

INLET SEDIMENT TRAP EXCAVATED
 NOT TO SCALE

Sd2-E

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only) Da1

DEFINITION
 Applying plant residues or other suitable materials, produced on the site if possible, to the soil surface.

PURPOSE
 • To reduce runoff and erosion
 • To conserve moisture
 • To prevent surface compaction or crusting
 • To control undesirable vegetation
 • To modify soil temperature
 • To increase biological activity in the soil

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
 Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Mulch can be used as a singular erosion control device for up to six months, but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, depending on the material used, anchored and have a continuous 50% cover or greater of the soil surface.

Maintenance shall be required to maintain appropriate depth and 50% cover. Temporary vegetation may be employed instead of mulch if the area will remain undisturbed for less than six months.

If any area will remain undisturbed for greater than six months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed. Refer to Da2-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding).

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding) Da2

DEFINITION
 The establishment of temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings for seasonal protection on disturbed or degraded areas.

PURPOSE
 • To reduce runoff and sediment damage of down stream resources
 • To protect the soil surface from erosion
 • To improve wildlife habitat
 • To improve aesthetics

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
 Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Temporary grassing, instead of mulch, can be applied to rough graded areas that will be exposed for less than six months. If an area is expected to be undisturbed for longer than six months, permanent perennial vegetation shall be used. If equipment grading conditions for temporary grassing is lacking, mulch can be used as a singular erosion control device for up to six months but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, anchored, and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface. Refer to specification Da1-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding).

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation) Da3

DEFINITION
 The planting of perennial vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes in 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 accumulation in runoff of down-stream areas
 • To improve wildlife habitat and visual appeal
 • To improve aesthetics

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
 Final stabilization shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas that will be undisturbed for longer than six months. This practice or seeding shall be applied immediately to all areas of final grade. Final Stabilization means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that for unpaired areas and areas not covered by permanent structures and areas located outside the waste disposal limits of a landfill cell that has been certified by the GA EPD for waste disposal, 100% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation with a density of 75% or greater, or landscaped according to the Plan (uniformly covered with landscaping material in planned landscaped areas), or equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

Dust Control on Disturbed Areas Du

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
 • To reduce the presence of airborne substances that may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life.

COMMENTS
 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
A. Temporary Methods
 • Mulches. See standard Da1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic mulch may be used instead of mulch to bind moist material. Refer to specification Tac - Tackifiers. Plans should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.
 • Vegetative Cover. See specification Da2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding).
 • Spray-on Adhesives. These are used in mineral soils (not effective on mud soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to specification Tac-Tackifiers.

TISSUE
 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 piling on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed 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 sprinkled with water until the surface is wet. Repeat as needed.

Barriers
 Build sand 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.

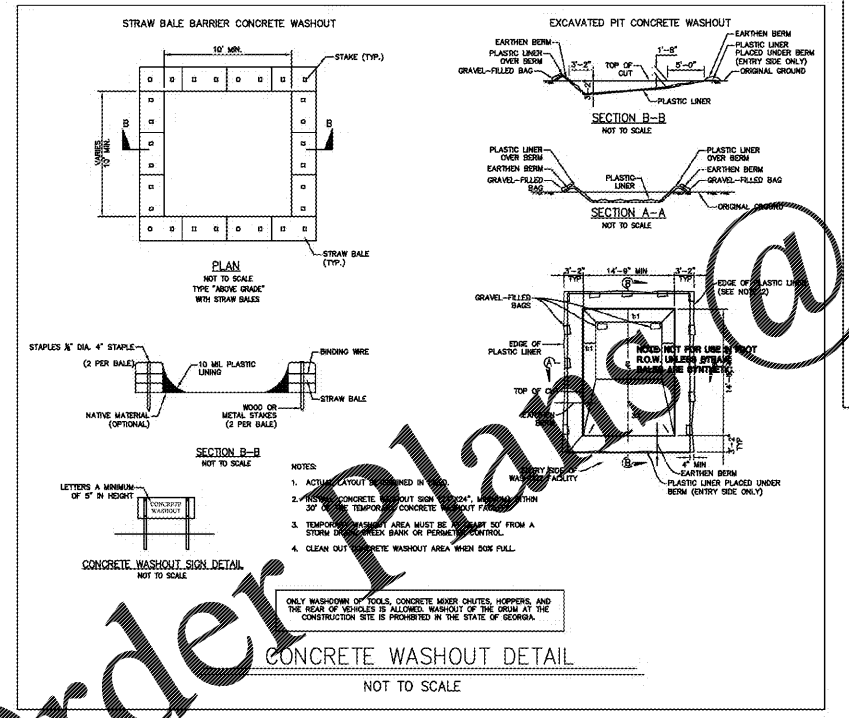
Calcium Chloride
 Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need reapplication.

B. Permanent Methods
 • Permanent Vegetation. See specification Da3 - 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 Q - Construction Road Stabilization.

Table 6-5 Fertilizer Recommendations

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	NUTRIENT ANALYSIS or EQUIVALENT N-P-K	RATE	N TOP DRESSING RATE
1. Cool season grasses	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 1/2"
	Second	6-12-12	1000 lbs./ac.	30
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	---
2. Warm season grasses and legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	9-80 lbs./ac. 1/2"
	Second	6-12-12	1000 lbs./ac.	30
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	---
3. G. Covers	First	10-10-10	1200 lbs./ac. 3'	---
	Second	10-10-10	1200 lbs./ac. 3'	---
	Maintenance	10-10-10	1100 lbs./ac.	---
4. Pine seedlings	First	20-10-6	one 21-gram packet per seeding planter in the sowing hole	---
	Second	20-10-6	---	---
5. Shrub Legumes	First	0-10-10	700 lbs./ac.	---
	Maintenance	0-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 4'	---
6. Temporary cover crops seeded alone	First	10-10-10	600 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac. 1/2"
	Second	10-10-10	---	---
7. Warm season grasses	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 21/2"
	Second	6-12-12	800 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2"
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac.
8. Warm season grasses and legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac. 21/2"
	Second	6-12-12	1000 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac.
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	---

NOTES:
 1. Apply in spring following seeding.
 2. Apply in split applications when high rates are used.
 3. Apply in 3 split applications.
 4. Apply slow release urea product.
 5. Apply to grass seeds only.
 6. Apply when plants grow to a height of 2 to 4 inches.



CONCRETE WASHOUT DETAIL
 NOT TO SCALE

Order Plans @

CIRCLE K DIESEL EXPANSION
 CORDELE, GA (CRISP COUNTY)
 BY: CIRCLE K - SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION
 WAYCROSS, GA 31501

REVISIONS	BY

Project Title
CIRCLE K DIESEL EXPANSION
CORDELE, GA (CRISP COUNTY)
BY: CIRCLE K - SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION
WAYCROSS, GA 31501

DRAWN BY RLP
CHECKED BY JLH
DATE 12/15/2020
SCALE NO SCALE
JOB No. 19-LD-090
SHEET NUMBER D-4B

19-LD-090-DETAILS.DWG

EROSION SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL DETAILS

REPRESENTS NOTE/FEATURE WHICH CORRESPONDS WITH THE ES&PC PLAN CHECKLIST. SEE SHEET ES-4 FOR ES&PC CHECKLIST.