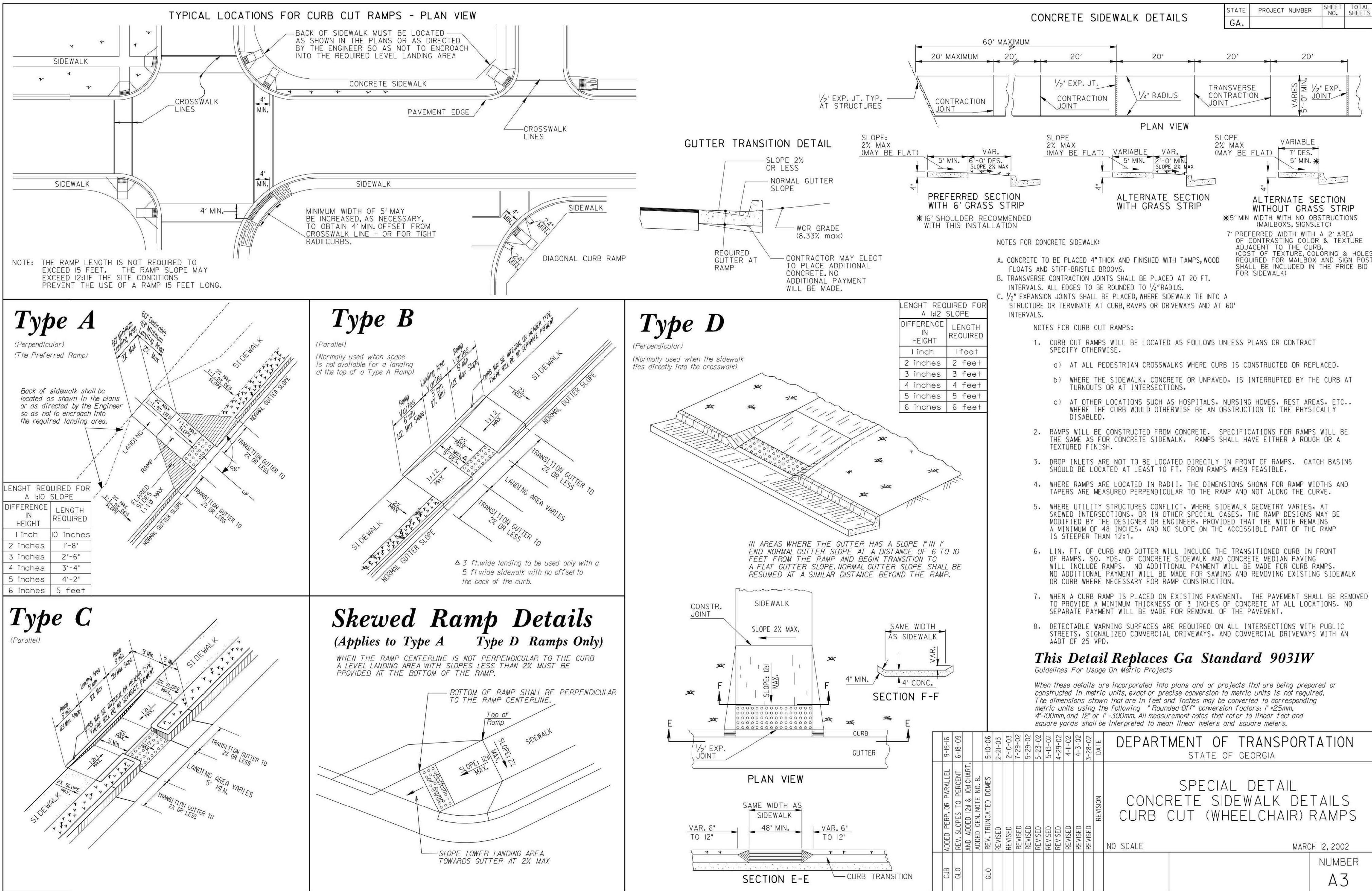




1
 GDOT ACCESSIBLE RAMP DETAILS
 NTS



No.	Date	Description
11	08/17	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #2
12	08/17	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #2
13	10/13	LDP - Pool Parking - City Comment #1
14	10/16	LDP - Noland Play Area Field Change #1
15	10/19	Multi-use Trail on Dade - Preliminary Review
16	11/18	LDP - Pool Parking - City Comment #2
17	11/20	LDP - Community Green - City Comment #2
18	11/20	LDP - Community Green - City Comment #2
19	11/20	NORTH BOWENWALK DESIGN/SHED

DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
04/23/20	BM	GZ
SCALE		
SHEET TITLE		

SITE DETAILS
HORSESHOE

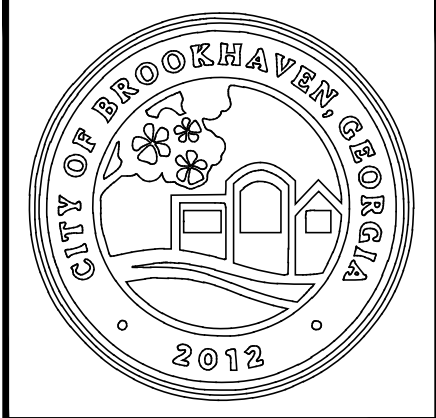
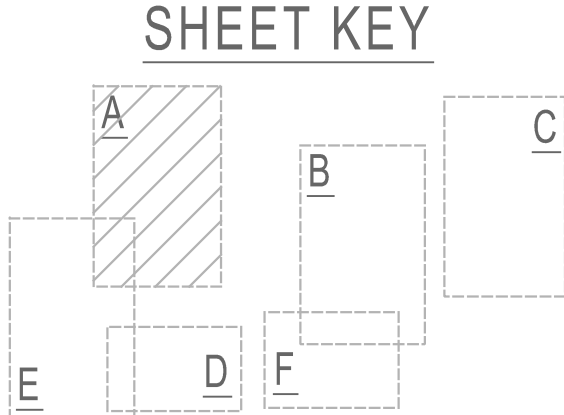
PROJECT NUMBER	15092.00
C8.1C	
DRAWING NUMBER	

Drawing Name: S:\Project\Brookhaven, C\Murphy Candler\0 Design\01 Job Info\CAD\03 Series_MCP-PLANTING.dwg Date last plotted: 10/20/2021 11:14 AM Date last accessed: 10/20/2021 11:14 AM Plotted By: Grace Zhang



2021 SMALL TREE LOCATION
CPL LEAD DESIGNER FIELD LOCATED THE SMALL TREES ON SITE BY VISIT
2016 SURVEY & 2019 UPDATED TREE SURVEY
TERRAMARK LAND SURVEYING, INC.
1396 BELLS FERRY ROAD
MARIETTA, GEORGIA 30066
PHONE NO. (770) 421-1927
FAX NO. (770) 421-0552
WWW.TERRAMARK.COM
C. O. A. LSF000810
NOTE: THE WRESTED VEGETATION AND 803 CONTOUR WERE SURVEYED IN BY TERRAMARK ON FEB. 4, 2021

PLANT MATERIAL					
SYMBOL	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	COUNT	SIZE	NOTES
	ULMUS AMERICANA 'PRINCETON'	PRINCETON AMERICAN ELM	2	3" CAL. B&B, 6' HT. MIN	
	MUHLBERGIA CAPILLARS	PINK MUHLY GRASS	582 SF	4" CUP	12' O.C.



DRAWINGS SCHEDULE		
No.	Date	Description
31	04/29	Multi-use T&E Plan - Piedmont Review
32	05/06	LDP - Community Center - City Commission
33	05/06	LDP - Community Center - City Commission
34	06/15	SPRINKLER/IRRIGATION #1 - Local And Dues
35	07/26	LDP - HOUS. PARKING - CITY COMMISSION #1
36	10/19	LDP - HOUSING - City Commission #1

