT GROUNDCOVER IS ESTABLISHED. SEDIMENT SHALL BE CLEANED OUT OF THE POND WHEN IT REACHES ONE THIRD OF THE DEPT OF THE BASIN.

ALL ROADWAY AND PARKING SHOULDERS SHOULD BE GRASSED AS SOON AS FINAL GRADE IS ACHIEVED.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE CHECKED AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT. EACH DEVICE IS TO BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED IF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION HAS REACHED ONE HALF THE CAPACITY OF THE DEVICE. ADDITIONAL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED IF NEW CHANNELS HAVE DEVELOPED.

FAILURE TO INSTALL, OPERATE OR MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL RESULT IN ALL CONSTRUCTION BEING STOPPED ON THE JOB UNTIL SUCH MEASURES ARE CORRECTED BACK TO THE APPROVED EROSION CONTROL PLANS.

UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT AND RECEIPT OF THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND DISPOSE OF THEM UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON PLANS.

PERMIT COVERAGE:

THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE STATE OF GEORGIA, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION (EPD), GENERAL PERMIT NO. GAR100003 FOR AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES), STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY FOR COMMON DEVELOPMENTS.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND PERMIT VIOLATIONS (PART III.D):
1. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND MUST BE IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS CONTAINED IN THE "MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA" TO PREVENT OR REDUCE THE POLLUTION OF WATERS OF GEORGIA. PROPER DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BMP'S SHALL CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE DEFENSE TO ANY ACTION BY THE DIRECTOR OR TO ANY OTHER ALLEGATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH PART II.D.5 AND PART III.D.4.
2. FAILURE TO PROPERLY DESIGN, INSTALL, OR MAINTAIN BMP'S SHALL CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF THE PERMIT ROUTINE INSPECTIONS SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED A VIOLATION. IF DURING THE COURSE OF THE PERMITTEE'S ROUTINE INSPECTIONS BMP FAILURES ARE OBSERVED WHICH HAVE RESULTED IN SEDIMENT DEPOSITION INTO WATERS OF THE STATE, THE PERMITTEE SHALL CORRECT THE BMP FAILURES AND SHALL SUBMIT A SUMMARY OF THE VIOLATIONS TO EPD IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART V.A.2 OF THE PERMIT.
3. A DISCHARGE OF STORM WATER RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS WHERE BMP'S HAVE NOT BEEN PROPERLY DESIGNED, INSTALLED, AND MAINTAINED SHALL CONSTITUTE A SEPARATE VIOLATION FOR EACH DAY ON WHICH SUCH DISCHARGE RESULTS IN THE TURBIDITY OF RECEIVING WATER(S) BEING INCREASED BY MORE THAN TEN (10) NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS FOR WATERS CLASSIFIED AS TROUT STREAMS OR MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE (25) NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS FOR WATERS SUPPORTING WARM WATER FISHERIES, REGARDLESS OF A PERMITTEE'S CERTIFICATION UNDER PART II.B.1.j. AND PART II.B.3.j.

AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES (PART I.C):
1. ALL DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY THAT WILL RESULT IN LAND DISTURBANCE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN ONE ACRE. PART I.C.1.a.
2. ALL DISCHARGES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT SHALL BE COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF STORM WATER EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PART I.C.2 AND PART III.A.2 OF THE PERMIT. PART III.A.1.
3. AUTHORIZED MIXED STORM WATER DISCHARGES: PART I.C.2.

A. THE INDUSTRIAL SOURCE OR ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTION IS LOCATED ON THE SAME SITE AS THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY;
B. THE STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY FROM THE AREAS OF THE SITE WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE OCCURRING ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE PERMIT;
C. STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACIVITY FROM THE AREAS OF THE SITE WHERE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTION ARE OCCURING ARE COVERED BY A DIFFERENT NPDES GENERAL PERMIT OR INDIVIDUAL PERMIT AUTHORIZING SUCH DISCHARGES AND THE DISCHARGES ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH A DIFFERENT NPDES PERMIT.
4. THE FOLLOWING NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES MAY BE AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT PROVIDED THE NON-STORM WATER COMPONENT OF THE DISCHARGE IS EXPLICITLY IN THE PLAN AND IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH PART IV.D.7: PART III.A.2.

