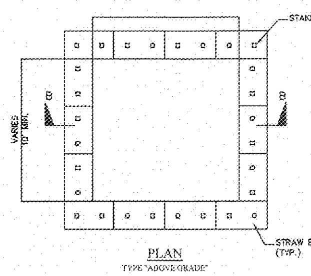
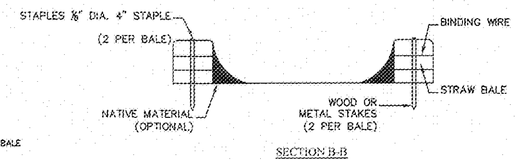
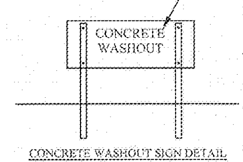
RC 161031
file: 161031 details
drawn: dmt
date: 05-22-2018

STRAW BALE BARRIER CONCRETE WASHOUT







NOTES:

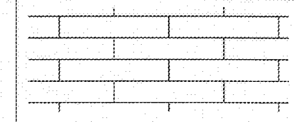
1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN FIELD.
2. INSTALL CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN (24"X24", MINIMUM) WITHIN 30' OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.
3. TEMPORARY WASHOUT AREA MUST BE AT LEAST 50' FROM A STORM DRAIN, CREEK BANK OR PERIMETER CONTROL.
4. CLEAN OUT CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WHEN 50% FULL.
5. THE KEY TO FUNCTIONAL CONCRETE WASHOUTS IS WEEKLY INSPECTIONS, ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR CLEAN OUT.
6. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED AROUND PERIMETER OF CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA EXCEPT FOR THE SIDE UTILIZED FOR ACCESSING THE WASHOUT.
7. A ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE MAY BE NECESSARY ALONG ONE SIDE OF THE WASHOUT TO PROVIDE VEHICLE ACCESS.

CONCRETE WASHOUT STRAW BALES OR ABOVE GROUND	
STANDARD DRAWING NO. RC-07	PAGE 1 of 1
NOT TO SCALE	FEBRUARY 2014

SOD MAINTENANCE AND INSTALLATION

Ds4

SOD LAYOUT AND PREPARATION



LAY SOD IN A STAGGERED PATTERN. BUTT THE STRIPS TIGHTLY AGAINST EACH OTHER. DO NOT LEAVE SPACES AND DO NOT OVERLAP. A SHARPENED MASON'S TROWEL IS A HANDY TOOL FOR TUCKING DOWN THE ENDS AND TRIMMING PIECES.

BUTTING: ANGLED ENDS CAUSED BY THE AUTOMATIC SOD CUTTER MUST BE MATCHED CORRECTLY.

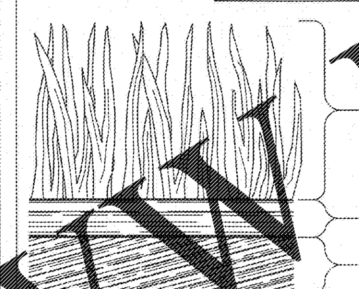
DIRECTIONS FOR INITIAL MAINTENANCE

Step 1. ROLL SOD IMMEDIATELY TO ACHIEVE FIRM CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.

Step 2. WATER TO A DEPTH OF 4" AS NEEDED. WATER WELL AS SOON AS THE SOD IS LAID.

Step 3. MOW WHEN THE SOD IS ESTABLISHED -- IN 2-3 WEEKS. SET THE BLADE HIGH (2"-3").

APPEARANCE OF GOOD SOD



SHOOTS OR GRASS BLADES: GRASS SHOULD BE GREEN AND HEALTHY, MOWED AT A 2"-3" CUTTING HEIGHT.

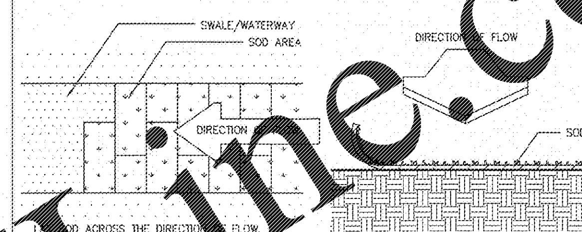
THATCH: GRASS CLIPPINGS AND DEAD LEAVES (UP TO 1/2" THICK).

ROOT ZONE: SOIL AND ROOTS. SHOULD BE 1/2"-3/4" THICK WITH DENSE ROOT MAT FOR STRENGTH.

SODDED WATERWAYS

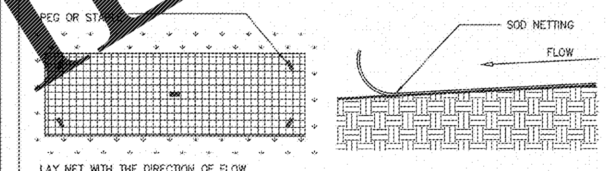
Ds4

SOD DIRECTIONS



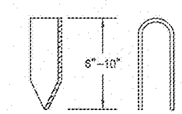
LAY SOD ACROSS THE DIRECTION OF FLOW.

NETTING DIRECTIONS



LAY NET WITH THE DIRECTION OF FLOW.

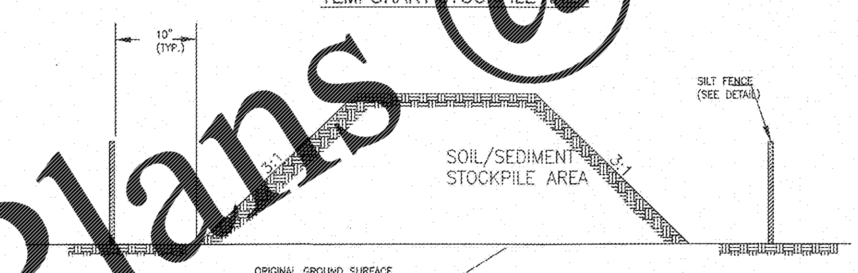
PEG DETAIL



IN CRITICAL AREAS, SECURE SOD WITH NETTING USING STAPLES.

