NET LENGTH OF ROADWAY

NET LENGTH OF BRIDGES

NET LENGTH OF PROJECT

NET LENGTH OF EXCEPTIONS

GROSS LENGTH OF PROJECT

THE DATA, TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE PLANS OR IN ANYWAY

INDICATED THEREBY, WHETHER BY DRAWINGS OR NOTES, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER, ARE BASED UPON FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND ARE BELIEVED TO BE INDICATIVE OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS. HOWEVER, THE SAME ARE SHOWN AS INFORMATION ONLY, ARE NOT GURRANTEED, AND DO NOT BIND THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IN ANY WAY. THE ATTENTION OF BIDDER IS SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED TO SUBSECTIONS 102.04, 102.05, AND 104.03 OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.

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PROJECT MID-POINT

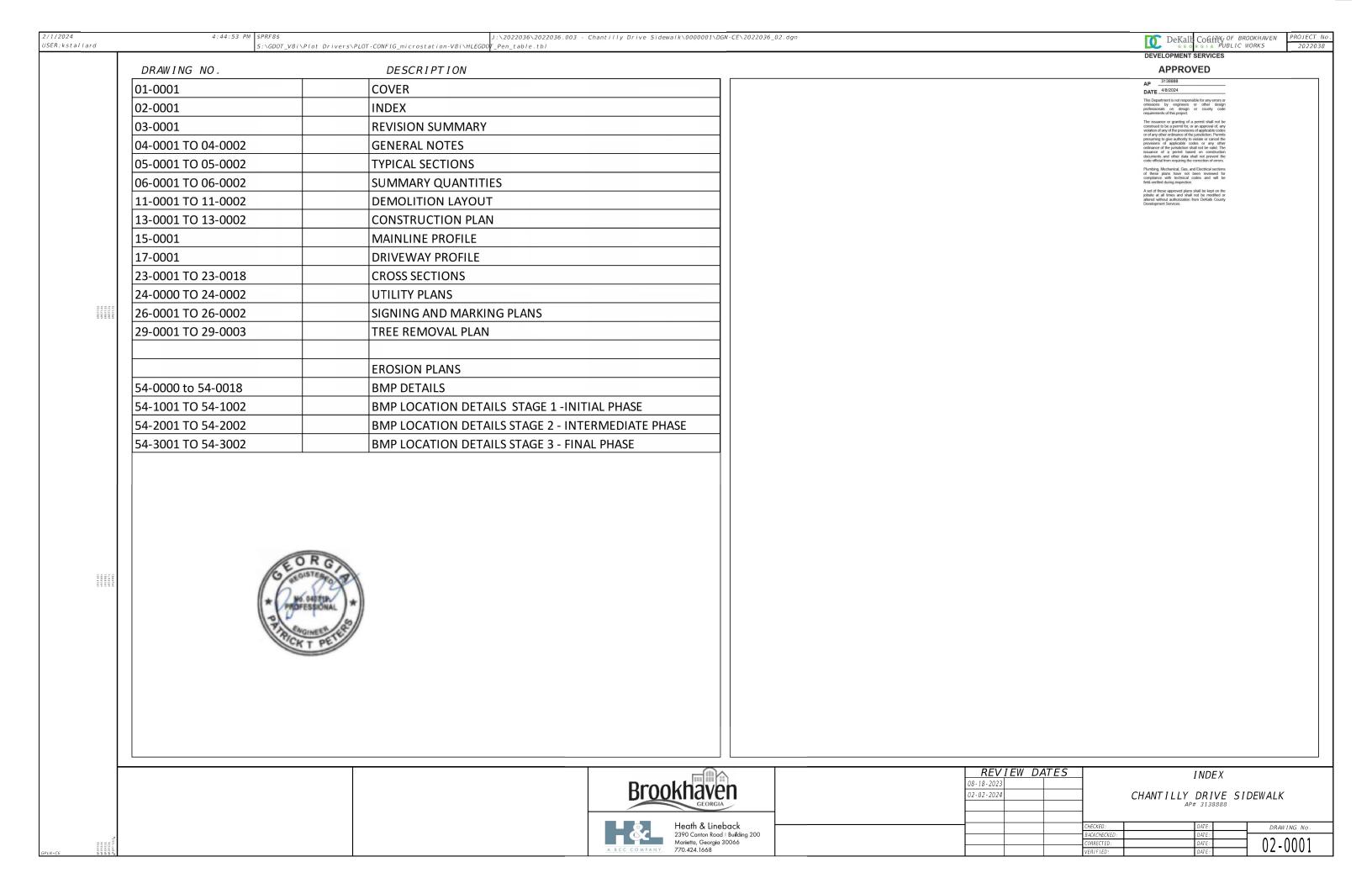
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DRAWING No. 01-000

P.I. No.



2/1/2024 4:44:57 PM \$PRF8\$ DeKall Coulty OF BROOKHAVEN PROJECT No. I:\2022036\2022036.003 - Chantilly Drive Sidewalk\0000001\DGN-CE\2022036_03.dgn USER:kstallard S:\GDOT_V8i\Plot Drivers\PLOT-CONFIG_microstation-V8i\HLEGDO<mark>T</mark> F Pen table.tbl DRAWING NO DRAWING NO. REVISION APPROVED 02-02-2024 ALL ADDED AP# 3138888 TO ALL SHEETS DATE 4/8/2024 02-02-2024 ALL ALL SHEETS SUBMITTED FOR THE 1ST REVISION INCLUDE THE SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF THE ENGINEER 02-02-2024 ALL THE LABELING ON ALL SHEETS HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM REVISION DATES TO REVIEW DATES 02-02-2024 01-0001 ADDED AP# 3138888 TO COVER SHEET 02-02-2024 01-0001 ADDED SCOPE OF WORK NOTE TO COVER SHEET 02-02-2024 01-0001 ADDED PID# FOR ALL PARCELS THAT FRONT THIS PROJECT TO COVER SHEET 02-02-2024 03-0001 THE TITLE BLOCK WAS CHANGED FROM REVISION SUMMARY TO REVIEW SUMMARY 02-02-2024 05-0002 ADDED THE CITY OF BROOKHAVEN STANDARD TYPE D RAMP DETAIL 02-02-2024 11-0001 & 11-0002 ADDING A DEMOLITION PLAN TO SHOW THE REQUIRED DEMOLITION IN THE R/W 02-02-2024 11-0001 & 11-0002 ADDED PID# FOR ALL PARCELS THAT FRONT THIS PROJECT TO SHEETS 02-02-2024 | 13-0001 & 13-0002 ADDED PID# FOR ALL PARCELS THAT FRONT THIS PROJECT TO SHEETS 02-02-2024 24-0001 & 24-0002 ADDED PID# FOR ALL PARCELS THAT FRONT THIS PROJECT TO SHEETS 02-02-2024 24-0001 & 24-0002 THE SIDEWALK LINE TYPE WAS MADE A LITTLE DARKER FOR CLARITY 02-02-2024 24-0001 & 24-0002 ADDED EXISTING DWM FACILITIES AND NOTES TO SHOW COORDINATION EFFORTS 02-02-2024 26-0001 & 26-0002 ADDED PID# FOR ALL PARCELS THAT FRONT THIS PROJECT TO SHEETS 02-02-2024 29-0001 & 29-0002 ADDED PID# FOR ALL PARCELS THAT FRONT THIS PROJECT TO SHEETS 02-02-2024 54-1001 & 54-1002 ADDED PID# FOR ALL PARCELS THAT FRONT THIS PROJECT TO SHEETS 02-02-2024 54-2001 & 54-2002 ADDED PID# FOR ALL PARCELS THAT FRONT THIS PROJECT TO SHEETS 02-02-2024 54-3001 & 54-3002 ADDED PID# FOR ALL PARCELS THAT FRONT THIS PROJECT TO SHEETS SREF155 SREF145 SREF125 SREF125 SREF10S SREF08S SREF08S *REVIEW DATES* REVIEW SUMMARY 08-18-2023 02-02-2024 CHANTILLY DRIVE SIDEWALK Heath & Lineback DRAWING No 2390 Canton Road | Building 200 Marietta, Georgia 30066

SREF155 SREF145 SREF135

:\2022036\2022036.003 - Chantilly Drive Sidewalk\0000001\DGN-CE\2022036 04.dgn

DeKall County of BROOKHAVEN

PROJECT No

- 1. AN N.O.I. (NOTICE OF INTENT) WILL NOT BE REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT. THE DISTURBED AREA IS 0.42 ACRES AND THE TOTAL AREA IS 0.50 ACRES.
- 2. CALL GEORIGA 811 BEFORE YOU DIG. THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. BEWARE OF HIDDEN UTILITIES NOT SHOWN. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANIES PRIOR TO EXCAVATION. IF UNCHARTED UTILITIES, ARE ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE PROJECT ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY FOR INSTRUCTIONS. ANY DAMAGE OR INTERRUPTIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL BE REPAIRED PROMPTLY AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- 3.ACCESS SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO DRIVEWAYS THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT.ALL DRIVEWAYS THAT ARE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED SHALL BE PLACED IN KIND (I.E. ASPHALT FOR ASPHALT, CONCRETE FOR CONCRETE, AND ASPHALT FOR EARTH/GRAVEL DRIVES) AND PAVED AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE RIGHT OF WAY TO NOT REQUIRE EASEMENT, WHERE PRACTICAL. DRIVEWAY RELOCATIONS ARE SHOWN FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE DATA. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT NEW DRIVEWAYS TO MATCH THE ACTUAL FIELD LOCATION OF EXISTING DRIVEWAYS OR AS LOCATED IN THE PLANS. RESIDENTIAL DRIVES SHALL BE 14 FEET WIDE AT THE THROAT UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE IN THE PLANS, COMMERCIAL DRIVES SHALL BE 24 FEET WIDE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE IN THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN THE APPROVAL FROM GDOT DISTRICT TRAFFIC OPERATIONS PRIOR TO MAKING ANY REVISIONS TO COMMERCIAL DRIVEWAY LOCATION, WIDTH, AND/OR NUMBER OF DRIVES TO BE CONSTRUCTED. DRIVEWAY PAVEMENTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED USING GDOT STANDARD PAVEMENT SCHEDULES:

ASPHALT DRIVES -- COMMERCIAL:

RECYCLED ASPH CONC 12.5 MM SUPERPAVE. GP 2 ONLY. INCL BITUM MATL & H LIME (165 LBS/SY) RECYCLED ASPH CONC 19 MM SUPERPAVE, GP 1 OR 2, INCL BITUM MATL & H LIME (220 LBS/SY) GR AGGR BASE CRS, 6 INCH, INCL MATL

ASPHALT DRIVES -- RESIDENTIAL:

RECYCLED ASPH CONC 12.5 MM SUPERPAVE, GP 2 ONLY, INCL BITUM MATL & H LIME (165 LBS/SY) GR AGGR BASE CRS, 6 INCH, INCL MATL

CONCRETE DRIVES -- COMMERCIAL: DRIVEWAY CONCRETE, 8 IN TK

CONCRETE DRIVES -- RESIDENTIAL:

DRIVEWAY CONCRETE. 6 IN TK

- 4. CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE A WORKSITE UTILITY COORDINATION SUPERVISOR (WUCS) PER GDOT SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATION SECTION 107. COORDINATION MEETINGS WILL OCCUR AT A MINIMUM MONTHLY UNTIL THE CONTROLLING ITEMS OF UTILITY RELOCATIONS AND ADJUSTMENT MILESTONES ARE COMPLETED.
- 5. PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTRUBANCE ACTIVITIES, THE LIMITS OF LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL BE CLEARLY AND ACCURATELY DEMARCATED WITH STAKES. RIBBONS. OR OTHER APPROPRIATE MEANS. THE LOCATION AND EXTENT OF ALL AUTHORIZED DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DEMARCATED FOR THE DURATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. NO DISTURBANCE SHALL OCCUR OUTSIDE THE LIMITS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS WITHOUT THE APPROVAL IN WRITING FROM THE PROJECT ENGINEER.
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LAYOUT OF ALL CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS WITH SOME FIELD ADJUSTMENTS ALLOWED AS NECESSARY WITH PRIOR APPROVAL GIVEN BY THE ENGINEER. IN ADDITION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT THE SIDEWALK AND AMENITY CONSTRUCTION COMPLIES WITH AASHTO AND ADA REQUIREMENTS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO CROSS-SLOPES AND GRADIENTS.
- 7. EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SOIL COMPACTION SHALL BE PERFORMED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS. PRIOR TO POURING CONCRETE, EARTHWORK SHALL BE CLEAR OF ALL DEBRIS AND MACHINE COMPACTED. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE MONITORED BY A GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTING FIRM APPROVED BY THE OWNER TO VERIFY THAT EARTHWORK, WALL CONSTRUCTION, AND OTHER OPERATIONS CONFIRM WITH CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES SHALL BE AT THE COST OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- 8. DEMOLITION DEBRIS SHALL BECOME PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND WASTE SOILS, VEGETATION, AND OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIALS, SHALL BE HAULED OFF-SITE AND BE DISPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED LOCATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. BURNING WILL NOT BE ALLOWED ON THIS PROJECT
- 9. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND OTHER SITE ISSUES SHALL BE INSPECTED AS REQUIRED BY NPDES PERMITTING BY CONTRACTOR.
- 10. ON ALL AREAS WHERE ROADWAYS. CONCRETE SIDEWALKS. RETAINING WALLS. OR OTHER STRUCTURES ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON COMPACTED SUBGRADE, FOUNDATION SOILS SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTING FIRM PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE, AGGREGATE BASE, OR FILL MATERIALS.
- 11. ALL CONCRETE TO BE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SIDEWALKS TO BE 3000 PSI CONCRETE. ALL WHEEL CHAIR RAMPS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF 8" CONCRETE TO BE PAID FOR UNDER 8" SIDEWALK PAY ITEM.

- 12. CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH CITY OF BROOKHAVEN AND APPROXIMENTAL PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR SHALL REQUEST CAD STAKING DATA FROM THE ENGINEED OF RECORD UPON AWARD OF CONTRACT
- 13. BACKFILL DIRT SHALL BE CLEAN, COHESIVE CLAY OR SANDY CLAY FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANICS DEFETER OUS MATERIAL AND ROCKS GREATER THAN 3" DIAMETER.
- 14. CONSTRUCTION AND STORAGE AREAS SHALL BE KEPT NEAT AND CLEAN. TREE SAVE AREAS SHALL NOT BE USED FOR STORAGE OR PARKING. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE STORED WITHIN THE DRIP LINE OF TRANSPORTED WITHIN THE DR
- 15. ALL EXISTING ELECTRICAL BOXES, WATER METER BOXES, AND VALVE BOXES THAT ARE TO REMAIN SHAPE SPECIAL WITH THE TOP OF THE PROPOSED GRADE
- 16. AREAS INTENDED TO SUPPORT PAVEMENT OR NEW FILL SHALL BE PROOF ROLLED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GEOTECHNICAL PROJECT MANAGER, PROJECT MANAGER MAY REQUEST A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER IF SOILS ARE DETERMINED UNSUITABLE. AREAS WHICH PUMP WHILE PROOF ROLLED SHALL BE UNDERCUT AND BACK-FILLED AS DIRECTED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL
- 17. ALL FILL AREAS MUST BE COMPACTED TO A MINIMUM OF 95% STANDARD PROCTOR. THE TOP 2 FEET OF ALL AREAS TO RECEIVE PAVEMENT (IF ANY) SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 100% STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY. A REPORT FROM A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER WILL BE REQUIRED FOR ALL FILL AREAS WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- 18. ALL EXISTING IRRIGATION METERS WILL NEED TO BE RELOCATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 19. DO NOT DISTURB EXISTING LIGHTING ALONG MONUMENT WALL FOR LONGWOOD TRACE
- 20. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY LOCATION OF EXISTING IRRIGATION LINES AND SPRINKLER HEADS THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPPING SPRINKLER HEADS AND COORDINATION AND RELOCATION OF IRRIGATION LINES.
- 21. ALL WATER METERS AND VALVES LOCATED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PROPOSED SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RELOCATED.
- 22. THIS PROJECT MEETS THE DEFINITION OF A LINEAR TRANSPORTATION PROJECT. THE PROJECT SHALL BE EXLCUDED FROM INSTALLING ADDITIONAL STORMWATER BMP'S DUE TO STORMWATER LEAVES THE SITE VIA SHEET FLOW AND 50% OR MORE WATER QUALITY TREATMENT CAN'T BE MET ONSITE.
- 23. THE EXISTING CURB SHALL BE SAW CUT FOR THE NEW WHEEL CHAIR RAMP , SIDEWALK & DRIVEWAYS INSTALLATIONS. PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE UNDER SAWED JOINTS IN EXIST PAVEMENTS-PCC



UTILITY GENE	FRAL NOTES
UTILITY OWNER	SERV I CE
AT&T DISTRIBUTION	TELECOMMUNICATION
AT&T TRANSMISSION	TELECOMMUNICATION
ATLANTA GAS LIGHT	GAS
COMCAST	CABLE
CROWN CASTLE NETWORKS	TELECOMMUNICATION
DEKALB COUNTY - TRAFFIC	TRAFFIC
DEKALB COUNTY - W&S	WATER & SEWER
EMORY UNIVERSITY NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS	TELECOMMUNICATION
GEORGIA POWER - GP106	POWER
GEORGIA POWER - NU106	POWER
ZAYO FIBER SOLUTION	TELECOMMUNICATION

UTILITY DISCLAIMER: UTILITY LOCATION WAS PERFORMED BY UTILITY OWNER MARK-UPS. EXISTING UTILITY LINES SHOWN ARE APPROXIANTE LOCATIONS ONLY.

THE CONTRACTOR/INSTALLER SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL EXISTING UTILITY LINE LOCATIONS PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION

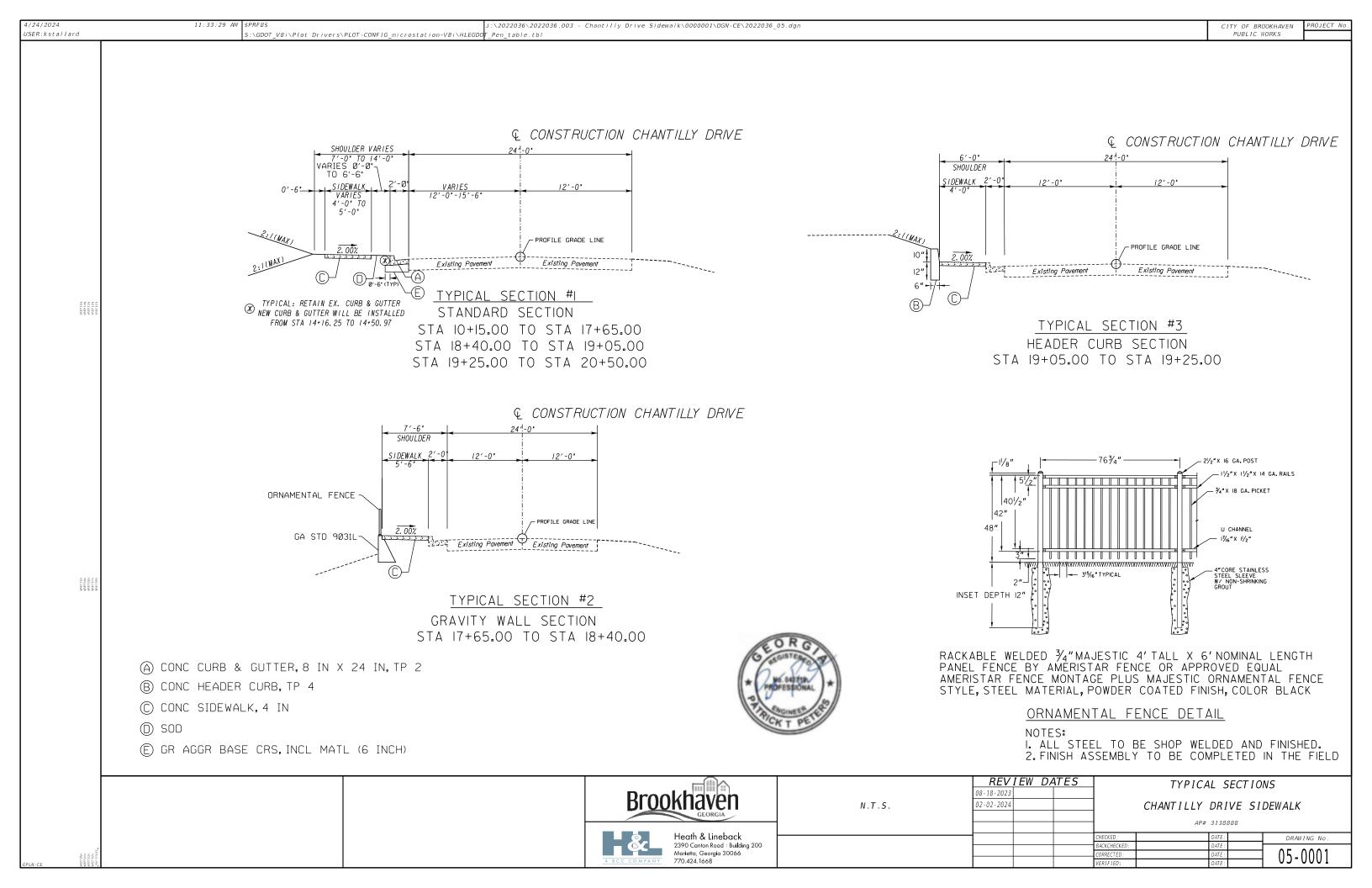


Know what'sbelow. Callbefore you dig.

Broo	khaven
	Heath & Lineback 2390 Canton Road Building 200 Marietta, Georgia 30066

GENERAL NOTES	W DATES	IEW DA	REV
OLNERAL NOTES		08 - 18 - 2023	
CHANTILLY DRIVE SIDEWALK			02-02-2024
AP# 3138888			

DRAWING No



SREF15\$ SREF14\$ SREF12\$ SREF12\$

\$REF105 \$REF095 \$REF085 \$REF075

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

ROADWAY QUANTITIES

SURFACE QUANTITIES*						
ITEMS	UNIT	AMOUNT				
GR AGGR BASE CRS, INCL MATL	TN	31				
RECYCLED ASPH CONC 12.5 MM SUPERPAVE, GP 2 ONLY, INCL BITUM MATL & H LIME	TN	2				
RECYCLED ASPH CONC 19 MM SUPERPAVE, GP 1 OR 2,INCL BITUM MATL & H LIME	TN	3				
TACK COAT	TN	3				
DRIVEWAY CONCRETE, 6 IN TK	SY	102				
AGGR SURF CRS	TN	18				

*DRIVEWAY QUANTITIES ARE INCLUDED

Driveway Area										
					12.5 mm	19 mm	GAB	GAB	6" Dway	Aggr Surf
Location	Station	Side	Asphalt (SF)	Concrete (SF)	165 lbs/sy	220 lbs/sy	6"	6"	Conc.	CRS
					(TN)	(TN)	(SY)	(TN)	(SY)	(TN)
Chantilly Dr	11+37.86	LT		479.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.31	9.00
Chantilly Dr	17+15.00	LT	186.31	432.60	2.00	3.00	21.00	7.00	48.07	9.00
				Totals=	2	3	21	7	102	18

	TRAFFIC CONTROL - CHANTILLY DRIVE	
TOTAL	1 1	S

	CONC SIDEWALK, 4 IN		
TOTAL		404	SY

GRADING COMPLETE - CHANTILLY DRIVE				
TOTAL	1	LS		

	CONC SIDEWALK, 8 IN			
TOTAL		77	SY	

	CONC CURB & GUTTER, 8 IN X 24 IN, TP 2
TOTAL	255 LF

	ORNAMENTAL FENCE		
TOTAL		66	LF

	CONCRETE HEADER CURB, 10 IN, TP 4	
TOTAL	20	LF

TOTAL

	SAWED JOINTS IN EXIST PVMT-PCC		
OTAL		255 LF	

UTILITY QUANTITIES

ADJUST WATER METER E	OX TO GRADE (STA 11+05)
TOTAL	1 EA

ADJUST WATER VALVE TO GRADE (STA 11+38)	

1 EA

ADJUS	ST WATER METER VAULT TO	GRADE (STA 16+72)
TOTAL		1 EA

	ADJUST PULL BOX TO GRADE (STA 16+4	40)
TOTAL	1	EA



DRAINAGE QUANTITIES

Structure No.	Location	Station	Offset	CATCH BASIN 1033D & 1034D ADJUST TO GRADE
A-1	Charatilla Da	45.05.70	15.87' LT	1
B-1	Chantilly Dr	15+05.70	16.71'LT	1
ר-ַט	Chantilly Dr	18+58.35	10./1 []	<u> </u>
			Total:	2

