

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Cd	CRACKS			Install expansion joint or dam construction joint across cracks or areas of concentrated flow.
Ch	CHANNEL			Installing, connecting or stabilizing an open channel, existing or new.
Ca	CONSTRUCTION EROSION CONTROL			Approved erosion prevention practices to be used to stabilize a slope for temporary and permanent erosion control.
Cr	CONSTRUCTION ROAD			A temporary road, constructed on soil for construction site hauling, access, maintenance, utility, parking area, and other on-site vehicle transportation routes.
De	STORM DRAIN CHANNEL			Temporary channel established to convey flow from a construction site to a permanent storm drain or other approved outlet.
Di	DRAINAGE			An earth channel or other natural drain, basin, or catchment basin to collect runoff. This may be a temporary or permanent structure.
Dn1	TEMPORARY VEGETATION			A biotic cover of heavy-duty fabric or other material supported by soil contact surface control system. This may be temporary or permanent.
Dn2	PERMANENT VEGETATION			Planted shrub, tree, or other vegetation or other material designed to stabilize soil surface and prevent erosion.
Fr	FLIGHT RIG			A temporary structure used to stabilize soil during excavation and shoring.
Ga	GRASS			Plant grasses which are hardy, drought-tolerant, and fast-growing.
Gr	GRAVEL			Permanent erosion control to prevent surface erosion on exposed soil surfaces where the soil is not to be covered by a permanent structure.
Lv	LEVEL SPREADER			A device to evenly distribute soil or other material over a surface.
Rd	ROCK FILTER DAM			A temporary structure used to filter sediment from runoff water.
Re	RETAINING WALL			A wall used to stabilize soil on a slope or to support a structure.
Rt	RETENTION TANK			A structure used to store sediment or other material.
Sd1	SEDIMENT BARRIER			A device to prevent sediment from leaving a construction site.
Sd2	SEDIMENT TRAP			An approved device for collecting sediment from runoff water.

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Sd3	SEDIMENT BARRIER			A barrier installed to prevent sediment from leaving a construction site.
Sr	STORM DRAIN			A structure used to collect and convey runoff water.
St	STABILIZATION			A process used to stabilize soil on a slope.
Su	SURFACE			A layer of soil or other material used to stabilize a slope.
Tp	TOPSOILING			The process of adding soil to a construction site.
Wt	WATER			A source of water used for construction purposes.

VEGETATIVE MEASURES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Bf	BUFFERS			A strip of vegetation used to prevent erosion on a slope.
Cs	CONCRETE			A permanent structure used to stabilize soil on a slope.
Ds1	TEMPORARY VEGETATION			A biotic cover of heavy-duty fabric or other material supported by soil contact surface control system.
Ds2	PERMANENT VEGETATION			Planted shrub, tree, or other vegetation or other material designed to stabilize soil surface and prevent erosion.
Ds3	SEDIMENT BARRIER			A device to prevent sediment from leaving a construction site.
Ds4	SEDIMENT TRAP			An approved device for collecting sediment from runoff water.
Du	DUST CONTROL			A method used to control dust on a construction site.
Mb	MULCHING			A method used to stabilize soil on a slope.
Pm	PERMANENT VEGETATION			Planted shrub, tree, or other vegetation or other material designed to stabilize soil surface and prevent erosion.
Sb	SEDIMENT BARRIER			A device to prevent sediment from leaving a construction site.
Tb	TOPSOILING			The process of adding soil to a construction site.

MAINTENANCE

- Inspect barriers at the end of each working day, or after each rain, and repair or clean as necessary.
- Remove sediment from barrier when one-half full.
- Dispose of sediment and stabilize it with vegetation.
- Replace filter fabric when deteriorated.
- Design life of a synthetic silt fence is approximately 6 months.
- Maintain until the project is vegetated or otherwise stabilized.
- Remove barriers and accumulated sediment and stabilize the exposed area when the project is stabilized.
- Approved silt fence fabrics are listed in the Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products List #36 (GPL-36).

Table 1. Criteria for Sediment Barrier Placement

Land Slope (percent)	Maximum Slope Length behind Fence (feet)
<2	100
2 to 5	75
5 to 10	50
10 to 20	25
>20	15

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Land Slope (percent)	Maximum Slope Length behind Fence (feet)
<2	100
2 to 5	75
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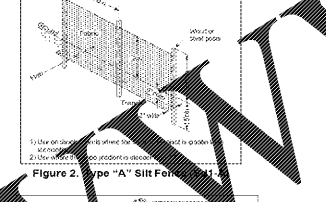


Figure 2. Type 'A' Silt Fence (Sd1)

Figure 1. Silt Fence Installation Requirements

- 1. A minimum of 12 inches of soil should be under or between bags should be minimal.
- 2. Anchoring with steel rods may be required if height exceeds two bags.

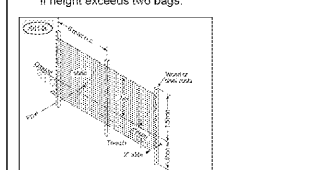


Figure 3. Type 'B' Silt Fence (Sd1-b)

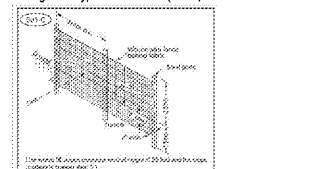


Figure 4. Type 'C' (Sd1-C) Wire-Reinforced Silt Fence

Figure 5. Typical Type 'C' Silt Fence

MAINTENANCE

- Inspect, clear, and/or repair trap at the end of each working day.
- Do not remove inlet protection and wash sediment into the storm drain.
- Remove sediment from the trap and stabilize it with vegetation.
- Remove all materials and any unstable soil once the contributing drainage area has been adequately stabilized.
- Appropriately stabilize all bare areas around the inlet.

