

GEORGIA UNIFORM CODING SYSTEM FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Cd	CHECKDAM			A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch or area of concentrated flow.
Ch	CHANNEL STABILIZATION			Improving, constructing or stabilizing an open channel, existing stream, or ditch.
Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT			A crushed stone pad located at the construction site exit to provide a place for removing mud from tires thereby protecting public streets.
Cr	CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION			A travelway constructed as part of a construction plan including access roads, subdivision roads, parking areas and other on-site vehicle transportation routes.
Dc	STREAM DIVERSION CHANNEL			A temporary channel constructed to convey flow around a construction site while a permanent structure is being constructed.
Di	DIVERSION			An earth channel or dike located above, below or across a slope to divert runoff. This may be a temporary or permanent structure.
Dn1	TEMPORARY DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE			A flexible conduit of heavy-duty fabric or other material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope. This is temporary and inexpensive.
Dn2	PERMANENT DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE			A paved chute, pipe, sectional conduit or similar material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope.
Fr	FILTER RING			A temporary stone barrier constructed at storm drain inlets and pond outlets.
Ga	GABION			Rock filter baskets which are hand-placed into position forming soil stabilizing structures.
Gr	GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE			Permanent structures installed to protect channels or waterways where otherwise the slope would be sufficient for the running water to form gullies.
Lv	LEVEL SPREADER			A structure to convert concentrated flow of water into less erosive sheet flow. This should be constructed only on undisturbed soils.
Rd	ROCK FILTER DAM			A permanent or temporary stone filter dam installed across small streams or drainage ways.
Re	RETAINING WALL			A wall installed to stabilize cut and fill slopes where maximum permissible slopes are not obtainable. Each situation will require special design.
Rt	RETRO FITTING			A device or structure placed in front of a permanent stormwater detention pond outlet structure to serve as a temporary sediment filter.
Sd1	SEDIMENT BARRIER			A barrier to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. It may be sandbags, bales of straw or hay, brush, logs and poles, gravel, or a silt fence.
Sd2	INLET SEDIMENT TRAP			An impounding area created by excavating around a storm drain drop inlet. The excavated area will be filled and stabilized on completion of construction activities.
Sd3	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			A basin created by excavation or berm across a waterway. The surface water runoff is temporarily stored allowing the bulk of the sediment to drop out.
Sd4	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP			A small temporary pond that drains disturbed area so that sediment can settle out. The simple structure distinguishes a temporary sediment trap from a temporary sediment basin through a pipe or riser.
Sk	FLOATING SURFACE SKIMMER			A baffle device that releases/drains water from the surface of sediment ponds, traps, or basins at a controlled rate of flow.
Spb	SEEP BERM			A linear control device constructed as a diversion perpendicular to the direction of runoff to enhance dissipation and infiltration, while creating multiple sedimentation chambers with the employment of intermediate dikes.

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Sr	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING			A temporary bridge or culvert-type structure protecting a stream or watercourse from damage by crossing construction equipment.
St	STORMDRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION			A paved or short section of riprap channel at the outlet of a storm drain system preventing erosion from the concentrated runoff.
Su	SURFACE ROUGHENING			A rough soil surface with horizontal depressions on a contour or slopes left in a roughened condition after grading.
Tc	TURBIDITY CURTAIN			A floating or staked barrier installed within the water (it may also be referred to as a floating boom, silt barrier, or silt curtain).
Tp	TOPSOILING			The practice of stripping off the more fertile soil, storing it, then spreading it over the disturbed area after completion of construction activities.
Tr	TREE PROTECTION			To protect desirable trees from injury during construction activity.
Wl	VEGETATED WATERWAY OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL			Paved or vegetative water outlets for diversions, terraces, berms, dikes or similar structures.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Bf	BUFFER ZONE			Strip of undisturbed original vegetation, enhanced or restored existing vegetation, the reestablishment of vegetation surrounding an area of disturbance, or bordering streams.
Cs	COASTAL DUNE STABILIZATION (WITH VEGETATION)			Planting vegetation on dunes that are denuded, artificially constructed, or re-nourished.
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)			Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosive-retardant cover.
Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMP. SEEDING)			Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings on disturbed areas.
Ds3	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERM. SEEDING)			Establishing a permanent vegetative cover such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on disturbed areas.
Ds4	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (SOIL)			A permanent vegetative cover using sods on highly erodible or critically eroded lands.
Du	DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS			Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction site, roadways and similar sites.
Fl-Co	FLOCCULANTS AND COAGULANTS			Substance formulated to assist in the solids/liquid separation of suspended particles in solution.
Sb	STREAMBANK STABILIZATION (USING PERM. VEGETATION)			The use of readily available native plant materials to maintain and enhance streambanks, or to prevent, or restore and repair small streambank erosion problems.
Ss	SLOPE STABILIZATION			A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish temporary or permanent vegetation on steep slopes, shore lines, or channels.
Tac	TACKERS AND BINDERS			Substance used to anchor straw or hay mulch by causing the organic material to bind together.

GeSWCC (Amended - 2013)

ITEM 48:

LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE FOR EACH PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION SHOWN ARE SHOWN ON THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN SHEETS, CE 1.01 - CE 3.02. THE TOTAL DISTURBED AREAS ARE LISTED UNDER ITEM 6.

