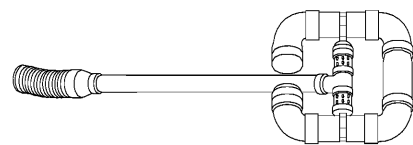


Sk - TEMPORARY SEDIMENT POND

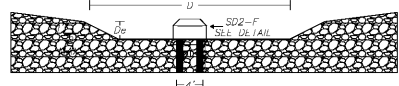
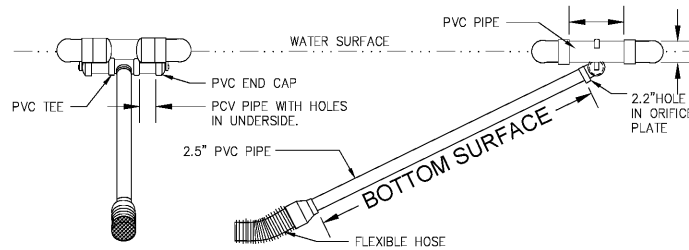
NOTE: SKIMMER CONFIGURATION SHOWN IS TYPICAL. THE DESIGNER/ENGINEER MAY SUBMIT AN ALTERNATE SKIMMER DETAIL FOR REVIEW.

SKIMMER PERSPECTIVE



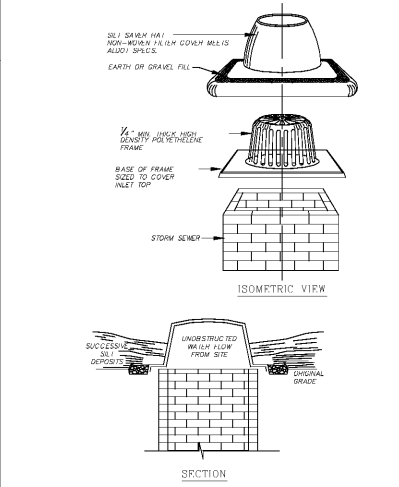
SKIMMER FRONTAL SECTION VIEW

SKIMMER SIDE SECTION VIEW



DRAINAGE AREA (A) = INTERVALS SHOWN IN CHART BELOW REQUIRED SEDIMENT STORAGE (S) = 67 CY/AC * DRAINAGE AREA MINIMUM EXCAVATION DEPTH (Dd) = 2.5 FT MAXIMUM SLOPE OF Sd2 = 2:1 REQUIRED SURFACE AREA (Sa) = S / Dd SHIFT OF EXCAVATION - CIRCULAR MINIMUM DIAMETER (Da) = (4 * Sa / pi) ^ .5

TYPE	AREA, AC	S, CY	Dd, FT	Sa, SF	Da, FT
A	0 - 0.25	17	2.5	184	10.3
B	0.25 - 0.50	34	2.5	367	21.6
C	0.50 - 0.75	50	2.5	540	28.2
D	0.75 - 1.00	67	2.5	724	30.4



TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

1. EXCAVATE APPROXIMATELY 4" TO 6" BELOW THE TOP OF THE INLET.
2. STRUCTURE: PLACE THE FRAME ON THE INLET STRUCTURE, ENSURE THE FRAME COVERS THE INLET COMPLETELY.
3. PLACE THE FILTER OVER THE FRAME. FILL THE FILTER POCKETS WITH SOIL, Sd2 (SHAKE OR EQUIVALENT). THE FILTER POCKETS SHOULD BE COMPLETELY FILLED TO ENSURE A GOOD SEAL BETWEEN THE FRAME AND THE FILTER ASSEMBLY IS NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE INSTALLATION, HOWEVER BACKFILLING MAY BE NECESSARY TO COMPLETE EXCAVATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SITE.
4. BACKFILL AROUND THE FRAME AND FILTER ASSEMBLY IS NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE INSTALLATION, HOWEVER BACKFILLING MAY BE NECESSARY TO COMPLETE EXCAVATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SITE.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

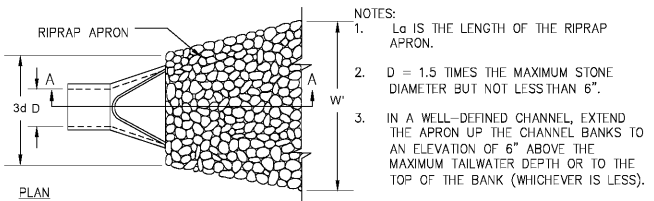
1. MAINTENANCE IS REQUIRED WHEN ERODED SOILS REACH A POINT OF SEE OF THE TOTAL HEIGHT OF THE FRAME OR APPROXIMATELY 7 TO 9 INCHES OF THE GRAY FILTER MATERIAL IS SHOWING.
2. REMOVE THE IMPACTED MATERIAL BY HAND OR MACHINE METHOD, PAYING CLOSE ATTENTION NOT TO DAMAGE THE FRAME OR FILTER.
3. BRUSH OFF WASH FILTER AND INSPECT FOR ANY GULCH AND/OR ABRASIONS, REPLACE FILTER AS NECESSARY, INSPECT FRAME FOR ANY STRUCTURAL DAMAGE, REPLACE AS NECESSARY.
4. RE-INSTALL FILTER POCKETS, BACKFILL AS REQUIRED BY JOB SITE CONDITIONS.