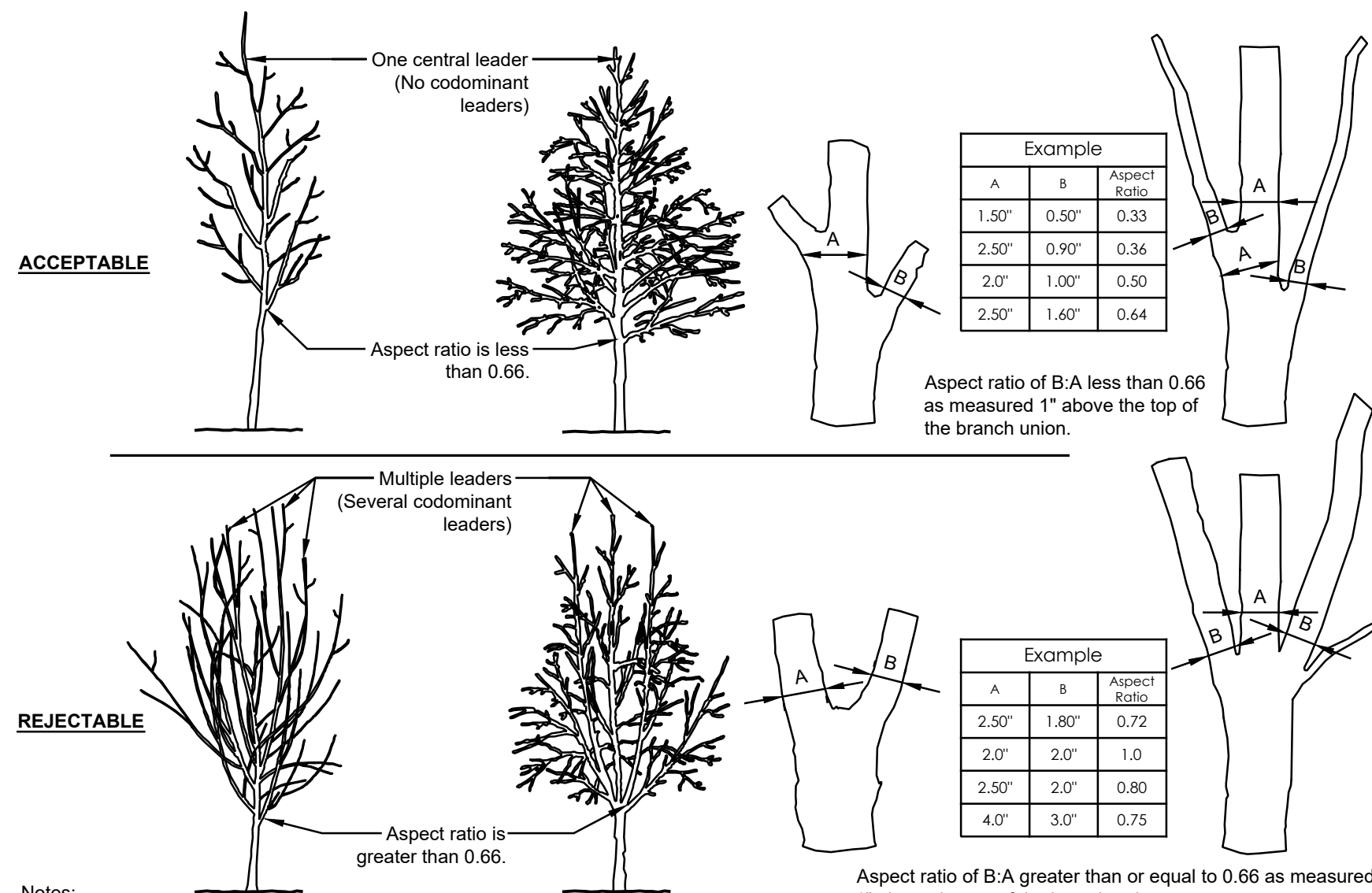


CITY OF BROOKHAVEN
MURPHY CANDLER PARK
1551 W. NANCY CREEK DRIVE NE
BROOKHAVEN, GEORGIA 30319

DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
03/03/21	GZ	MC
SCALE		
SHEET TITLE		
PLANTING PLAN - HORSESHOE		

PROJECT NUMBER	
15092.00	
C9.1A	
DRAWING NUMBER	

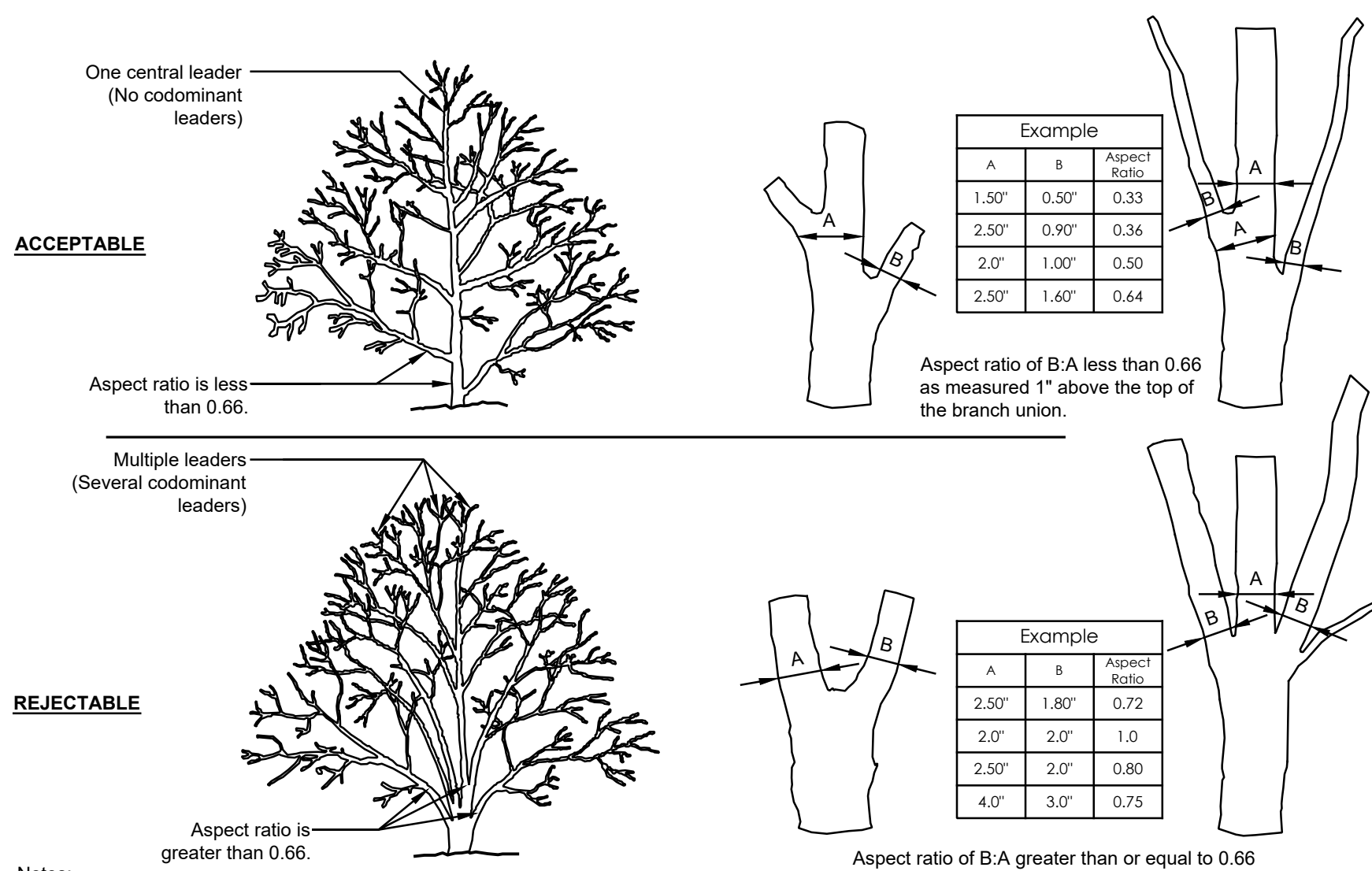
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Date last accessed: 10/17/2021 12:51 PM
Date last plotted: 10/20/2021 12:54 AM
Plotted By: Gaoce Zhang



Notes:
1- Aspect ratio shall be less than 0.66 on all branch unions. Aspect ratio is the diameter of branch (B) divided by the diameter of the trunk (A) as measured 1" above the top of the branch union.
2- Any tree not meeting the crown observations detail may be rejected.

1 CROWN OBSERVATIONS - HIGH BRANCHED PLANTS

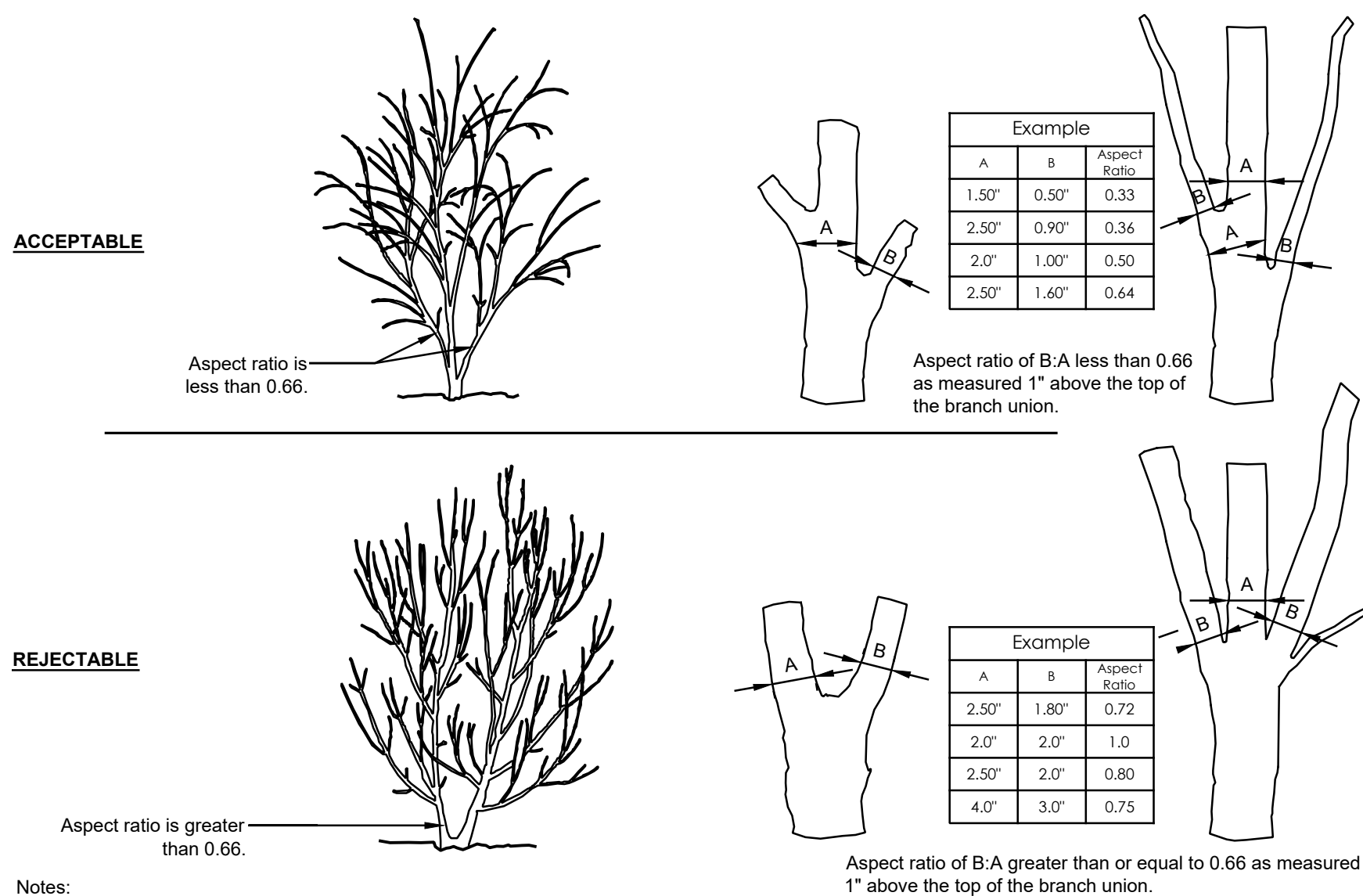
1/4" = 1'-0"



Notes:
1- Aspect ratio shall be less than 0.66 on all branch unions. Aspect ratio is the diameter of branch (B) divided by the diameter of the trunk (A) as measured 1" above the top of the branch union.
2- Any tree not meeting the crown observations detail may be rejected.

3 CROWN OBSERVATIONS - LOW BRANCHED PLANTS

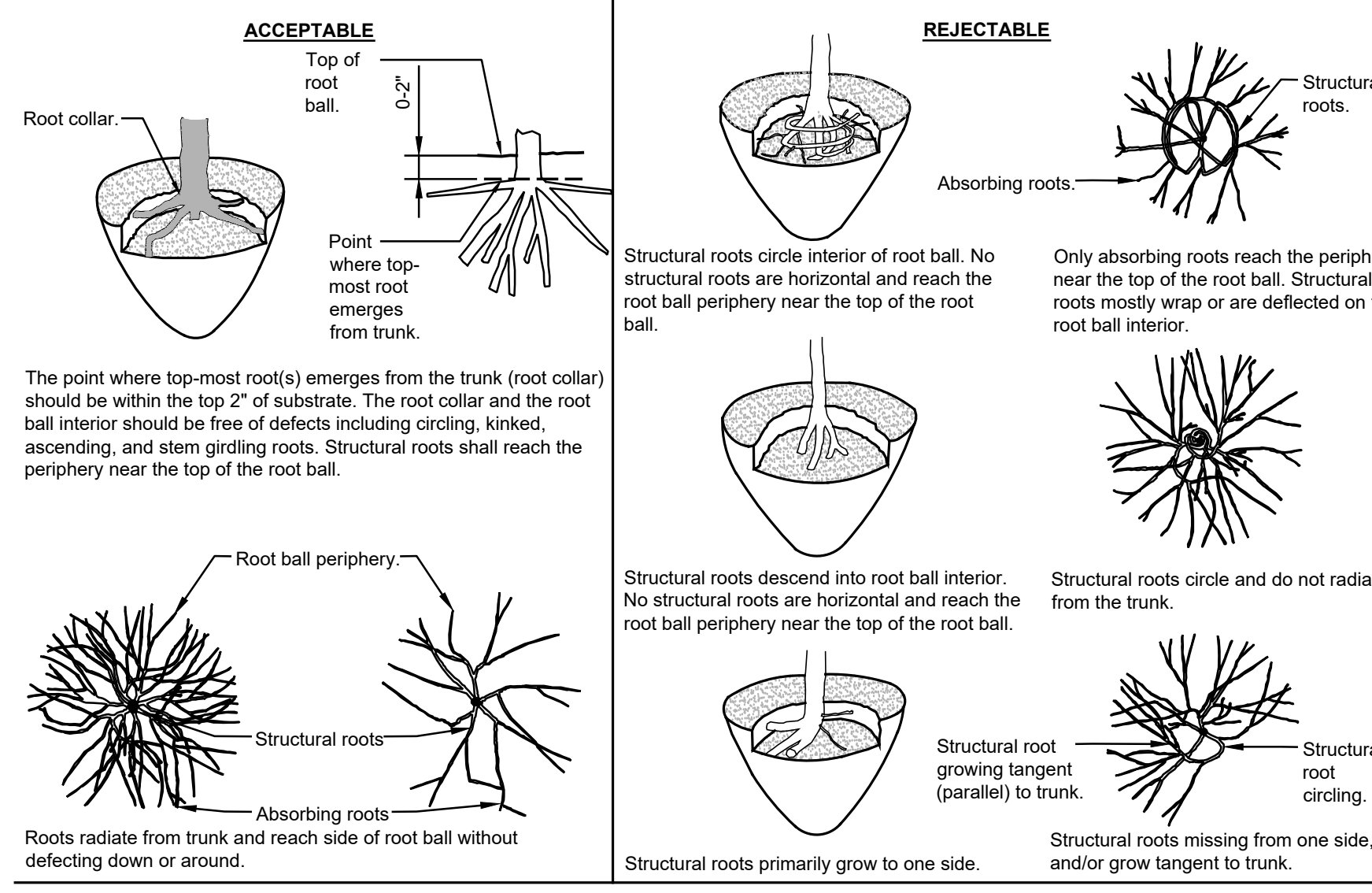
1/4" = 1'-0"



Notes:
1- Aspect ratio shall be less than 0.66 on all branch unions. Aspect ratio is the diameter of branch (B) divided by the diameter of the trunk (A) as measured 1" above the top of the branch union.
2- Any tree not meeting the crown observations detail may be rejected.