SIGNING & MARKING QUANTITIES

	REM HWY SIGN, STD STA 18+45	
TOTAL		1 EA

	RESET HIGHWAY SIGN STA 18+45	
TOTAL		1 EA

	TRAFFIC STRIPE, WHITE	
TOTAL		55 SY

SOLID TRAFFIC STRIPE, 5 IN, YELLOW	
TOTAL	1975 LF

	SOLID TRAFFIC STRIPE, 24 IN, WHITE	
TOTAL		14 LF

	SOLID TRAFFIC STRIPE, 8 IN, WHITE	_
TOTAL	634 LF	

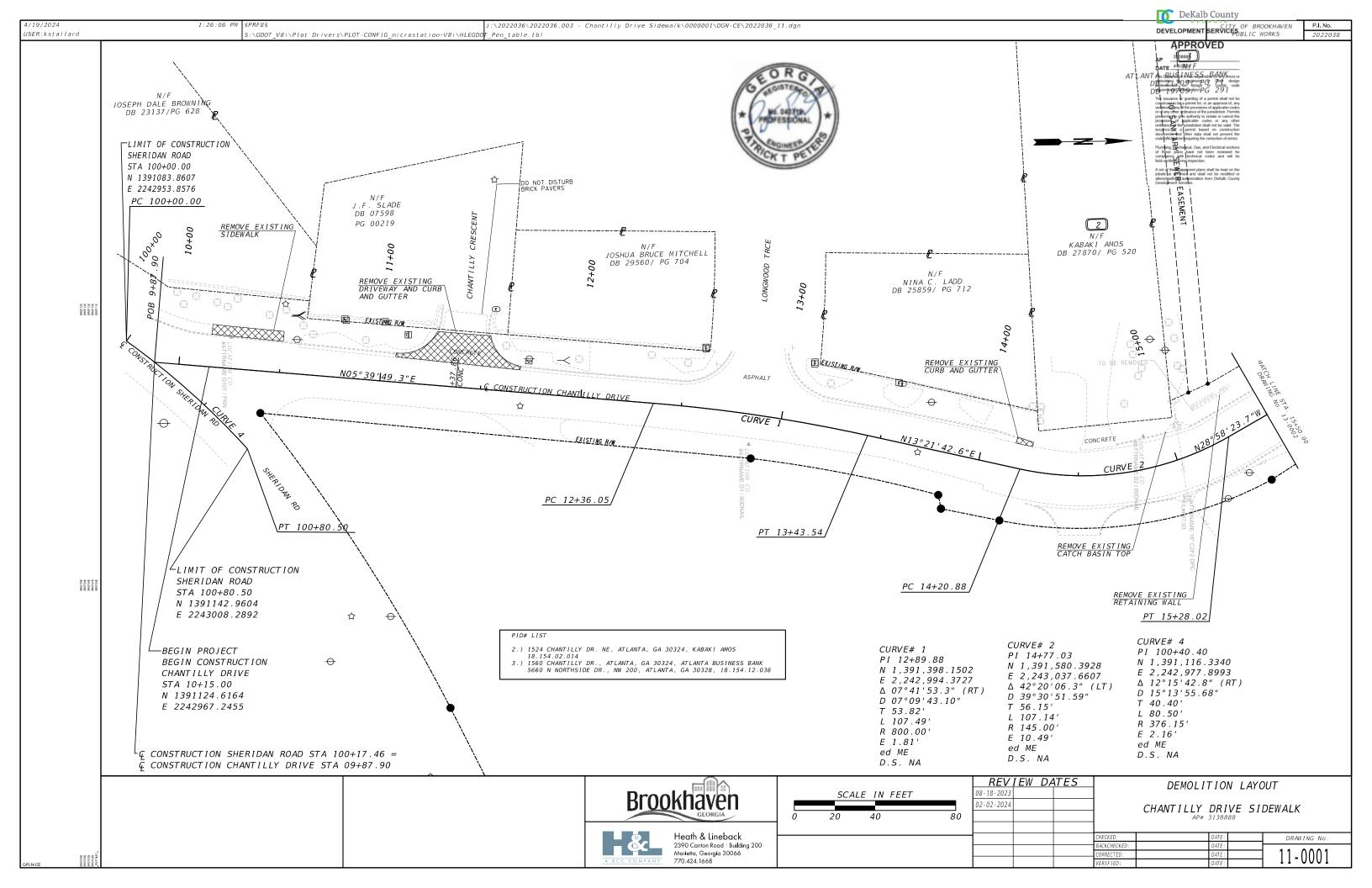
Signs						Type 7 Post	
Road Name	Station	Sign Codo	Si	ze (in)	TP1/TP11	Longth (ft)	
Road Name	Station	Sign Code	Width	Height	161/1611	Length (ft)	
Chantilly Dr	10+35	R1-1	30	30	6.25	13.50	
				Rounded Total =	7.00	14.00	

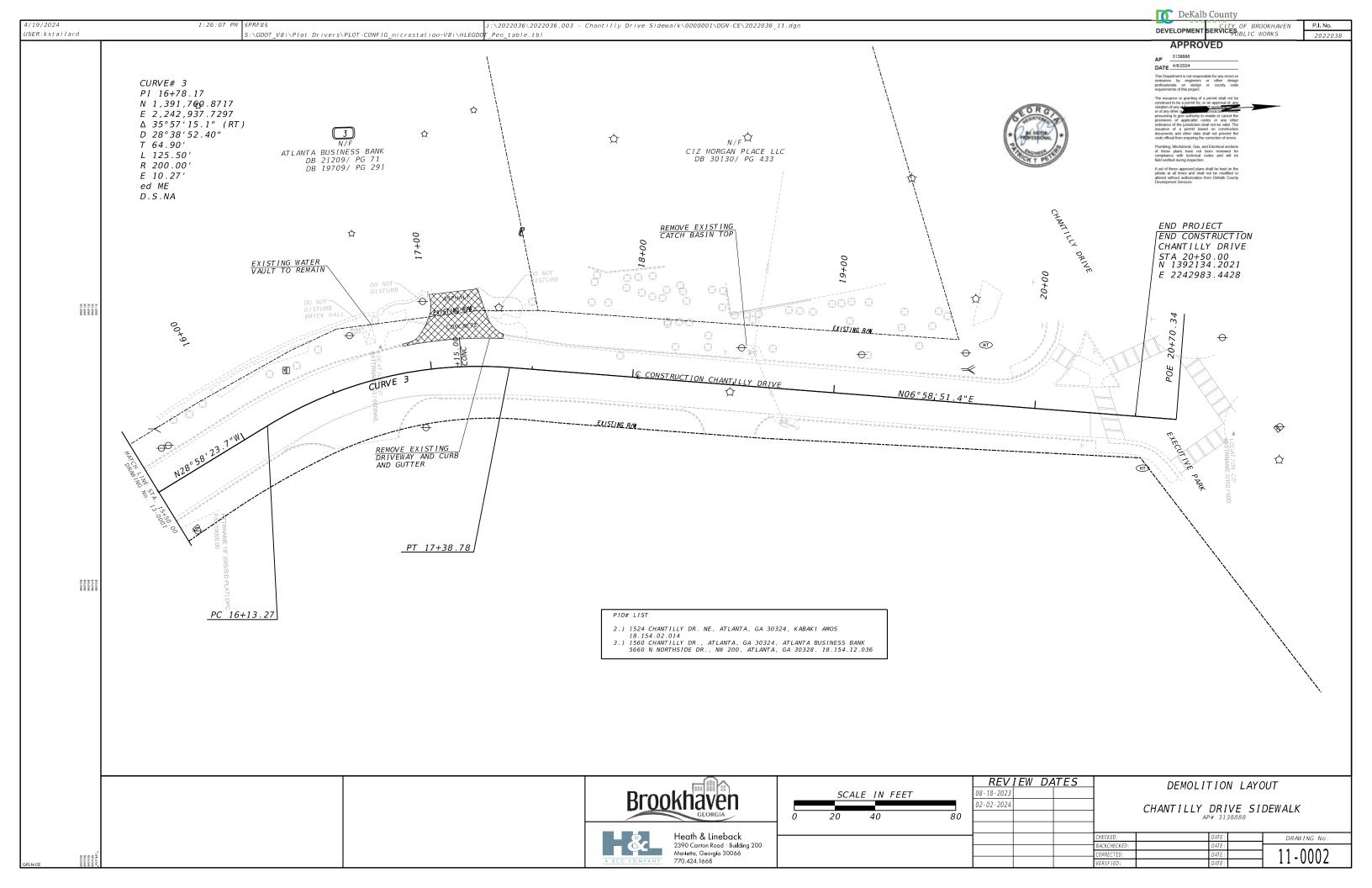


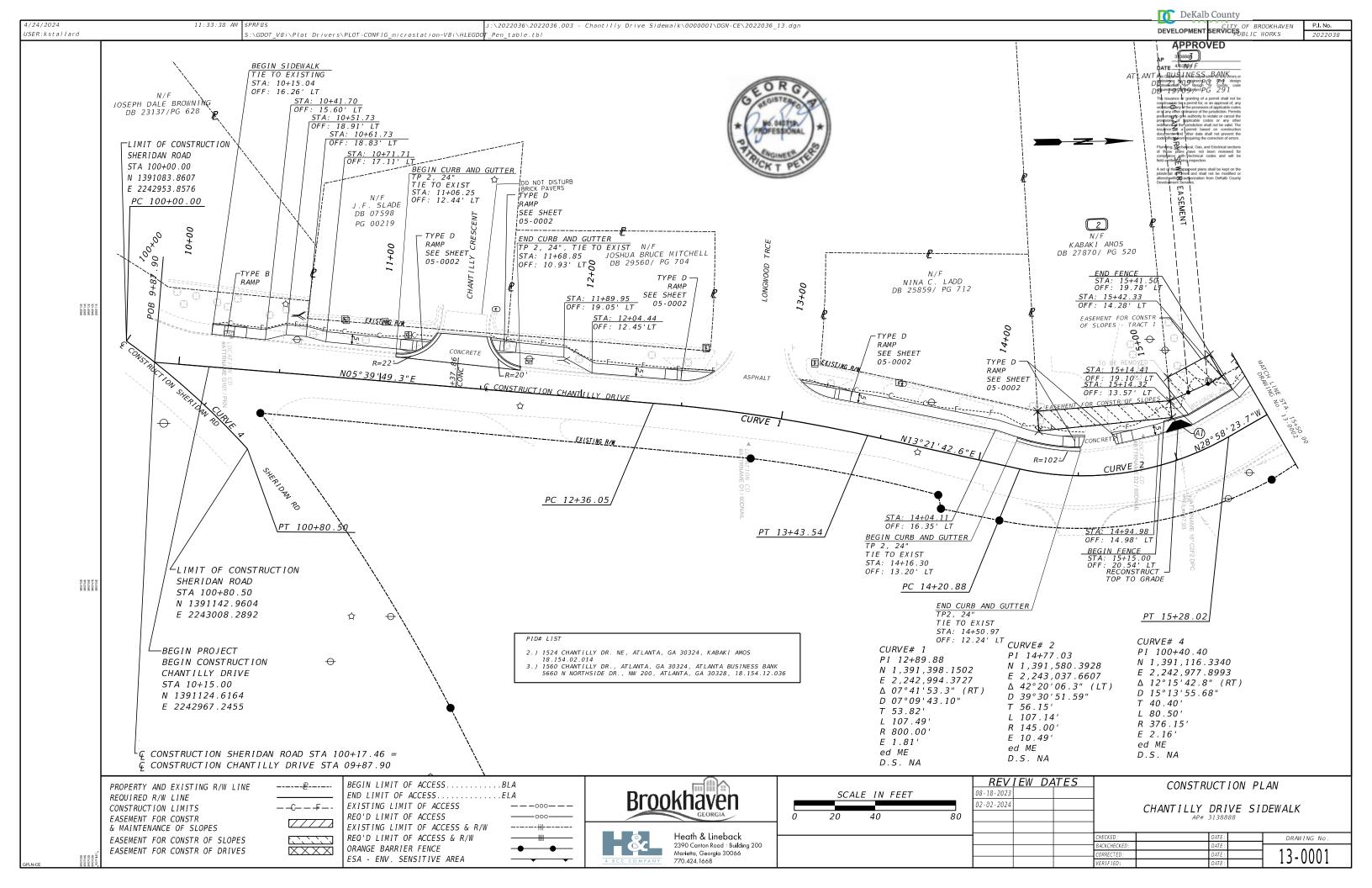
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SOMMAN GOANTITIES		18-2023
CHANTILLY DRIVE SIDEWAL		02-2024
40 / 242222		

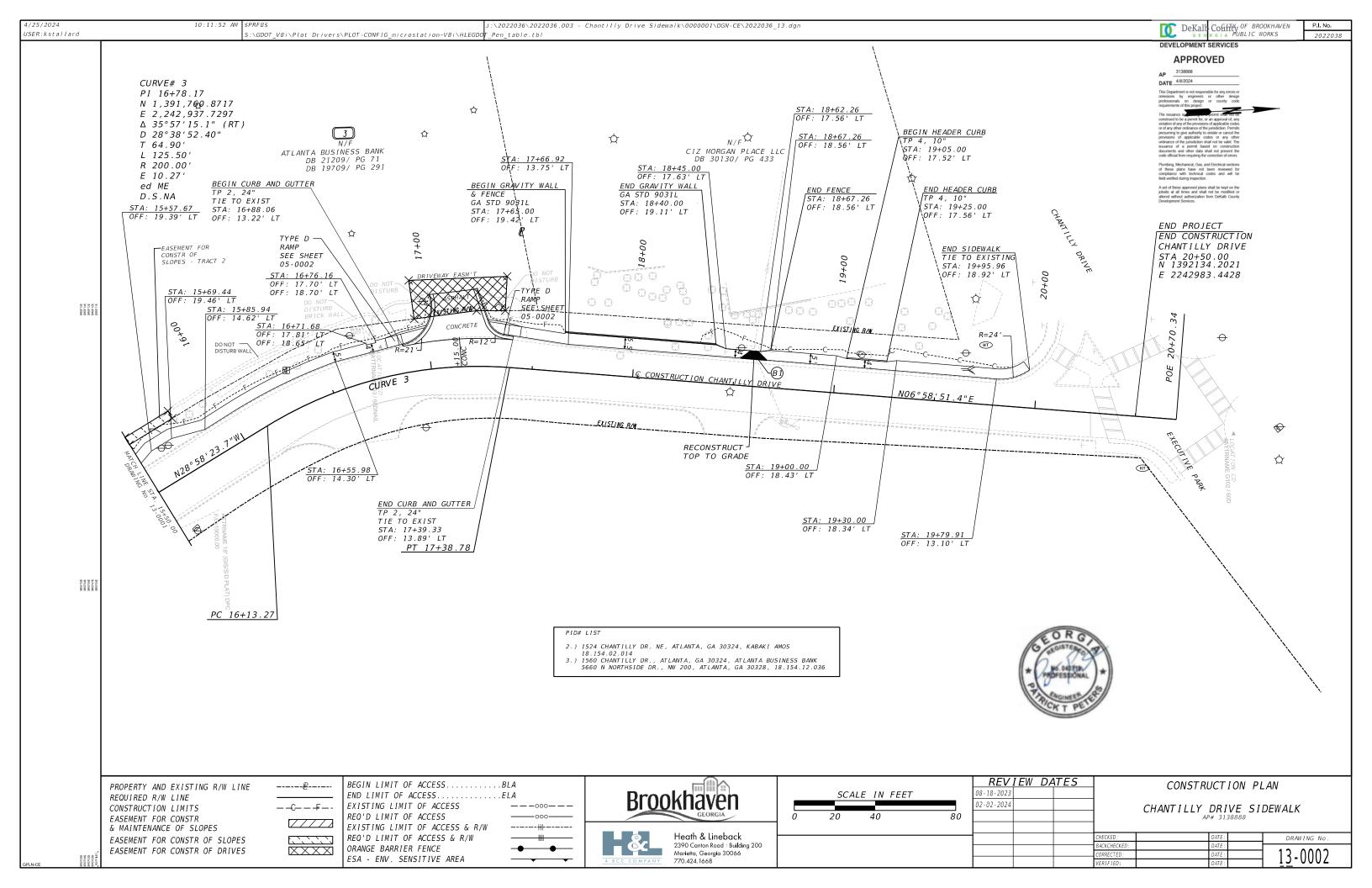
AP# 3138888

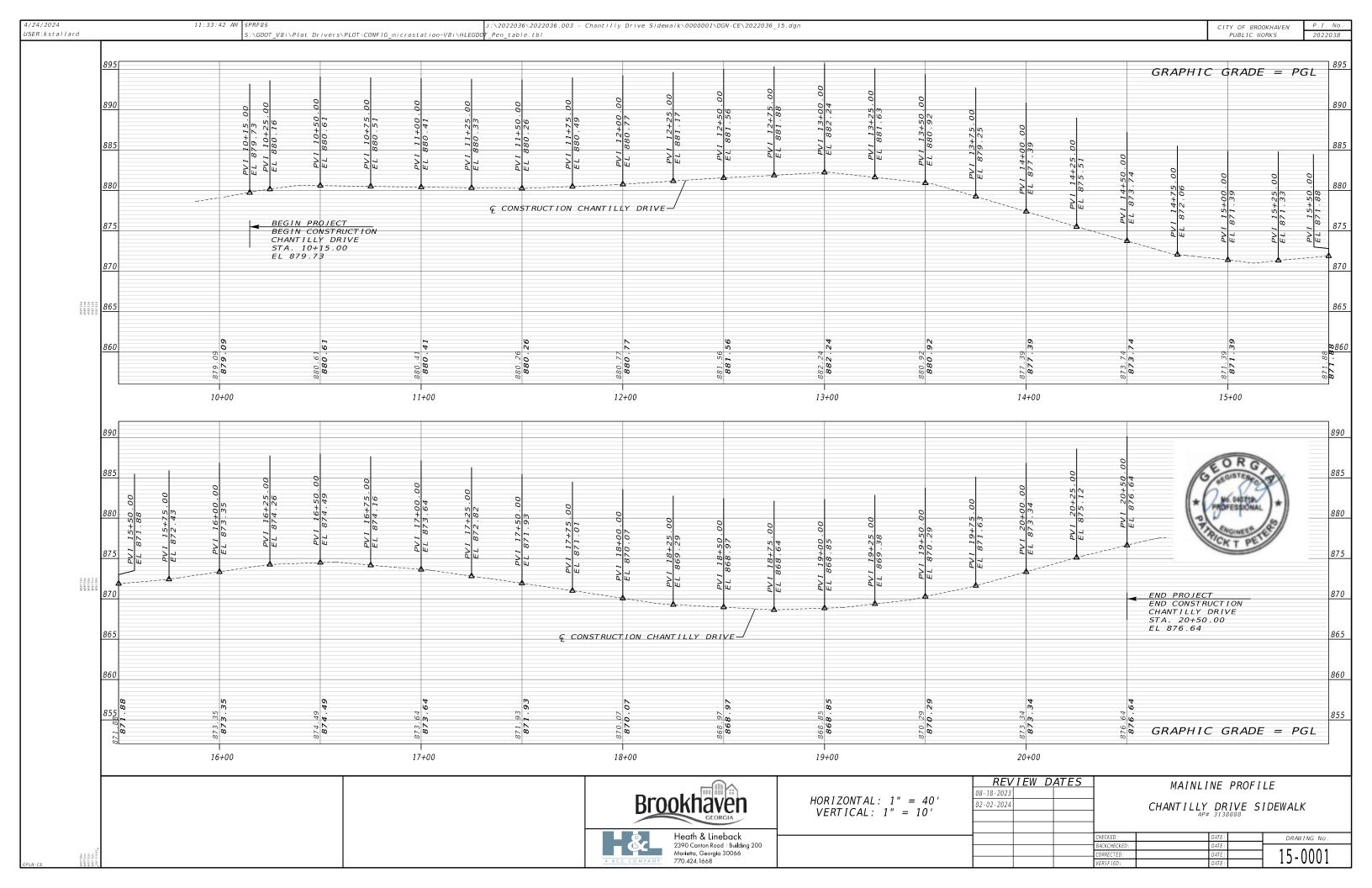
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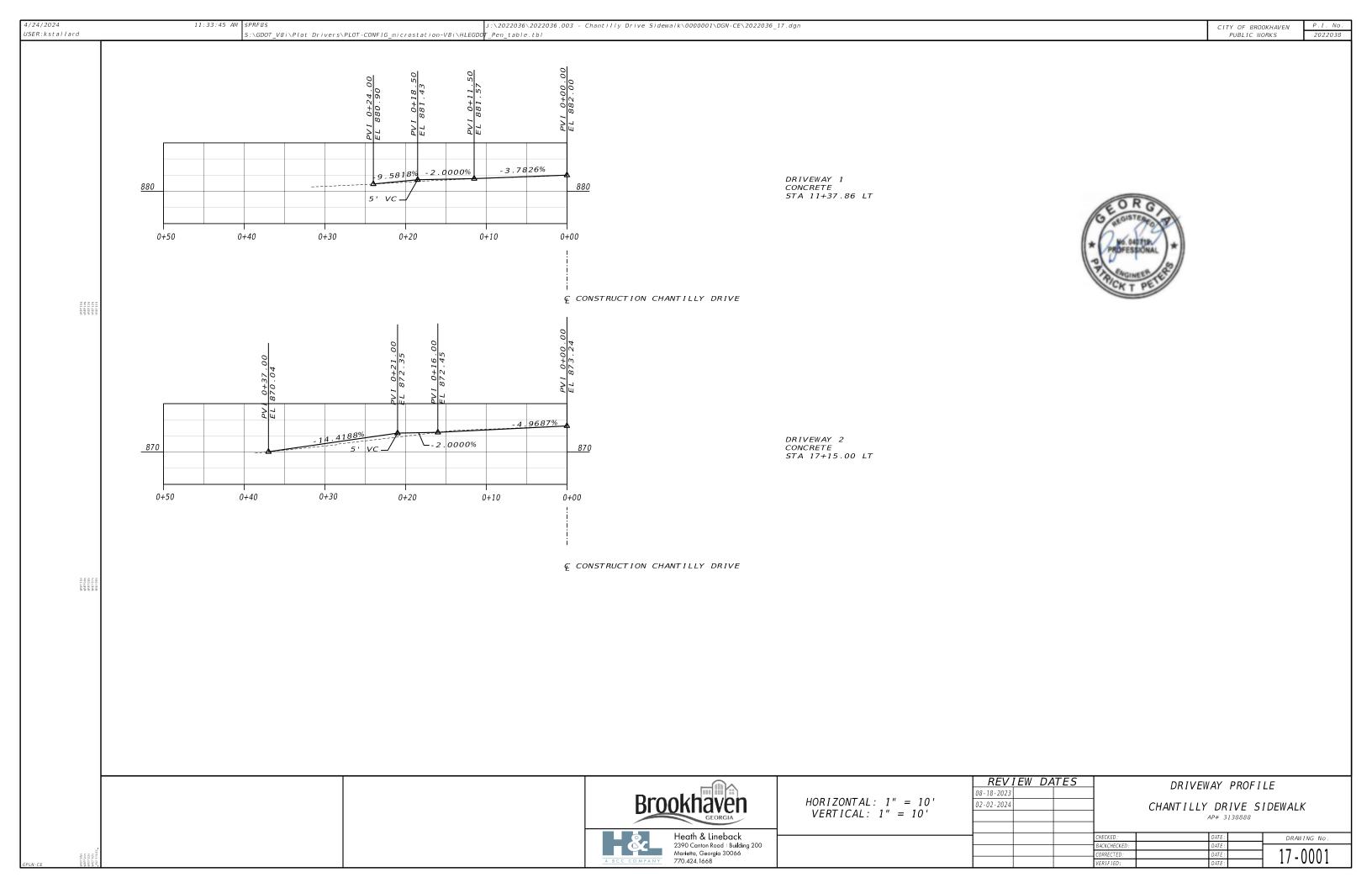