A. FIRE FIGHTING ACTIVITIES;
B. FIRE HYDRANT FLUSHING;
C. POTABLE WATER SOURCES INCLUDING WATER LINE FLUSHING;
D. IRRIGATION DRAINING;
E. AIR CONDITIONING CONDENSATE;
F. SPRINGS;
G. UNCONTAMINATED GROUND WATER; AND
H. FOUNDATION OR FOOTING DRAINS WHERE THE FLOWS ARE NOT CONTAMINATED WITH PROCESS MATERIALS OR POLLUTANTS.

LIMITATIONS ON COVERAGE PART I.C.3
THE FOLLOWING STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES ARE NOT AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT:
A. STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH AN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY THAT ORIGINATE FROM THE SITE AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND THE SITE HAS UNDERGONE FINAL STABILIZATION;
B. DISCHARGES THAT ARE MIXED WITH SOURCES OF NON-STORM WATER OTHER THAN DISCHARGES WHICH ARE IDENTIFIED IN PART III.A.2. OF THIS PERMIT AND WHICH ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH PART IV.D.7. (NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES) OF THIS PERMIT;
C. STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY THAT ARE SUBJECT TO AN EXISTING NPDES INDIVIDUAL OR GENERAL PERMIT. SUCH DISCHARGES MAY BE AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS PERMIT AFTER AN EXISTING PERMIT EXPIRES PROVIDED THE EXISTING PERMIT DID NOT ESTABLISH NUMERIC LIMITATIONS FOR SUCH DISCHARGES; AND
D. STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES THAT THE DIRECTOR (EPD) HAS DETERMINED TO BE OR MAY REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO BE CONTRIBUTING TO A VIOLATION OF A WATER QUALITY STANDARD.

COMPLIANCE WITH WATER QUALITY PART I.C.4
NO DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT SHALL CAUSE VIOLATIONS OF GEORGIA'S IN-STREAM WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AS PROVIDED BY THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR WATER QUALITY CONTROL, CHAPTER 391-3-6-.03.

Ds1 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)

DEFINITION

Applying plant residues or other suitable materials, produced on the site if possible, to the soil surface.

CONDITIONS

Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Mulch can be used as a singular erosion control device for up to six months, but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, depending on the material used, anchored, and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface. Maintenance shall be required to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover. Temporary vegetation may be employed instead of mulch if the area will remain undisturbed for less than six months. If an area will remain undisturbed for greater than six months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed.

SPECIFICATIONS

MULCHING WITHOUT SEEDING
This standard applies to grades or cleared areas where seedings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion-resistant cover, but can be stabilized with a mulch cover.

Site Preparation
1. Grade to permit the use of equipment for applying and anchoring mulch.
2. Install needed erosion control measures as required such as dikes, diversions, berms, terraces and sediment barriers.
3. Loosen compact soil to a minimum depth of 3 inches.

Mulching Materials
Select one of the following materials and apply at the depth indicated:
1. Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 4 inches providing complete soil coverage. One advantage of this material is easy application.
2. Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch. This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs.
3. Outback asphalt (slow curing) shall be applied at 1200 gallons per acre (or 1/4 gallon per sq.yd.).
4. Polyethylene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled soil material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and reused.

Applying Mulch
When mulch is used without seeding, mulch shall be applied to provide full coverage of the exposed area.
1. Dry straw or hay mulch and wood chips shall be applied uniformly by hand or by mechanical equipment.
2. If the area will eventually be covered with perennial vegetation, 20-30 pounds of nitrogen per acre in addition to the normal amount shall be applied to offset the uptake of nitrogen caused by the decomposition of the organic mulches.

3

4. Apply just enough mulch so the ground is clean.

Anchoring Mulch
1. Straw or hay mulch can be pressed into the soil with a disk harrow with the disk set straight or with a special "packer disk." Disks may be smooth or serrated and should be 20 inches or more in diameter and 8 to 12 inches apart. The edges of the disk should be dull enough not to cut the mulch but to press it into the soil leaving much of it in an erect position. Straw or hay mulch shall be anchored immediately after application. Straw or hay mulch spread with special blower-type equipment may be anchored with emulsified asphalt (Grade AE-5 or SS-1). The asphalt emulsion shall be sprayed onto the mulch as it is ejected from the machine. Use 100 gallons of emulsified asphalt and 100 gallons of water per ton of mulch. Tackifiers and binders can be substituted for emulsified asphalt. Please refer to specification Tb -Tackifiers and Binders. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than an inch by one inch shall be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.
2. Netting of the appropriate size shall be used to anchor wood waste. Openings in the netting shall not be larger than the average size of the wood waste chips.
3. Polyethylene film shall be anchor trenched at the top as well as incrementally as necessary.