5 CROWN OBSERVATION - MULTI BRANCHED PLANTS

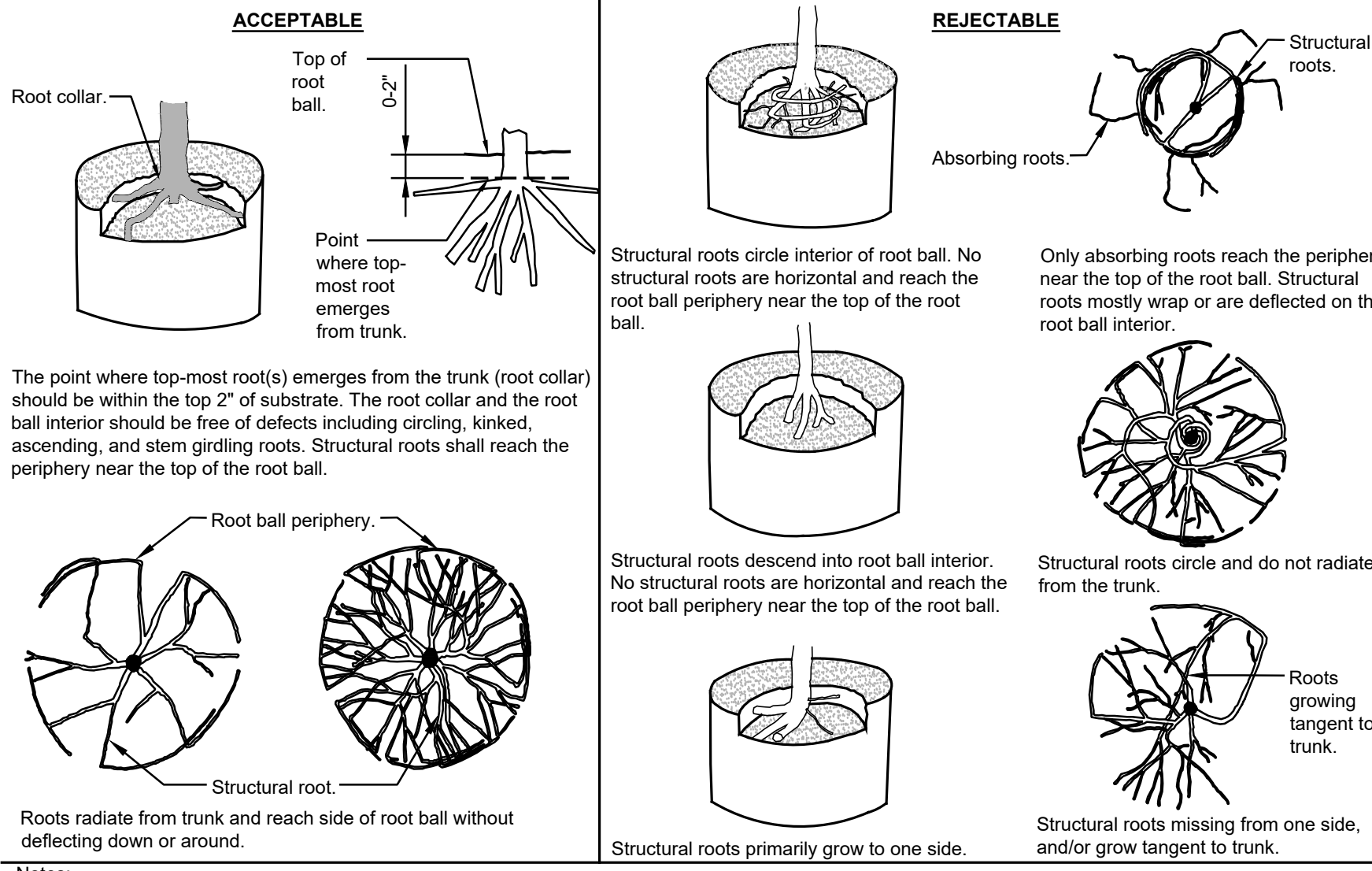
1/4" = 1'-0"



Notes:
1- Observations of roots shall occur prior to acceptance. Roots and soil may be removed during the observation process; substrate/soil shall be replaced after the observations have been completed.
2- See specifications for observation process and requirements.

2 ROOT OBSERVATIONS - BALLED AND BURLAPPED PLANTS

1" = 1'-0"



Notes:
1- Observations of roots shall occur prior to acceptance. Roots and substrate may be removed during the observation process; substrate/soil shall be replaced after observation has been completed.
2- Small roots (1/2" or less) that grow around, up, or down the root ball periphery are considered a normal condition in container production and are acceptable however they should be eliminated at the time of planting. Roots on the periphery can be removed at the time of planting. (See root ball shaving container detail).
3- See specifications for observation process and requirements.

4 ROOT OBSERVATIONS - CONTAINER PLANTS

1" = 1'-0"

SEE LANDSCAPE NOTES SHEET

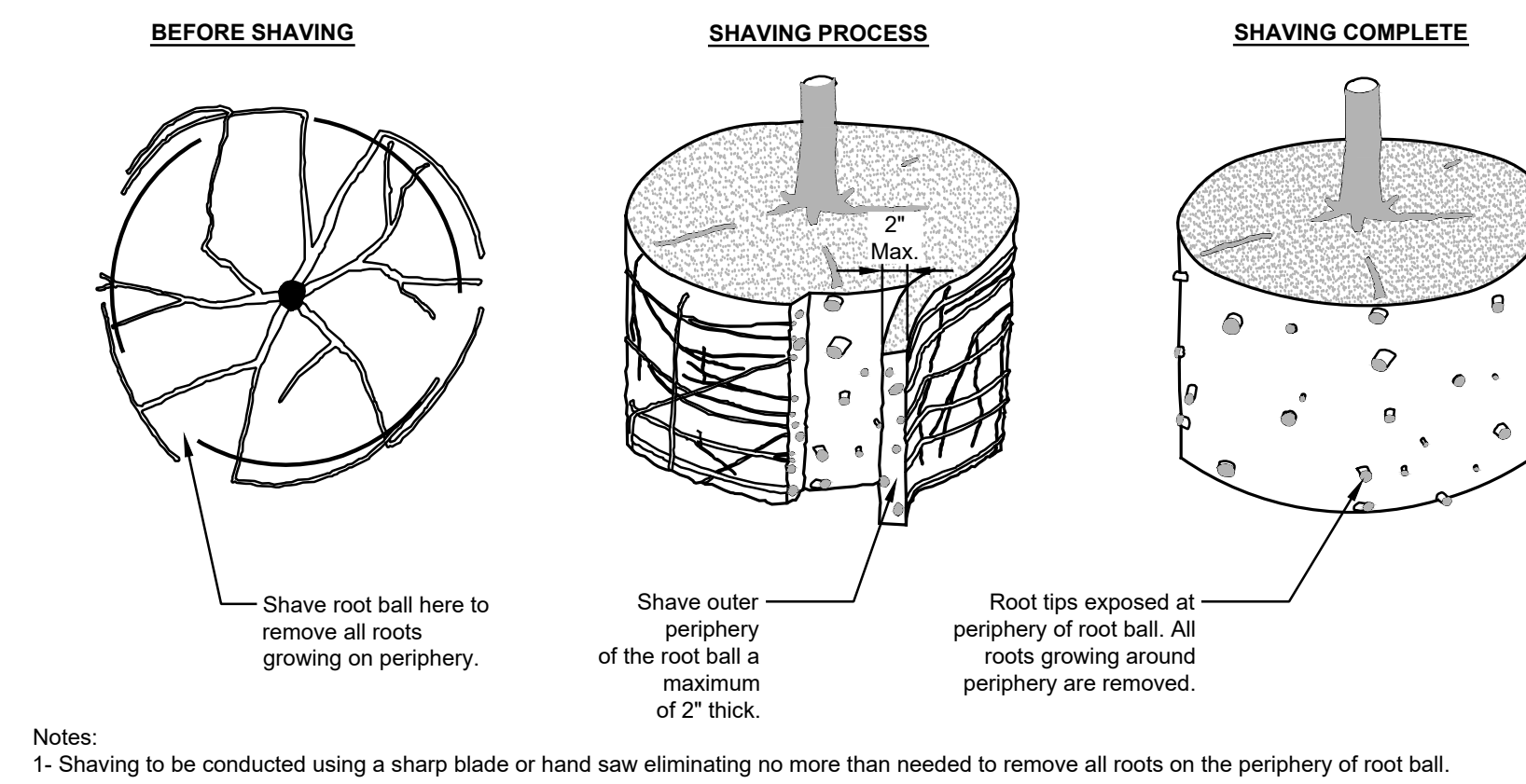
LANDSCAPE SELECTION DETAILS



2021 SMALL TREE LOCATION
CPL LEAD DESIGNER FIELD LOCATED THE SMALL TREES ON SITE BY VISIT
2016 SURVEY & 2019 UPDATED TREE SURVEY
TERRAMARK LAND SURVEYING, INC.
1396 BELLS FERRY ROAD
MARIETTA, GEORGIA 30066
PHONE NO. (770) 421-1927
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C. O. A. LSF000810
NOTE: THE WRESTED VEGETATION AND 803 CONTOUR WERE SURVEYED IN BY TERRAMARK ON FEB. 4, 2021

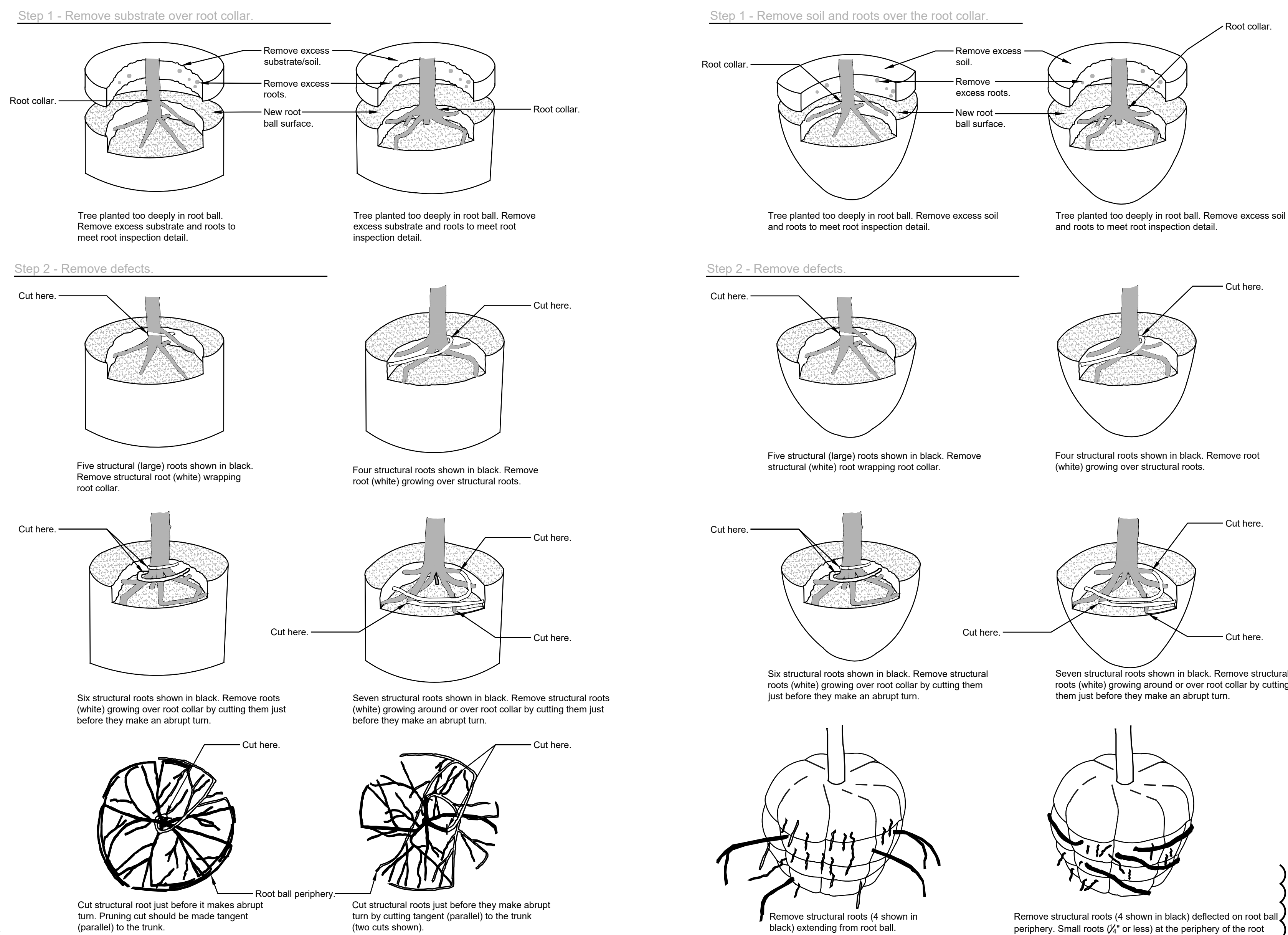
1 CROWN CORRECTION DETAIL

1/2" = 1'-0"



2 ROOT BALL SHAVING - CONTAINER PLANTS

3" = 1'-0"



Notes:
1- All trees shown are rejectable unless they undergo recommended correction.
2- First Step 1, then Step 2. Roots and soil may be removed during the correction process; substrate/soil shall be replaced after correction has been completed.
3- Trees shall meet root observations detail following correction.
4- Small roots (1/4" or less) on the periphery of the root ball are common with container plant production. These small roots are not defined as "defects" and can be addressed at the time of installation. (See root ball shaving container detail).