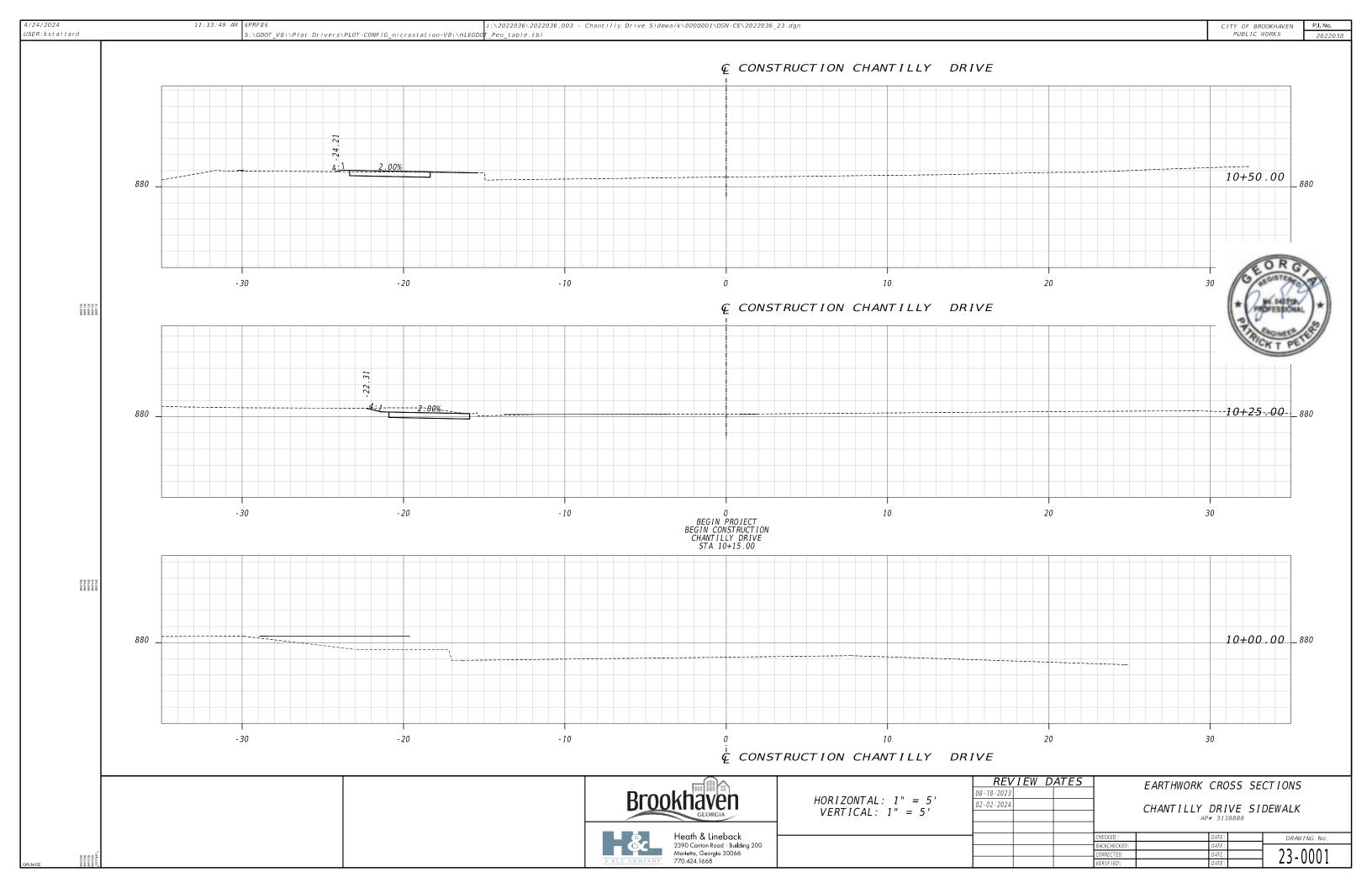


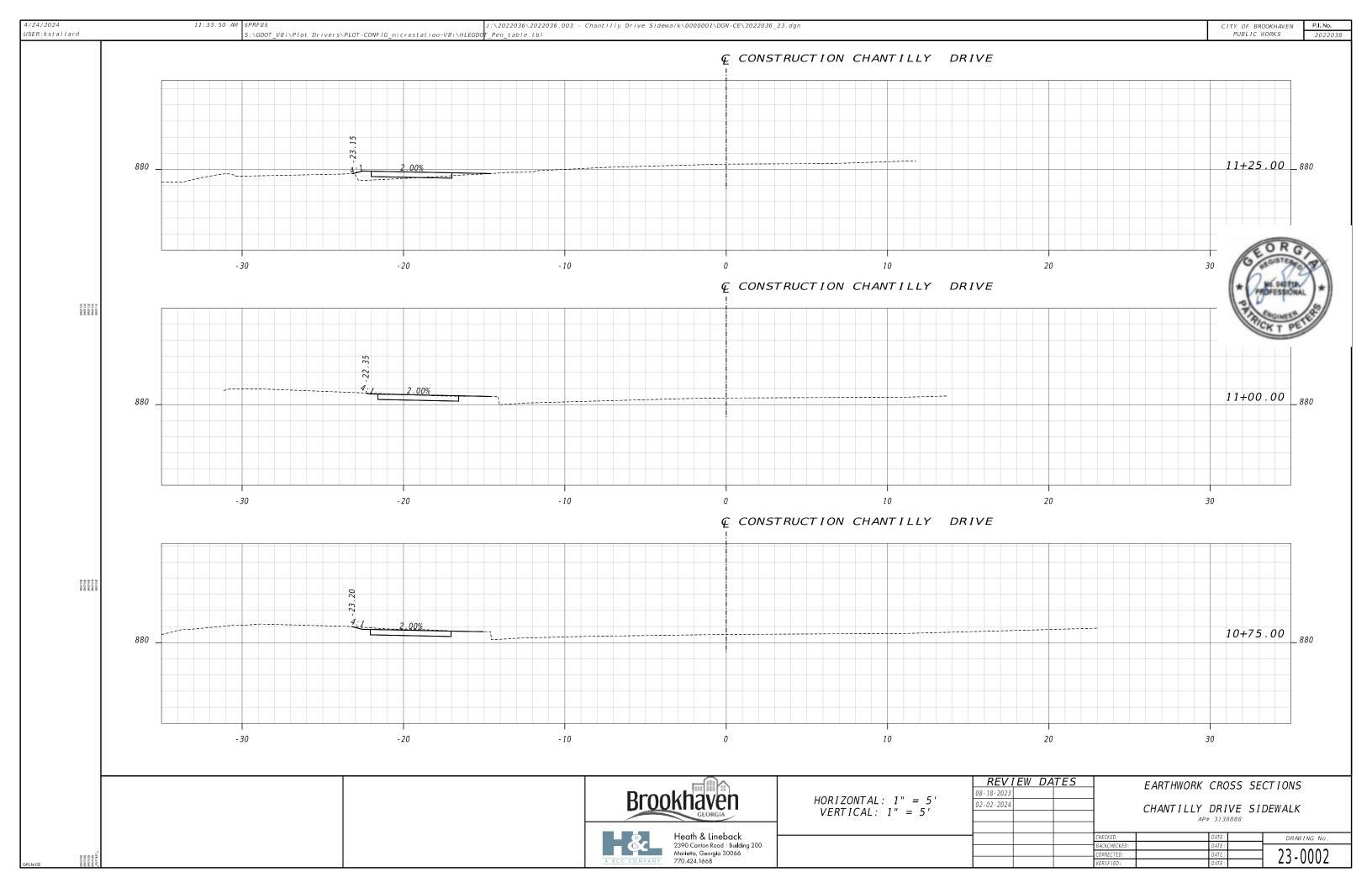


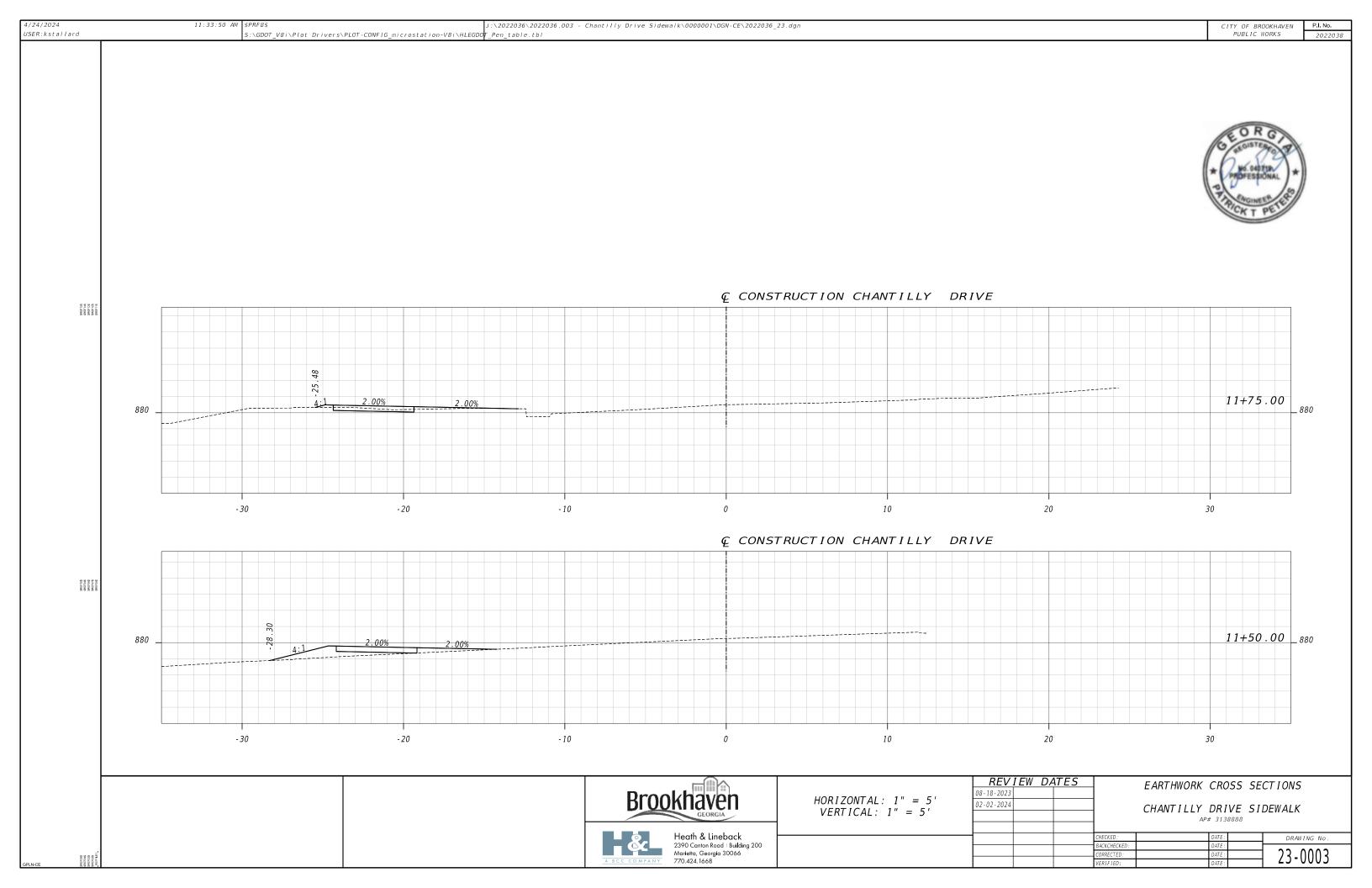


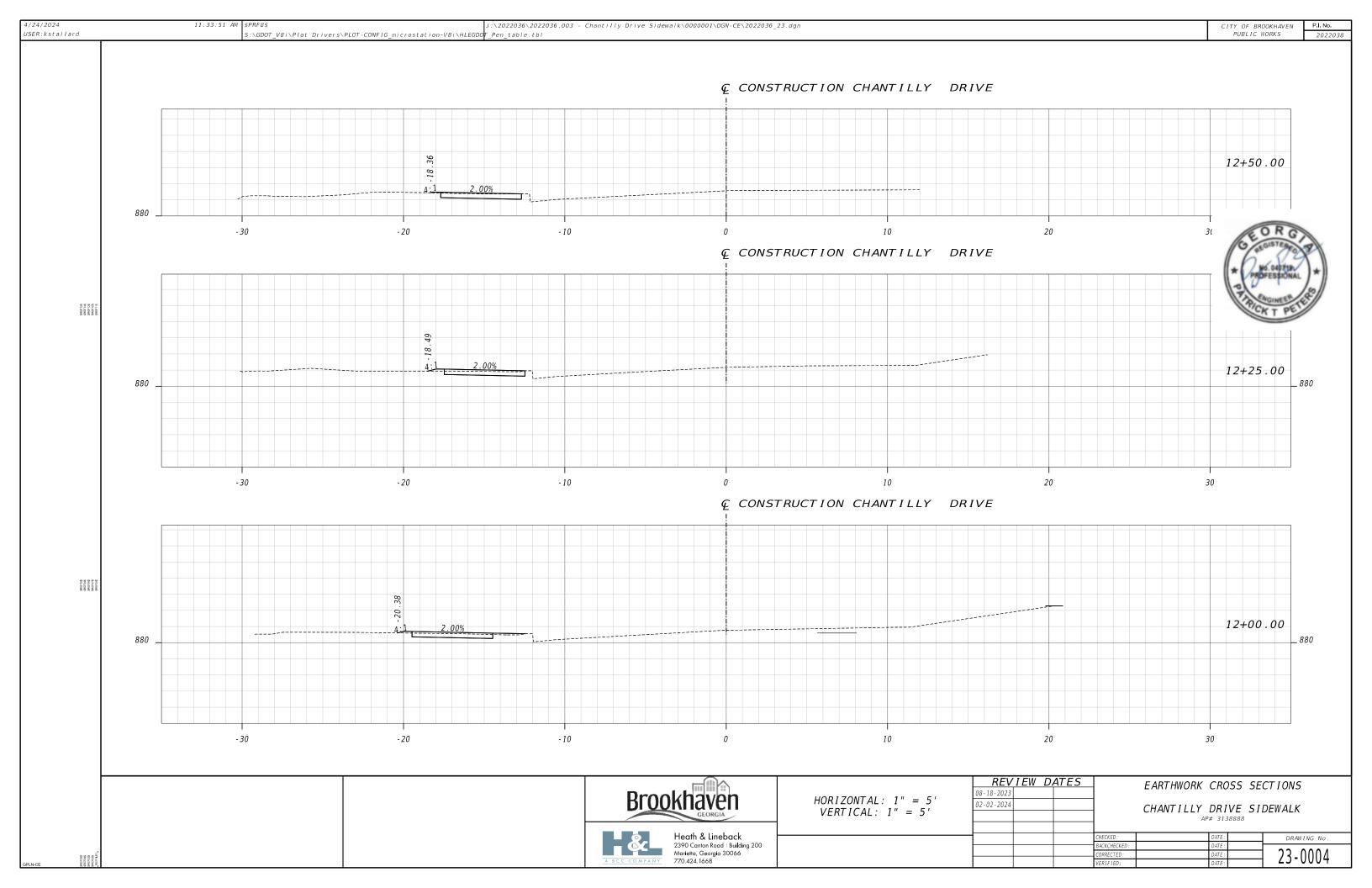


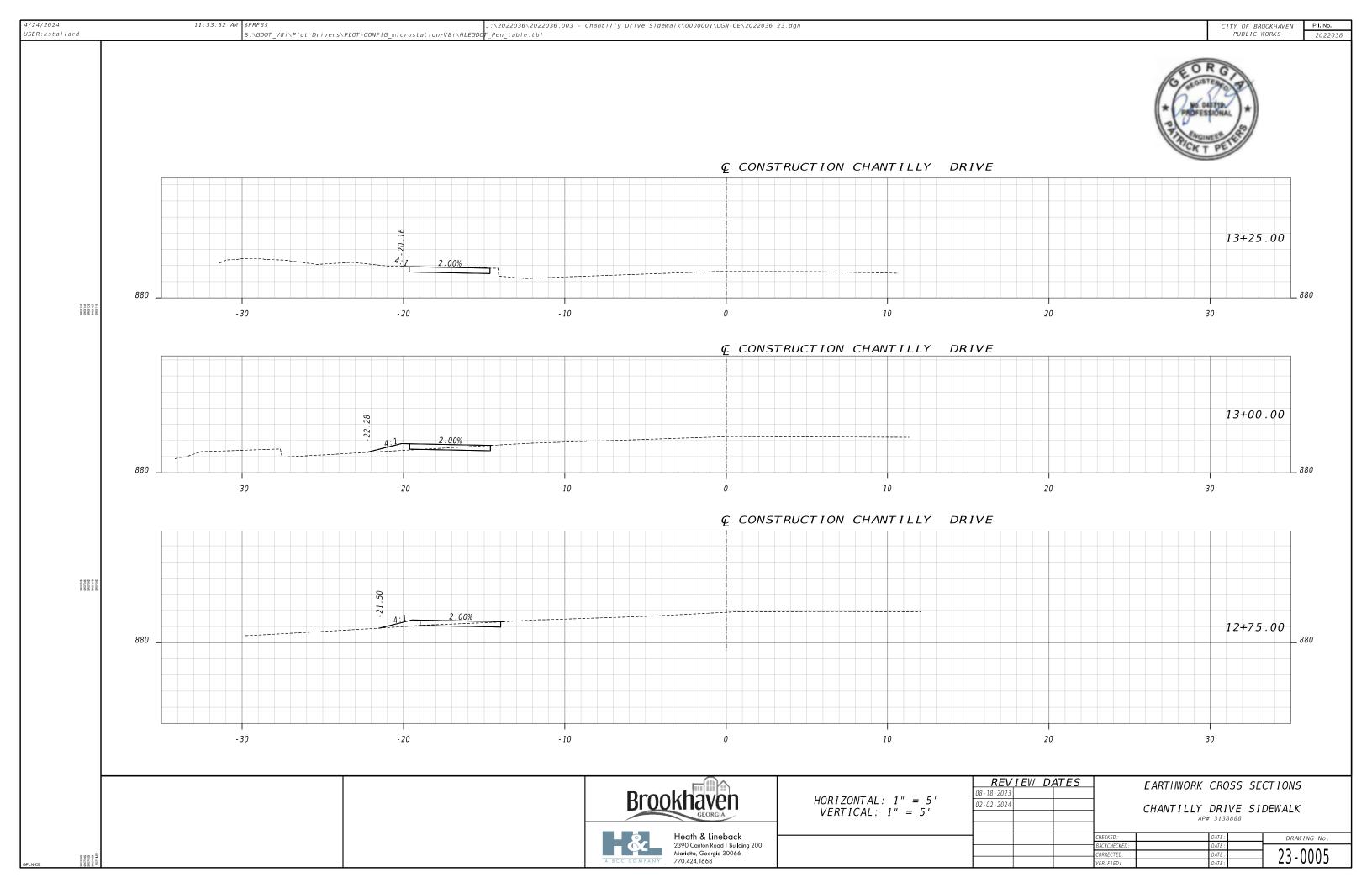


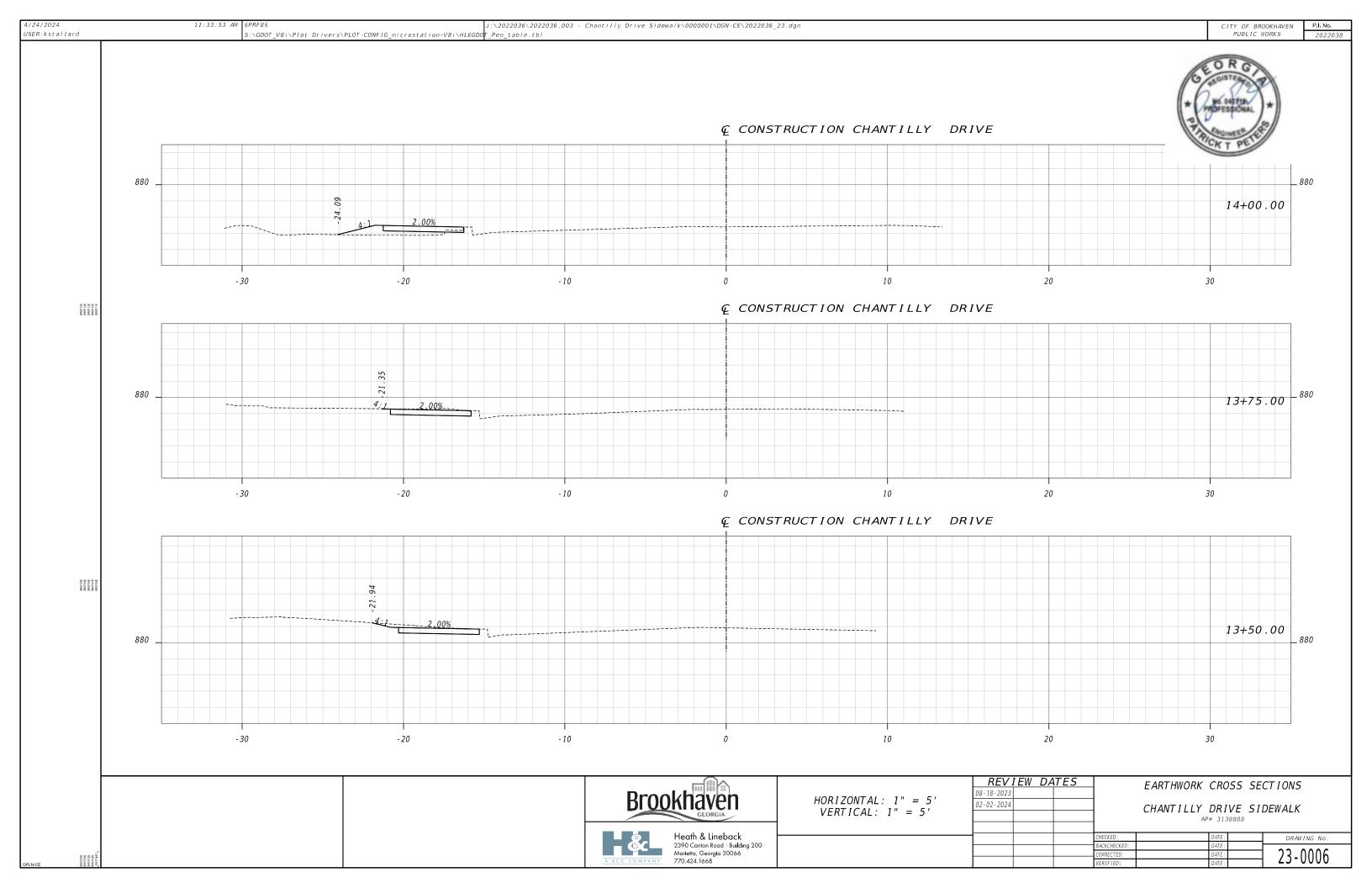


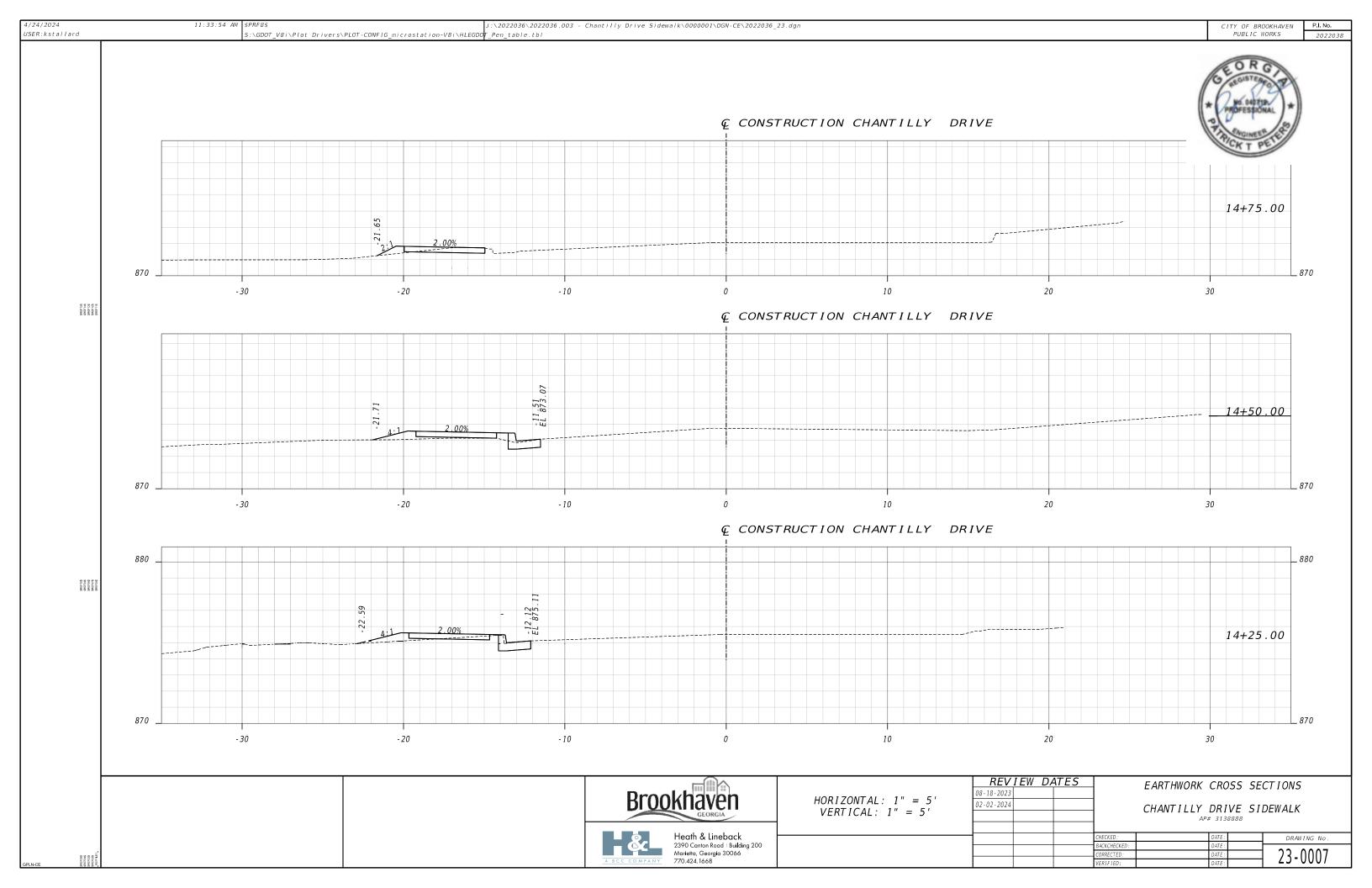


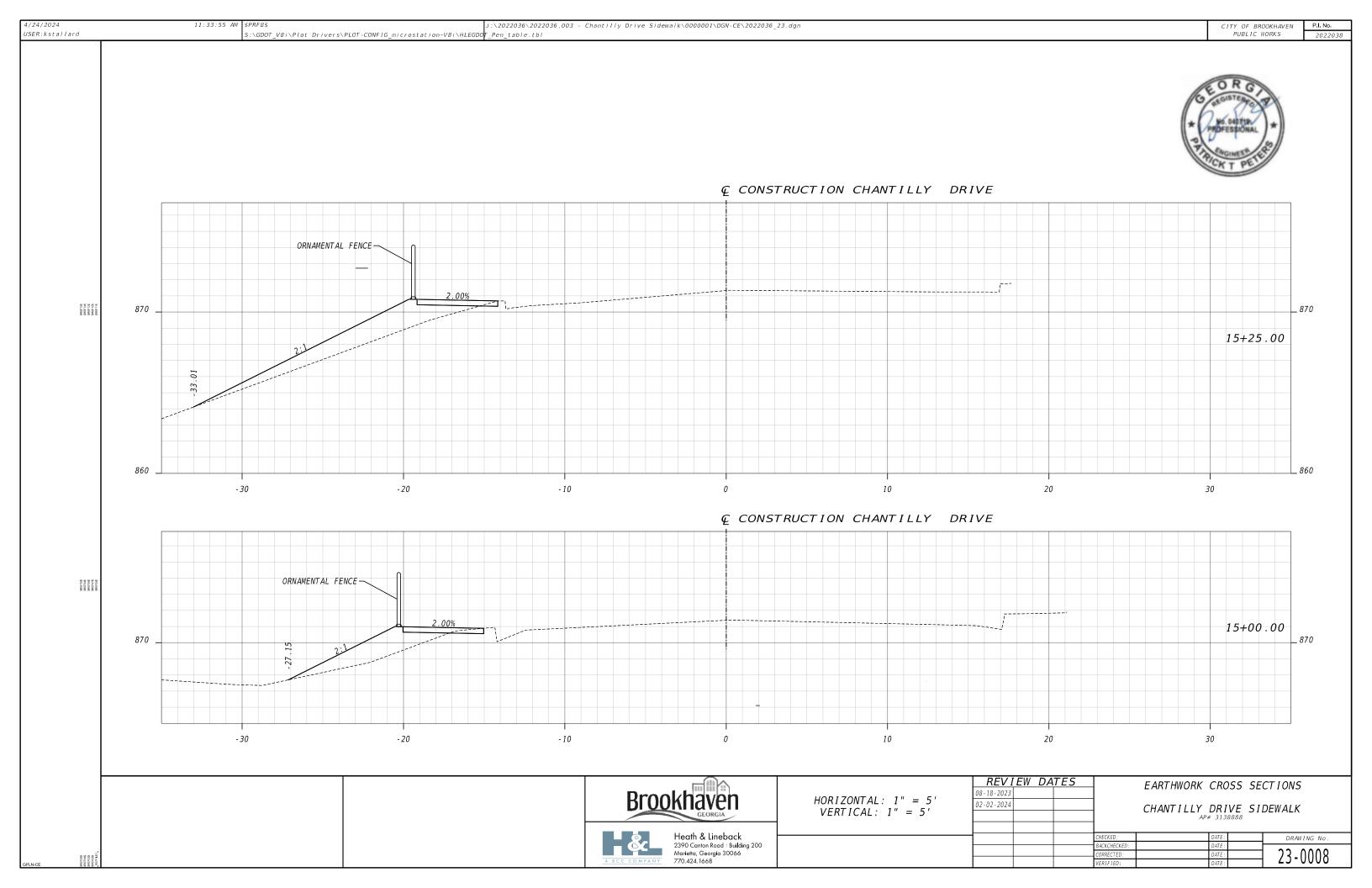


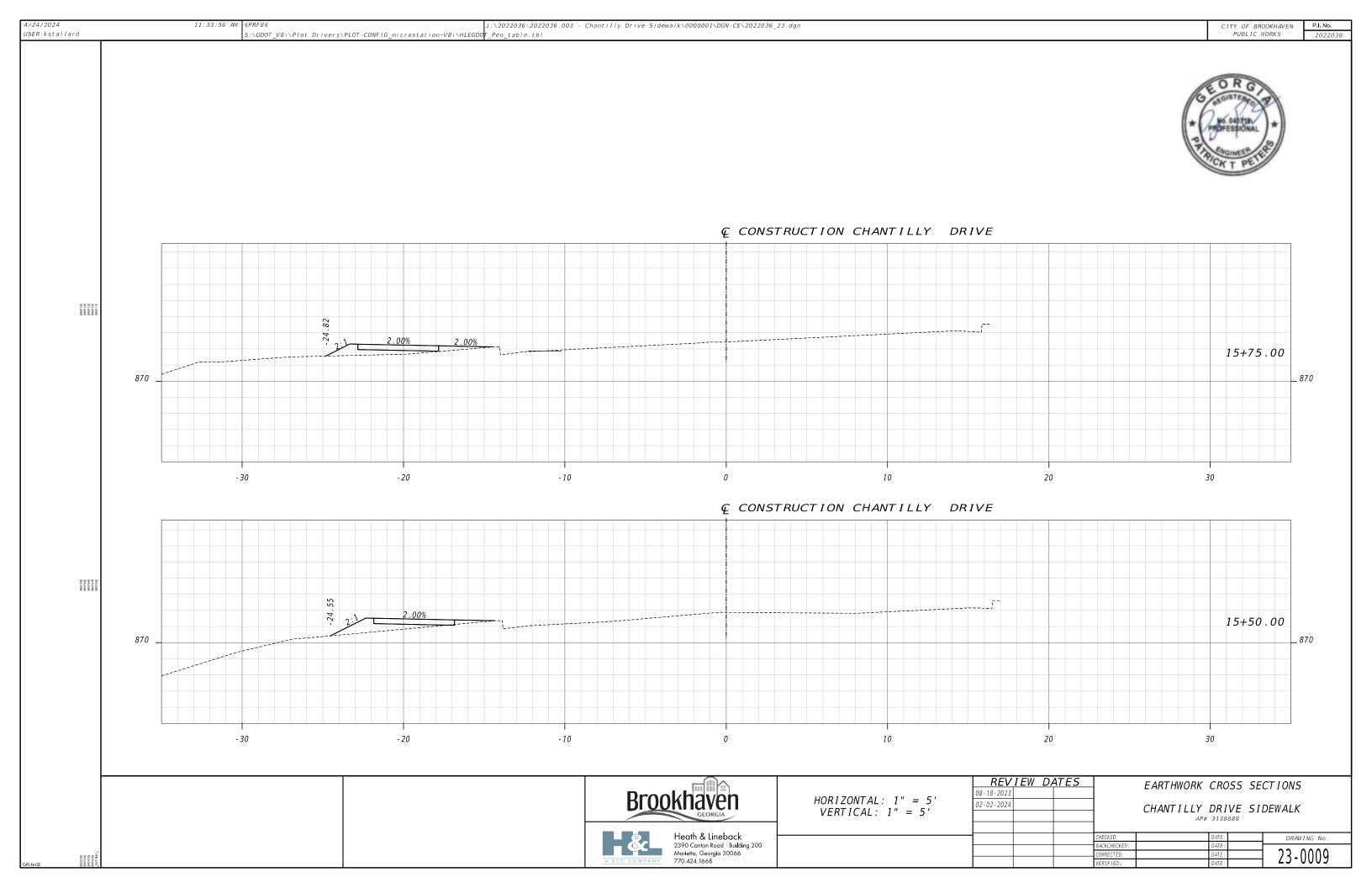


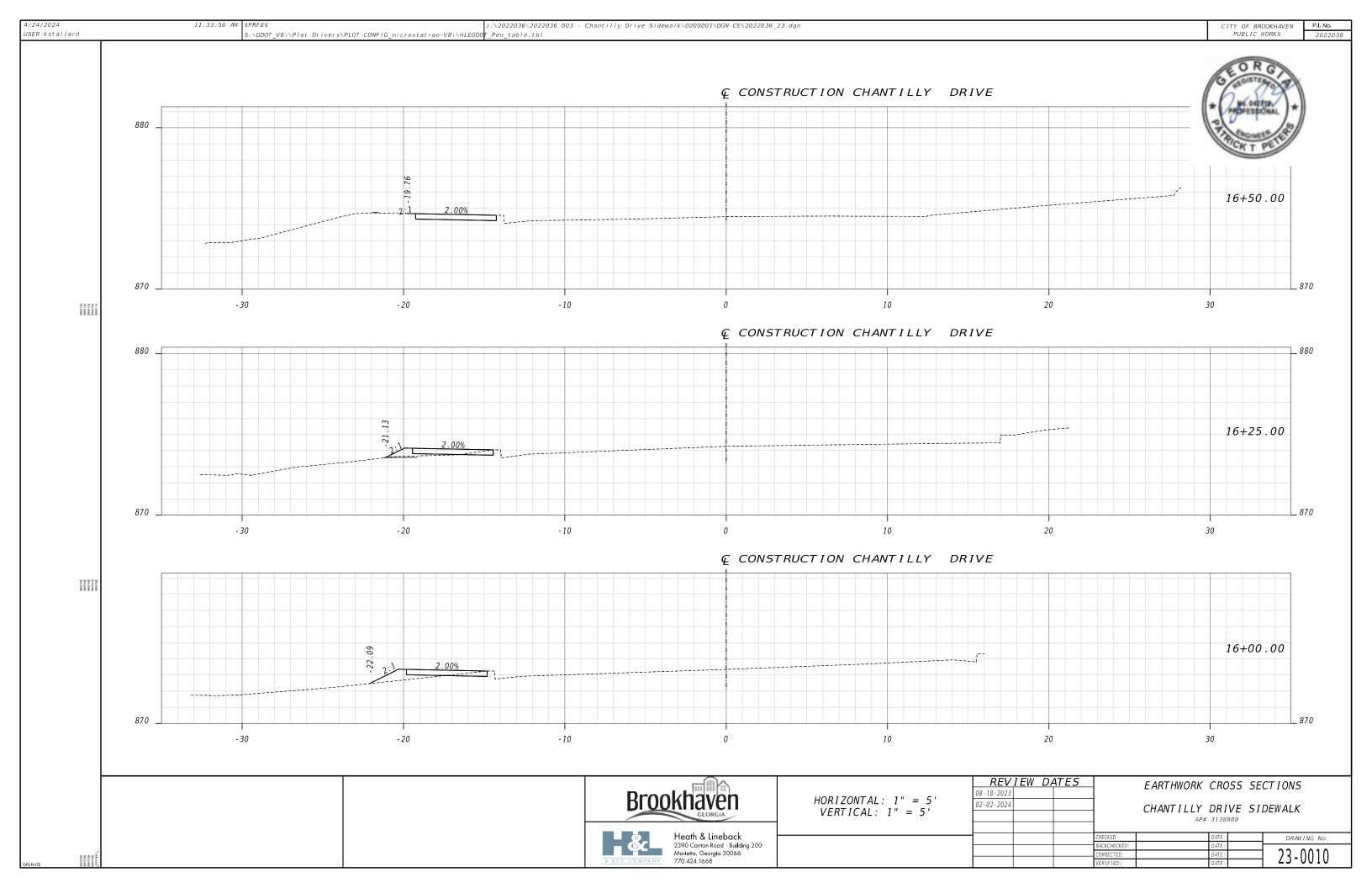


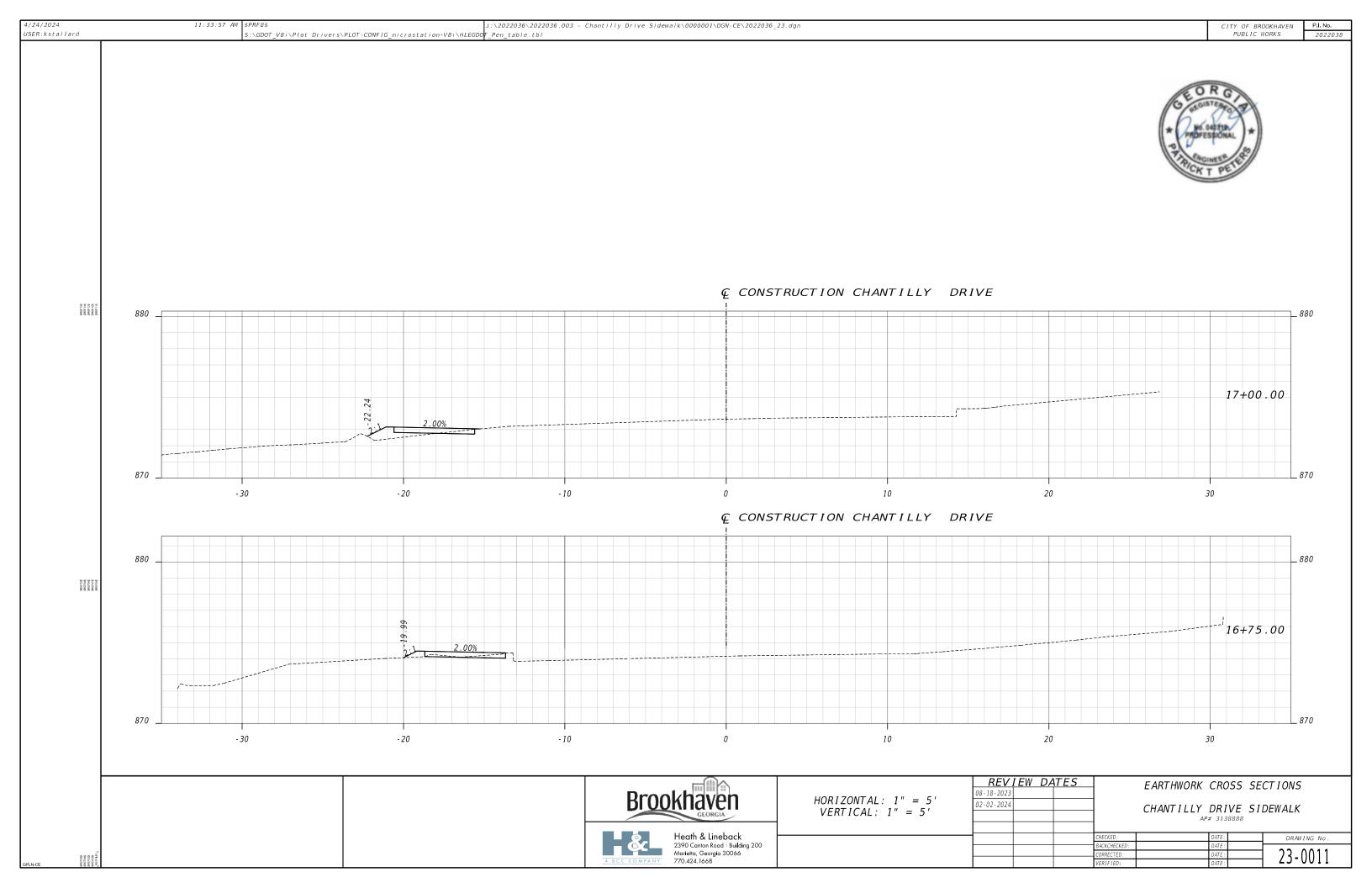


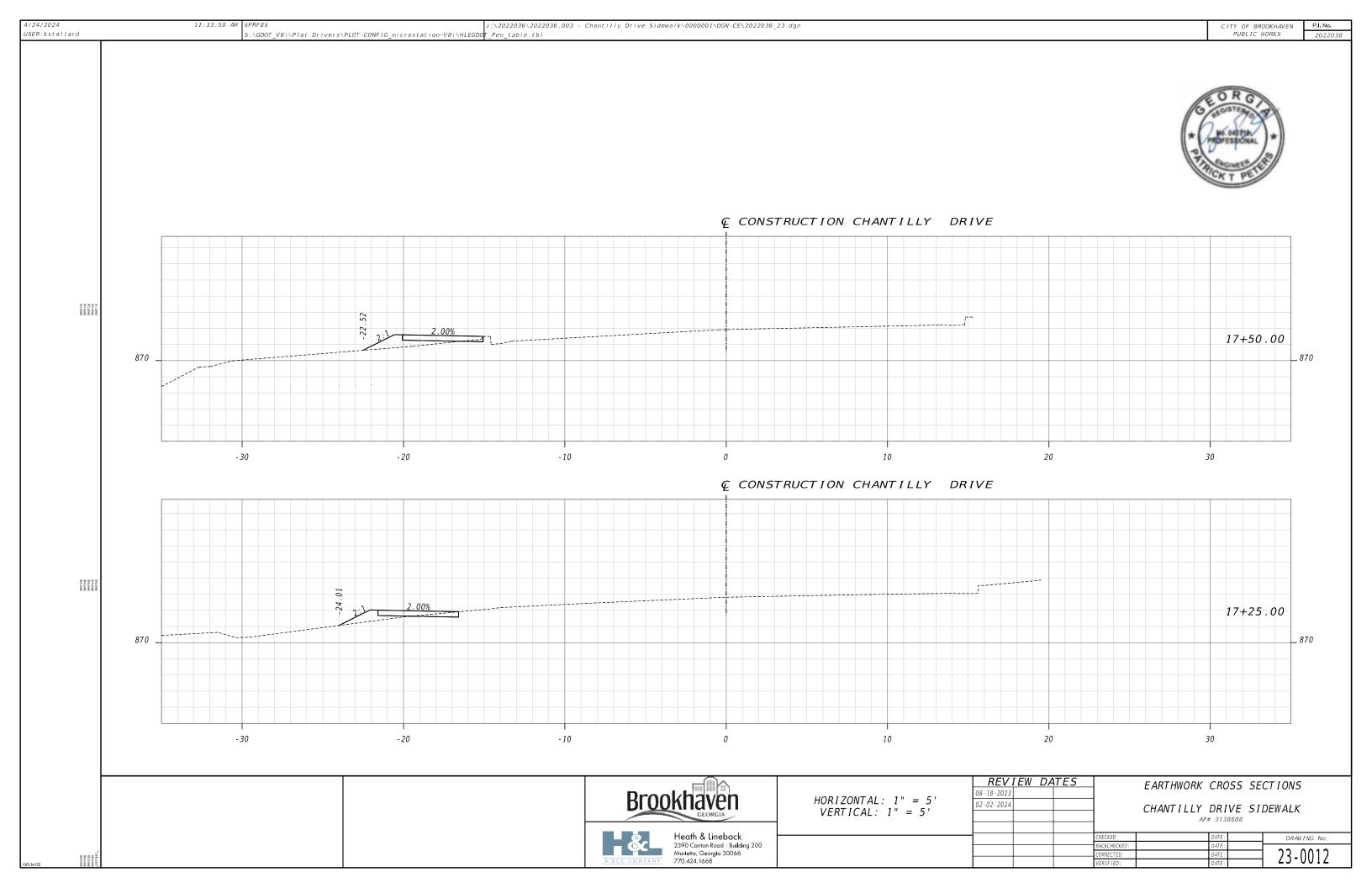


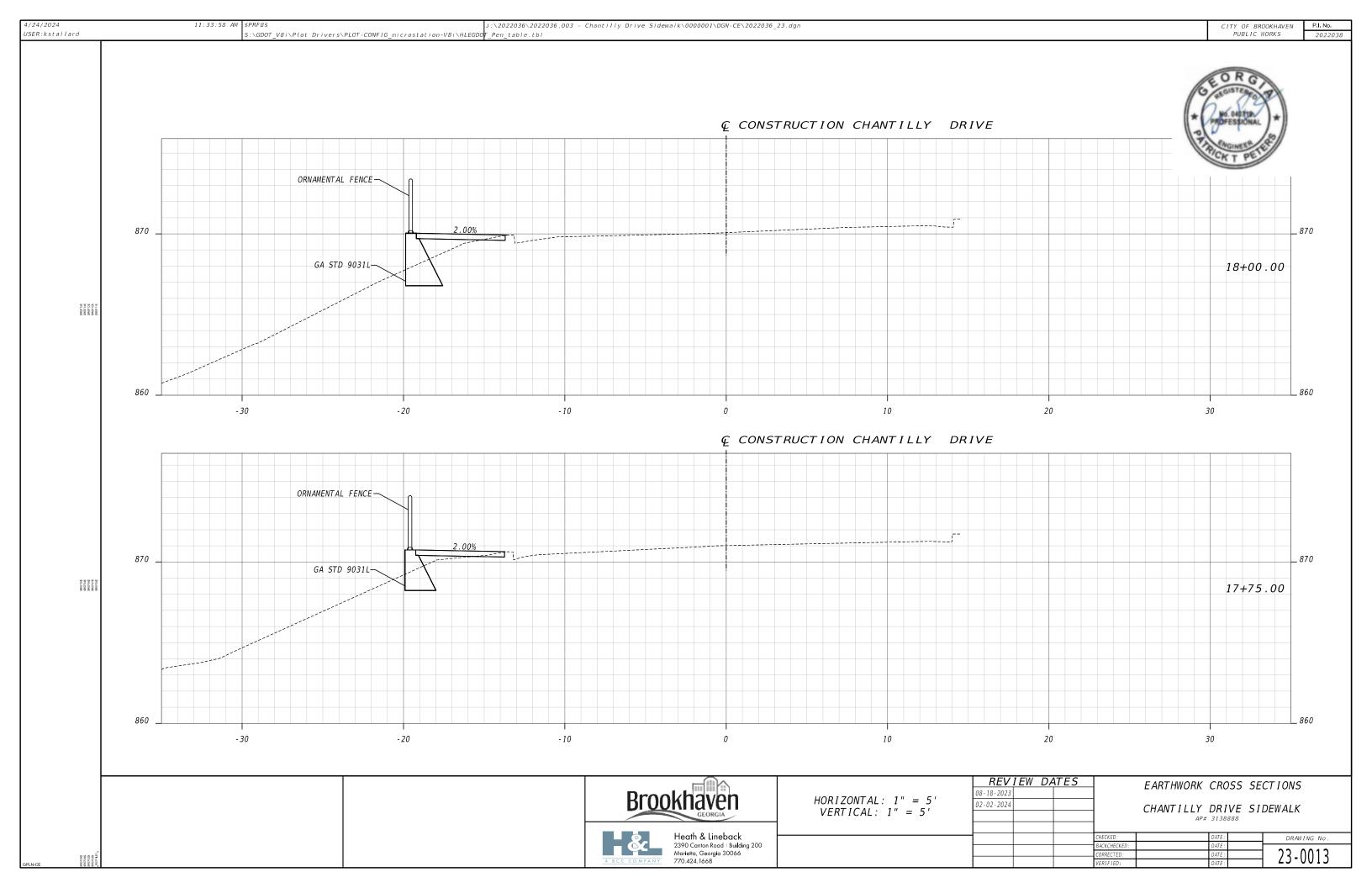


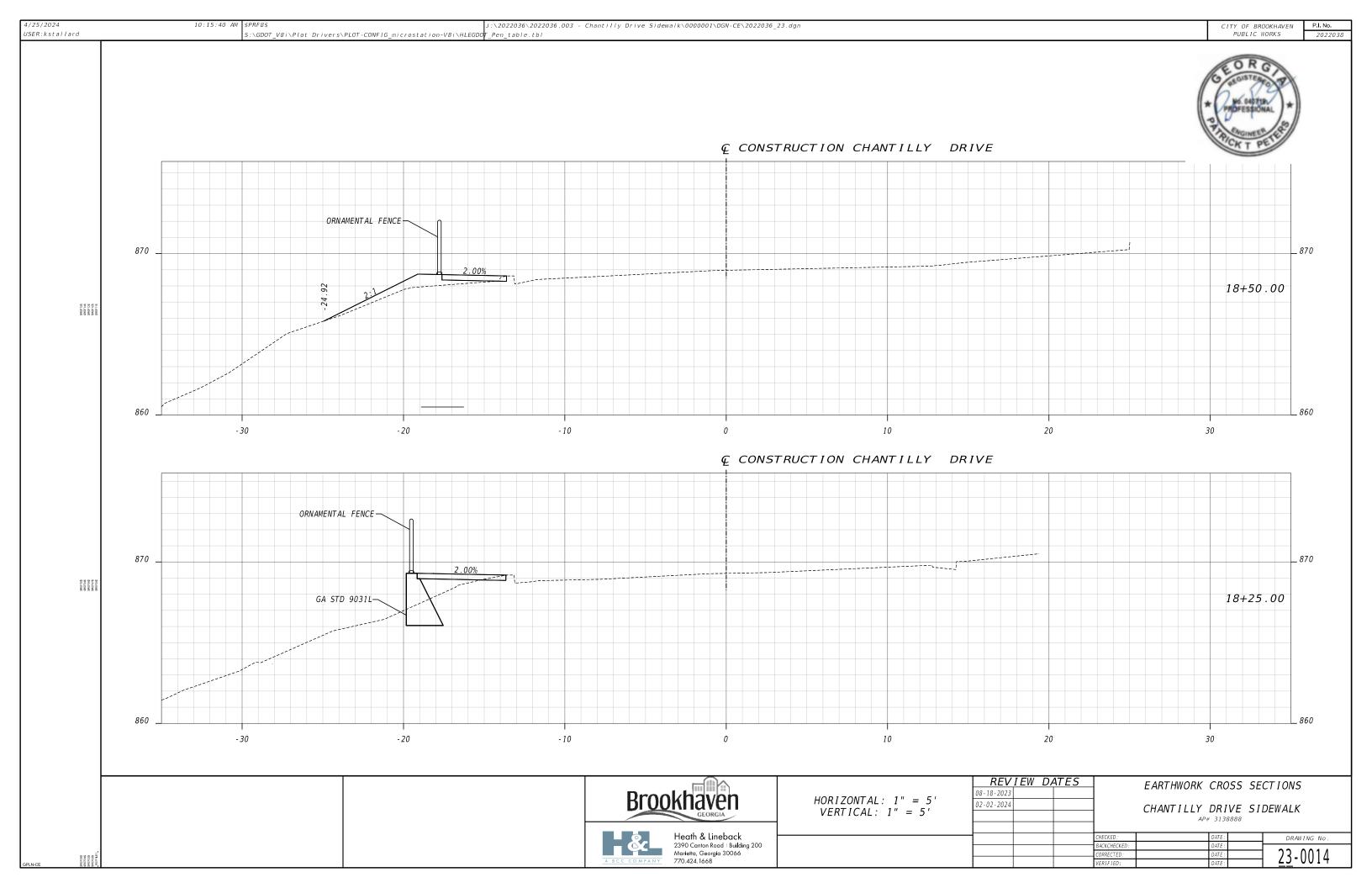


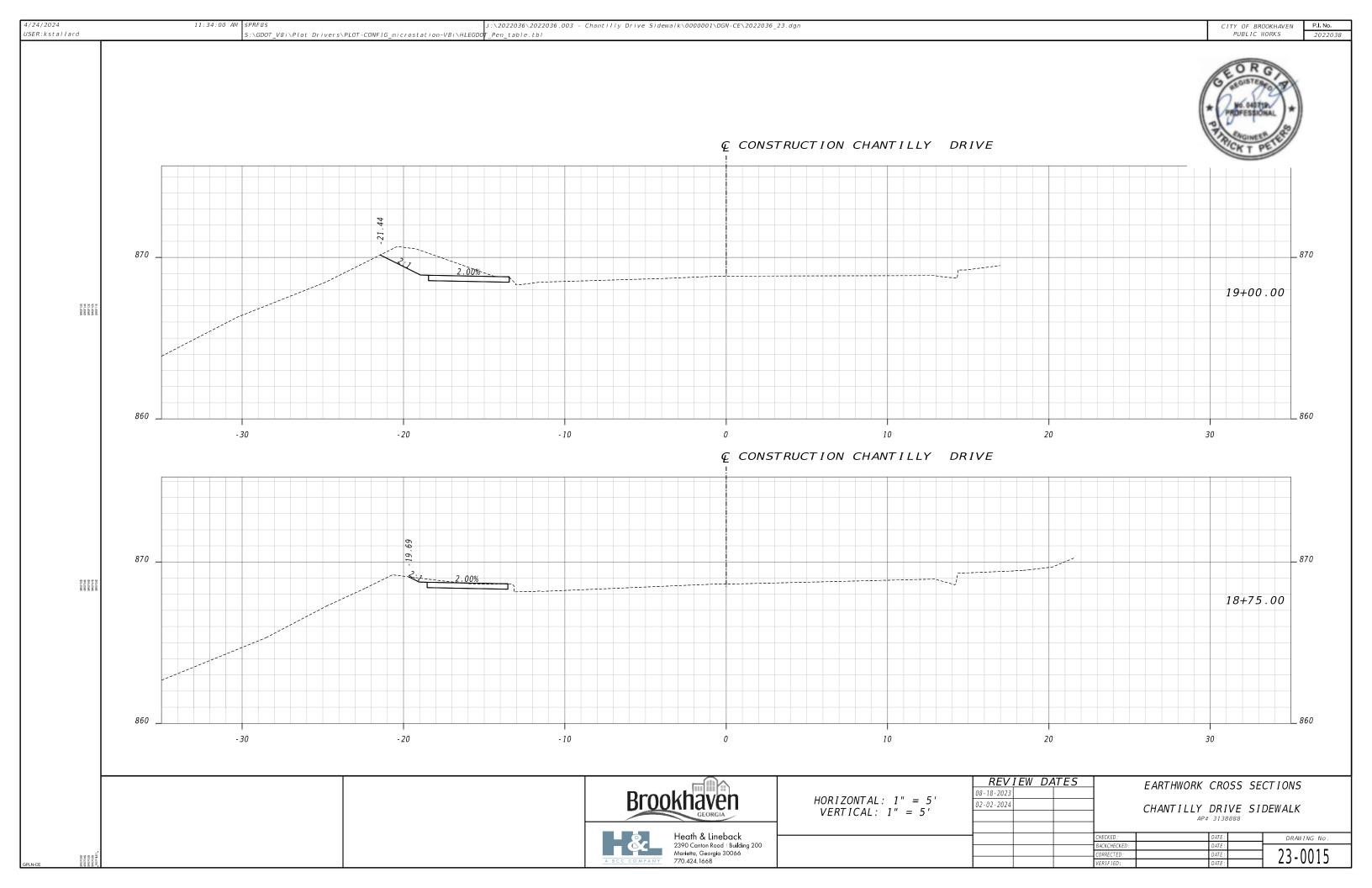


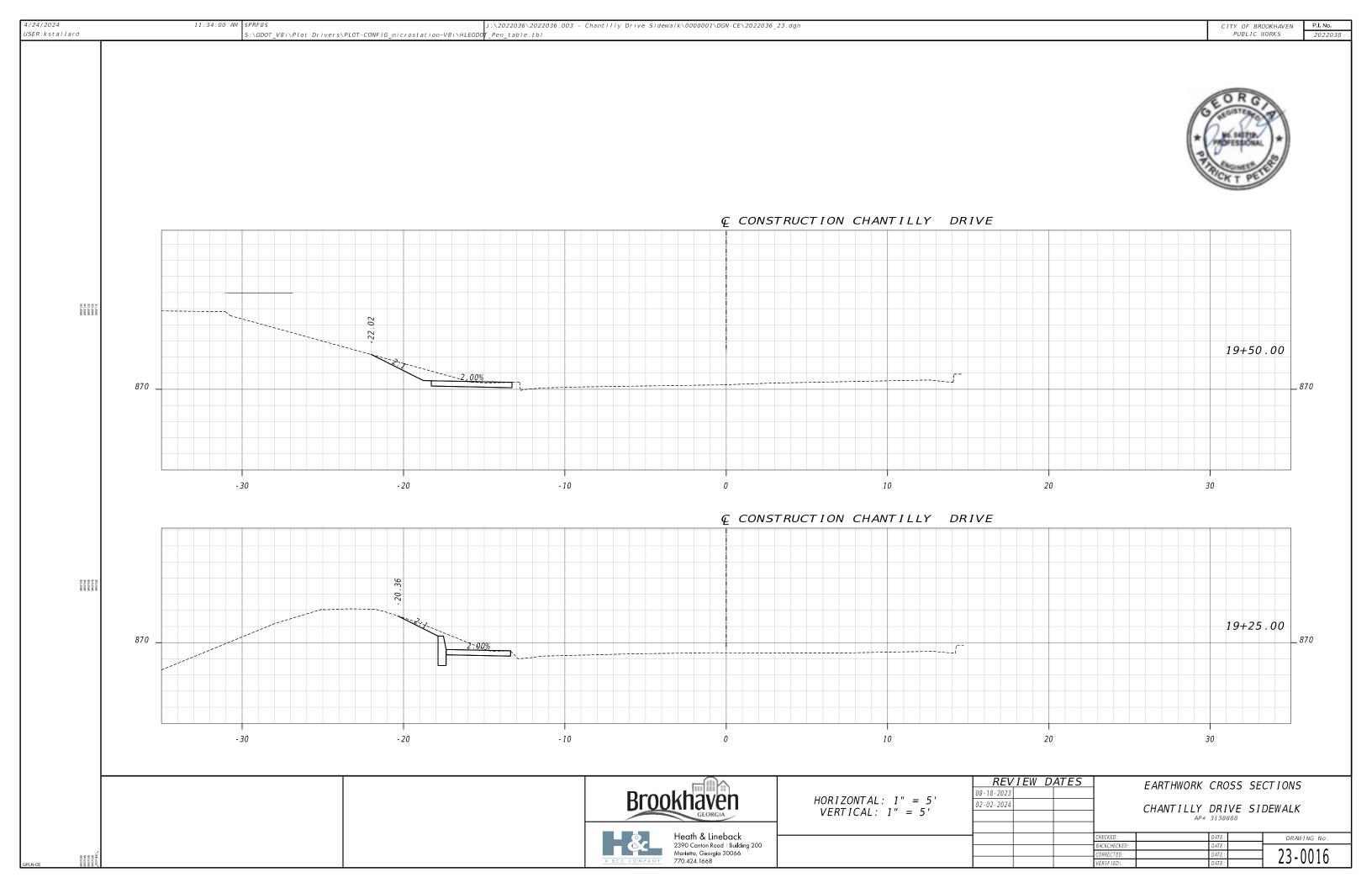


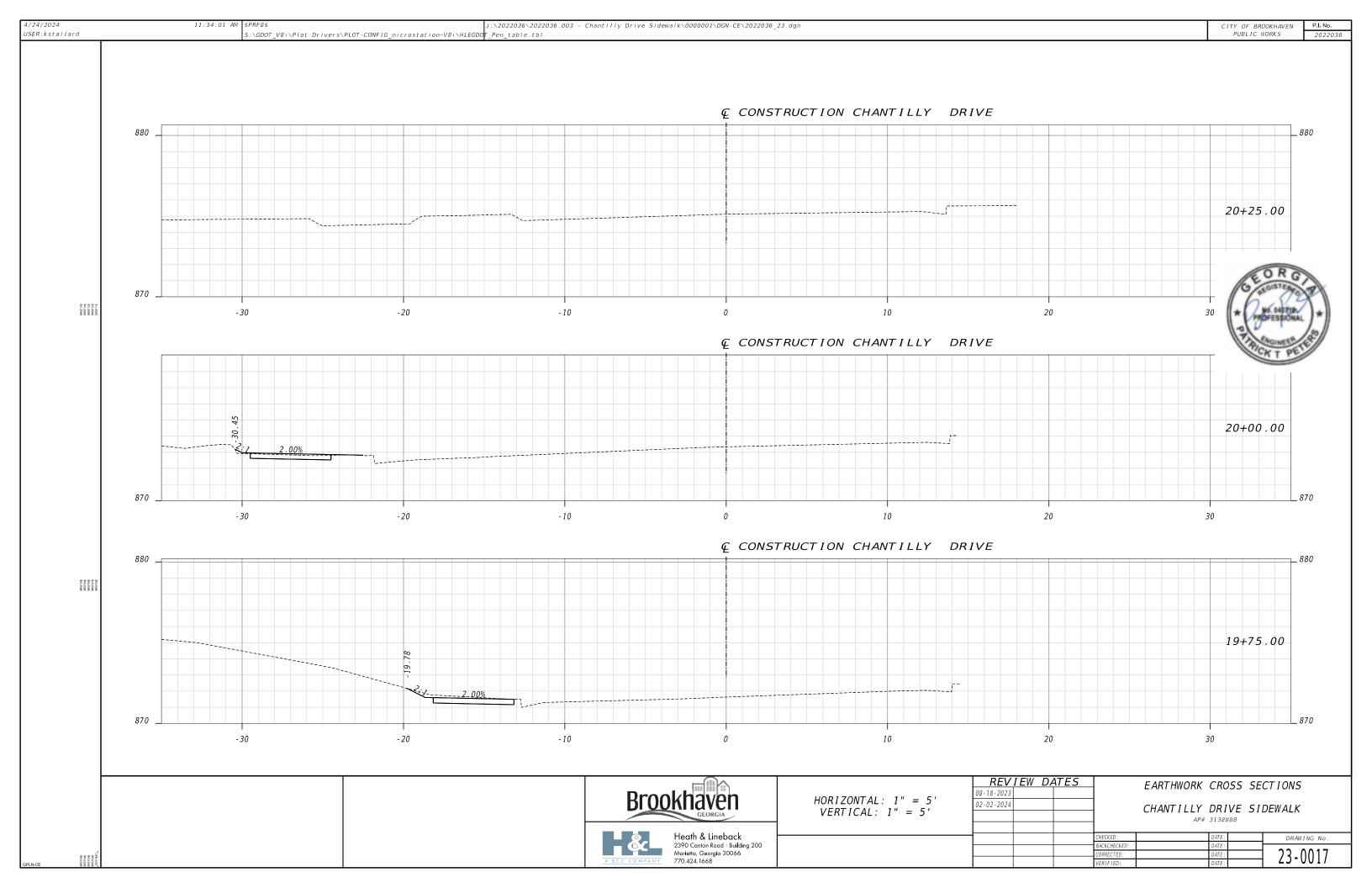


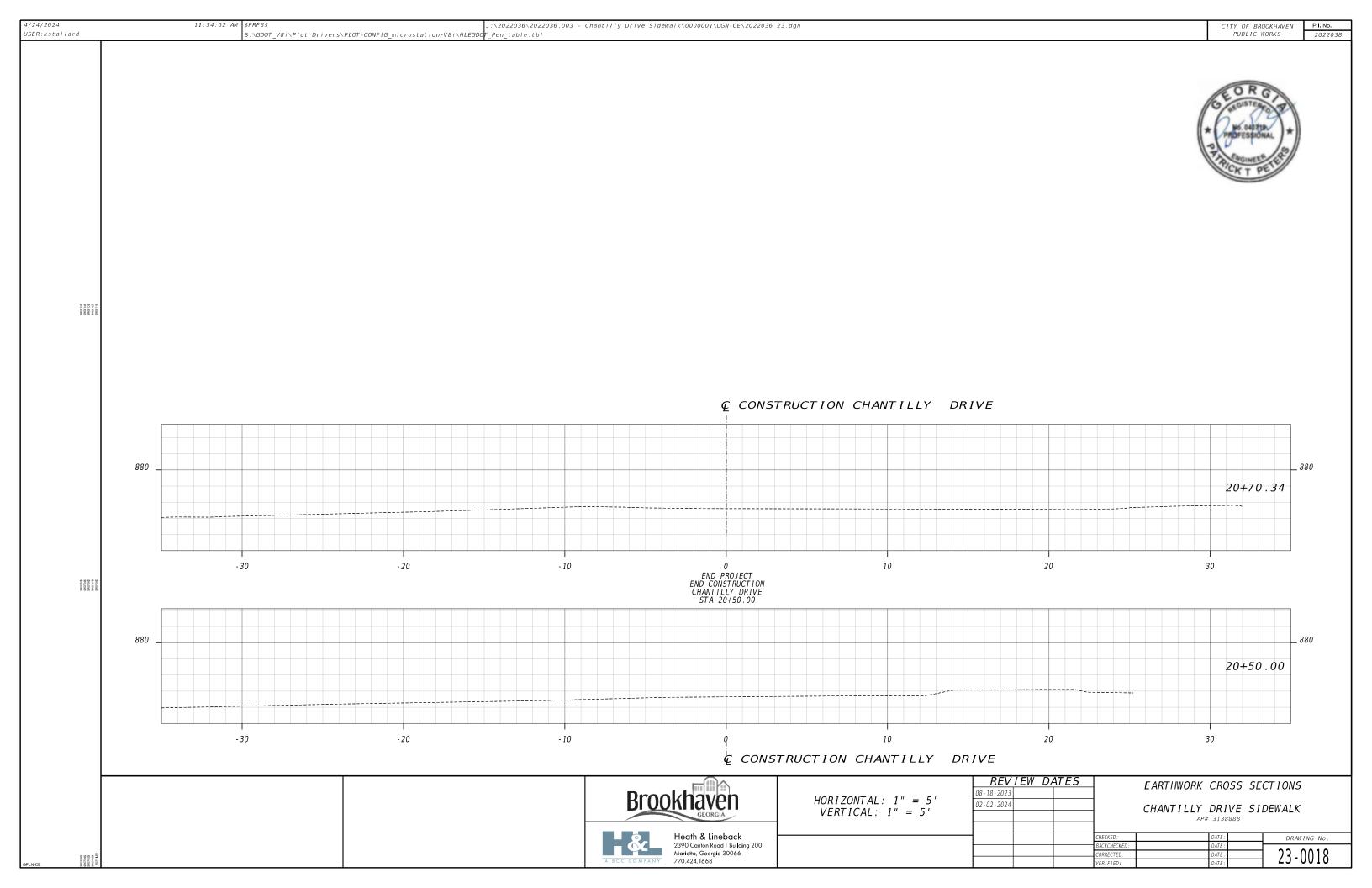


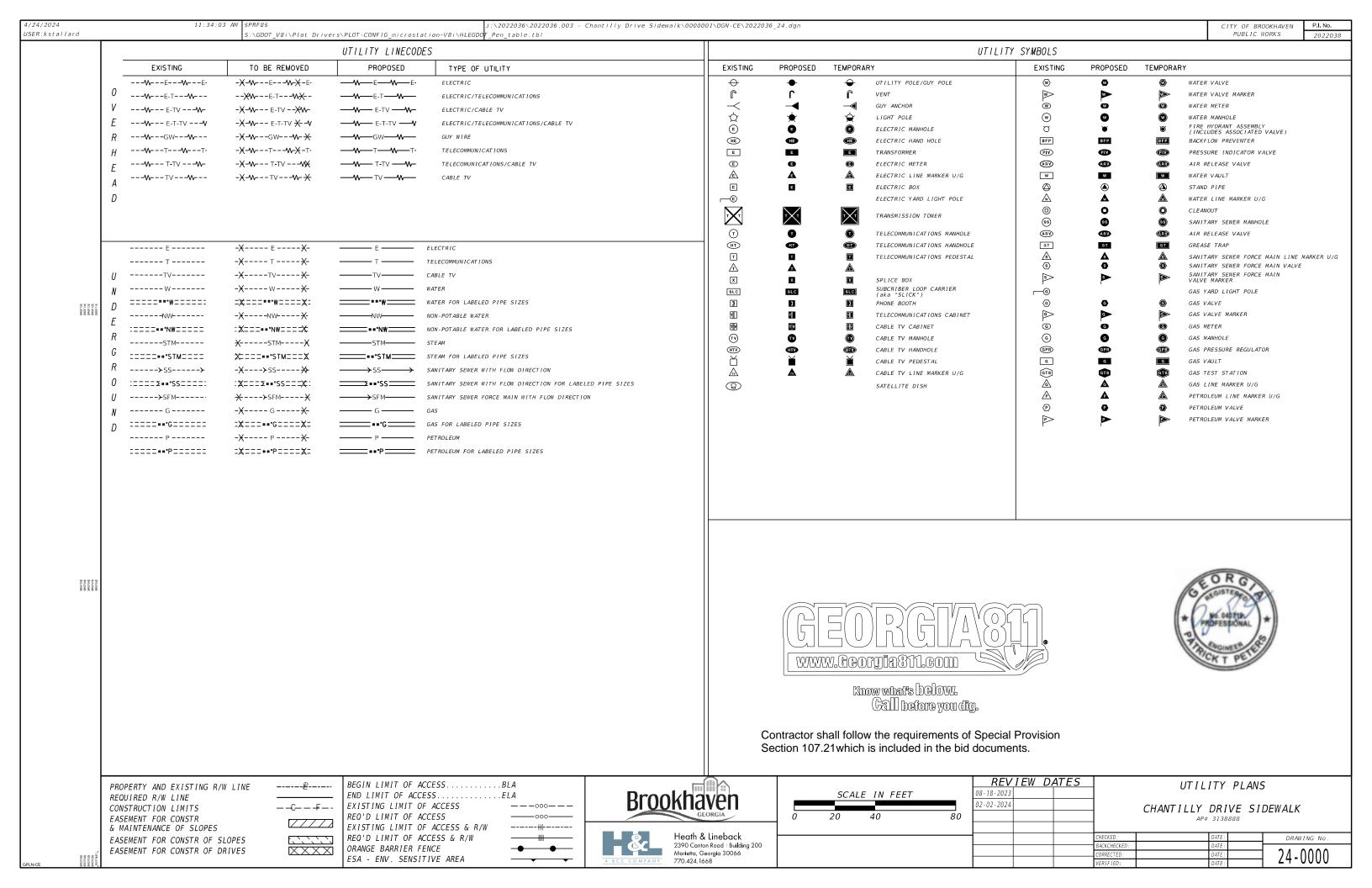


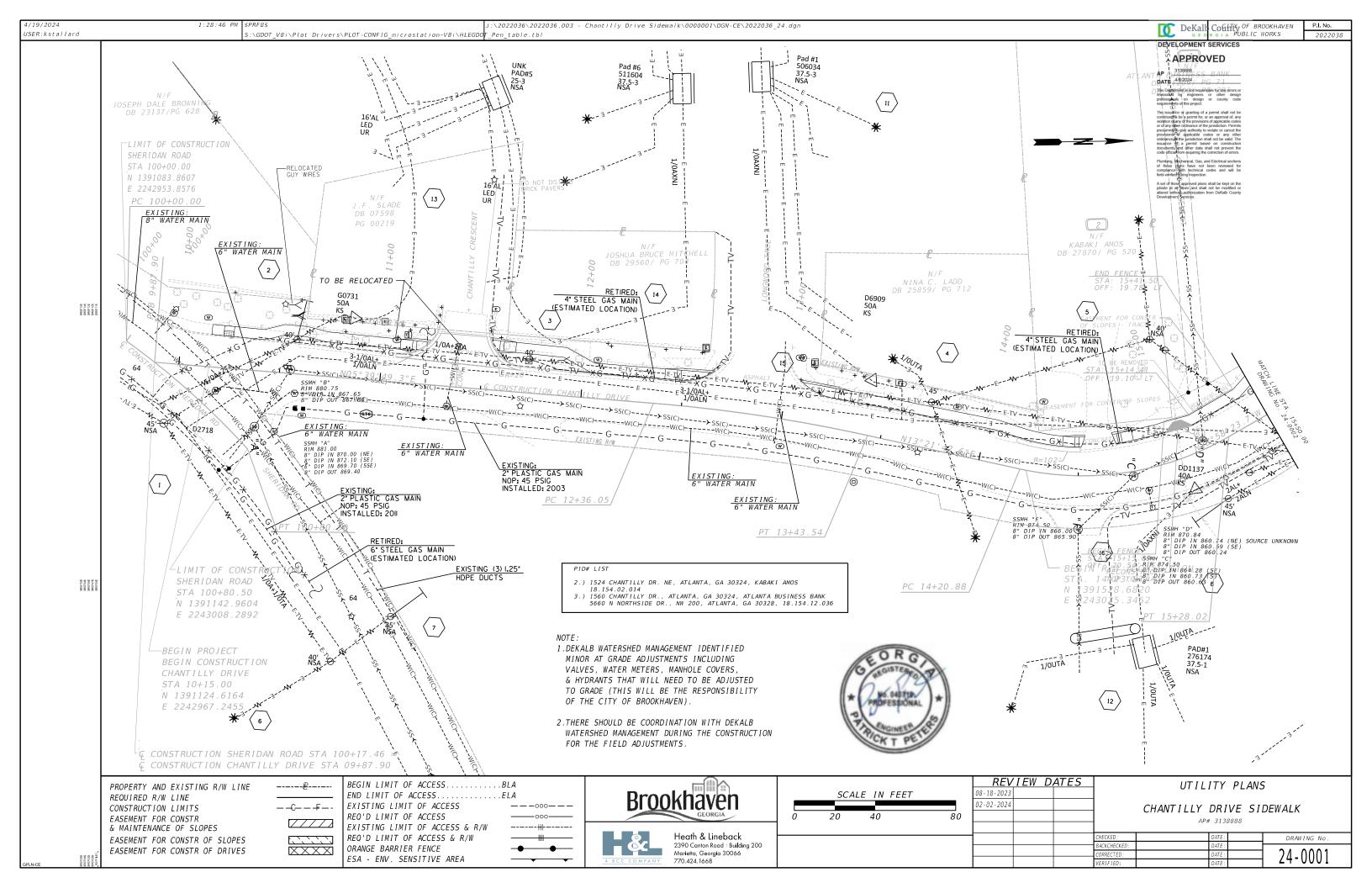


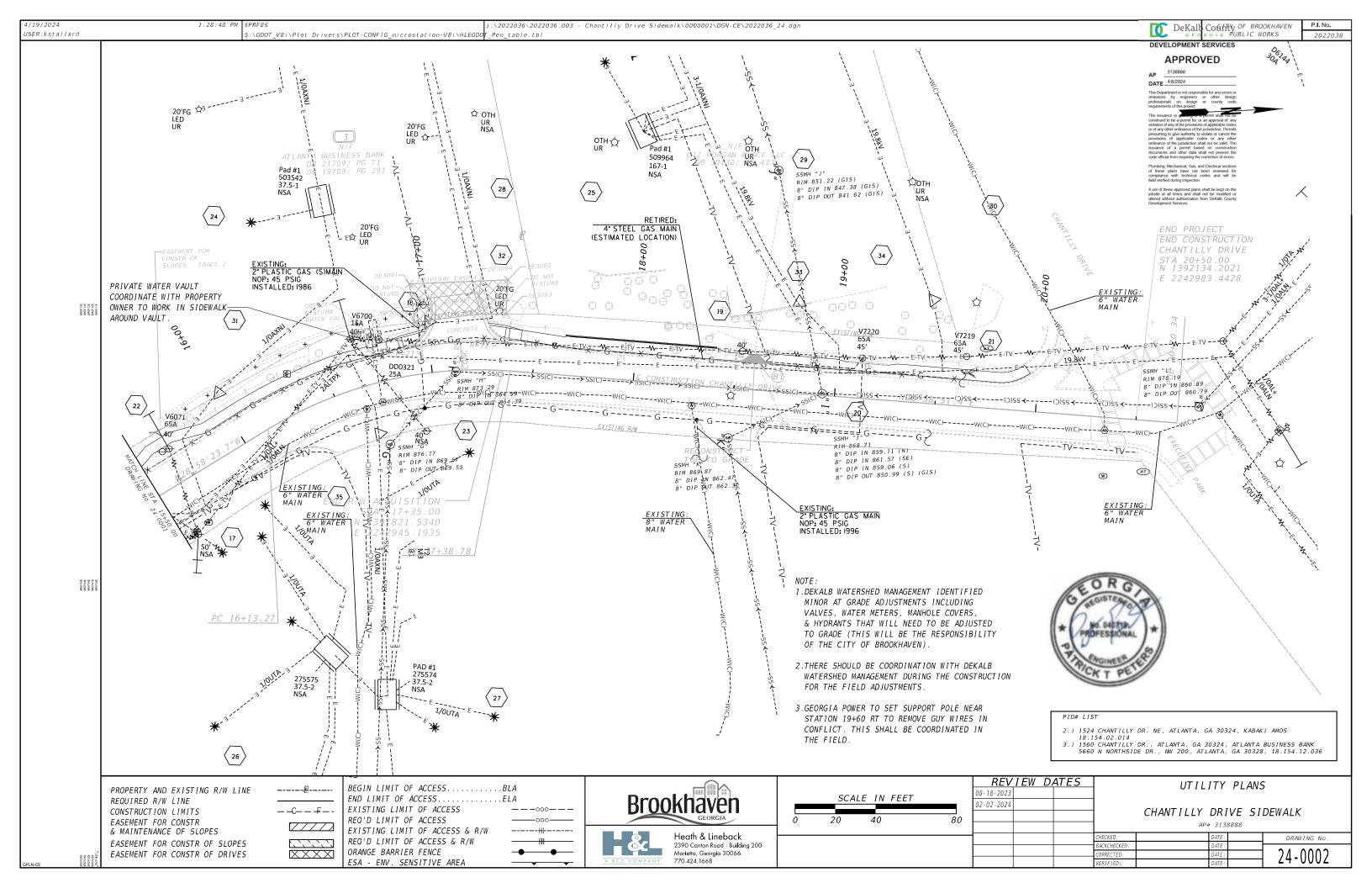


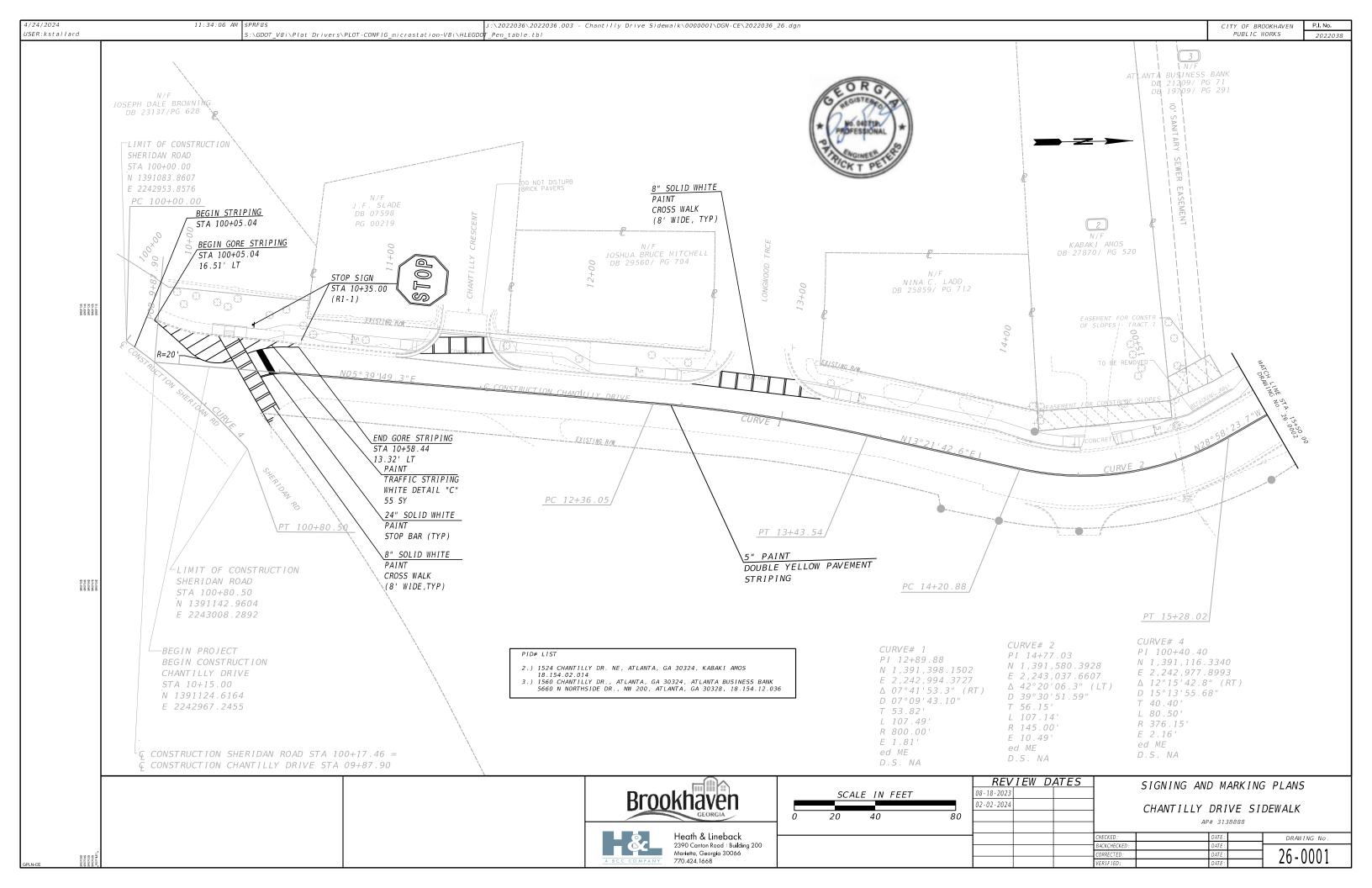


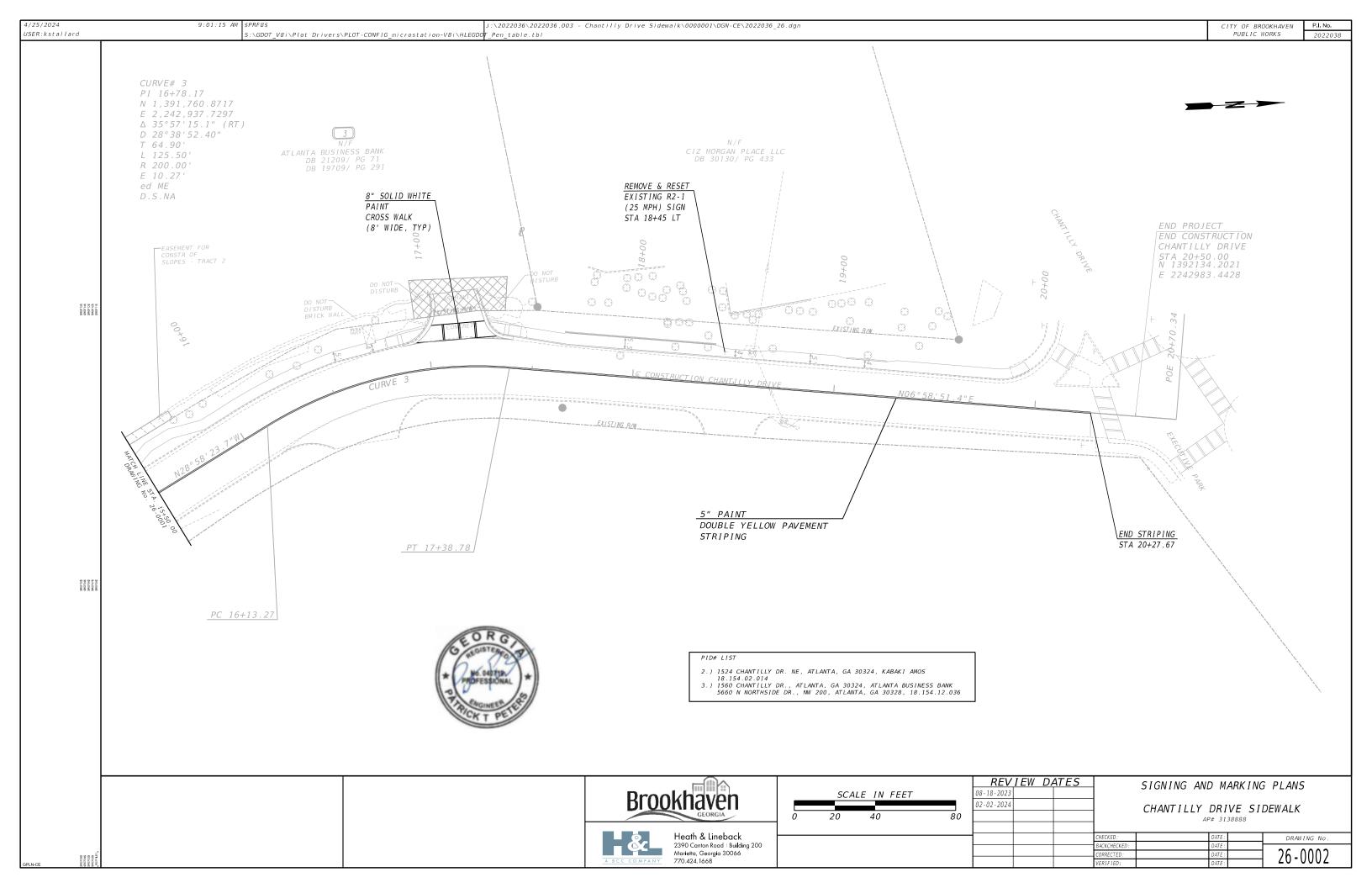


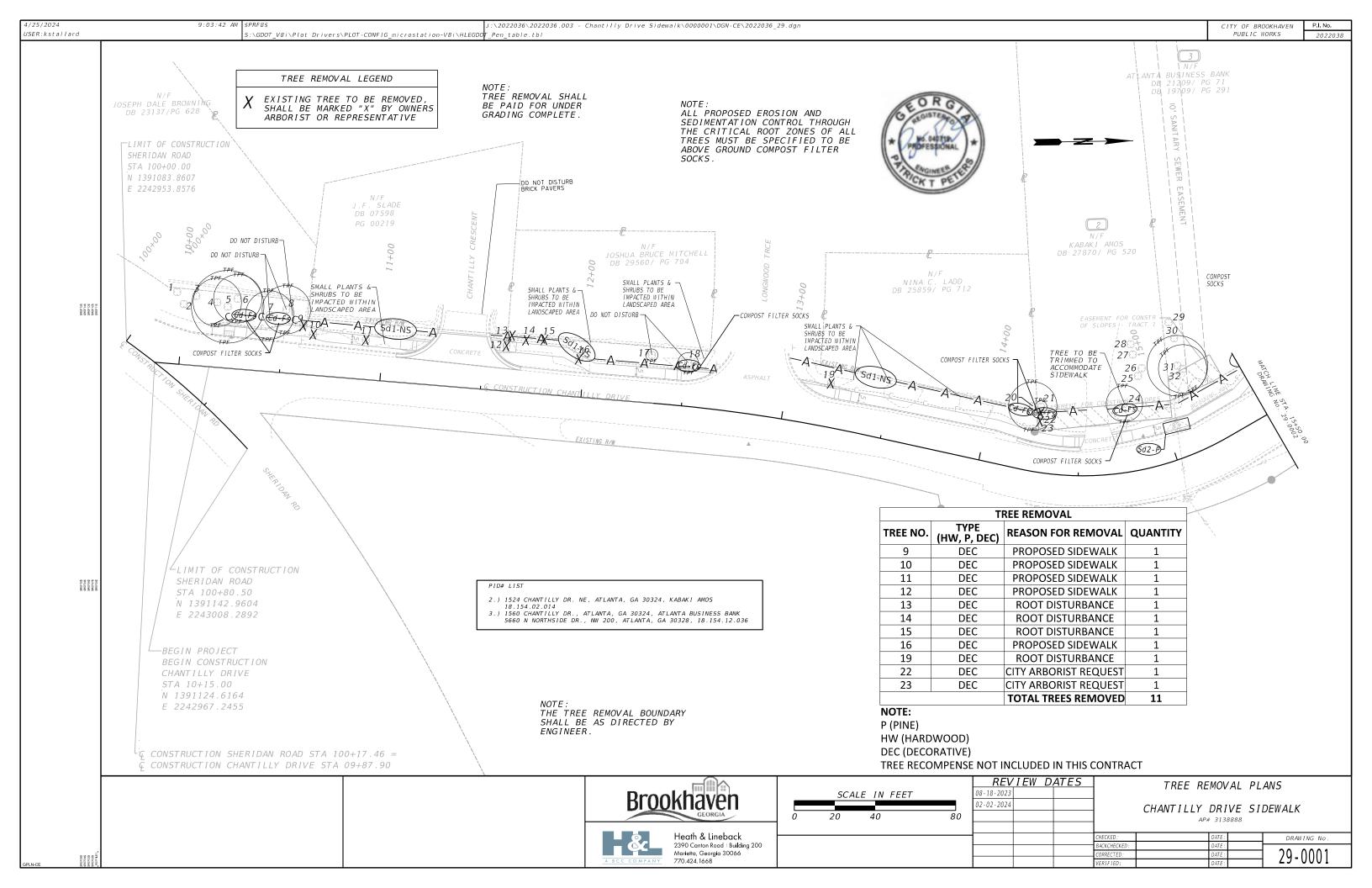


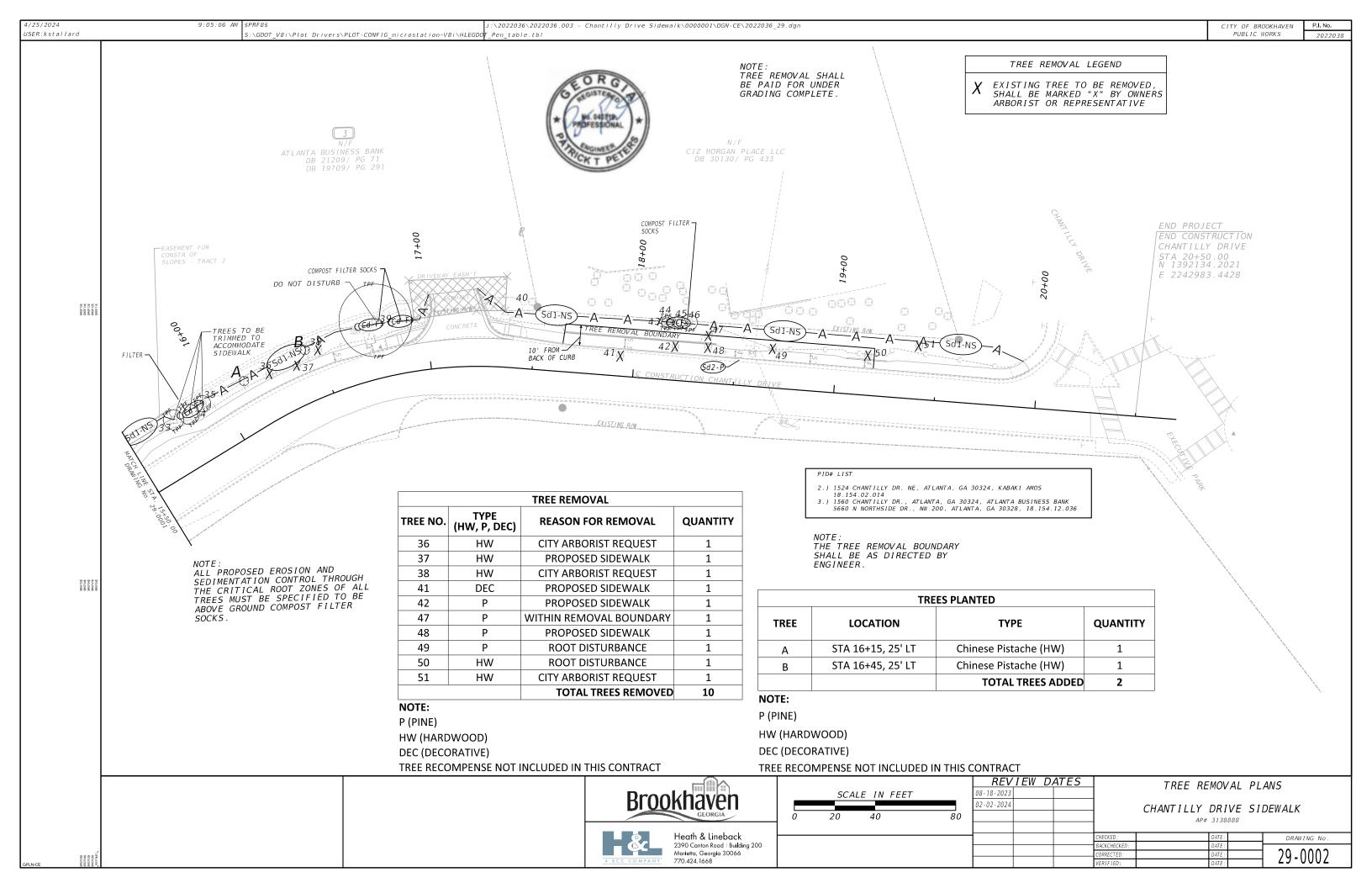


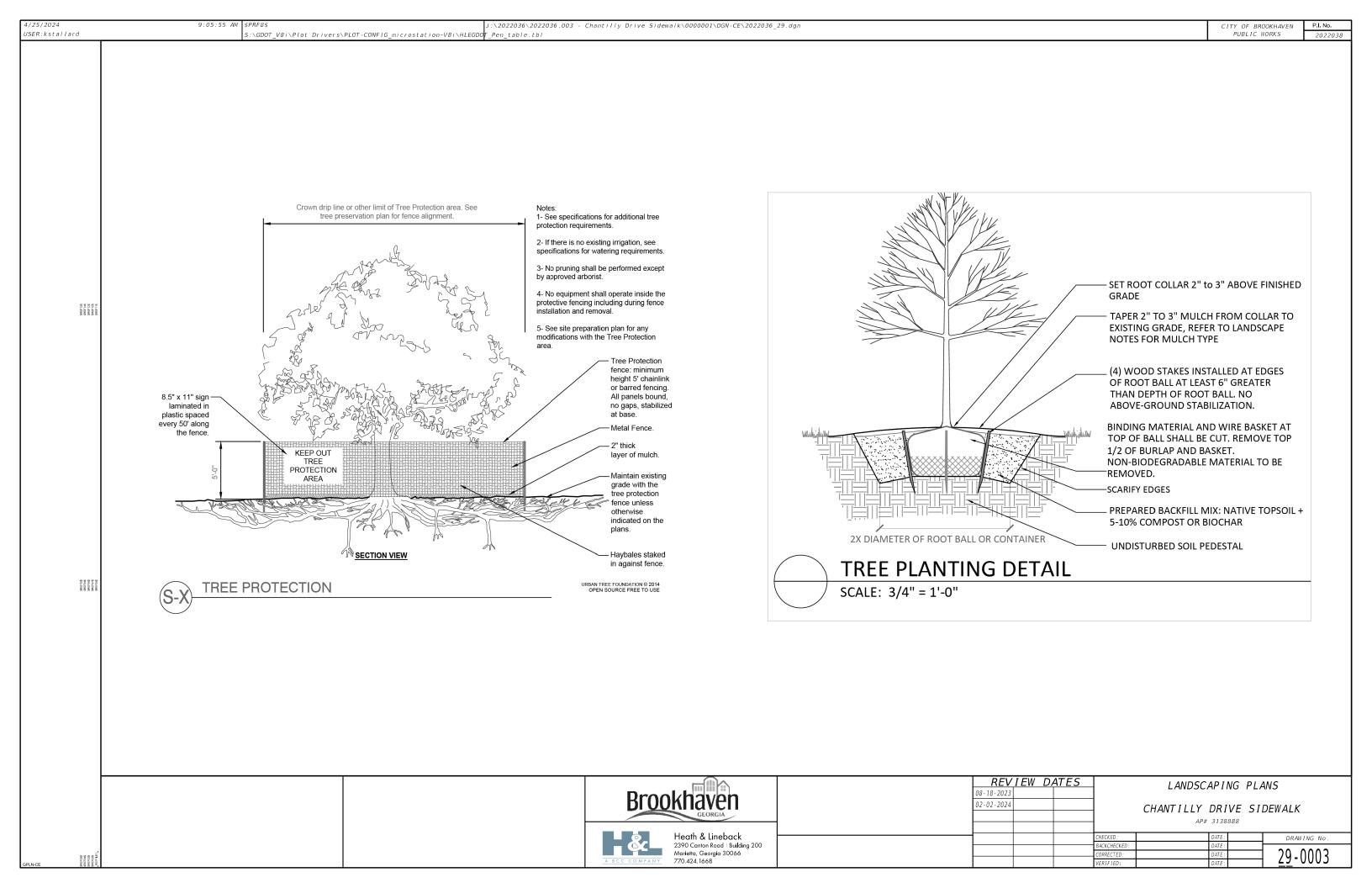












Heath & Lineback

Marietta, Georgia 30066 770.424.1668

2390 Canton Road | Building 200

AP# 3138888

DRAWING No.

54-0000

4/24/2024

USER:kstallard

REF15S REF13S REF13S

SREF105 SREF005 SREF005 SREF005

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only)



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 90% cover or greater of the soil surface.

Maintenance shall be required to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover. Temporary vegetation may be employed instead of mulch if the area will remain undisturbed for less than six

If any area will remain undisturbed for greater than six months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed. Refer to Ds2 -Dis-

GSWCC 2016 Edition

turbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding), Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Seeding), and Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).

SPECIFICATIONS

Mulching Without Seeding

This standard applies to graded or cleared areas where seedings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retardant cover, but can be stabilized with a mulch cover.

Site Preparation

- 1. Grade to permit the use of equipment for applying and anchoring mulch.
- 2. Install needed erosion control measures as required such as dikes, diversions, berms, terraces and sediment barriers.
- 3. Loosen compact soil to a minimum depth of 3 inches.

Mulching Materials

Select one of the following materials and apply at the depth indicated:

- 1. Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 4 inches providing complete soil coverage. One advantage of this material is easy application.
- 2. Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch. This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs.
- 3. Polyethylene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled soil material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and re-used.

Applying Mulch

When mulch is used without seeding, mulch shall be applied to provide full coverage of the exposed area.