Du DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS

DEFINITION

Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

CONDITIONS

This practice is applicable to areas subject to surface and air movement of dust where on and off-site damage may occur without treatment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

A. TEMPORARY METHODS

Mulches. See standard Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic resins may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders. Resins such as Curasol or Terratack should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Vegetative Cover. See standard Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding).

Spray-on Adhesives. These are used on mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders.

Tillage. This practice is designed to roughen and bring clods to the surface. It is an emergency measure which should be used before wind erosion starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment which may produce the desired effect.

Irrigation. This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is wet. Repeat as needed.

Barriers. Solid board fences, snow fences, burlap fences, crate walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 15 times their height are effective in controlling wind erosion.

Calcium Chloride. Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment.

B. PERMANENT METHODS

Permanent Vegetation. See standard Ds3 -Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation). Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place.

Topsoiling. This entails covering the surface with less erosive soil material. See standard Tp - Topsoiling.

Stone. Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See standard Cr-Construction Road Stabilization.

3

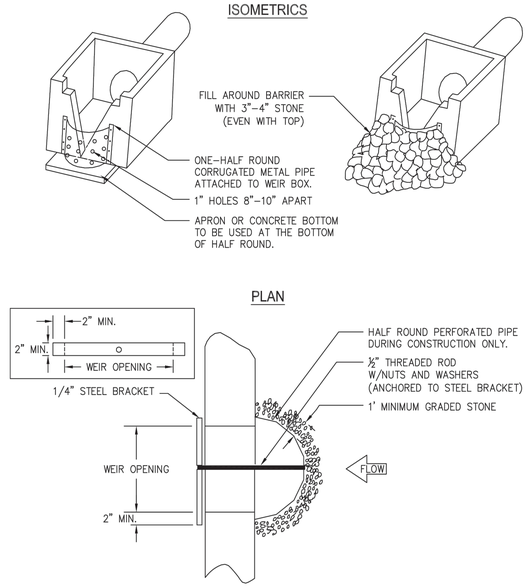

Figure 6-26.1 Perforated Half- Round Pipe with Stone Filter

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Rt-P RETROFITTING (PERFORATED HALF-ROUND PIPE WITH STONE FILTER)

Ds2 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING)

DEFINITION

The establishment of temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedings for seasonal protection on disturbed or denuded areas.

CONDITIONS

Temporary grassing, instead of mulch, can be applied to rough graded areas that will be exposed for less than six months. Temporary vegetative measures should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economical and effective stabilization. Most types of temporary vegetation are ideal to use as companion crops until the permanent vegetation is established.

SEEDING RATES FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING

SPECIES	RATE Per 1,000 sq.ft.	RATE Per Acre*	PLANTING DATES **
Rye	3.9 pounds	3 bu.	9/1-3/1
Ryegrass	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	8/15-4/1
Annual Lespedeza	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	1/15-3/15
Weeping Lovegrass	0.1 pound	4 lbs.	2/15-6/15
Sudangrass	1.4 pounds	60 lbs.	3/1-8/1
Browntop Millet	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	4/1-7/15
Wheat	4.1 pounds	3 bu.	9/15-2/1

* Unusual site conditions may require heavier seeding rates
** Seeding dates may need to be altered to fit temperture variations and conditions.

SPECIFICATIONS

Grading and Shaping

Excessive water run-off shall be reduced by properly designed and installed erosion control practices such as closed drains, ditches, dikes, diversions, sediment barriers and others.

No shaping or grading is required if slopes can be stabilized by hand-seeded vegetation or if hydraulic seeding equipment is to be used.

Seedbed Preparation

When a hydraulic seeder is used, seedbed preparation is not required. When using conventional or hand seeding, seedbed preparation is not required if the soil material is loose and not sealed by rainfall.

When soil has been sealed by rainfall or consists of smooth cut slopes, the soil shall be pitted, trenched or otherwise scarified to provide a place for seed to lodge and germinate.

Lime and Fertilizer

Agricultural lime is required unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Apply agricultural lime at a rate of one ton per acre. Graded areas require lime application. Soils can be tested to determine if fertilizer is needed. On reasonably fertile soils or soil material, fertilizer is not required. For soils with very low fertility, 500 to 700 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer or the equivalent per acre (12-16 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.) shall be applied. Fertilizer should be applied before land preparation and incorporated with a disk, ripper or chisel.