3 ROOT CORRECTION - CONTAINER PLANTS

1 1/2" = 1'-0"

Notes:
1- All trees shown are rejectable unless they undergo recommended correction.
2- First step 1, then step 2. Adjust hole depth to allow for the removal of excess soil and roots over the root collar.
3- Roots and soil may be removed during the correction process; substrate/soil shall be replaced after the correction has been completed.
4- Trees shall pass root observations detail following correction.

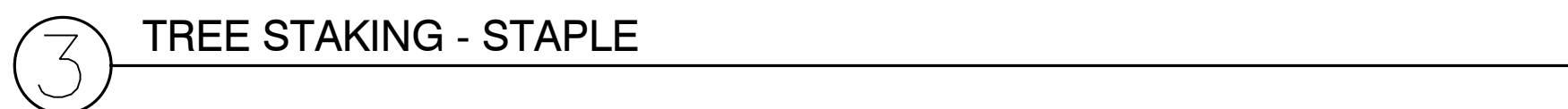
4 ROOT CORRECTION - BALLED AND BURLAPPED PLANTS

1 1/2" = 1'-0"

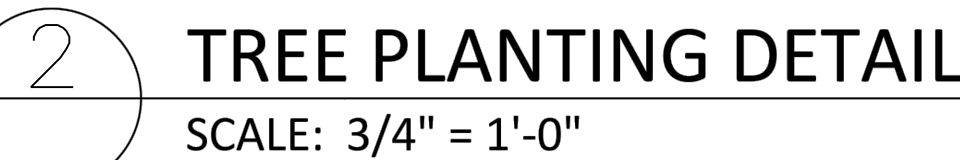
No.	Date	Description
31	04/29	Multi-use Trail on Glen - Pinchot Review
32	05/05	LDP - Community Center - City Council
33	05/18	LDP - Community Center - City Council
34	06/15	SBPCC Rebuilded #1 - Boardwalk Drive
35	07/26	LDP - HOV PARKING - CITY COUNCIL #1
36	10/19	LDP - Housatonic - City Council #1

10. SOD SHALL BE WATERED IMMEDIATELY AFTER ROLLING OR TAMPING.

3. THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE ALL NECESSARY REPAIRS TO GRADES, VEGETATIVE COVER AND PAVING REQUIRED BECAUSE OF PLANT REPLACEMENTS. SUCH REPAIRS SHALL BE DONE AT NO EXTRA COST TO THE OWNER.

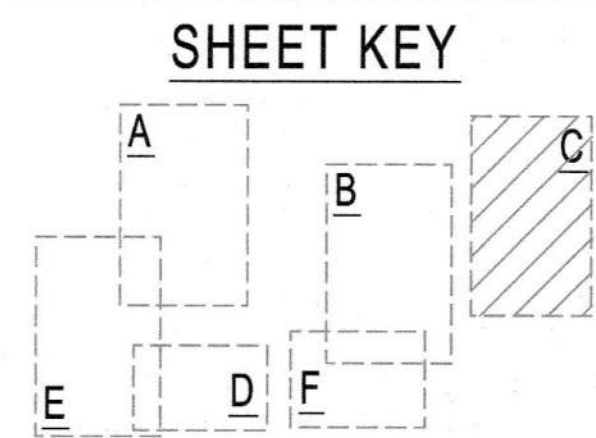
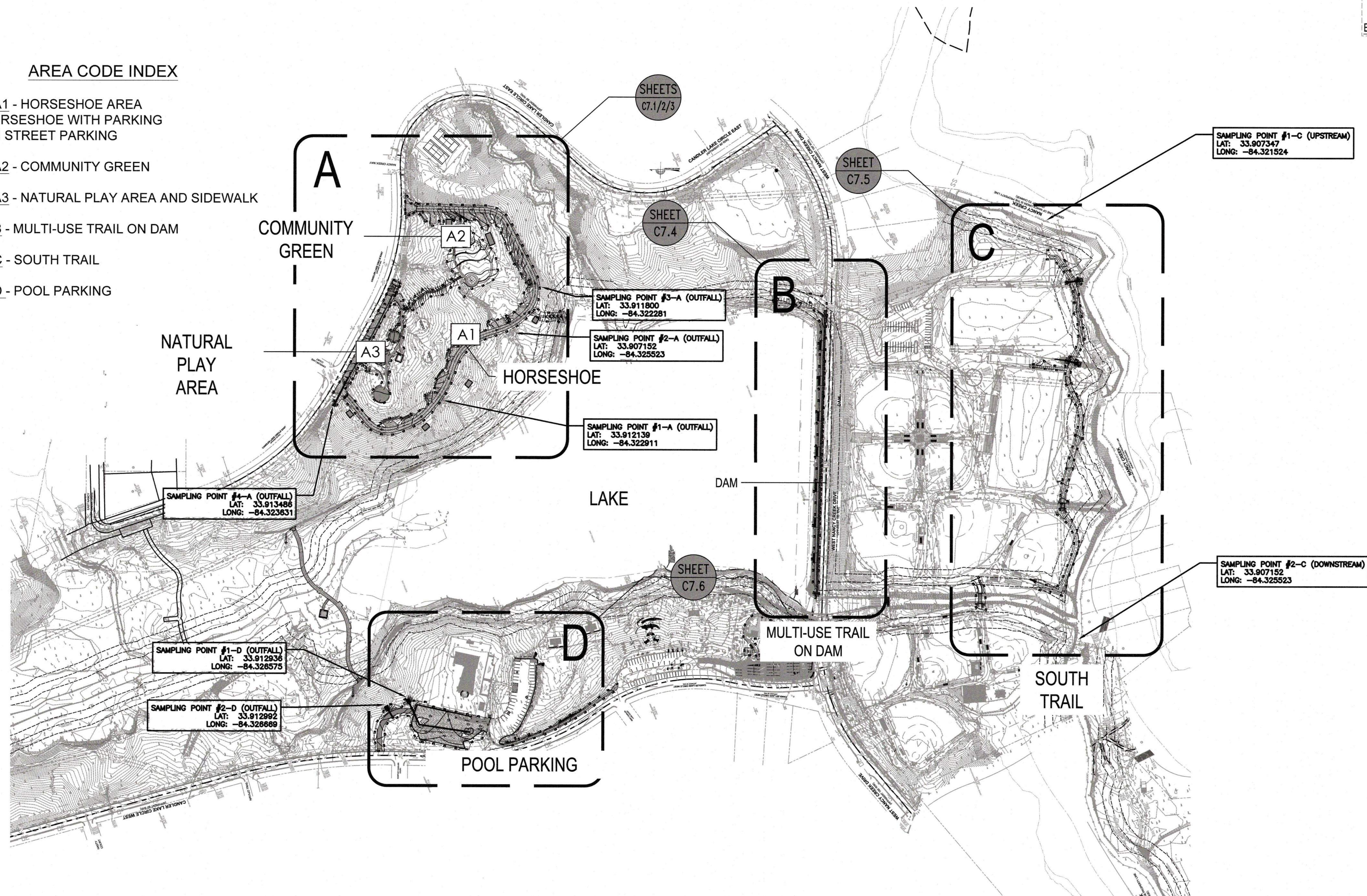


5 _____



AREA CODE INDEX

- AREA A1 - HORSESHOE AREA
 - HORSESHOE WITH PARKING
 - ON STREET PARKING
- AREA A2 - COMMUNITY GREEN
- AREA A3 - NATURAL PLAY AREA AND SIDEWALK
- AREA B - MULTI-USE TRAIL ON DAM
- AREA C - SOUTH TRAIL
- AREA D - POOL PARKING



No.	Date	Description
11	08/17	LDP - South Trail - City Council #1
12	09/17	LDP - South Trail - City Council #1
13	10/13	LDP - Pool Parking - City Council #1
14	10/16	LDP - Natural Play Area Field Change #1
15	10/19	Multi-use Trail on Dam - Piedmont Regional
16	11/18	LDP - Pool Parking - City Council #2
17	11/20	LDP - Community Green - City Council #2
18	11/20	LDP - Horseshoe - City Council #1
19	11/20	NORTH BOARDWALK DESIGN BUILD
20	12/01	Multi-use Trail on Dam - Piedmont Regional
21	12/11	Multi-use Trail on Dam - Piedmont Regional
22	02/09	SEWCC - Sewer
23	02/11	COMMUNITY GREEN - BUILDING PERMIT #1
24	02/04	SEWCC - Sewer #2
25	02/11	NORTH BOARDWALK DESIGN BUILD UPGRADE
26	03/03	SEWCC - Sewer #3



CITY OF BROOKHAVEN
MURPHEY CANDLER PARK
1551 W. NANCY CREEK DRIVE NE
BROOKHAVEN, GEORGIA 30319

MONITORING CHART:

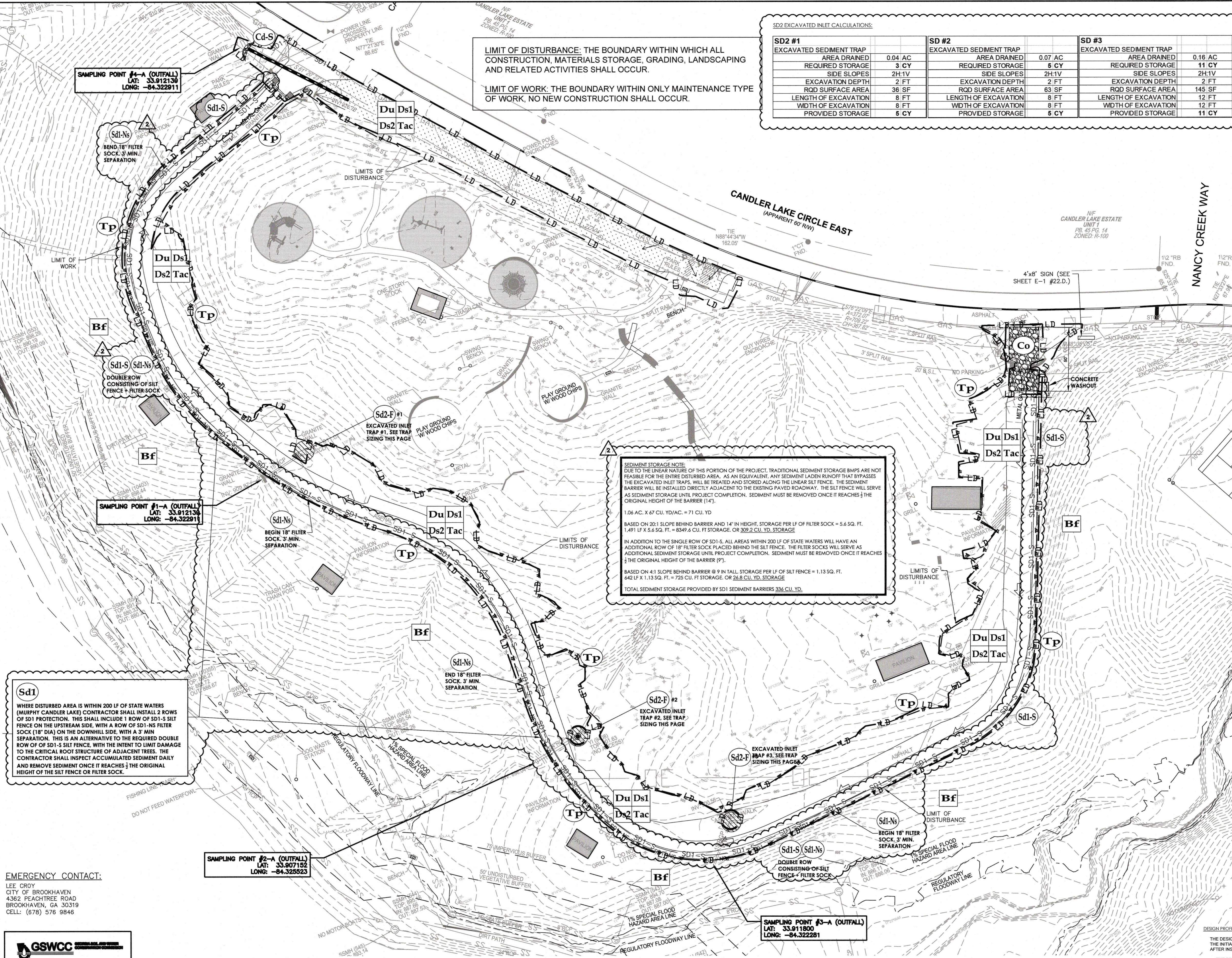
Conduct Turbidity and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Sampling after every rain event of 0.5 inches or greater within any 24 hour period, recognizing the exceptions specified in Part IV.D.6.d of the NPDES Permit GAR 100001. Representative Sampling is not used on this project.