1. Dry straw or hay mulch and wood chips shall be applied uniformly by hand or by mechanical equipment.

- 2. If the area will eventually be covered with perennial vegetation, 20-30 pounds of nitrogen per acre in addition to the normal amount shall be applied to offset the uptake of nitrogen caused by the decomposition of the organic mulches.
- 3. Apply polyethylene film on exposed areas.

Anchoring Mulch

1. Straw or hay mulch can be pressed into the soil with a disk harrow with the disk set straight or with a special "packer disk." Disks may be smooth or serrated and should be 20 inches or more in diameter and 8 to 12 inches apart. The edges of the disk should be dull enough not to cut the mulch but to press it into the soil leaving much of it in an erect position. Straw or hay mulch shall be anchored immediately after application.

Straw or hay mulch spread with special blower-type equipment may be anchored. Tackifers, binders and hydraulic mulch with tackifier specifically desgined for tacking straw can be substituted for emulsified asphalt. Please refer to specification Tac-Tackifers. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch shall be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.

- 2. Netting of the appropriate size shall be used to anchor wood waste. Openings of the netting shall not be larger than the average size of the wood waste chips.
- 3. Polyethylene film shall be anchor trenched at the top as well as incrementally as necessary.

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REVIEW DATES BMP DETAILS 08 - 18 - 2023 02-02-2024 CHANTILLY DRIVE SIDEWALK AP# 3138888 DRAWING No.

54-0001

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Ds2 Seeding)



DEFINITION

The establishment of temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedings for seasonal protection on disturbed or denuded 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

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•To improve tilth, infiltration and aeration as well as organic matter for permanent plantings

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 optimum planting 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 Ds1-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding).

CONDITIONS

Temporary vegetative measures should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economical and effective stabilization. Most types of temporary vegetation are ideal to use as companion crops until the permanent vegetation is established. Note: Some species of temporary vegetation are not appropriate for companion crop plantings because of their potential to out-compete the desired species (e.g. annual ryegrass). Contact NRCS or the local SWCD for more information.

SPECIFICATIONS **Grading and Shaping**

Excessive water run-off shall be reduced by properly designed and installed erosion control practices such as closed drains, ditches, dikes, diversions, sediment barriers and others.

No shaping or grading is required if slopes can be stabilized by hand-seeded vegetation or if hydraulic seeding equipment is to be used.

Seedbed Preparation

When a hydraulic seeder is used, seedbed preparation is not required. When using conventional or hand-seeding, seedbed preparation is not required if the soil material is loose and not sealed by rainfall.

