

**SKIMMER NOTES:**

- IT SHALL BE CLARIFIED THAT THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL SKIMMERS FOR THE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASINS (PERMANENT STORMWATER PONDS) SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. COST OF SKIMMERS SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO THE COST OF SEDIMENT BASINS (SD3, SD4, AND DETENTION PONDS).
- CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SUPPORT OF ROCKS OR BLOCKS TO KEEP SKIMMER OFF GROUND AND OUT OF MUD WHEN BASIN IS DRAINED.

| SKIMMER | LENGTH (IN) | WIDTH (IN) | ORIFICE DIAMETER (IN) | HEAD SIZE (IN) | MANUFACTURER |
|---------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Sd3     | 47"         | 47"        | 6"                    | 5"             | FAIRCLOTH    |

**PORTABLE CONCRETE WASHOUT CONTAINER**

**CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS**

PO Box 2604  
Carmichael, CA 95609  
Phone: 1-877-282-7498  
Fax: 1-916-244-5463  
info@concretewashout.com  
www.concretewashout.com  
Patent Pending

**DESCRIPTION**  
A portable, self-contained and watertight container affixed with ramps that controls, captures and contains caustic concrete wastewater and washout material.

**PURPOSE & OBJECTIVE**  
Allows trade personnel to easily washout concrete trucks, pumps and other equipment associated with cement on site and allows easy off site recycling of the same concrete materials and wastewater.

**APPLICATION**  
Construction projects where concrete, slacks, mortar, grout and cement are used as a construction material or where cementitious wastewater is created.

**MAINTENANCE**  
Inspect and clean out when full, not allowing the container to overflow.  
Inspect wastewater level and request a vacuum if needed.  
Inspect subcontractors to ensure that proper housekeeping measures are employed when washing out equipment.

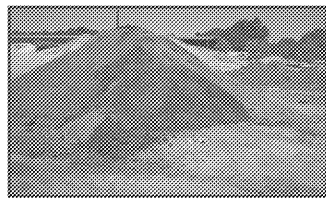
**SPECIFICATIONS**  
The container must be portable and temporary, watertight, equipped with ramps and have a holding capacity to accept washout from approximately 350 yards of poured concrete. A vacuum service must accompany washout container and be used by site superintendent as needed. A rampless container may be used in conjunction with a ramped container or by itself if a concrete pump is not needed. This washwater must be disposed of or treated and recycled in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with federal, state or local regulatory guidelines.

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**  
Caustic wastewater (high pH level near 12 units)  
Suspended solids  
Assorted Metals: Chromium VI, Nickel, Sulfate, Potassium, Magnesium and Calcium Compounds

**CONCRETE WASHOUT**  
N.T.S.

CONCRETE WASHOUT SHALL BE "CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS, INC." OR APPROVED EQUAL FOR ALL ONSITE CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUTS. COST OF WASHOUT AND MAINTENANCE SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO PROJECT BID ITEMS.

**Topsailing**



**DEFINITION**  
Stripping off the more fertile top soil, storing it, then spreading it over the disturbed area after completion of construction activities.

**PURPOSE**  
To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth on areas where other measures will not produce or maintain a desirable stand.

**CONDITIONS**  
This practice is recommended for sites of 2:1 or flatter slopes where:

- The texture of the exposed subsoil or parent material is not suitable to produce adequate vegetative growth.
- The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants with continuing supplies of moisture and food.
- The soil to be vegetated contains materials toxic to plant growth.

**CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS**  
**Materials**  
Topsoil should be friable and loose, free of debris, objectionable weeds and stones and contain no toxic substance that may be harmful to plant growth. A pH range of 5.0-7.5 is acceptable. Soluble salts should not exceed 500 ppm.

**Testing**  
Field exploration should be made to determine whether the quantity and quality of surface soil justifies stripping.

**Stripping**

Stripping should be confined to the immediate construction area.

A 4 to 6 inch stripping depth is common, but may vary depending on the particular soil.

**Topsoil pH**  
If pH value is less than 6.0, lime shall be applied and incorporated with the topsoil to adjust the pH to 6.5 or higher. Topsoils containing soluble salts greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.

**Stockpiles**  
The location of topsoil stockpiles should not obstruct natural drainage or cause off-site environmental damage.

**Stabilization**  
Stockpiles shall be contained by sediment barriers to prevent sedimentation on adjacent areas. Stockpiles shall be stabilized in accordance with specifications Ds1 and Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching) and (Temporary Grassing), respectively. Topsoil Tackifiers.

**Site Preparation**  
(Where topsoil is to be added)

**Topsailing** - When topsailing, maintain needed erosion control practices, such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, bays, berms, level spreaders, mulch mats, sediment basins, etc.

**Seeding** - Practices on the areas to be topsoiled that have been previously established shall be maintained.

**Liming** - Soil tests should be used to determine the pH of the soil. Where the pH of the subsoil is 5.0 or less or composed of heavy clays, agricultural limestone shall be spread at the rate of 100 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedure.

**Bonding** - Use one of the following methods to insure bonding of topsoil and subsoil.

- Tilling. After the areas to be topsoiled have

been brought to grade, and immediately prior to dumping and spreading the topsoil, the subgrade shall be loosened by discing or scarifying to a depth of at least 3 inches to permit bonding of the topsoil to the subsoil.

- Tracking. Passing a bulldozer over the entire surface area of the slope to leave horizontal depressions.

**Applying Topsoil**

- Topsoil should be hand-applied when it is dry enough to work without imaging soil structure.
- A uniform application of this (unsettled) topsoil is recommended, but may be adjusted at the discretion of the design professional.

Table 6-37 - Cubic Yards of Topsoil Required For Application to Various Depths

| Depth (inches) | Per 100 Square Feet | Per Acre |
|----------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1              | 3.1                 | 134      |
| 2              | 6.2                 | 269      |
| 3              | 9.3                 | 403      |
| 4              | 12.4                | 537      |
| 5              | 15.5                | 672      |
| 6              | 18.6                | 806      |



**DEKALB PEACHTREE AIRPORT**  
DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

**Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL**

Designer:  
**G. SUMMERS**

Technician:  
**W. MCNAMARA**

Checked by:  
**D. SKURKY**

Project Number:  
**174297**



GSWCC LEVEL II DESIGN PROF.  
#0000072532 EXP. 10/21/2022

**AULICK ENGINEERING LLC**  
HYDRAULICS & HYDROLOGY | EROSION CONTROL  
AIRFIELD DESIGN | CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Notes:

| No. | Description | Date | By |
|-----|-------------|------|----|
|     |             |      |    |
|     |             |      |    |
|     |             |      |    |

Project Name:  
**RUNWAY INCURSION MITIGATION IMPROVEMENTS (PDK 11)**

Drawing Name:  
**ES&PCP DETAILS NO. 5**

ITB# 20-101257

Date: **FEBRUARY, 2020** Sheet Number: **23** of **24**

Scale: **1" = 50'** Drawing Number: **ECD-5**