Monitoring Site	Primary or Alternate Site	Location Description	Name of Receiving Water	Applicable construction Phase	Sampling Type (Outfall or Receiving Water)	Drainage Area for Receiving Water (SQ MI)	Disturbed Area (AC)	Warm or Cold Water Stream	Appendix B NTU value (Outfall Monitoring)	Allowable NTU increase (for Receiving Water)
South Trail	Primary	Sample Location #1 & #2	Nancy Creek	All	Receiving Water	13.95	0.57	Warm	NA	25
Pool Parking	Primary	Sample Location #1D & #2D	Candler Lake	All	Outfall	13.95	0.9	Warm	50	NA
Horseshoe Loop	Primary	Sample Location #1A, #2A, #3A & #4A	Candler Lake	All	Outfall	13.95	0.99	Warm	50	NA
Community Green	Primary	Sample Location #1A, #2A & #3A	Candler Lake	All	Outfall	13.95	0.73	Warm	50	NA
Natural Play	Primary	Sample Location #4A	Candler Lake	All	Outfall	13.95	0.41	Warm	50	NA

DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
03/03/21	GZ	MC

SCALE
SHEET TITLE
ESCP NOTES III

Drawing Name: S:\Projects\Brookhaven, GA\Murphy, Candler\01 Job Info\CAD\CT Series, MCF-Erosion Control Plan-Horseshoe Loop.dwg
Dated: 03/03/21 10:09 AM
Date last plotted: 3/3/2021 3:29 PM
Plotted By: Matt Sitnick



EMERGENCY CONTACT:
LEE CROY
CITY OF BROOKHAVEN
4362 PEACHTREE ROAD
BROOKHAVEN, GA 30319
CELL: (678) 576 9846



2016 SURVEY & 2019 UPDATED TREE SURVEY
TERRAMARK LAND SURVEYING, INC.
1396 BELLS FERRY ROAD
MARIETTA, GEORGIA 30068
PHONE NO. (770) 421-1927
FAX NO. (770) 421-0552
WWW.TERRAMARK.COM
C. O. A. LSF000810

NOTE:
THE WRESTED VEGETATION
AND 803 CONTOUR WERE
SURVEYED IN BY
TERRAMARK ON FEB. 4,
2021

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Cd	CRACK			A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a wide drainage ditch or area of concentrated flow.
Co	CONSTRUCTION TRAP			A crushed stone pad located at the construction site exit to provide a place for removing mud from tires thereby protecting public streets.
Sd1	SEDIMENT TRAP			A barrier to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. It may be a sandbag, a pile of straw or hay, brush, logs and poles, or a silt fence.
Sd2	INLET SEDIMENT TRAP			A temporary protective device formed at or around an inlet to a storm drain to trap sediment.
Si	STORMWATER OUTLET PROTECTION			A paved or short section of pipe channel at the outlet of a storm drain system preventing runoff from the concentrated runoff.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Bf	BUFFER ZONE			Strip of undisturbed original vegetation, enhanced or restored existing vegetation or the reestablishment of vegetation surrounding an area of disturbance or bordering streams.
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA (WITH MULCH ONLY)			Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion reducing cover.
Ds2	SEDIMENT AREA (WITH MULCH AND SEEDING)			Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings on disturbed areas.
Du	DU			Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction site, roadways and similar areas.
Tac	TAC			Substance used to anchor straw or hay mulch by causing the organic material to stick together.

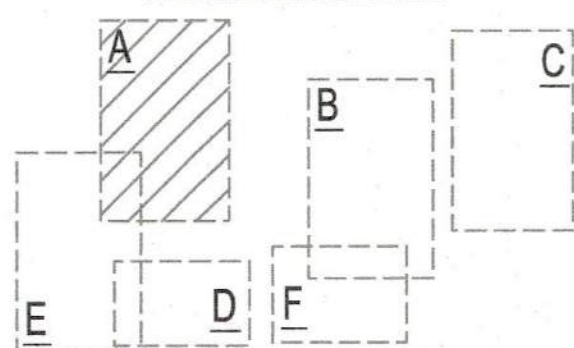
TREE NOTES:

- ALL TREES TO BE PRESERVED.
- PROTECTION OF TREES DURING CONSTRUCTION: TREES IDENTIFIED TO BE PRESERVED AND COUNTED TOWARD THE TREE DENSITY REQUIREMENTS SHALL HAVE TEMPORARY CHAIN LINK FENCE OR FOUR FOOT ORANGE TREE PROTECTION FENCING AND STAKED HAY BALES INSTALLED AT OR BEYOND THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE. A SIGN SHALL BE PLACED ON THE FENCING STATING "KEEP OUT." A TWO-INCH LAYER OF MULCH AND MYCORRHIZAE FUNGI SHALL BE APPLIED OVER THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE CITY ESPECIALLY REQUIRES PRESCRIPTIVE MYCORRHIZAE ROOT TREATMENT FOR PRESERVED TREES WHERE CRZ ENCROACHMENT WILL EXCEED 20%. DEVELOPED BY A CERTIFIED ARBORIST.

SD2 EXCAVATED INLET CALCULATIONS:

SD2 #1	SD2 #2	SD2 #3
EXCAVATED SEDIMENT TRAP	EXCAVATED SEDIMENT TRAP	EXCAVATED SEDIMENT TRAP
AREA DRAINED	AREA DRAINED	AREA DRAINED
REQUIRED STORAGE	REQUIRED STORAGE	REQUIRED STORAGE
SIDE SLOPES	SIDE SLOPES	SIDE SLOPES
EXCAVATION DEPTH	EXCAVATION DEPTH	EXCAVATION DEPTH
RQD SURFACE AREA	RQD SURFACE AREA	RQD SURFACE AREA
LENGTH OF EXCAVATION	LENGTH OF EXCAVATION	LENGTH OF EXCAVATION
WIDTH OF EXCAVATION	WIDTH OF EXCAVATION	WIDTH OF EXCAVATION
PROVIDED STORAGE	PROVIDED STORAGE	PROVIDED STORAGE

SHEET KEY



SCALE: 1"=30'

EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- ALL DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN 1 MILE OF AN IMPAIRED STREAM, NANCY CREEK (FCAI COLORADO, 80 FT).
- NO ENCROACHMENT INTO STATE OR LOCAL STREAM BUFFERS ARE ANTICIPATED.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT SOIL TESTS TO IDENTIFY AND IMPLEMENT SITE-SPECIFIC FERTILIZER NEEDS. RESULTS OF SOIL TEST AND PROPOSED FERTILIZATION RATES SHALL BE PROVIDED TO OWNER AND ENGINEER OF RECORD.
- MAINTENANCE OF ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES, WHETHER TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT, SHALL BE AT ALL TIMES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND THE OWNER/DEVELOPER.
- ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED FOR A PERIOD GREATER THAN 14 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH MULCH OR TEMPORARY SEEDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES FOR DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION CONTAINED IN THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL IN GEORGIA.
- EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL BE INSTALLED IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY ON-SITE INSPECTION.
- AS SOON AS THE SITE HAS ACHIEVED FINAL STABILIZATION, ALL SILT FENCE AND OTHER TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE REMOVED. ALL TEMPORARY AND/OR PERMANENT GRASSING SHALL BE HYDROSEED.
- SEE DETAILS SHEETS FOR SILT FENCE AND COMPOST FILTER SOCK HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS.
- COMPOST FILTER SOCKS ON PAVEMENT SHALL HAVE CONCRETE BLOCKS PLACED BEHIND THE FILTER SOCKS AT 6' O.C.

CITY OF BROOKHAVEN EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION, A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH ENTRY TO OR EXIT FROM THE SITE.
- THE CONSTRUCTION EXITS SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOW OF MUD ON TO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH STONE, AS CONDITIONS DEMANDS, AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEAN-OUT OF ANY STRUCTURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED, OR TRACKED FROM VEHICLE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY OR INTO STORM DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT CONTROL MEASURES AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY TO ENSURE MEASURES ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.
- PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY, 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 LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL OCCUR WITHIN THE APPROVED LIMITS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED PLANS.
- IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS, ALL PERIMETER EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION.
- OWNER AGREES TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN OFF-STREET PARKING ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY DURING THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND MAINTAIN ALL NECESSARY BARRICADES WHILE ROADWAY FRONTAGE IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING MADE.
- THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SITE WILL INITIATE WITH THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SUFFICIENT TO CONTROL SEDIMENT DEPOSITS AND EROSION. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ALL UPSTREAM GROUND WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA HAS BEEN COMPLETELY STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION AND ALL ROADWAYS HAVE BEEN PAVED.
- IF FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPROVED PLAN DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR EFFECTIVE EROSION CONTROL, ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED TO CONTROL OR TREAT THE SEDIMENT SOURCE AS NECESSARY.
- ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED SHALL BE TEMPORARILY STABILIZED WITH MULCH OR TEMPORARY SEEDING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER ROUGH GRADING IS COMPLETED BUT WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER DISTURBANCE. PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL BE PLANTED IF THE AREA IS TO BE LEFT UNDISTURBED FOR GREATER THAN 6 MONTHS.
- A CONCRETE WASHDOWN BMP SHALL BE PROVIDED. THE CONCRETE WASHDOWN AREA SHALL BE FOR THE TOOLS, CONCRETE MIXER CHUTES, HOPPERS AND THE REAR OF VEHICLES. WASHOUT OF DRUM AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE IS PROHIBITED.
- FAILURE TO INSTALL, OPERATE OR MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL RESULT IN ALL CONSTRUCTION BEING STOPPED ON THE JOB SITE UNTIL SUCH MEASURES ARE CORRECTED CONSISTENT WITH THE CITY OF BROOKHAVEN EROSION CONTROL ORDINANCE.
- A COPY OF THE APPROVED LAND DISTURBANCE PLAN AND PERMIT SHALL BE PRESENT ON THE SITE WHENEVER LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY IS IN PROGRESS.

TREE PROTECTION NOTE:

NO PARKING, STORAGE OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE TO OCCUR WITHIN TREE PROTECTION AREAS. ALL TREE PROTECTION FENCING TO BE INSPECTED DAILY. TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL ALIGN WITH SEDIMENT BARRIER.

STATE WATERS:

STATE WATERS (MURPHY CANDLER LAKE) IS LOCATED ONSITE AND WITHIN 200 FEET OF THE SITE.

GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

MAR 18 2021

APPROVED

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL INITIAL SITE INSPECTION:

THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL WHO PREPARED THE ES&P PLAN IS TO INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND PERIMETER CONTROL BMP'S WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION.

THE PRIMARY PERMITTEE MUST RETAIN THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL WHO PREPARED THE PLAN, EXCEPT WHEN THE PRIMARY PERMITTEE HAS REQUESTED IN WRITING AND EPD HAS AGREED TO AN ALTERNATE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL, TO INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND PERIMETER CONTROL BMP'S WHICH THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL DESIGNED WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION. THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SHALL DETERMINE IF THESE BMP'S HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AND ARE BEING MAINTAINED AS DESIGNED. THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SHALL REPORT THE RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION TO THE PRIMARY PERMITTEE WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS AND THE PERMITTEE MUST CORRECT ALL DEFICIENCIES WITHIN TWO (2) BUSINESS DAYS OF RECEIPT OF THE INSPECTION REPORT FROM THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. UNLESS WEATHER RELATED SITE CONDITIONS ARE SUCH THAT ADDITIONAL TIME IS REQUIRED. DESIGN PROFESSIONAL TO SIGN.

INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF INITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND PERIMETER CONTROL BMP'S WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS

DATE OF INSPECTION

I CERTIFY THE SITE WAS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ES&P PLAN ON THE DATE OF INSPECTION.