When soil has been sealed by rainfall or consists of smooth cut slopes, the soil shall be pitted, trenched or otherwise scarified to provide a place for seed to lodge and germinate.

Lime and Fertilizer

Agricultural lime is required unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Apply agricultural lime at a rate determined by soil test for pH. Quick acting lime should be incorporated to modify pH during the germination period. Bio stimulants should also be considered when there is less than 3% organic matter in the soil. Graded areas require lime application. Soils must be tested to determine required amounts of fertilizer and amendments. Fertilizer should be applied before land preparation and incorporated with a disk, ripper, or chisel. On slopes too steep for, or inaccessible to equipment, fertilizer shall be hydraulically applied, preferably in the first pass with seed and some hydraulic mulch, then topped with the remaining required application rate.

Seeding

Select a grass or grass-legume mixture suitable to the area and season of the year. Seed shall be applied uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, drill, culti-packer-seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Drill or cultipacker seeders should normally place seed one-quarter to one-half inch deep. Appropriate depth of planting is ten times the seed diameter. Soil should be "raked" lightly to cover seed with soil if seeded by hand. See Table 6-4.1

Mulching

Temporary vegetation can, in most cases, be established without the use of mulch, provided there is little to no erosion potential. However, the use of mulch can often accelerate and enhance germination and vegetation establishment. Mulch without seeding should be considered for short term protection. Refer to Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only).

Irrigation

During times of drought, water shall be applied at a rate not causing runoff and erosion. The soil shall be thoroughly wetted to a depth that will insure germination of the seed. Subsequent applications should be made when needed.

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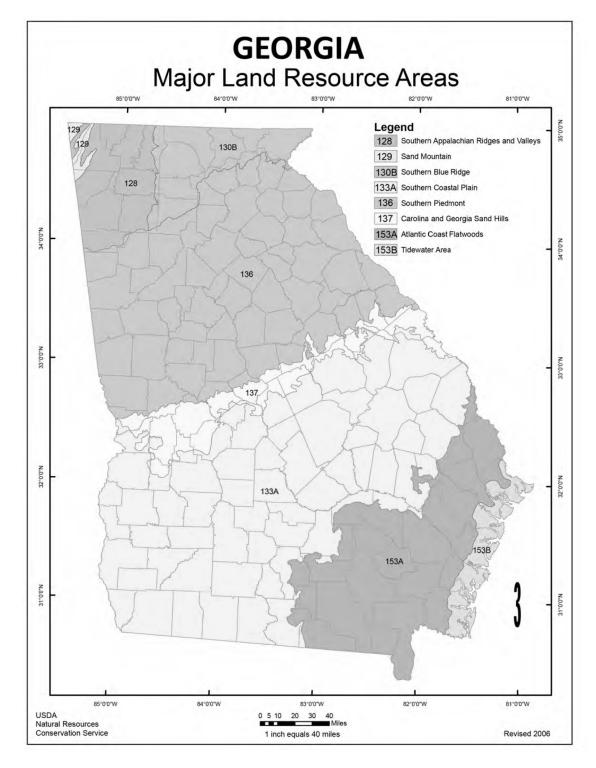
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			Resource			
	Species	Broadcast Rates	Area ³	Planting Dates by Resource Area Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate	Remarks	
				permissible but marginal dates.		
		Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per 1000 Rate Per Acre² sqft		J F M A M J J A S O N D		
	MILLET, PEARL Pennesetum glaucum					
	alone	50 lbs 1.1 lbs	M-L P C		88,000 seed per pound. Quick dense cover. May reach 5 feet in height. Not recommended for mixtures.	
511-Date 52-12-Date 52-12-Date 53-12-Date 53-12-Date 53-12-Date	OATS Avena sativa					
	alone	4 bu. (128 lbs) 2.9 lbs	M-L			
	in mixture	1 bu. (32 lbs) 0.7 lb	P C		13,000 seed per pound. Use on productive soils. Not as a winter hardy as rye or barley.	
	RYE Secale cereale					
	alone	3 bu. (168 lbs) 3.9 lbs	M-L			
	in mixture	1/2 bu. (28 lbs) 0.6 lb	P C		18,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Drought —tolerant and winter hardy.	