Sd2 INLET SEDIMENT TRAP EXCAVATED INLET SEDIMENT TRAP WITH SILT SAVER FRAME & FILTER ASSEMBLY

GSWCC P. 199, 207

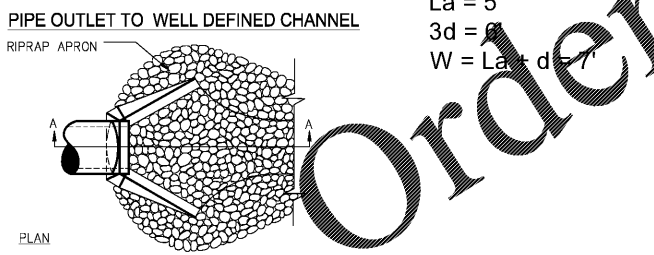
St - RIPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION

PIPE OUTLET TO FLAT AREA -- NO WELL DEFINED CHANNEL



- NOTES:**
1. La IS THE LENGTH OF THE RIPRAP APRON.
 2. D = 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER BUT NOT LESS THAN 6".
 3. IN A WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL, EXTEND THE APRON UP THE CHANNEL BANKS TO AN ELEVATION OF 6" ABOVE THE MAXIMUM TAILWATER DEPTH OR TO THE TOP OF THE BANK (WHICHEVER IS LESS).
 4. A FILTER BLANKET OR FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE RIPRAP AND THE SOIL FOUNDATION.

La = 5'
3d = 6'
W = La + d



Dust Control on Disturbed Areas

DEFINITION
Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

PURPOSE
To prevent surface and air movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces.

CONDITIONS
This practice is applicable to areas subject to surface and air movement of dust where on and off-site damage may occur without treatment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

4. Temporary Methods

Mulches: See specification Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic resins may be used instead of sheep or sand mulch material. Refer to specification Tse - Tackifiers. Resins should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Vegetative Cover: See specification Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding).

Spray-on Adhesives: These are used on mineral soils (not effective on mud soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to specification Tse - Tackifiers.

Tillage: This practice is designed to roughen and bring clods to the surface. It is an emergency measure that should be used before wind erosion starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-tined harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment that may produce the desired effect.

Irrigation: This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is irrigated with water until the surface is wet. Repeat as needed.

Barriers: Solid board fences, snowfences, burlap fences, straw 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 surface moist. Apply next to wheel tracks.

B. Permanent Methods

Permanent Vegetation: See specification Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation). Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place.

Topsoiling: This entails covering the surface with less erosive soil material. See specification Tp - Topsoiling.

Stone: Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See specification Cc-Construction Road Stabilization.

Du

DUST CONTROL

Du

N:\2020 Projects\Substation Retail Development\00-0135_Topography\Restaurant_Bayon\GAE\Engineering\Construction Documents\00-0135-C.dwg Apr 23, 2020, 7:46 am

Order Plans @

www.LDOnline.com

DATE	DESCRIPTION
4/17/2020	ISSUED FOR PERMITTING
NO.	0

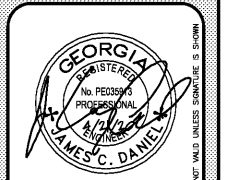
ES&PCP DETAILS

FAST FOOD RESTAURANT
GEORGIA HIGHWAY 49 & CANE RIVER DRIVE
BYRON, GEORGIA

30AIP BYRON, LLC
SANTA ROSA BEACH, FLORIDA

DWN BY: M. SIMS, PE
SCALE: NTS
DATE: 4/19/2020
CHK. BY: J. DANIEL, PE

GONZALEZ - STRENGTH & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERING - TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING - LAND SURVEYING
LAND PLANNING - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
1550 WOODS OF RIVERCHASE DRIVE SUITE 200
HOOPER, ALABAMA 35024
PHONE: (205) 945-5000
FAX: (205) 945-5006
www.Gonzalez-Strength.com



GSWCC LEVEL 1 # 0000063346

DWG NO. C4.7
PROJECT 20-0135

24-HOUR CONTACT
TRAVIS MEYER
(850) 660-1917