GSWCC LEVEL II DESIGN PROFESSIONAL #

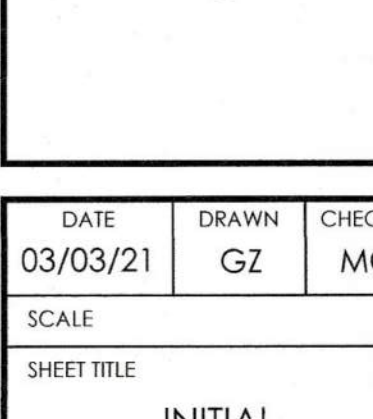
INSPECTION REVEALED THE FOLLOWING DISCREPANCIES FROM THE ES&P PLAN:

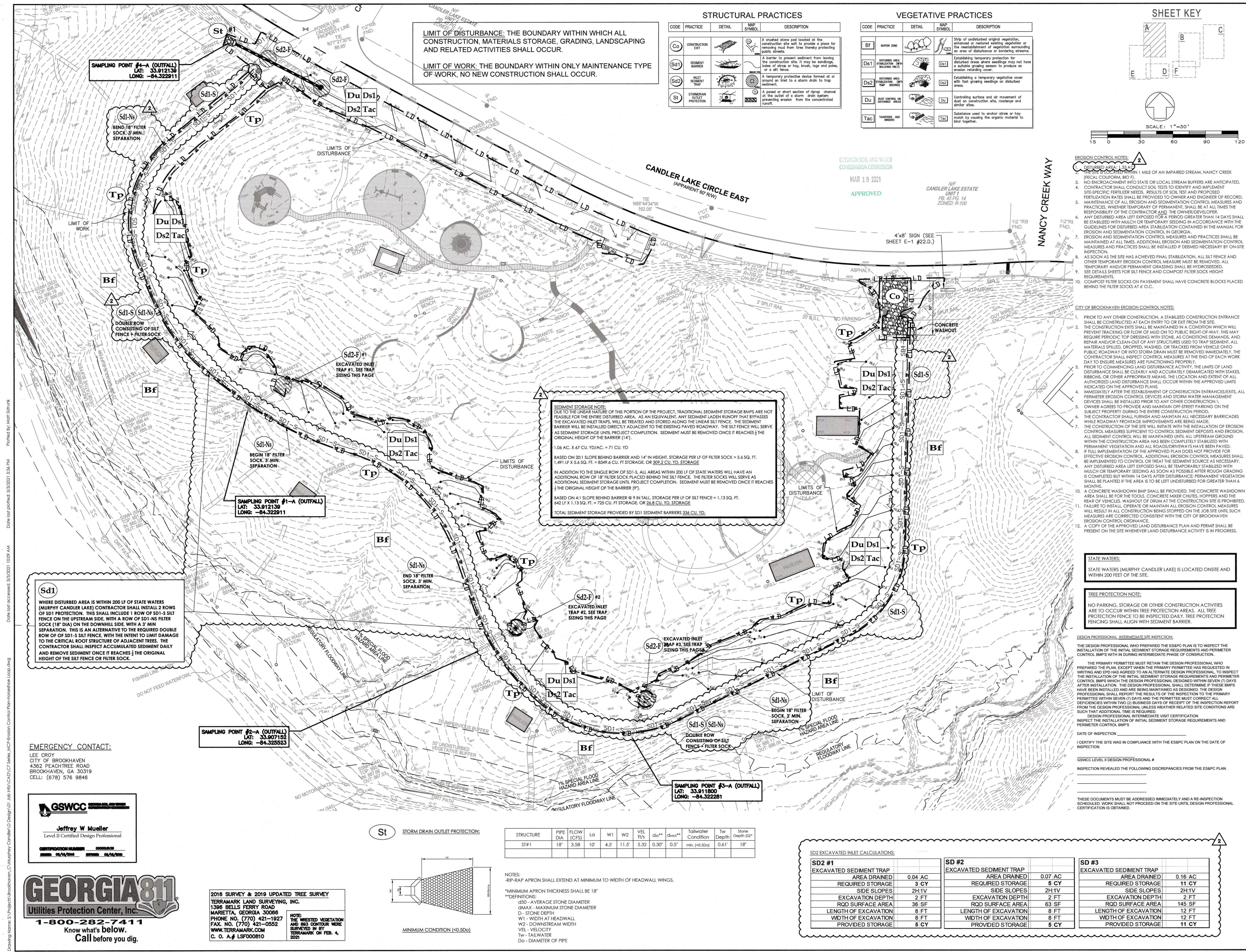
THESE DOCUMENTS MUST BE ADDRESSED IMMEDIATELY AND A RE-INSPECTION SCHEDULED. WORK SHALL NOT PROCEED ON THE SITE UNTIL DESIGN PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION IS OBTAINED.



DRAWINGS SCHEDULE

No.	Date	Description
11	08/17	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #1
12	08/17	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #1
13	10/13	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #1
14	10/18	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #1
15	10/18	Waterline Trail on Green - Pedestrian Review
16	11/18	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #2
17	11/18	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #2
18	11/18	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #2
19	11/18	South Trail - City Comment #2
20	12/01	Waterline Trail on Green - Pedestrian Review
21	12/01	Waterline Trail on Green - Pedestrian Review
22	12/01	Waterline Trail on Green - Pedestrian Review
23	01/11	Waterline Trail on Green - Pedestrian Review
24	02/04	Waterline Trail on Green - Pedestrian Review
25	02/11	Waterline Trail on Green - Pedestrian Review
26	03/03	Waterline Trail on Green - Pedestrian Review





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CITY OF BROOKHAVEN
2019

DRAWINGS SCHEDULE

No.	Date	Description
11	08/17	LDP: South Trail - City Council #2
12	09/07	LDP: South Trail - City Council #2
13	10/01	LDP: Mainway - City Council #2
14	10/01	LDP: Mainway Area - City Council #2
15	10/01	Multi-use Trail on Dam - Piedmont Region
16	11/18	LDP: Pool Parking - City Council #2
17	11/02	LDP: Community Green - City Council #2
18	11/02	LDP: Intersect - City Council #2
19	11/02	South Brookhaven - City Council #2
20	12/01	Multi-use Trail on Dam - Piedmont Region
21	12/01	Multi-use Trail on Dam - Piedmont Region
22	12/02	GSWCC: Intersect
23	01/11	COMMUNITY GREEN: BUILDING PERMIT #1
24	02/04	GSWCC: Intersect #2
25	03/01	Intersect - City Council #2
26	03/03	GSWCC: Intersect #1

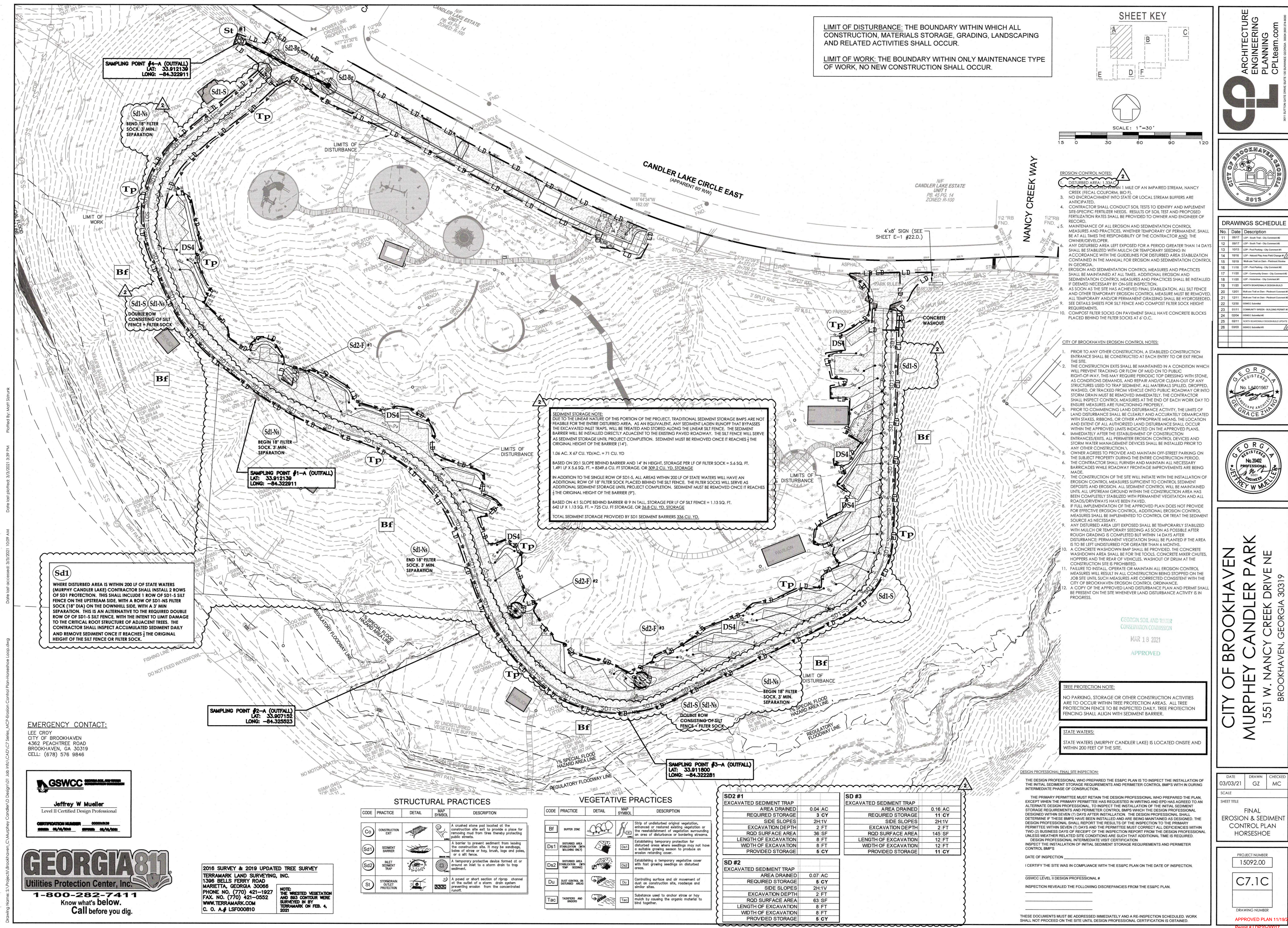
GEORGIA
No. LA001567
JULIE GRACE ZHANG
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

GEORGIA
No. 20402
JEFFREY W. MUELLER
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

CITY OF BROOKHAVEN
MURPHEY CANDLER PARK
1551 W. NANCY CREEK DRIVE NE
BROOKHAVEN, GEORGIA 30319

DATE: 03/03/21
DRAWN: GZ
CHECKED: MC
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SHEET TITLE: INTERMEDIATE EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN HORSESHOE
PROJECT NUMBER: 15092.00
C7.1B
DRAWING NUMBER

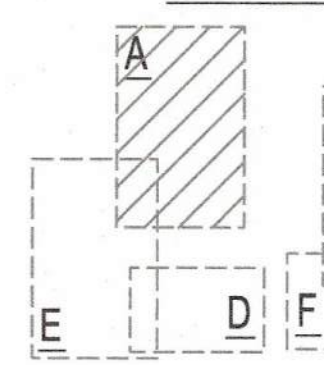
APPROVED PLAN 11/19/21
Permit # LDP20-00017



LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE: THE BOUNDARY WITHIN WHICH ALL CONSTRUCTION, MATERIALS STORAGE, GRADING, LANDSCAPING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES SHALL OCCUR.

LIMIT OF WORK: THE BOUNDARY WITHIN ONLY MAINTENANCE TYPE OF WORK, NO NEW CONSTRUCTION SHALL OCCUR.

SHEET KEY



SCALE: 1"=30'

EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. DISTURBED AREA: 1.33 AC.
2. NO ENCROACHMENT INTO STATE OR LOCAL STREAM BUFFERS ARE ANTICIPATED.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT SOIL TESTS TO IDENTIFY AND IMPLEMENT SITE-SPECIFIC FERTILIZER NEEDS. RESULTS OF SOIL TEST AND PROPOSED FERTILIZATION RATES SHALL BE PROVIDED TO OWNER AND ENGINEER OF RECORD.
4. MAINTENANCE OF ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES, WHETHER TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT, SHALL BE AT ALL TIMES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND THE OWNER/DEVELOPER.
5. ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED FOR A PERIOD GREATER THAN 14 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH MULCH OR TEMPORARY SEEDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES FOR DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION CONTAINED IN THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL IN GEORGIA.
6. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL BE INSTALLED IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY ON-SITE INSPECTION.
7. AS SOON AS THE SITE HAS ACHIEVED FINAL STABILIZATION, ALL SILT FENCE AND OTHER TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE REMOVED. ALL TEMPORARY AND/OR PERMANENT GRASSING SHALL BE HYDROSEDED. SEE DETAILS SHEETS FOR SILT FENCE AND COMPOST FILTER SOCK HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS.
8. COMPOST FILTER SOCKS ON PAVEMENT SHALL HAVE CONCRETE BLOCKS PLACED BEHIND THE FILTER SOCKS AT 6' O.C.