	RYEGRASS, ANNUAL Lolium temulentum					
BULLING SHARING SHARING SHARING SHARING	alone	40 lbs 0.9 lb	M-L P C		227,000 seed per pound. Dense cover. Very competitive and is <u>not</u> to be used in mixtures.	
	SUDANGRASS Sorghum sudanese					
	alone	60 lbs 1.4 lbs	M-L P C		55,000 seed per pound. Good on droughty sites. Not recommended for mixtures.	
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		Pure Live Seed		Solid lines	indicate permis	optime sible b 	um date ut marg 	es, do ginal 	otted line dates. 	es ind 	licate I		
		(PLS) Per 1000 Rate Per Acre ² sqft		JFN	л А	М	J J	Α	s c) N	l D		
6 000 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TRITICALE X-Triticosecale												
	alone	3 bu. (144 lbs) 3.3 lbs	С									Use on lower part of Southern Coastal Plain and	
	in mixture	1/2 bu. (24 lbs) 0.6 lb										in Atlantic Coastal Flatwoods only.	
	WHEAT Triticum aestivum												
	alone in mixture	3 bu. (180 lbs) 4.1 lbs 1/2 bu. (30 lbs) 0.7 lb	M-L P C							-		15,000 seed per pound. Winter hardy.	
Security Countries C				² Reduce ³ M-L rep P repre	e seedin presents sents the esents S	g rates the Mo e Sout outher	by 50% ountain; hern Pion n Coast	% who ; Blue edmo	en drille Ridge; ont MLR	d. ; and l RA	Ridges	crowd out perennials if seeded too heavily s and Valleys MLRAs ck Lands; and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs	
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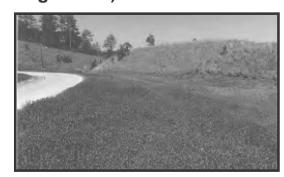
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Figure 6-4.1

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Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation)



DEFINITION

The planting of perennial vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on 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 and runoff to down-stream areas
- •To improve wildlife habitat and visual resources
- To improve aesthetics

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

This practice shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas that will be undisturbed for longer than six months. This practice or sodding shall be applied immediately to all areas at final grade. Final Stabilization means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that for unpaved 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 70% or greater, or landscaped according to the Plan (uniformly covered with landscaping materials in planned landscaped areas), or equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

Permanent vegetation shall consist of, planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; or a crop of perennial vegetation appropriate for the region, such that within the growing season a 70% coverage by perennial vegetation shall be achieved. Final stabilization applies to each phase of construction. For linear construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes, final stabilization may be accomplished by stabilizing the disturbed land for its agricultural or silvicultural use. Until this standard is satisfied and permanent control measures and facilities are operational, interim stabilization measures and temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures shall not be removed.