USE PEGS OR STAPLES TO FASTEN SOD FIRMLY -- AT THE ENDS OF STRIPS AND IN THE CENTER, OR EVERY 3-4 FEET IF THE STRIPS ARE LONG. WHEN READY TO MOW, DRIVE PEGS OR STAPLES FLUSH WITH THE GROUND.

TEMPORARY STOCKPILE AREA



NOTES:

1. SILT FENCE TO EXTEND AROUND ENTIRE PERIMETER OF STOCKPILE, OR IF STOCKPILE AREA IS LOCATED ON/NEAR A SLOP THE SILT FENCE IS TO EXTEND ALONG CONTOURS OF THE DOWN-GRADIENT AREA.
2. IF STOCKPILE IS TO REMAIN FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS, TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES MUST BE IMPLEMENTED.
3. SILT FENCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL STOCKPILE AREA HAS EITHER BEEN REMOVED OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
4. THE KEY TO FUNCTIONAL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE AREAS IS WEEKLY INSPECTIONS, ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR SEDIMENT REMOVAL.

TEMPORARY STOCKPILE	
STANDARD DRAWING NO. SC-15	PAGE 1 of 1
NOT TO SCALE	FEBRUARY 2014 DATE

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation)

Ds3

DEFINITION

The planting of perennial vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on exposed areas for final permanent stabilization. Permanent perennial vegetation shall be used to achieve final stabilization.

PURPOSE

- To protect the soil surface from erosion
- To reduce damage from sediment and runoff to down-stream areas
- To improve wildlife habitat and visual resources
- To improve aesthetics

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

This practice shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas that will be undisturbed for longer than six months. This practice or sodding shall be applied immediately to all areas at final grade. Final Stabiliza- tion means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, at least 70% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation or equivalent permanent stabilization mea-- sures (such as the use of rip rap, gabions, permanent mulches or geotextiles) have been employed. Perma-- nent vegetation shall consist of: planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; a crop of perennial vegetation appro-- priate for the region, such that within the growing sea-- son a 70% coverage by perennial vegetation shall be achieved. Final stabilization applies to each phase of construction. For linear construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes, final sta--

bilization may be accomplished by stabilizing the dis-- turbed land for its agricultural or silvicultural use. Until this standard is satisfied and permanent control mea-- sures and facilities are operational, interim stabilization measures and temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures shall not be removed.

CONDITIONS

Permanent perennial vegetation is used to provide a protective cover for exposed areas including cuts, fills, dams, and other denuded areas.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

1. Use conventional planting methods where pos-- sible.
2. When mixed plantings are done during mar-- ginal planting periods, companion crops shall be used.
3. No-till planting is effective when planting is done following a summer or winter annual cover crop. Sericea lespedeza planted no-till into stands of rye is an excellent procedure.
4. Block sod provides immediate cover. It is es-- pecially effective in controlling erosion adjacent to concrete flumes and other structures. Refer to Specification Ds4--Disturbed Area Stabili-- zation (With Sodding).
5. Irrigation should be used when the soil is dry or when summer plantings are done.
6. Low maintenance plants, as well as natives, should be used to ensure long-lasting erosion control.
7. Mowing should not be performed during the quail nesting season (May to September).
8. Wildlife plantings should be included in critical area plantings.

Wildlife Plantings

Commercially available plants beneficial to wildlife species include the following:

Mast Bearing Trees

Beech, Black Cherr y, Blackgum, Chestnut, Chinkapin, Hackberry, Hickory, Honey Locust, Native Oak, Persimmon, Sawtooth Oak and Sweetgum.

All trees that produce nuts or fruits are favored by many game species. Hickory provides nuts used mainly by squirrels and bear.

Dust Control on Disturbed Areas

Du

DEFINITION

Controlling surface and air movement of dust on con-- struction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

PURPOSE

- To prevent surface and air movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces.
- To reduce the presence of airborne substances which may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life.

CONDITIONS

This practice is applicable to areas subject to sur-- face 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 Sta-- bilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic resins may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Re-- fer 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, snowfences, 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 sur-- face moist. May need retreatment.

B. PERMANENT METHODS

Permanent Vegetation. See standard Ds3 --Dis-- turbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegeta-- tion). Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valu-- able 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 Stabili-- zation.

RESOURCECONSULTING
CIVIL ENGINEERING
6700 Jefferson Highway · Suite 4A
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806
ResourceConsulting@hotmail.com
Tel. (225) 761-9909, Fax (225) 766-6672

LOVE'S TRAVEL STOP
I-75 EXIT 310 @ UNION GROVE ROAD
CALHOUN, GEORGIA

EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED AFTER A SITE VISIT TO THE LOCATIONS DESCRIBED HERIN BY MYSELF OR MY AUTHORIZED AGENT, UNDER MY SUPERVISION.

BY: ______________________

ROSS GRIMBALL, REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. 026522

LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL
CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000035848

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 026522 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ROSS G. GRIMBALL

5.22.18

THIS DRAWING IS NOT VALID WITHOUT AN ORIGINAL BLUE INK SIGNATURE AND ORIGINAL HANDWRITTEN DATE OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.

SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS & NOTES

ES-9

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

1031 - Calhoun GA I-75 exit 310@Union Glen NEQ\Design\161031 GSWCC E&S Details.dwg, 5/22/2018 8:16:52 AM, Dustyn, copyright Resource Consulting, LLC

Order Plans @ WWW.LDILine.com