

TEL: 770.452.7849 FAX: 770.452.0086
2951 FLOWERS ROAD SOUTH, STE 119
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30341
WWW.EBERLY.NET

LAND PLANNING
CIVIL ENGINEERING
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

GEORGIA UNIFORM CODING SYSTEM FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

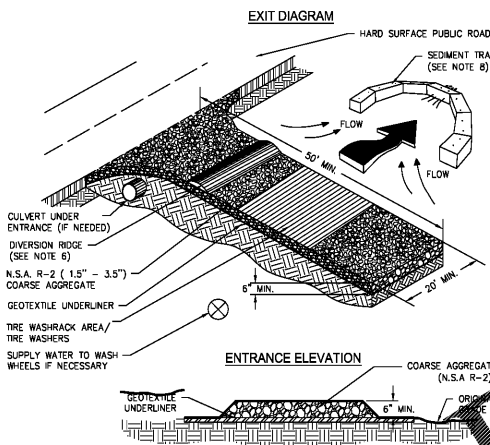
CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Cd	DEEDAM			A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch or area of concentrated flow.
Ch	CHANNEL STABILIZATION			Improving, constructing or stabilizing an open channel, existing stream, or ditch.
Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT			A crushed 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 drainageways.
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 or construction activities.
Sd3	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			A basin created by excavation or a dam 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 which traps a disturbed area so that sediment can settle. The principle is that disturbing a temporary sediment trap from temporary erosion back is a lack of a silt fence.
Sk	FLOATING SURFACE SUMMER			A floating device that retains/drains water from ponds, traps, or basins or controls the flow of water.
Spb	SEEP BERM			Seep berms constructed as a barrier to prevent the direction of flow, reduce seepage and infiltration, while retaining multiple sedimentation chambers with the employment of intermediate dikes.

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Sr	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING			A temporary bridge or culvert-type structure protecting a stream or watercourse from damage by crossing construction equipment.
St	STORMWATER 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	TURBOITY 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.
Wt	VEGETATED WATERWAY OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL			Paved or vegetative water outlets for diversions, terraces, berms, dikes or similar structures.

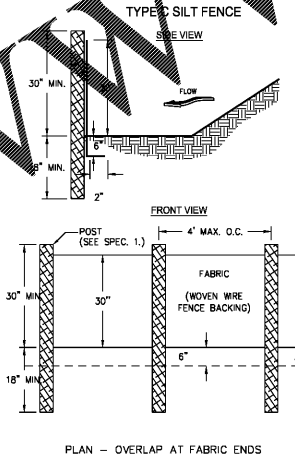
VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Bf	BUFFER ZONE			Strip of undisturbed original vegetation, enhanced or restored vegetation or the reestablishment of vegetation surrounding an area of disturbance or bordering streams.
Cs	COASTAL DUNE STABILIZATION (WITH VEGETATION)			Planting vegetation on coastal dunes to stabilize dunes and prevent erosion.
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCH ONLY)			Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seedlings are not available or suitable growing conditions produce an erosion retarding cover.
Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMP SEEDING)			Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing species 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 (WOOD MULCH)			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 NATIVE 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.
Tab	TACKERS AND BINDERS			Substance used to anchor straw or hay mulch by causing the organic material to bind together.



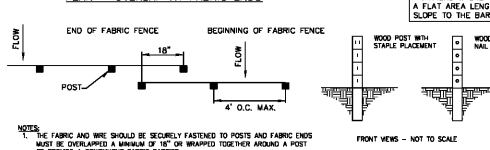
MAINTENANCE:
THE EXIT SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH 1.5"-3.5" INCH STONE, AS CONDITIONS DEMAND, AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY STRUCTURES TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED, OR TRACKED FROM VEHICLES OR SITE ONTO ROADWAYS OR INTO STORM DRAINS MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.

- SPECIFICATIONS:
1. AVOID LOCATING ON STEEP SLOPES OR AT CURVES ON PUBLIC ROADS.
 2. REMOVE ALL VEGETATION AND OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL FROM THE FOUNDATION AREA, GRADE, AND CROWN FOR POSITIVE DRAINAGE.
 3. AGGREGATE SIZE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL STONE ASSOCIATION R-2 (1.5"-3.5" STONE).
 4. GRAVEL PAD SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 8".
 5. PAD WIDTH SHALL BE EQUAL FULL WIDTH AT ALL POINTS OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC BUT NOT LESS THAN 8".
 6. LOCATION WHERE GRADE TOWARD THE PAVED AREA IS GREATER THAN 4" ON SLOPE, A DIVERSION RIDGE 6" TO 8" HIGH WITH 3:1 SLOPES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ACROSS THE ROAD.
 7. INSTALL PIPE UNDER THE ENTRANCE IF NEEDED TO MAINTAIN GRADE LINES.
 8. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHOULD BE DONE ON AN AREA OF STABILIZED RUNOFF AND DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN (SEE ALL OTHER RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE FROM THE ENTRANCE TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE).
 9. WASHRACKS AND/OR TIRE WASHERS MAY BE REQUIRED DEPENDING ON GRADE AND CIRCUMSTANCE. IF NECESSARY, WASHRACK DESIGN MAY CONSIST OF ANY MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR TRUCK TRAFFIC THAT REMOVE MUD AND WATER.
 10. MAINTAIN AREA OF CURB THAT PREVENTS TRACKING AND/OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO CONTROL SEDIMENT.
 11. THE SEDIMENT TRAP MUST BE PLACED THE FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE ENTRANCE. GEOTEXTILE SECTION SHALL BE BASED ON AASHTO M288-06 SPECIFICATION: GEOTEXTILE MUST MEET REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION AASHTO M288-06 SECTION 7.3, SEPARATION FOR SUBGRADE. GEOTEXTILE MUST MEET REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION AASHTO M288-06 SECTION 7.3, SEPARATION FOR SUBGRADE. GEOTEXTILE MUST MEET REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION AASHTO M288-06 SECTION 8, GEOTEXTILE PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE, SEPARATION, STABILIZATION, AND PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL (GEOTEXTILE PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS).