Seeding

Select a grass or grass-legume mixture suitable to the area and season of the year. Seed shall be applied uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Drill or cultipacker seeders should normally place seed one-quarter to one-half inch deep. Appropriate depth of planting is ten times the seed diameter. Soil should be "raked" lightly to cover seed with soil if seeded by hand.

Mulching

Temporary vegetation can, in most cases, be established without the use of mulch. Mulch without seeding should be considered for short term protection. Refer to Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only).

Irrigation

During times of drought, water shall be applied at a rate not causing runoff and erosion. The soil shall be thoroughly wetted to a depth that will insure germination of the seed. Subsequent applications should be made when needed.

Ds4 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH SODDING)

DEFINITION

A permanent vegetation using sods on highly erodible or critically eroded lands.

CONDITIONS

This application is appropriate for areas which require immediate vegetative covers, drop inlets, grass swales, and waterways with intermittent flow.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTALLATION

Soil Preparation

- Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger than 1". Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils.
- Topsoil properly applied will help guarantee stand. Don't use topsoil recently treated with herbicides or soil sterilants.
- Mix fertilizer into soil surface. Fertilize based on soil tests or Table 6-6.1. For fall planting of warm season species, half the fertilizer should be applied at planting and the other half in the spring.

Table 6-6.1. Fertilizer Requirements for Soil Surface Application

Fertilizer Type (lbs/acre)	Fertilizer Rate (lbs/acre)	Fertilizer Rate	Season
10-10-10	1000	.025	Fall

- Agricultural lime should be applied based on soil tests or at a rate of 1 to 2 tons per acre.

Installation

- Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don't overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod.
- On slopes steeper than 3:1, sod should be anchored with wooden or biodegradable pins or other approved methods.
- Installed sod should be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil.
- Irrigate sod and soil to a depth of 4" immediately after installation.
- Sod should not be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather.
- Irrigation should be used to supplement rainfall for a minimum of 2-3 weeks.

MATERIALS

- Sod selected should be certified. Sod grown in the general area of the project is desirable.
- Sod should be machine cut and contain 3/4" ±1/4" of soil, not including shoots or thatch.
- Sod should be cut to the desired size within ±5%. Torn or uneven pads should be rejected.
- Sod should be cut and installed within 36 hours of digging.
- Avoid planting when subject to frost heave or hot weather if irrigation is not available.
- The sod type should be shown on the plans or installed according to Table 6-6.2. See Figure 6-4.1 for your Resource Area.

Table 6-6.2. Sod Planting Requirements

Grass	Varieties	Resource Area	Growing Season
Bermudagrass	Common Tifway Tifgreen Tifdwarf	M-L,P,C P,C P,C P,C	Warm Weather
Bahiagrass	Pensacola	P,C	Warm Weather
Centipede	-	P,C	Warm Weather
St. Augustine	Common Bitterblue Raleigh	P,C	Warm Weather
Zoysia	Emerald Myer	P,C	Warm Weather
Tall Fescue	Kentucky	M-L,P	Cool Weather

MAINTENANCE

- Re-sod areas where an adequate stand of sod is not obtained.
- New sod should be mowed sparingly. Grass height should not be cut less than 2"-3" or as specified.
- Apply one ton of agricultural lime as indicated by soil test or every 4-6 years.
- Fertilize grasses in accordance with soil tests or Table 6-6.3.

Table 6-6.3. Fertilizer Requirements for Sod

Types of Species	Planting Year	Fertilizer (N-P-K)	Rate (lbs./acre)	Nitrogen Top Dressing Rate (lbs./acre)
Cool Season Grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 1000 400	50-100 - 30
Warm Season Grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 800 400	50-100 50-100 30

FOR BID ONLY
FOR BID ONLY
FOR BID ONLY

Chick-fil-A
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SEAL:
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STUART ANDERSON, P.E.
GA. REG.# PE038342

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SAR Cherokee Place FSR
115 CHEROKEE PLACE
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA 30121

FSR# 00534

REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
3	02/28/18	CITY COMMENTS

CONSULTANT PROJECT #	2017.0149
PRINTED FOR	Permit
DATE	11/2017
DRAWN BY	MJ
CHECKED BY	GEG

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SHEET
GEORGIA STANDARD EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER
C-3.7

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