CONDITIONS

Permanent perennial vegetation is used to provide a protective cover for exposed areas including cuts, fills, dams, and other denuded areas.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- Use conventional planting methods where possible.
- When mixed plantings are done during marginal planting periods, companion crops shall be used.
- No-till planting is effective when planting is done following a summer or winter annual cover crop. Sericea lespedeza planted no-till into stands of rye is an excellent procedure.
- Block sod provides immediate cover. It is especially effective in controlling erosion adjacent to concrete flumes and other structures. Refer to Specification Ds4-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).
- 5. Irrigation should be used when the soil is dry or when summer plantings are done.
- Low maintenance plants, as well as natives, should be used to ensure long-lasting erosion control.
- Mowing should not be performed during the quail nesting season (May to September).
- 8. Wildlife plantings should be included in critical area plantings.

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mainly by squirrels and bear.

Shrubs and Small Trees

REF15S REF14S REF13S

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Bayberry, Bicolor Lespedeza, Crabapple, Dogwood, Huckleberry or Native Blueberry, Mountain Laurel, Native Holly, Red Cedar, Red Mulberry, Sumac, Wax Myrtle, Wild Plum and Blackberry.

Plant in patches without tall trees to develop stable shrub communities. All produce fruits used by many kinds of wildlife, except for lespedeza that produces seeds used by quail and songbirds.

Grasses, Legumes, Vines and Temporary Cover

Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Grass-Legume mixtures, Partridge Pea, Annual Lespedeza, Orchardgrass (for mountains), Browntop Millet (for temporary cover), and Native grapes.

Provides herbaceous cover in clearings for a game bird brood-rearing habitat. Appropriate legumes such as vetches, clovers, and lespedezas may be mixed with grass, but they may die out after a few years.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS Grading and Shaping

Grading and shaping may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. Vertical banks shall be sloped to enable plant establishment.

When conventional seeding and fertilizing are to be done, grade and shape where feasible and practical, so that equipment can be used safely and efficiently during seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and maintenance of the vegetation.

Concentrations of water that will cause excessive

Agriculture.

Lime spread by conventional equipment shall be "ground limestone." Ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 90 percent of the material will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, not less than 50 percent will pass through a 50-mesh sieve and not less than 25 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Fast-acting lime spread by hydraulic seeding equipment should be "finely ground limestone" spanning from the 180 micron size to the 5 micron size. Finely ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 95 percent of the material will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

It is desirable to use dolomitic limestone in the Sand Hills, Southern Coastal Plain and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs. (See Figure 6-4.1)

Agricultural lime is generally not required where only trees are planted.

Initial fertilization, nitrogen, topdressing, and maintenance fertilizer requirements for each species or combination of species are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Lime and Fertilizer Application

When hydraulic seeding equipment is used, the initial fertilizer shall be mixed with seed, innoculant (if needed), and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch and applied in a slurry. The innoculant, if needed, shall be mixed with the seed prior to being placed into the hydraulic seeder. The slurry mixture will be agitated during application to keep the ingredients thoroughly mixed. The mixture will be spread uniformly over the area within one hour after being placed in the

- 2. Mix with the soil used to fill the holes, distribute in furrows
- 3. Broadcast after steep surfaces are scarified, pitted or trenched.
- 4. A fertilizer pellet shall be placed at root depth in the closing hole beside each pine tree seedling.

Plant Selection

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Refer to Tables 6-4.1, 6-5.2, 6-5.3 and 6-5.4 for approved species. Species not listed shall be approved by the State Resource Conservationist of the Natural Resources Conservation Service before they are used.

Plants shall be selected on the basis of species characteristics, site and soil conditions, planned use and maintenance of the area; time of year of planting, method of planting; and the needs and desires of the land user.

Some perennial species are easily established and can be planted alone. Examples of these are Common Bermuda, Tall Fescue, and Weeping Lovegrass.

Other perennials, such as Bahia Grass and Sericea Lespedeza, are slow to become established and should be planted with another perennial species. The additional species will provide quick cover and ample soil protection until the target perennial species become established. For example, Common seeding combinations are 1) Weeping Lovegrass with Sericea Lespedeza (scarified) and 2) Tall Fescue with Sericea Lespedeza (unscarified).

Plant selection may also include annual companion crops. Annual companion crops should be used only when the perennial species are not planted during their optimum planting period. A common

Seed Quality

The term "pure live seed" is used to express the quality of seed and is not shown on the label. Pure live seed, PLS, is expressed as a percentage of the seeds that are pure and will germinate. Information on percent germination and purity can be found on seed tags. PLS is determined by multiplying the percent of pure seed with the percent of germination; i.e.,

(PLS = % germination x % purity)

EXAMPLE:

Common Bermuda seed 70% germination, 80% purity

PLS = 70% germination x 80% purity

PLS = 56%

The percent of PLS helps you determine the amount of seed you need. If the seeding rate is 10 pounds PLS and the bulk seed is 56 % PLS, the bulk seeding rate is:

10 lbs. PLS/acre = 17.9 lbs/acre 56% PLS

You would need to plant 17.9 lbs/acre to provide 10 lbs/acre of pure live seed.

Seedbed Preparation

Seedbed preparation may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used (but is strongly recommended for any seeding process, when possible). When conventional seeding is to be used, seedbed preparation will be done as follows:

Broadcast plantings

1. Tillage, at a minimum, shall adequately

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4. On slopes too steep for the safe operation of tillage equipment, the soil surface shall be pitted or trenched across the slope with appropriate hand tools to provide two places 6 to 8 inches apart in which seed may lodge and germinate. Hydraulic seeding may also be used

Individual Plants

REF15S REF14S REF13S

SREF104 SREF004 SREF004 SREF004

- 1. Where individual plants are to be set, the soil shall be prepared by excavating holes, opening furrows, or dibble planting.
- 2. For nursery stock plants, holes shall be large enough to accommodate roots without crowding.
- 3. Where pine seedlings are to be planted, subsoil under the row 36 inches deep on the contour four to six months prior to planting. Subsoiling should be done when the soil is dry, preferably in August or September.

Innoculants

All legume seed shall be inoculated with appropriate nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The innoculant shall be a pure culture prepared specifically for the seed species and used within the dates on the container.

A mixing medium recommended by the manufacturer shall be used to bond the innoculant to the seed. For conventional seeding, use twice the amount of innoculant recommended by the manufacturer. For hydraulic seeding, four times the amount of innoculant recommended by the manufacturer shall be used.

All inoculated seed shall be protected from the sun and high temperatures and shall be planted

and firmed seedbed. For broadcast planting, use a culti-packer-seeder, drill, rotary seeder, other mechanical seeder, or hand seeding to distribute the seed uniformly over the area to be treated. Cover the seed lightly with 1/8 to 1/4 inch of soil for small seed and 1/2 to 1 inch for large seed when using a cultipacker or other suitable equipment.

No-Till Seeding

No-till seeding is permissible into annual cover crops when planting is done following maturity of the cover crop or if the temporary cover stand is sparse enough to allow adequate growth of the permanent (perennial) species. No-till seeding shall be done with appropriate no-till seeding equipment. The seed must be uniformly distributed and planted at the proper depth.

Individual Plants

Shrubs, vines and sprigs may be planted with appropriate planters or hand tools. Pine trees shall be planted manually in the subsoil furrow. Each plant shall be set in a manner that will avoid crowding the roots.

Nursery stock plants shall be planted at the same depth or slightly deeper than they grew at the nursery. The tips of vines and sprigs must be at or slightly above the ground surface.

Where individual holes are dug, fertilizer shall be placed in the bottom of the hole, two inches of soil shall be added and the plant shall be set in the hole.

Mulching

Mulch is required for all permanent vegetation applications. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall achieve 75% to 100% soil cover. When selecting a mulch, design professionals should consider the mulch's functional longevity, vegeta-

- Dry straw or dry hay shall be applied (at the rate indicated above) after hydraulic seeding.
- 3. One thousand pounds of wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber, which includes a tackifier, shall be used with hydraulic seeding on slopes 3/4:1 or steeper.
- 4. Sericea Lespedeza hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre.
- 5. Pine straw or pine bark shall be applied at a thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity may be used where ornamentals or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.
- 6. When using temporary erosion control blankets or block sod, mulch is not required.
- 7. Bituminous treated roving may be applied on planted areas, slopes, in ditches or dry waterways to prevent erosion. Bituminous treated roving shall be applied within 24 hours after an area has been planted. Application rates and materials must meet Georgia Department of Transportation specifications.

Wood cellulose and wood pulp fibers shall not contain germination or growth inhibiting factors. They shall be evenly dispersed when agitated in water. The fibers shall contain a dye to allow visual metering and aid in uniform application during seeding.

Applying Mulch

Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or plant-

- into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread. A special "packer disk" or disk harrow with the disks set straight may be used. The disks may be smooth or serrated and should be 20 inches or more in diameter and 8 to 12 inches apart. The edges of the disks shall be dull enough to press the mulch into the ground without cutting it, leaving much of it in an erect position. Mulch shall not be plowed into the soil.
- 2. Synthetic tackifiers, binders or hydraulic mulch specifically designed to tack straw, shall be applied in conjunction with or immediately after the mulch is spread. Synthetic tackifiers shall be mixed and applied according to manufacturer's specifications. All tackifiers, binders or hydraulic mulch specifically designed to tack straw should be verified nontoxic through EPA 2021.0 testing. Refer to **Tackifiers-Tac**
- 3. Rye or wheat can be included with Fall and Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at a rate of one-quarter to one-half bushel per acre.
- 4. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch may be needed to anchor straw or hav mulch on unstable soils and concentrated flow areas. These materials shall be installed and anchored according to manufacturer's specifications.

Bedding Material

Mulch is used as a bedding material to conserve moisture and control weeds in nurseries. ornamental beds, around shrubs, and on bare areas on lawns

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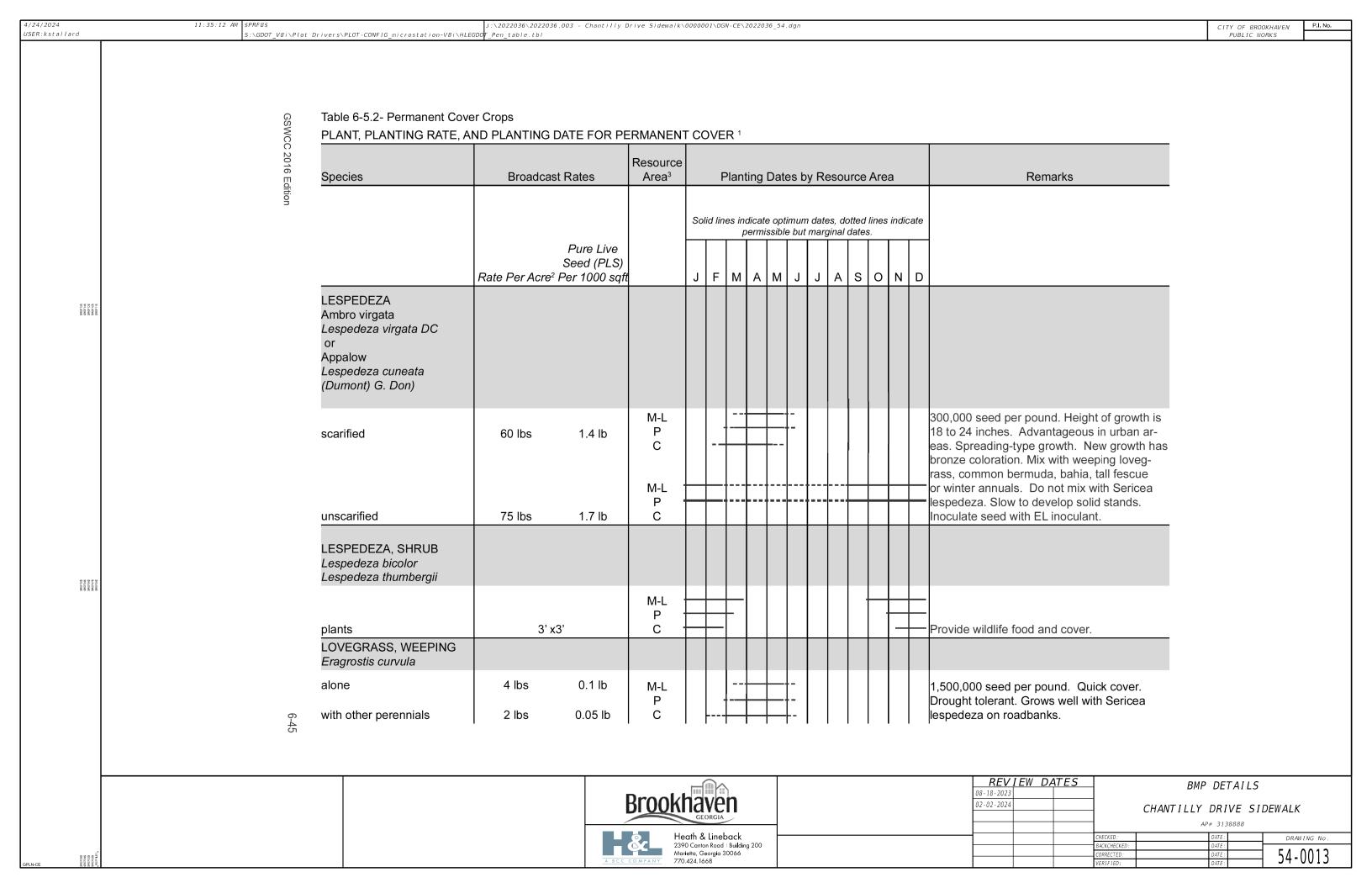
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DISTURBED AREA **STABILIZATION** (WITH SODDING)





DEFINITION

A permanent vegetative cover using sods on highly erodible or critically eroded lands.

PURPOSE

- · Establish immediate ground cover.
- · Reduce runoff and erosion.
- · Improve aesthetics and land value.
- · Reduce dust and sediments.
- · Stabilize waterways, critical areas.
- · Filter sediments, nutrients and bugs.
- · Reduce downstream complaints.
- · Reduce likelihood of legal action.
- · Reduce likelihood of work stoppage due to legal action.
- · Increase "good neighbor" benefits.

CONDITIONS

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This application is appropriate for areas that require immediate vegetative covers, drop inlets, grass swales, and waterways with intermittent

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Sodding can initially be more costly than seeding, but the advantages justify the increased initial costs:

- 1. Immediate erosion control, green surface, and quick use.
- 2. Reduced failure as compared to seed as well as the lack of weeds.
- 3. Can be established nearly year-round.

Sodding is preferable to seed in waterways and swales because of the immediate protection of the channel after application. Sodding must be staked in concentrated flow areas (See Figure 6-6.1).

Consider using sod framed around drop inlets to reduce sediments and maintaining the grade.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS Soil Preparation

Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger than 1". Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils.

Topsoil properly applied will help guarantee a stand. Don't use topsoil recently treated with herbicides or soil sterilants.

Mix fertilizer into soil surface. Fertilize based on soil tests or Table 6-6.1.

Table 6-6.1. Fertilizer Requirements fo Soil Surface Application							
Fertilizer Type	Rate	Fertilizer Rate (lbs/sq ft)	Season				
10-10-10	1000	.025	Fall				

Agricultural lime should be applied based on soil tests or at a rate of 1 to 2 tons per acre.

Installation

Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don't overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod (See Figure 6-6.2)

On slopes steeper than 3:1, sod should be anchored with pins or other approved methods. Installed sod should be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil.

Irrigate sod and soil to a depth of 4" immediately after installation.

Sod should not be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather. Irrigation should be used to supplement rainfall for a minimum of 2-3 weeks.

MATERIALS

Sod selected should be certified. Sod grown in the general area of the project is desirable.

- 1. Sod should be machine cut and contain 3/4" (+ or -1/4") of soil, not including shoots or thatch.
- 2. Sod should be cut to the desired size within + or -5%. Torn or uneven pads should be rejected.
- 3. Sod should be cut and installed within 36 hours of digging.
- 4. Avoid planting when subject to frost heave or hot weather, if irrigation is not available.
- 5. The sod type should be shown on the plans or installed according to Table 6-6.2. See Figure 6-4.1 for your Resource Area.

MAINTENANCE

Re-sod areas where an adequate stand of sod is not obtained. New sod should be mowed sparingly. Grass height should not be cut less than 2"-3" or as specified (See Figure 6-6.2).

Apply one ton of agricultural lime as indicated by soil test or every 4-6 years. Fertilize grasses in accordance with soil tests or Table 6-6.3.

Table 6-6.2 Sod Planting Requirements								
Grass	Varieties	Resource Area	Growing Season					
Bermudagrass	Common Tifway Tifgreen Tiflawn	M-L,P,C P,C P,C P,C	warm weather					
Bahiagrass	Pensacola	P,C	warm weather					
Centipede	-	P,C	warm weather					
St. Augustine	Common Bitterblue Raleigh	С	warm weather					
Zoysia	Emerald Myer	P,C	warm weather					
Tall Fescue	Kentucky	M-L,P	cool weather					

Table 6-6.3 Fertilizer Requirements for Sod								
Types of Species	Planting Year	Fertilizer (N-P-K)	Rate (lbs./acre)	Nitrogen Top Dressing Rate (lbs./acre)				
cool	first	6-12-12	1500	50-100				
season	second	6-12-12	1000	-				
grasses	maintenance	10-10-10	400	30				
warm	first	6-12-12	1500	50-100				
season	second	6-12-12	800	50-100				
grasses	maintenance	10-10-10	400	30				

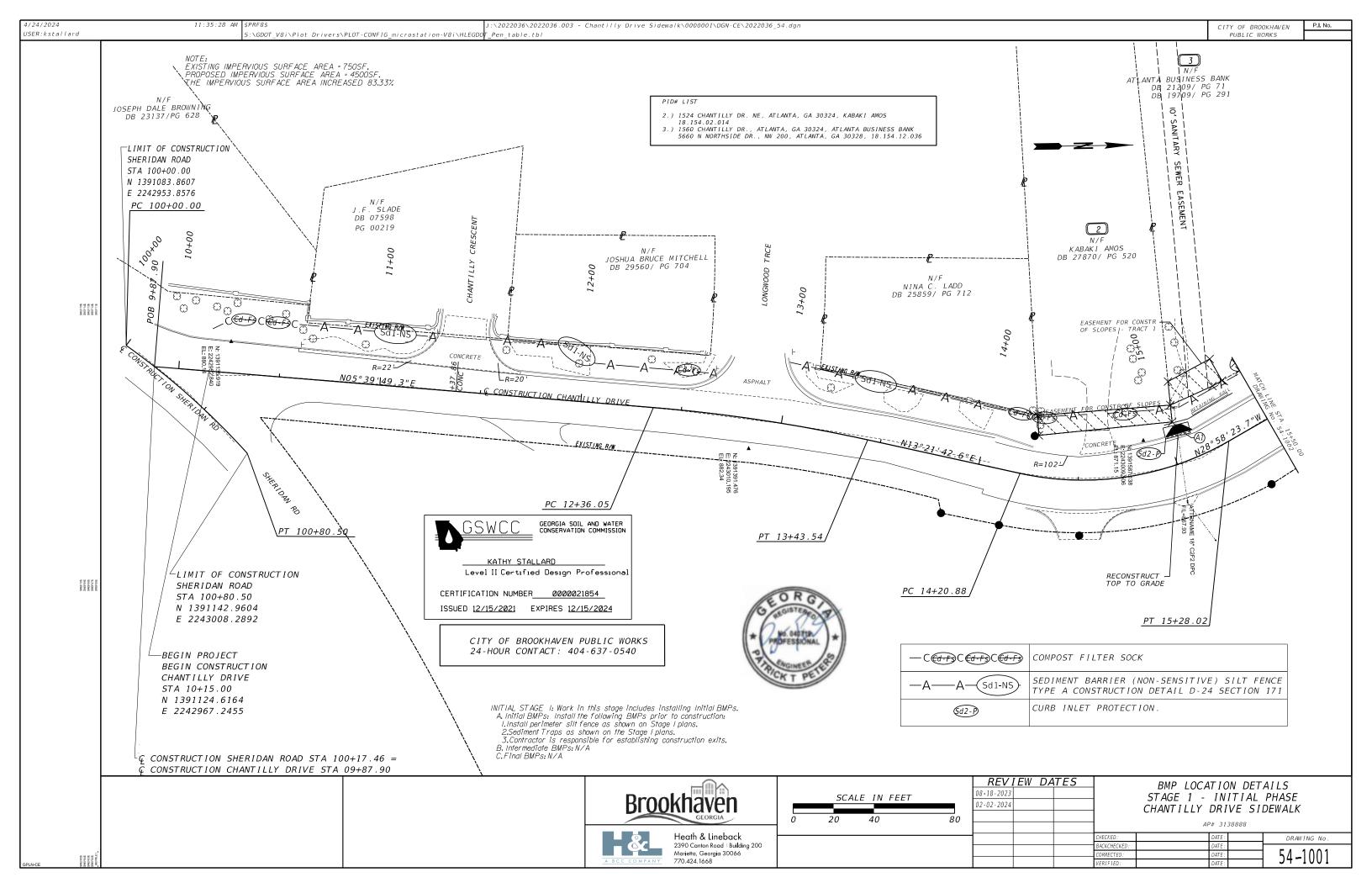
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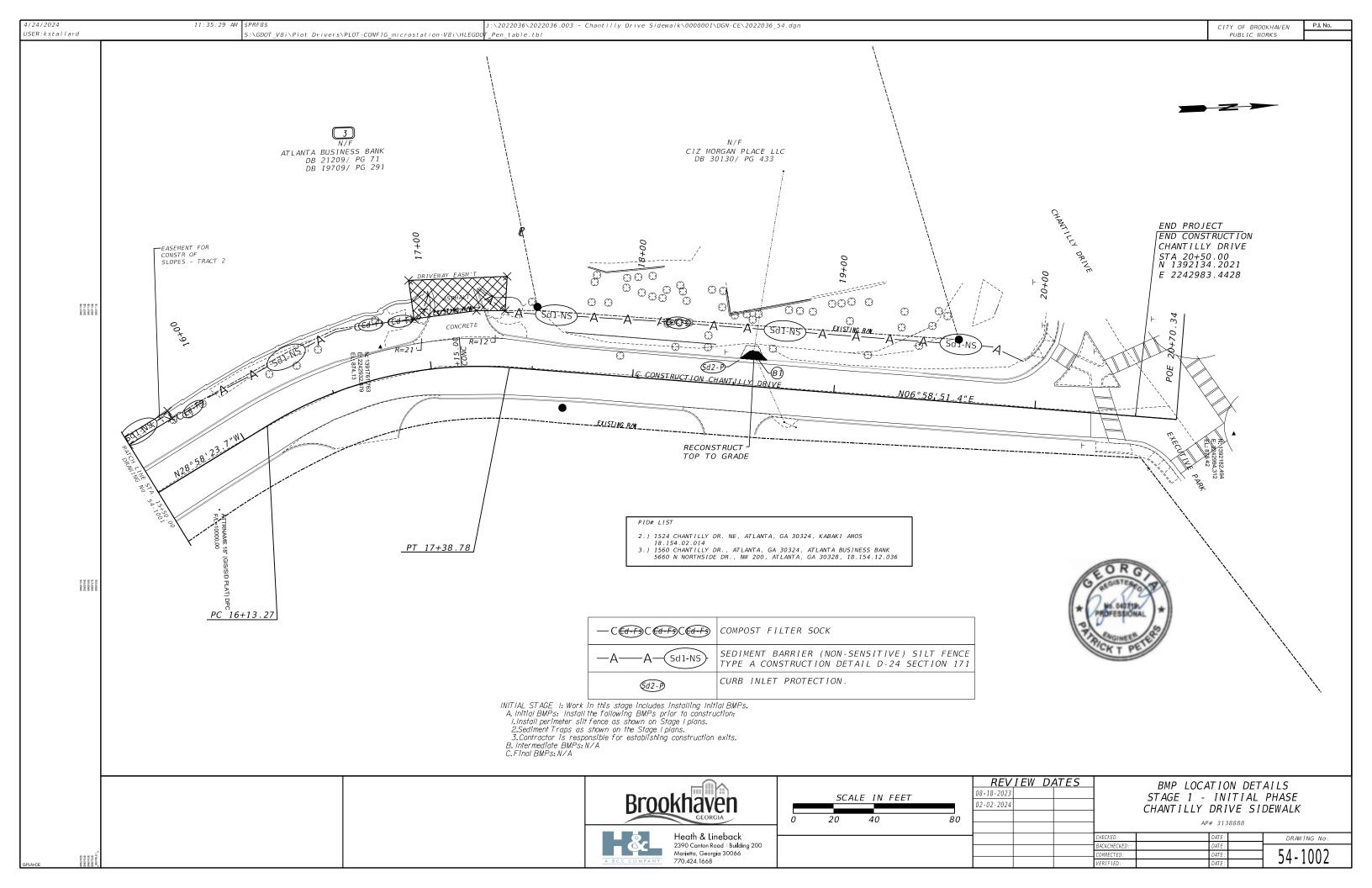