Table 1. Some Temporary Erosion Control and Planting Dates (continued)

Species	Planting Date	Planting Date	Planting Date	Planting Date
Grass	1/15	2/15	3/15	4/15
Shrub	1/15	2/15	3/15	4/15
Tree	1/15	2/15	3/15	4/15

Table 2. Fertilizer Recommendations for Temporary Vegetation

Types of Soils	Planting Year	Fertilizer (lb/1000)	Rate (lb/1000)	Rate (lb/1000)	Rate (lb/1000)
Clay	1st	100	100	100	100
Clay	2nd	100	100	100	100
Clay	3rd	100	100	100	100

Table 1. Mulching Application Requirements

Material	Rate	Depth
Straw or hay	2-4	2" to 4"
Wood waste, chips, sawdust, bark	2-4	2" to 4"
Outdoor asphalt	1200 gal./acre, 1/4 gal./sq. yd. or See manufacturer's recommendations	---
Polyethylene film	Secure with soil, anchors, weights	---
Geotextiles, jute matting, nesting, etc.	See manufacturer's recommendations	---

Table 1. Mulching Application Requirements

- Add mulch as needed to maintain the suggested depth.
- If organic mulch is to be left and incorporated into the soil, apply 20-30 pounds of Nitrogen in addition to the fertilizer required for vegetation.

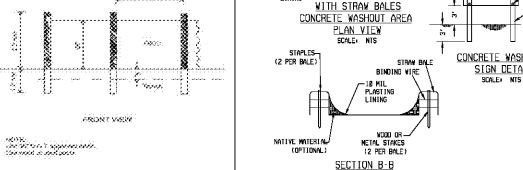


Figure 5. Silt Fence Installation Requirements (Sd1-b)

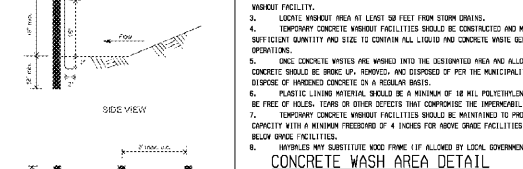


Figure 6. Concrete Washout Area Detail

Figure 7. Silt Fence Installation Requirements (Sd1-b)

MAINTENANCE

- Periodically dress with 1.5"-3.5" stone.
- Maintain in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way.
- Immediately remove mud and debris tracked or spilled onto roadways.

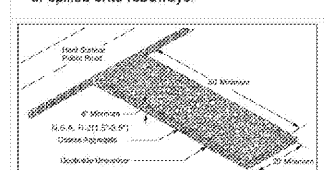


Figure 1. Crushed Stone Construction Exit Installation Requirements

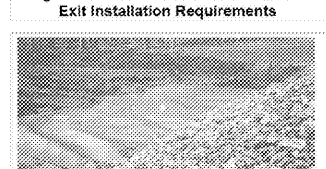


Figure 2. Geotextile Underliner for Gravel

Figure 3. Typical Installation Guidelines for Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)



Figure 4. Typical Installation Guidelines for Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

TYPICAL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES FOR ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP)

BLANKET AND MATTING CROSS-SECTIONS

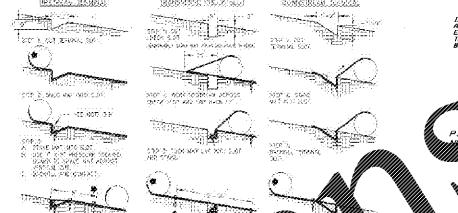


Figure 5. Typical Installation Guidelines for Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS

Method and Materials

A. TEMPORARY METHODS

Mulches. See standard Ds1-Disturbed Area Stabilization (with mulching only). Synthetic resins may be used instead of applied to wet material. Refer to standard Ds1-Facilities and Binders. Resins such as Curasol or Refertex should be used according to manufacturer's recommendation.

Vegetative Cover. See standard Ds2-Disturbed Area Stabilization (with temporary seeding). Temporary coverings, such as straw, are used on areas that are not to be stabilized by facilities or binders. Refer to standard Ds1-Facilities and Binders. Temporary coverings should be applied to the surface. It is an emergency measure which should be used only in areas where facilities or binders are not available. Chisel-type plows spaced about 2 feet apart, and chisel harrows and moldboard plows are example of equipment which may produce the desired effect. Irrigation is generally done on an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is wet.

Barriers. Solid board fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 15 lines their height are effective in controlling wind erosion. Calcium Chloride. Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment.

B. PERMANENT METHOD

Permanent Vegetation. See Standard Ds3-Disturbed Area Stabilization (with permanent vegetation). Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place. This entails covering the surface with less erodible material. See standard Ds1-Landscaping. Stone coverings with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See standard Ds1-Construction Road Stabilization.

Figure 6. Typical Installation Guidelines for Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)



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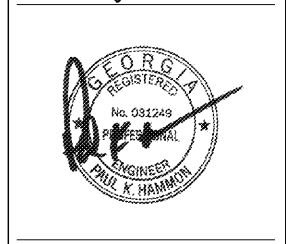
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Project Name: WISE AVENUE PARK
Project Number:
Drawn By: Ck'd By:
Date: Scale: As shown

Rev.	Description	Date
1.	SUBMITTED TO COUNTY	11/16/17
2.	REVISED PER COUNTY COMMENTS	03/12/18

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

D-01