CITY OF BROOKHAVEN EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION, A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH ENTRY TO OR EXIT FROM THE SITE.
2. THE CONSTRUCTION EXITS SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOW OF MUD ON TO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH STONE, AS CONDITIONS DEMANDS, AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEAN-OUT OF ANY STRUCTURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED, OR TRACKED FROM VEHICLE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY, OR INTO STORM DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT CONTROL MEASURES AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY TO ENSURE MEASURES ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.
3. PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY, 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 LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL OCCUR WITHIN THE APPROVED LIMITS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED PLANS.
4. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS, ALL PERMITTER EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION.
5. OWNER AGREES TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN OFF-STREET PARKING ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY DURING THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND MAINTAIN ALL NECESSARY BARRICADES WHILE ROADWAY FRONTAGE IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING MADE.
7. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SITE WILL INITIATE WITH THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SUFFICIENT TO CONTROL SEDIMENT DEPOSITS AND EROSION. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL WILL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ALL UPRAMP GROUND WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA HAS BEEN COMPLETELY STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION AND ALL ROADS/DRIVEWAYS HAVE BEEN PAVED.
8. FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED TO CONTROL OR TREAT THE SEDIMENT SOURCE AS NECESSARY.
9. ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED SHALL BE TEMPORARILY STABILIZED WITH MULCH OR TEMPORARY SEEDING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER ROUGH GRADING IS COMPLETED BUT WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER DISTURBANCE. PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL BE PLANTED IF THE AREA IS TO BE LEFT UNDISTURBED FOR GREATER THAN 6 MONTHS.
10. A CONCRETE WASHDOWN BMP SHALL BE PROVIDED. THE CONCRETE WASHDOWN AREA SHALL BE FOR THE TIRMS, CONCRETE MIXER CHUTES, HOPPERS AND THE REAR OF VEHICLES. WASHDOWN OF DRUM AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE IS PROHIBITED.
11. FAILURE TO INSTALL, OPERATE OR MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL RESULT IN ALL CONSTRUCTION BEING STOPPED ON THE JOB SITE UNTIL SUCH MEASURES ARE CORRECTED CONSISTENT WITH THE CITY OF BROOKHAVEN EROSION CONTROL ORDINANCE.
12. A COPY OF THE APPROVED LAND DISTURBANCE PLAN AND PERMIT SHALL BE PRESENT ON THE SITE WHENEVER LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY IS IN PROGRESS.

GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

MAR 18 2021

APPROVED

TREE PROTECTION NOTE:

NO PARKING, STORAGE OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE TO OCCUR WITHIN TREE PROTECTION AREAS. ALL TREE PROTECTION FENCE TO BE INSPECTED DAILY. TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL ALIGN WITH SEDIMENT BARRIER.

STATE WATERS:

STATE WATERS (MURPHY Candler Lake) IS LOCATED ONSITE AND WITHIN 200 FEET OF THE SITE.

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL FINAL SITE INSPECTION:

THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL WHO PREPARED THE ES&P PLAN IS TO INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND PERMITTER CONTROL BMP'S WITH IN DURING INTERMEDIATE PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE PRIMARY PERMITTEE MUST RETAIN THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL WHO PREPARED THE PLAN, EXCEPT WHEN THE PRIMARY PERMITTEE HAS REQUESTED IN WRITING AND EPO HAS AGREED TO AN ALTERNATE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. TO INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND PERMITTER CONTROL BMP'S WHICH THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL DESIGNED WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS OF THE PERMITTEE'S REQUEST. THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SHALL DETERMINE IF THESE BMP'S HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AND ARE BEING MAINTAINED AS DESIGNED. THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SHALL REPORT THE RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION TO THE PRIMARY PERMITTEE WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS AND THE PERMITTEE MUST CORRECT ALL DEFICIENCIES WITHIN TWO (2) BUSINESS DAYS OF RECEIPT OF THE INSPECTION REPORT FROM THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. UNLESS WEATHER RELATED SITE CONDITIONS ARE SUCH THAT ADDITIONAL TIME IS REQUIRED. DESIGN PROFESSIONAL INTERMEDIATE VISIT CERTIFICATION. INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF INITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND PERMITTER CONTROL BMP'S.

DATE OF INSPECTION:

I CERTIFY THE SITE WAS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ES&P PLAN ON THE DATE OF INSPECTION.

GSWCC LEVEL II DESIGN PROFESSIONAL #

INSPECTION REVEALED THE FOLLOWING DISCREPANCIES FROM THE ES&P PLAN.

THESE DOCUMENTS MUST BE ADDRESSED IMMEDIATELY AND A RE-INSPECTION SCHEDULED. WORK SHALL NOT PROCEED ON THE SITE UNTIL DESIGN PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION IS OBTAINED.

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT			A graded stone pad located at the construction site exit to provide a place for removing mud from tires thereby protecting public streets.
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, or a silt fence.
Sd2	INLET SEDIMENT TRAP			A temporary protective device formed at or around an inlet to a storm drain to trap sediment.
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.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Bf	BUFFER ZONE			Strip of undisturbed original vegetation, enhanced or restored existing vegetation or the reestablishment of vegetation surrounding an area of disturbance or bordering streams.
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (TEMP MULCHING ONLY)			Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retarding cover.
Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (PERM SEEDING)			Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings on disturbed areas.
Du	DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS			Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction site, roadways and similar sites.
Tac	TACKLERS AND BRUSH			Substance used to anchor straw or hay mulch by coating the organic material to bind together.

SD2 #1

EXCAVATED SEDIMENT TRAP	
AREA DRAINED	0.04 AC
REQUIRED STORAGE	3 CY
SIDE SLOPES	2H:1V
EXCAVATION DEPTH	2 FT
ROD SURFACE AREA	36 SF
LENGTH OF EXCAVATION	8 FT
WIDTH OF EXCAVATION	8 FT
PROVIDED STORAGE	5 CY

SD #2

EXCAVATED SEDIMENT TRAP	
AREA DRAINED	0.07 AC
REQUIRED STORAGE	5 CY
SIDE SLOPES	2H:1V
EXCAVATION DEPTH	2 FT
ROD SURFACE AREA	63 SF
LENGTH OF EXCAVATION	8 FT
WIDTH OF EXCAVATION	8 FT
PROVIDED STORAGE	5 CY

SD #3

EXCAVATED SEDIMENT TRAP	
AREA DRAINED	0.16 AC
REQUIRED STORAGE	11 CY
SIDE SLOPES	2H:1V
EXCAVATION DEPTH	2 FT
ROD SURFACE AREA	145 SF
LENGTH OF EXCAVATION	12 FT
WIDTH OF EXCAVATION	12 FT
PROVIDED STORAGE	11 CY

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
LEE CROY
CITY OF BROOKHAVEN
4362 PEACHTREE ROAD
BROOKHAVEN, GA 30319
CELL: (678) 576 9846

GSWCC
Level II Certified Design Professional
Jeffrey W Mueller
CERTIFICATION NUMBER: 0000000000
EXPIRATION DATE: 01/01/2025

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2016 SURVEY & 2019 UPDATED TREE SURVEY
TERRAMARK LAND SURVEYING, INC.
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MARIETTA, GEORGIA 30066
PHONE NO. (770) 421-1927
FAX NO. (770) 421-0552
WWW.TERRAMARK.COM
C. O. A. # LSF000810

NOTE: THE MATURED VEGETATION AND B&S CONTOUR WERE SURVEYED IN BY TERRAMARK ON FEB. 4, 2021

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CITY OF BROOKHAVEN

DRAWINGS SCHEDULE

No.	Date	Description
11	08/17	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
12	08/17	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
13	10/13	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
14	10/13	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
15	10/13	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
16	11/09	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
17	11/09	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
18	11/09	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
19	11/09	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
20	12/01	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
21	12/01	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
22	12/01	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
23	12/01	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
24	02/04	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
25	02/11	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1
26	03/03	LDP - Final Plan - City Council #1

GEORGIA
REGISTERED
No. 1601567
J. GRACE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

GEORGIA
REGISTERED
No. 20402
J. W. MULLER
ENGINEER

CITY OF BROOKHAVEN
MURPHEY CANDLER PARK
1551 W. NANCY CREEK DRIVE NE
BROOKHAVEN, GEORGIA 30319

**FINAL
EROSION & SEDIMENT
CONTROL PLAN
HORSESHOE**

DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
03/03/21	GZ	MC

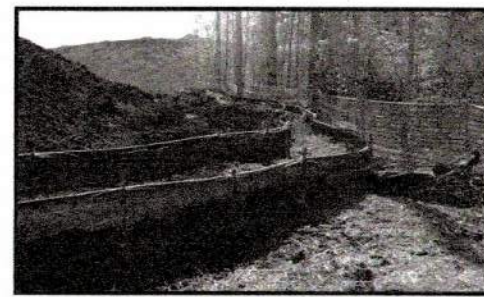
SHEET TITLE

PROJECT NUMBER
15092.00

DRAWING NUMBER
C7.1C

APPROVED PLAN 11/19/2021
Permit # LDP20-00017

Sediment Barrier Sd1



DEFINITION

Sediment Barriers are temporary structures made up of a porous material typically supported by sheet flow from leaving the site and entering natural drainage ways or storm drainage systems by slowing storm water runoff and causing the deposition and/or filtration of sediment at the structure. The barriers retain the soil on the disturbed land until the activities disturbing the land are completed and vegetation is established.

PURPOSE

To minimize and prevent sediment carried by sheet flow from leaving the site and entering natural drainage ways or storm drainage systems by slowing storm water runoff and causing the deposition and/or filtration of sediment at the structure. The barriers retain the soil on the disturbed land until the activities disturbing the land are completed and vegetation is established.

CONDITIONS

Barriers should be installed where runoff can be stored behind the barrier without damaging the subterranean area behind the barrier or the structure itself. Sediment barriers shall not be installed across streams, ditches, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas.

DESIGN CRITERIA

Sediment barriers are designed to retain sediment transported by sheet flow from disturbed areas. It is important for the design professional to take into account the profile of the product for use on the site.

Sediment Barriers should also provide a riprap splash pad or other outlet protection device for any point where flow may overtop the sediment barrier. Ensure that the maximum height of the barrier at a protected, reinforced outlet does not exceed 1 foot and that the spacing does not exceed 4 feet.

Where 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. For longer slope lengths, slope interrupters must be used. The drainage area shall not exceed 1 acre for every 100 feet of sediment barrier.

Land Slope	Maximum Slope Length Above Fence
Percent	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.

Placement

The type of sediment barrier depends on whether the area is sensitive or non-sensitive. Sensitive areas can be defined as any area that needs additional protection, these areas include but are not limited to, state waters, wetlands, or any area the design professional deems as sensitive.

When using multiple types of sediment barriers on a site in a single row, the barriers must be overlapped 15 inches or as specified by design professional. See Figure 6-27.5

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Non-sensitive Areas Sd1-NS

Sediment barriers being used as Type NS shall have a support spacing of no greater than 6 feet on center, with each being driven into the ground a minimum of 18 inches

Sensitive Areas Sd1-S

Sediment barriers being used as Type S shall have a support spacing of no greater than 4 feet on center, with each being driven into the ground a minimum of 18 inches.

*As of January 1, 2016, in the existing Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products list (QPL) (CPL-30), Type A, B, or C is no longer sensitive and non-sensitive applications. Type C will be classified as sensitive and Type A and B as non-sensitive. Refer to Appendix A-2 and the Equivalent BMP List.

PRACTICE CLASSIFICATIONS

For silt fence Type A, B, or C, refer to Table 6-27.4.

Type A Silt Fence

This 36-inch wide filter fabric shall be used on developments where the life of the project is great than or equal to six months. Type A is classified as non-sensitive application.

Type B Silt Fence

Though only 22-inches wide, this filter fabric allows the same flow rate as Type A silt fence. Type B silt fence shall be limited to use on minor projects, such as residential home sites or small commercial developments where permanent stabilization will be achieved in less than six months. Type B is classified as non-sensitive application.

Type C Silt Fence

Type C fence is 36-inches wide with wire reinforcement or equivalent. The wire reinforcement is necessary because this fabric allows almost three times the flow rate as Type A silt fence. 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. Type C is classified as sensitive application.

Filter Media Sock Specifications

Compost filter media used for sediment barrier filter material shall be weed free and derived from a well-decomposed source of organic matter. Filter Media Sock is classified as a Type B, non-sensitive application. The compost shall be produced using an aerobic composting

A brush barrier is a good tool to use in developing pasture in an agricultural situation to prevent sediment from leaving the site until the pasture is stabilized.

If greater filtering capacity is required, a commercially available sediment barrier may be placed on the side of the brush barrier receiving the sediment-laden runoff. The lower edge of the fabric must be buried in a 6-inch deep trench immediately up from the barrier. The upper edge shall be staked, tied or otherwise secured to the brush barrier. Edges of adjacent fabric pieces must overlap each other. See Figure 6-27.5.

Installation
Sediment barriers should be installed along the contour.