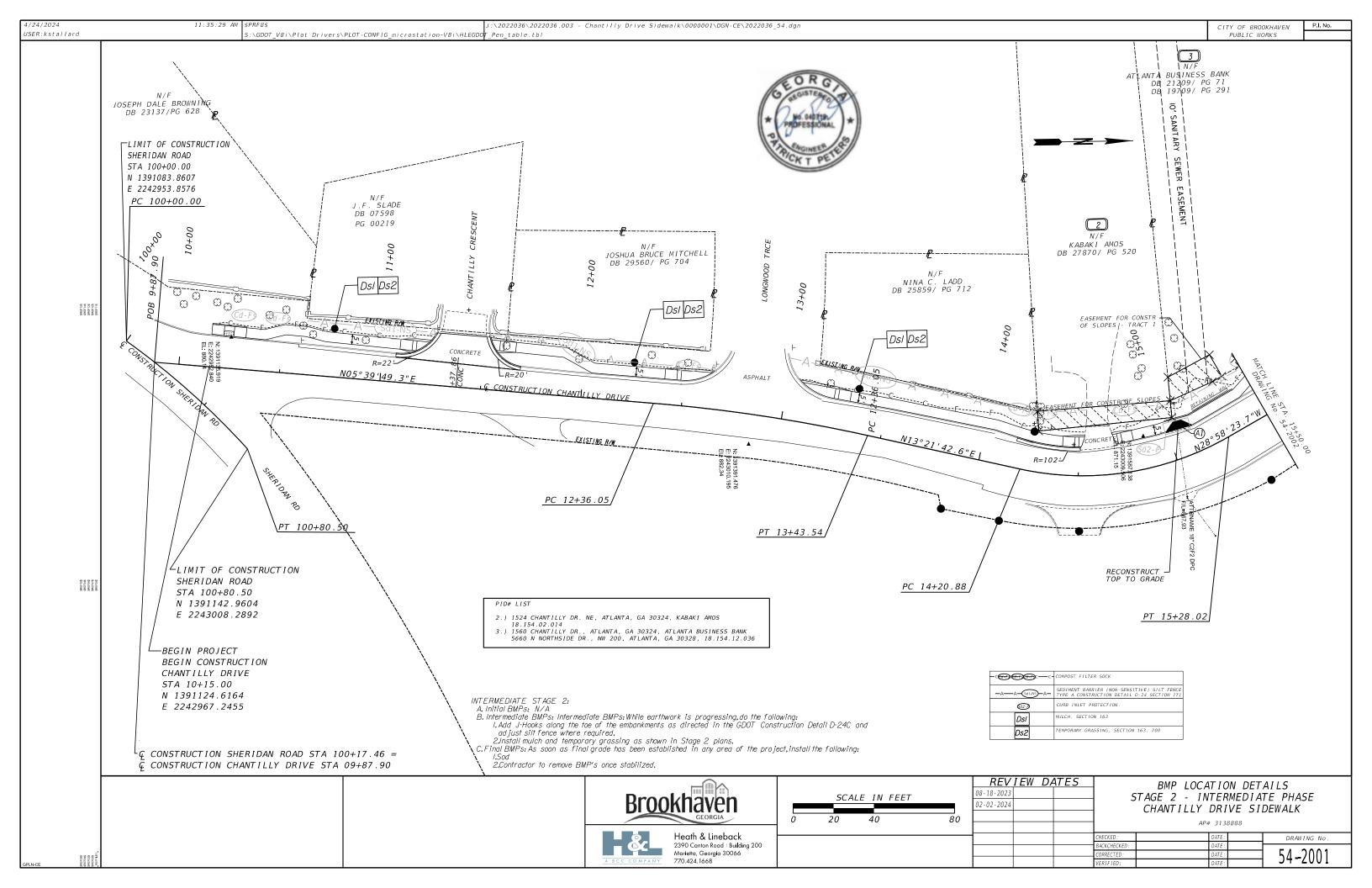
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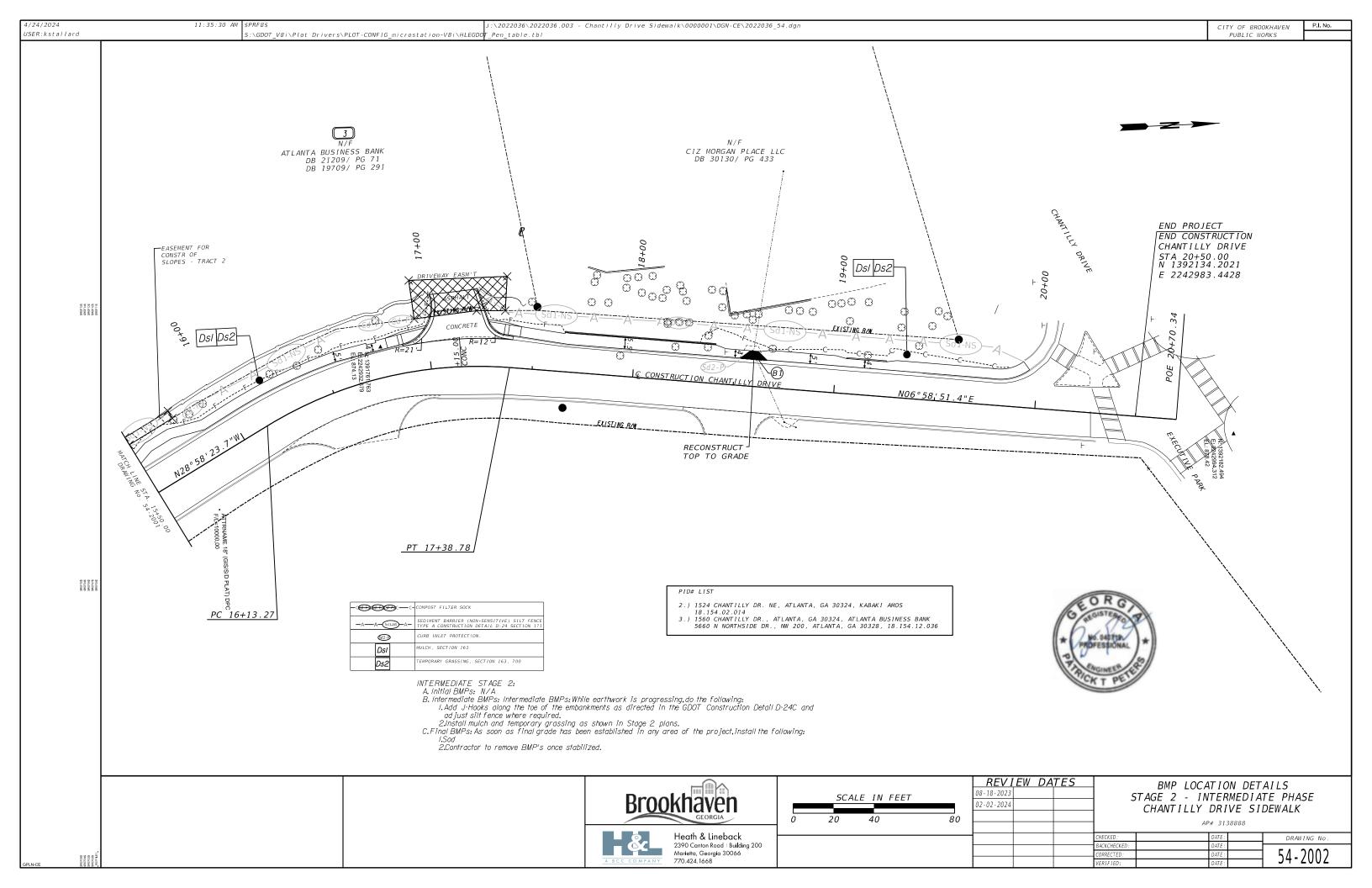
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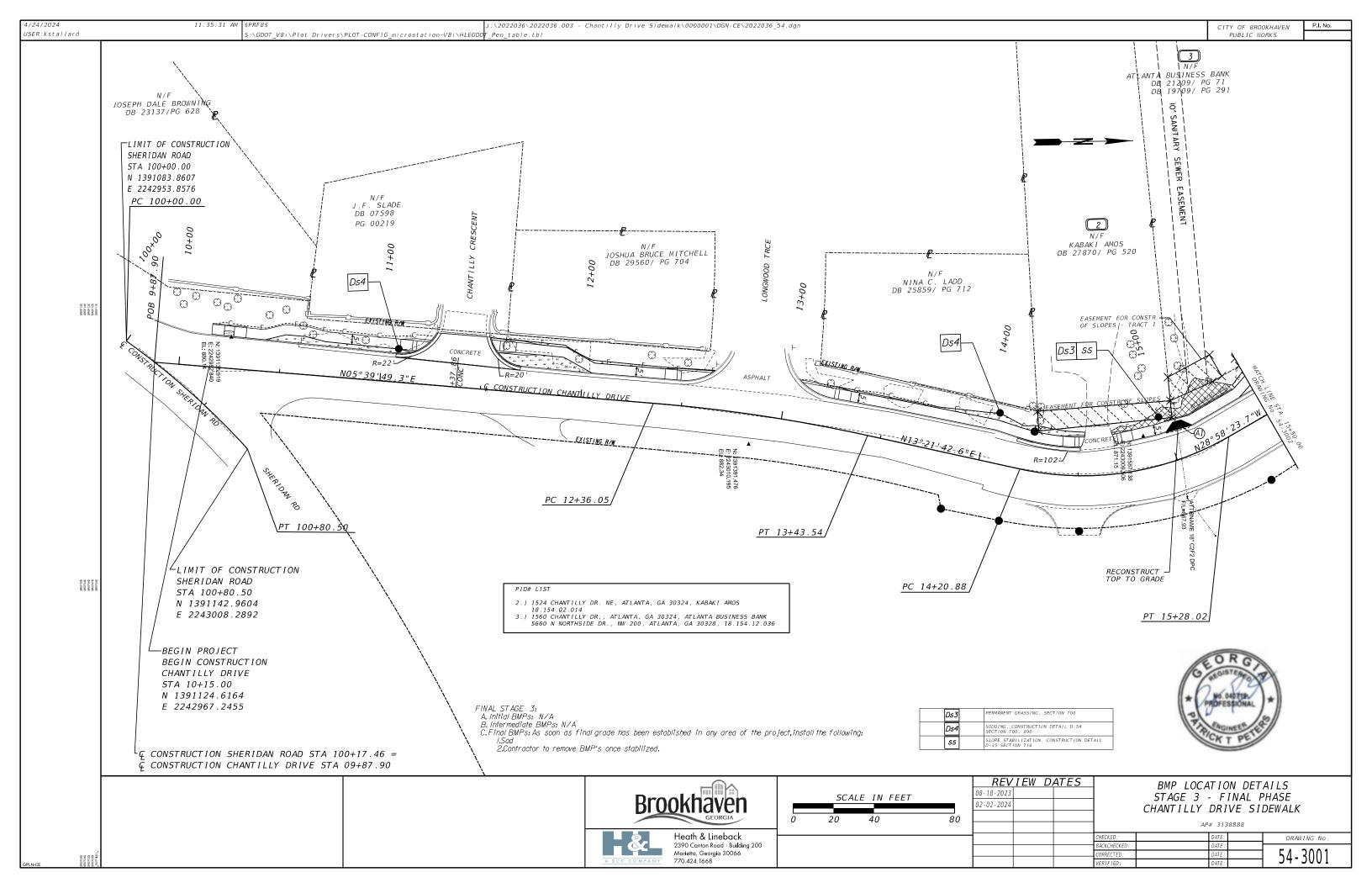
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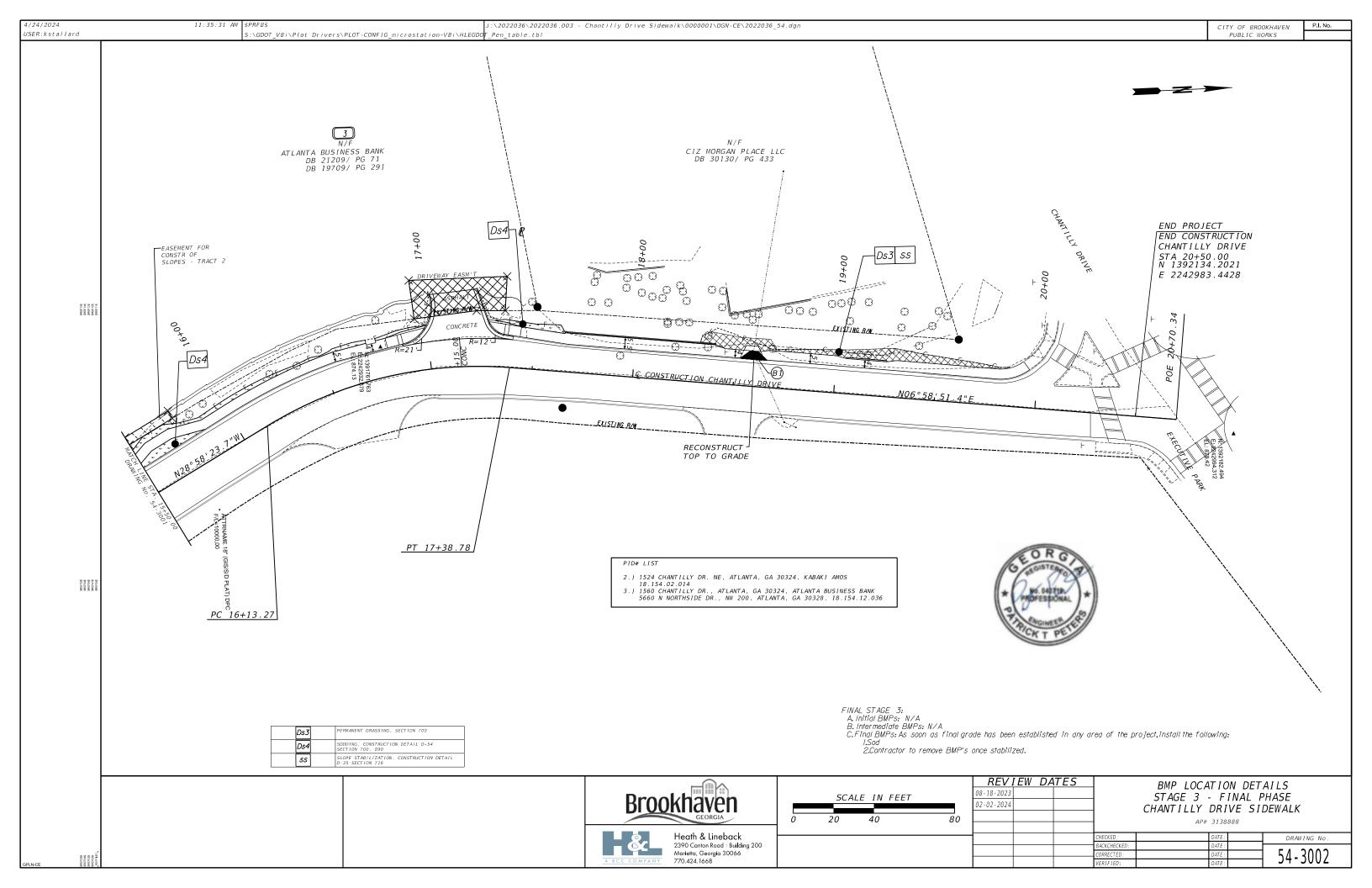


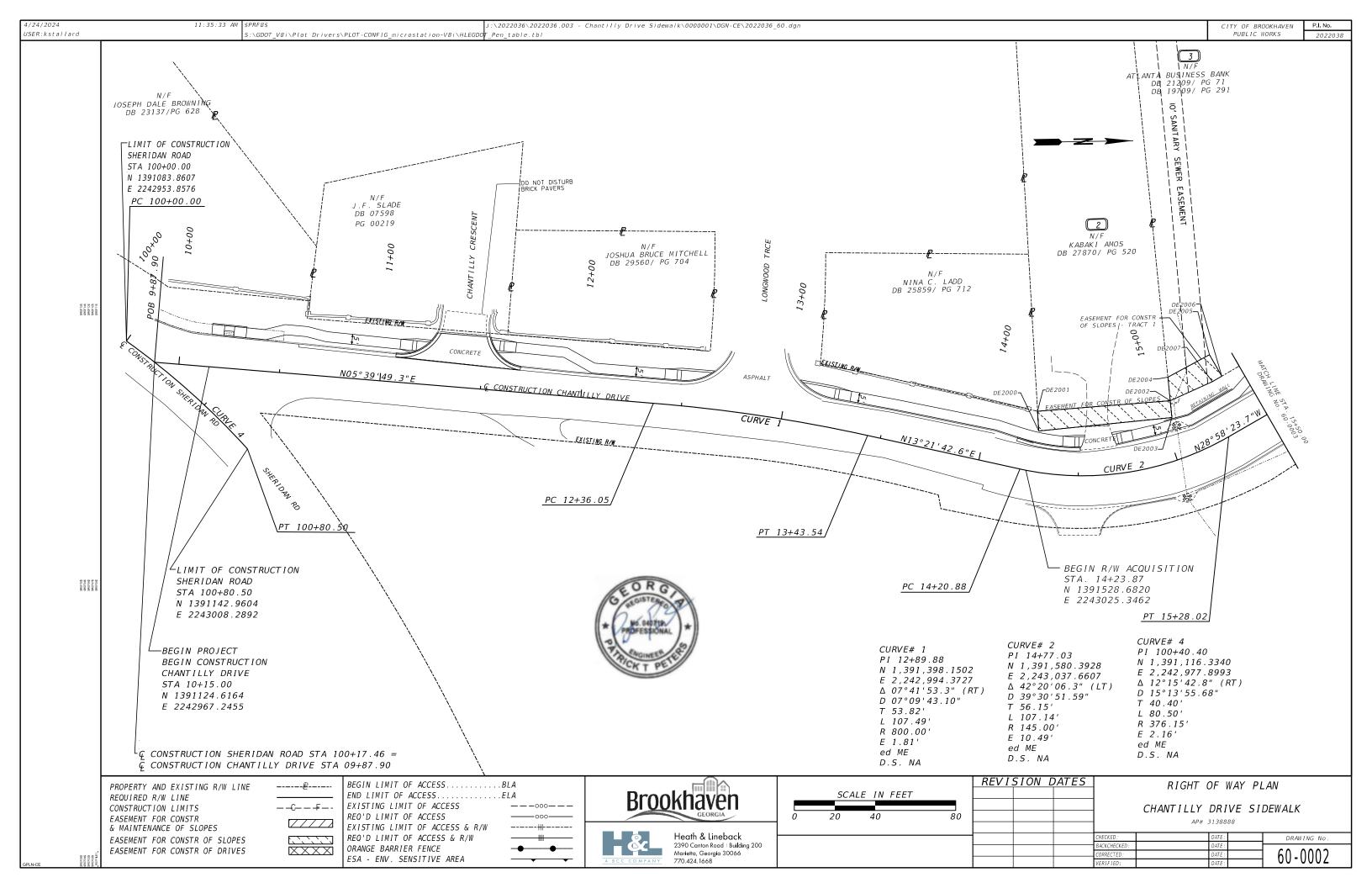


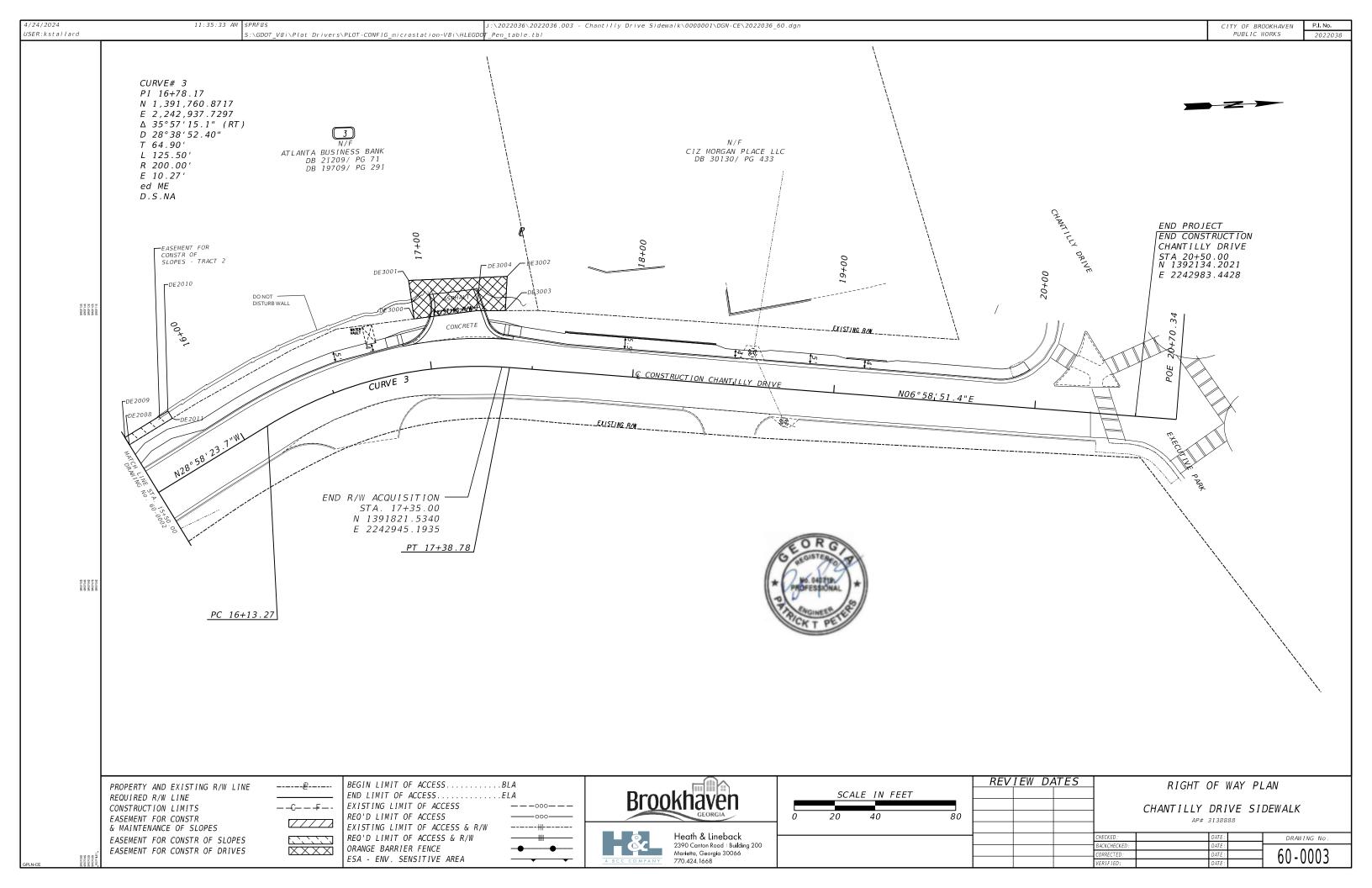






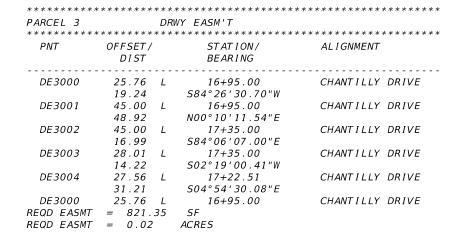






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	**********		****** PARCEL
	PARCEL 2	OF SLOPES	PARCEL *****
	PNT OFFSET/ STATE	ON/ ALIGNMENT	PNT
	DIST BEARI	NG	772223
	DE2000 20.25 L 14+26 9.85 S87°38'2		DE300
	DE2001 29.80 L 14+23	3.87 CHANTILLY DRIVE	DE300
	65.98 N03°32'0 DE2002 28.78 L 15+07		DE300
	8.38 N85°11'3 DE2003 20.71 L 15+04		DE300
	66.39 504°48'0	00.31"E	DE300
	DE2000 20.25 L 14+26 REQD EASMT = 603.05 SF	5.74 CHANTILLY DRIVE	
	REQD EASMT = 0.01 ACRES		DE300 REQD E
			REQD E

23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	PARCEL 3	ONSTR OF SLOPES - TRACT 1 ************************************	
28.6 28.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6	PNT OFFSET/ STATION DIST BEARIO		
	DE2002 28.78 L 15+07 11.73 S85°11'3		
	DE2004 40.00 L 15+12 23.46 N27°27'0		
	DE2005 40.00 L 15+40	.05 CHANTILLY DRIVE	
	12.28 N61°16'0 DE2006 27.72 L 15+40		
	5.39		
	22.92	8.07"E	
	DE2002 28.78 L 15+07 REQD EASMT = 306.32 SF	.71 CHANTILLY DRIVE	
	REQD EASMT = 0.01 ACRES		
	*********	******	
	PARCEL 3 EASEMENT FOR (ONSTR OF SLOPES - TRACT 2	
	PNT OFFSET/ STAT	ION/ ALIGNMENT	
	DIST BEAR	ING 	
	DE2008 27.75 L 15+5 4.25 S61°01'		
\$REF106 \$REF008 \$REF013 \$REF013 \$REF013	DE2009 32.00 L 15+5	0.00 CHANTILLY DRIVE	
	25.00 N28°58'. DE2010 32.00 L 15+7		
	4.19 N61°01'. DE2011 27.81 L 15+7		
	25.00 S29°06'	53.07"E	
	DE2008 27.75 L 15+5 REQD EASMT = 105.58 SF	0.00 CHANTILLY DRIVE	
	REQD EASMT = 0.01 ACRES		
		R	rookhaven



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