- NOTES:
1. USE STEEL OR WOOD POSTS OR AS SPECIFIED BY THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.
 2. THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE 36 INCHES WIDE WITH WIRE REINFORCEMENT.
 3. TYPE C SILT FENCE SHALL BE USED WHERE RUNOFF FLOWS OR VELOCITIES ARE PARTICULARLY HIGH OR WHERE SLOPES EXCEED A VERTICAL HEIGHT OF 10 FEET.

- TABLE 6-27.2 POST SIZE
- | TYPE | MIN. LENGTH | TYPE OF POST | MIN. SIZE OF POST |
|------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| S | 4' | STEEL | 1.15-1.20 LB./FT. MIN. 2"x2" |
- TABLE 6-27.3 FASTENERS FOR WOOD POSTS
- | WIRE STAPLES | GAUGE | CROWN | LESS | STAPLES / POST |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|----------------|
| 17 MIN. | 3/4" | 1/2" | LONG | 9 MIN. |
- TABLE 6-27.4
- | TYPE FENCE | MINIMUM SLOPE PERCENT | MAXIMUM SLOPE LENGTH ABOVE FENCE FEET | C WARP-200 PILING |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| TYPE C | < 2 | 100 | 40 |
| | 2 TO 5 | 75 | 40 |
| | 5 TO 10 | 50 | 60 |
| | 10 TO 20 | 25 | 60 |
| | > 20 | 15 | 60 |
- TABLE 6-27.1 CRITERIA FOR SEDIMENT BARRIER
- | LAND SLOPE PERCENT | MAXIMUM SLOPE LENGTH ABOVE FENCE FEET |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| < 2 | 100 |
| 2 TO 5 | 75 |
| 5 TO 10 | 50 |
| 10 TO 20 | 25 |
| > 20 | 15 |
- * IN AREAS WHERE THE SLOPE IS GREATER THAN 20% A FLAT AREA LENGTH OF 10 FEET BETWEEN THE TOE OF SLOPE TO THE BARRIER SHOULD BE PROVIDED.



- MAINTENANCE:
SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE IT HAS ACCUMULATED TO ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER.
- SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL BE REPLACED WHENEVER THEY HAVE DEGRADED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRODUCT IS REDUCED (APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS) OR THE HEIGHT OF THE PRODUCT IS NOT MAINTAINING 80% OF ITS PROPERLY INSTALLED HEIGHT.
- TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL DISTURBED AREAS HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. ALL SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED AT THE BARRIER SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BEFORE THE BARRIER IS REMOVED.

- NOTES:
1. SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED WHERE RUNOFF CAN BE STORED BEHIND THE BARRIER WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SUBMERGED AREA BEHIND THE BARRIER OF THE STRUCTURE ITSELF.
 2. SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED ACROSS STREAMS, DITCHES, WATERWAYS, OR OTHER CONCENTRATED FLOW AREAS.
 3. WHERE ALL RUNOFF IS TO BE STORED BEHIND THE SEDIMENT BARRIER (WHERE NO STORM WATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM IS PRESENT), MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS SLOPE LENGTH BEHIND A SEDIMENT BARRIER SHALL NOT EXCEED THOSE SHOWN IN TABLE 6-27.1 CRITERIA FOR SEDIMENT BARRIER. FOR LONGER SLOPE LENGTHS, SLOPE INTERRUPTERS MUST BE USED.
 4. FOR EVERY 100 FEET OF SEDIMENT BARRIER, THE DRAINAGE AREA SHALL NOT EXCEED 1/2 ACRE.
 5. WHEN USING MULTIPLE TYPES OF SEDIMENT BARRIERS ON A SITE IN A SINGLE RUN, THE BARRIERS MUST BE OVERLAPPED A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES.
 6. SENSITIVE AREAS ARE ANY AREAS THAT NEED ADDITIONAL PROTECTION. THESE AREAS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, STATE WATERS, WETLANDS, OR ANY AREA THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATES AS SENSITIVE.
 7. SLOTTED FILTER SOCKS SHALL BE USED IN ALL SENSITIVE AREAS. TWO ROWS OF TYPE S SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL BE USED. THE TWO ROWS OF TYPE S SHALL BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF 36 INCHES APART.
 8. ALONG ALL STATE WATERS AND OTHER SENSITIVE AREAS, TWO ROWS OF TYPE S SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL BE USED. THE TWO ROWS OF TYPE S SHALL BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF 36 INCHES APART.
 9. PLACE WOOD CHIP MULCH BEAMS A MAXIMUM OF 18" HIGH IN FRONT OF ALL SINGLE ROW SILT FENCES.
 10. PLACE WOOD CHIP MULCH BEAMS, HAYBALES, OR COMPOST FILTER SOCKS IN BETWEEN DOUBLE ROW SILT FENCES.
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Sd1-S SILT FENCE TYPE SENSITIVE
NOT TO SCALE

BARACK & MICHELLE OBAMA
ACADEMY



970 Martin St SE, Atlanta, GA 30315

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ES&PC
DETAILS

D LEE 19-128
A SAMPLE 5/18/20

M WRIGHT
M WRIGHT
EC3.00

RENEATH PHILLIPS, PE
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL
ITEM #
CERTIFICATION NUMBER 56282221-62
ISSUED: 03/26/2014
EXPIRES: 03/26/2018