ITEM 49:

SEDIMENT STORAGE:

FOR COMMON DRAINAGE LOCATIONS A TEMPORARY (OR PERMANENT) SEDIMENT BASIN PROVIDING AT LEAST 1809 CUBIC FEET (67 CUBIC YARDS) OF STORAGE PER ACRE DRAINED, OR EQUIVALENT CONTROL MEASURES, SHALL BE PROVIDED UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION OF THE SITE. THE 1809 CUBIC FEET (67 CUBIC YARDS) OF STORAGE AREA PER ACRE DRAINED DOES NOT APPLY TO FLOWS FROM OFF-SITE AREAS AND FLOWS FROM ON-SITE AREAS THAT ARE EITHER UNDISTURBED OR HAVE UNDERGONE FINAL STABILIZATION WHERE SUCH FLOWS ARE DIVERTED AROUND BOTH THE DISTURBED AREA AND THE SEDIMENT BASIN. FOR DRAINAGE LOCATIONS WHERE A TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN PROVIDING AT LEAST 1809 CUBIC FEET (67 CUBIC YARDS) OF STORAGE PER ACRE DRAINED, OR EQUIVALENT CONTROLS IS NOT ATTAINABLE, SEDIMENT TRAPS, SILT FENCES, WOOD MULCH BERMS OR EQUIVALENT SEDIMENT CONTROLS ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL SIDE SLOPE AND DOWN-SLOPE BOUNDARIES OF THE CONSTRUCTION AREA. WHEN THE SEDIMENT FILLS TO A VOLUME AT MOST OF 22 CUBIC YARDS PER ACRE FOR EACH ACRE OF DRAINAGE AREA, THE SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED TO RESTORE THE ORIGINAL DESIGN VOLUME. THIS SEDIMENT MUST BE PROPERLY DISPOSED.

PER THE TABLE BELOW, TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS, SILT FENCE AND A TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN ARE USED TO PROVIDE 1809 CF OF STORAGE PER DRAINAGE ACRE.

WHEN DISCHARGING FROM SEDIMENT BASINS AND IMPOUNDMENTS, PERMITTEES ARE REQUIRED TO UTILIZE OUTLET STRUCTURES THAT WITHDRAW WATER FROM THE SURFACE, UNLESS INFEASIBLE. OUTLET STRUCTURES THAT WITHDRAW WATER FROM THE SURFACE ARE TEMPORARY BMPS AND MUST BE REMOVED PRIOR TO SUBMITTING A NOTICE OF TERMINATION. A SKIMMER SHALL BE USED IN THE Sd3 TO REMOVE SURFACE WATER FROM THE SEDIMENT BASIN. DETAIL CAN BE FOUND IN THE DETAILS SHEETS, CE 5.01-CE 5.06.

PHASE	LOCATION	BMP DRAINAGE AREA (AC)	TOTAL DISTURBED AREA (AC)	SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIRED (CF)	SEDIMENT STORAGE PROVIDED (CF)	SEDIMENT STORAGE BMPS
Initial	Outfall 1	31.1	1.8	56,262	71,888	1 Sd3, 3672 LF Sd1-s
	Outfall 2	9.7	1.8	17,554	17,848	662 LF Sd1-S, 2 Sd4
	TOTAL	40.8	3.6	56,262	71,888	
Grading	Outfall 1	32.2	11.9	58,276	71,888	1 Sd3, 3672 LF Sd1-s
	Outfall 2	8.6	2.5	15,564	17,388	662 LF Sd1-S, 2 Sd4
	TOTAL	40.8	14.5	58,276	71,888	
Final	Outfall 1	32.2	0.0	N/A - ALL PAVEMENT AND PERMANENT GRASSING		
	Outfall 2	8.6	0.0		PERMANENT GRASSING	
	TOTAL	40.8	0.0			

ES&PCP PREPARER:
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ITEM 50:

LOCATION OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE SHOWN ON EROSION CONTROL SHEETS, CE 1.01 - CE 3.02.

ITEM 51:

DETAILED DRAWINGS FOR ALL STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE SHOWN ON EROSION CONTROL DETAIL SHEETS, CE 5.01 - CE 5.06.

ITEM 52:

VEGETATIVE PLAN IS SHOWN ON SHEET CE 5.06.

PROJECT PERMITTING NOTES:

1. THE COST OF LAND DISTURBANCE PERMITTING WITH THE CITY, COUNTY, AND THE STATE SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
2. THE CONTRACTOR IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR FILING ALL OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PERMITS AND FEES REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING THE PROJECT, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, DRIVEWAY PERMITS, LOCAL LAND DISTURBANCE PERMITS, NOIS, BUILDING PERMITS, ETC. THE CONTRACTOR IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYING ALL COSTS AND FEES ASSOCIATED WITH ANY REQUIRED PLAN PREPARATION, PAPERWORK, TESTING, INSPECTION, OR ANY OTHER ITEMS NECESSARY TO MEET PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. ANY FINES FOR INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND DESIGN SHALL BE PAID FOR AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

GENERAL EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN AND PROTECT ALL EXISTING SIGNS, LIGHTS, EXISTING UTILITIES, AND CIRCUITS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN THE DEMOLITION PLANS OR UNTIL REQUIRED FOR REMOVAL.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCIES IN THE LAYOUT AND SHALL NOT PROCEED UNTIL CLARIFICATION IS PROVIDED.
4. STAGING AREA MAY BE FIELD ADJUSTED IF APPROVED BY ENGINEER AND/OR RPR.
5. COST OF MAINTENANCE FOR EROSION CONTROL ITEMS SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO THE COST OF THAT ITEM.
6. ALL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REMOVAL OF THE STAGING AREA SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO THE COST OF MOBILIZATION FOR THE PROJECT.



GSWCC LEVEL II DESIGN PROF.
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REVISIONS

No.	Description	Date	By

Project Name:

APRON EXPANSION PROJECT

Sheet Name:

ES&PCP NOTES NO. 4

GDOT Project Number: Holt Project Number:
APXXX-XXXX-XX(XXX) GAxxxx-xx

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CAD File: CE01 Erosion Notes.dwg Submittal / Issue Date: FEBRUARY, 2020

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