Temporary sediment barriers shall be installed according to the following specifications as shown on the plans or as directed by the design professional.

For installation of the barriers, See Figures 6-27.1, 6-27.2, 6-27.3 and 6-27.4, respectively. It is important to remember that not all sediment barriers need to be trenched into the ground but most taller sediment barriers do.

C. Moisture content of less than 60% in accordance with standardized test methods for moisture determination.

D. Material shall be relatively free (<1% by dry weight) of net or foreign mammal materials.

E. Sock containment system for compost filter media shall be a photodegradable or biodegradable knitted mesh material and should have 1/8 in. to 3/8 in. openings.

Brush Barrier Sd1-BB
(Only during timber clearing operations)

Brush obtained from clearing and grubbing operations may be placed in a row along the perimeter of disturbance at the time of clearing and grubbing. Brush barriers should not be used in developed areas or locations where aesthetics are a concern.

Brush should be wind-rowed on the contour as nearly as possible and may require compaction. Construction equipment may be utilized to satisfy this requirement.

The minimum base width of the brush barrier shall be 5 feet and should be no wider than 10 feet. The height of the brush barrier should be between 3 and 5 feet tall.

This vertical compaction reduces the air space between soil particles, which minimizes infiltration. Without this compaction infiltration can saturate the soil, and water may find a path-way under the fence. When a silt fence is holding back several tons of accumulated water and sediment, it needs to be supported by posts that are driven 18 inches into the soil. Driving in the posts and attaching the fabric to them completes the installation.

Trenching Method
Trenching machines have been used for over twenty-five years to dig a trench for burying part of the filter fabric underground. Usually the trench is about 2'-2" wide with a 6" excavation. Posts are placed, tied or otherwise secured to the brush barrier. Edges of adjacent fabric pieces must overlap each other. See Figure 6-27.5.

Along all state waters and other sensitive areas, two rows of Type S sediment barriers shall be used. The two rows of Type S should be placed a minimum of 36 inches apart.

MAINTENANCE
Sediment barriers shall be removed once it has accumulated to one-half the original height of the barrier.

Sediment barriers shall be replaced whenever they have deteriorated to such an extent that the effectiveness of the product is reduced (approximately as monthly) or the height of the product is not maintaining 80% of its originally installed height.

Temporary sediment barriers shall remain in place until disposal areas have been permanently stabilized. All sediment accumulated at the barrier shall be removed and properly disposed of before the barrier is removed.

Static Slicing Method
The static slicing machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a slit 12" deep, and simultaneously inserts the silt fence fabric into this slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly disrupt soil upstream to the slit and to minimize horizontal compaction, thereby creating an optimum condition for compacting the soil vertically on both sides of the fabric. Compaction is achieved by rolling a tractor wheel along both sides of the slit in the ground 2 to 4 times to achieve nearly the same or greater compaction as the original undisturbed

TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN
When a SEDIMENT BARRIER is used, show the product height in inches for each barrier being used on site.

Table 6-27.2 Post Size

Type	Min Length	Type of Post	Size of Post
NS	4'	Softwood Oak Steel	3" dia or 2x4 1.5" x 1.5" 1.15lb./ft. min
S	4'	Steel Oak	1.15-1.25 lb./ft. min 2"x2"

Table 6-27.3 Fasteners for Wood Posts

	Gauge	Crown	Legs	Staples / P. min.
Wire Staples	17 min.	3/4" wide	1 1/2" long	5 min.
Gauge	Length	Button Heads	Nail/ Post	
Nails	14 min.	1" x 3/4"	4 min.	

Note: Filter Fabric may also be attached to the post by wire, cords, and pockets.

Filter ring may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles. Refer to Pre-Stone Filter Ring.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Excavated Inlet Sediment Trap
An excavation may be created around the inlet sediment trap to provide additional sediment storage. The trap shall be sized to provide a minimum storage capacity calculated at the rate of 67 cubic yards per acre of drainage area. A minimum depth of 1.5 feet for sediment storage should be provided. Side slopes shall not be steeper than 2:1.

Sediment traps may be constructed on natural ground surface, on an excavated surface, or on machine compacted fill, provided they have a non-erodible outlet.

Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame Sd2-F
This method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to inlets receiving concentrated flows, such as in street or highway medians. As shown in Figure 6-28.1, Type S silt fence supported by steel posts should be used. The stakes shall be spaced evenly around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3 feet apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18 inches deep. The fabric shall be 36 inches tall and entrenched 12 inches and backfilled with crushed stone or compacted soil. Fabric and wire shall be securely fastened to the posts, and fabric ends must be overlapped a minimum of 18 inches or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

Baffle Box Sd2-B
For inlets receiving runoff with a higher volume or velocity, a baffle box inlet sediment trap should be used. As shown in Figure 6-28.2, the baffle box shall be constructed of 2" x 4" boards spaced a maximum of 1 inch apart or of plywood with weep holes 2 inches in diameter. The weep holes shall be placed approximately 6 inches on center vertically and horizontally. Gravel shall be placed outside the box, all around the inlet, to a depth of 2 to 4 inches. The entire box is wrapped

DEFINITION
A temporary protective device formed at or around an inlet to a storm drain to trap sediment.

PURPOSE
To prevent sediment from entering a storm drainage system prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area draining to the inlet.

CONDITIONS
All storm drain drop inlets that receive runoff from disturbed areas.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Through testing there are two different categories (high retention and low flow) supported. In areas where BMPs are being used on paved surfaces, or safety is a concern, the potentially negative effects of ponding should be taken into account. In such cases, a high flow BMP is preferred.

On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention shall be taken into account. If high retention is not used in this situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an approved application should apply.

Sediment traps must be self-draining unless they are otherwise protected in an approved fashion that will not present a safety hazard. The drainage area entering the inlet sediment trap shall be no greater than one acre.

If runoff may bypass the protected inlet, a temporary dike should be constructed on the down slope side of the structure. Also, a stone

REFERENCES:
ASCE 2001, Environmental Technology Verification Report for Installation of Silt Fence Using the Tommy Static Slicing Method, CEFV Report #01665, Washington, DC: American Society of Civil Engineers, www.asce.org/etv/pubs/08_tm_vmmj.pdf

ASTM 2003, Standard Practice for Silt Fence Installation, D 6462-03(2008), West Conshohocken, PA: American Society of Testing Materials International, www.astm.org/SEARCH/standard.html

Carpenter, Thomas 2000, Silt Fence That Works, Ankeny, Iowa: Thomas Carpenter, www.tommy-slm.com/papers/resources/SiltFence%20that%20works%20Manual.pdf

Fillard, Jerald S. 2011, Designing and Reviewing Effective Sediment and Erosion Control Plans, 3rd Edition, Santa Barbara, CA: Forester Press.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2007, Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, EPA 833-R-06-004, Washington: EPA, available at EPA hqtcopcy 800-480-9198 or www.epa.gov/waters/pubs/ewppp_guide.pdf

For installation of the barriers, See Figures 6-27.1, 6-27.2, 6-27.3 and 6-27.4, respectively. It is important to remember that not all sediment barriers need to be trenched into the ground but most taller sediment barriers do.

Post installation shall start at the center of a low point (if applicable) with the remaining posts spaced no greater than 6 feet apart for Type NS sediment barriers and no greater than 4 feet apart for Type C sediment barriers. For post size requirements, see Table 6-27.2. Fasteners for wood posts are listed in Table 6-27.3.

Static Slicing Method
The static slicing machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a slit 12" deep, and simultaneously inserts the silt fence fabric into this slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly disrupt soil upstream to the slit and to minimize horizontal compaction, thereby creating an optimum condition for compacting the soil vertically on both sides of the fabric. Compaction is achieved by rolling a tractor wheel along both sides of the slit in the ground 2 to 4 times to achieve nearly the same or greater compaction as the original undisturbed

TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN
When a SEDIMENT BARRIER is used, show the product height in inches for each barrier being used on site.

Table 6-27.2 Post Size

Type	Min Length	Type of Post	Size of Post
NS	4'	Softwood Oak Steel	3" dia or 2x4 1.5" x 1.5" 1.15lb./ft. min
S	4'	Steel Oak	1.15-1.25 lb./ft. min 2"x2"

Table 6-27.3 Fasteners for Wood Posts

	Gauge	Crown	Legs	Staples / P. min.
Wire Staples	17 min.	3/4" wide	1 1/2" long	5 min.
Gauge	Length	Button Heads	Nail/ Post	
Nails	14 min.	1" x 3/4"	4 min.	

Note: Filter Fabric may also be attached to the post by wire, cords, and pockets.

Filter ring may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles. Refer to Pre-Stone Filter Ring.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Excavated Inlet Sediment Trap
An excavation may be created around the inlet sediment trap to provide additional sediment storage. The trap shall be sized to provide a minimum storage capacity calculated at the rate of 67 cubic yards per acre of drainage area. A minimum depth of 1.5 feet for sediment storage should be provided. Side slopes shall not be steeper than 2:1.

Sediment traps may be constructed on natural ground surface, on an excavated surface, or on machine compacted fill, provided they have a non-erodible outlet.

Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame Sd2-F
This method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to inlets receiving concentrated flows, such as in street or highway medians. As shown in Figure 6-28.1, Type S silt fence supported by steel posts should be used. The stakes shall be spaced evenly around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3 feet apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18 inches deep. The fabric shall be 36 inches tall and entrenched 12 inches and backfilled with crushed stone or compacted soil. Fabric and wire shall be securely fastened to the posts, and fabric ends must be overlapped a minimum of 18 inches or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

Baffle Box Sd2-B
For inlets receiving runoff with a higher volume or velocity, a baffle box inlet sediment trap should be used. As shown in Figure 6-28.2, the baffle box shall be constructed of 2" x 4" boards spaced a maximum of 1 inch apart or of plywood with weep holes 2 inches in diameter. The weep holes shall be placed approximately 6 inches on center vertically and horizontally. Gravel shall be placed outside the box, all around the inlet, to a depth of 2 to 4 inches. The entire box is wrapped

DEFINITION
A temporary protective device formed at or around an inlet to a storm drain to trap sediment.

PURPOSE
To prevent sediment from entering a storm drainage system prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area draining to the inlet.

CONDITIONS
All storm drain drop inlets that receive runoff from disturbed areas.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Through testing there are two different categories (high retention and low flow) supported. In areas where BMPs are being used on paved surfaces, or safety is a concern, the potentially negative effects of ponding should be taken into account. In such cases, a high flow BMP is preferred.

On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention shall be taken into account. If high retention is not used in this situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an approved application should apply.

Sediment traps must be self-draining unless they are otherwise protected in an approved fashion that will not present a safety hazard. The drainage area entering the inlet sediment trap shall be no greater than one acre.

If runoff may bypass the protected inlet, a temporary dike should be constructed on the down slope side of the structure. Also, a stone

REFERENCES:
ASCE 2001, Environmental Technology Verification Report for Installation of Silt Fence Using the Tommy Static Slicing Method, CEFV Report #01665, Washington, DC: American Society of Civil Engineers, www.asce.org/etv/pubs/08_tm_vmmj.pdf

ASTM 2003, Standard Practice for Silt Fence Installation, D 6462-03(2008), West Conshohocken, PA: American Society of Testing Materials International, www.astm.org/SEARCH/standard.html

Carpenter, Thomas 2000, Silt Fence That Works, Ankeny, Iowa: Thomas Carpenter, www.tommy-slm.com/papers/resources/SiltFence%20that%20works%20Manual.pdf

Fillard, Jerald S. 2011, Designing and Reviewing Effective Sediment and Erosion Control Plans, 3rd Edition, Santa Barbara, CA: Forester Press.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2007, Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, EPA 833-R-06-004, Washington: EPA, available at EPA hqtcopcy 800-480-9198 or www.epa.gov/waters/pubs/ewppp_guide.pdf

For installation of the barriers, See Figures 6-27.1, 6-27.2, 6-27.3 and 6-27.4, respectively. It is important to remember that not all sediment barriers need to be trenched into the ground but most taller sediment barriers do.

Post installation shall start at the center of a low point (if applicable) with the remaining posts spaced no greater than 6 feet apart for Type NS sediment barriers and no greater than 4 feet apart for Type C sediment barriers. For post size requirements, see Table 6-27.2. Fasteners for wood posts are listed in Table 6-27.3.

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Filter ring may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles. Refer to Pre-Stone Filter Ring.

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Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame Sd2-F
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Baffle Box Sd2-B
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PURPOSE
To prevent sediment from entering a storm drainage system prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area draining to the inlet.

CONDITIONS
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DESIGN CRITERIA
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On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention shall be taken into account. If high retention is not used in this situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an approved application should apply.

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PURPOSE
To prevent sediment from entering a storm drainage system prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area draining to the inlet.

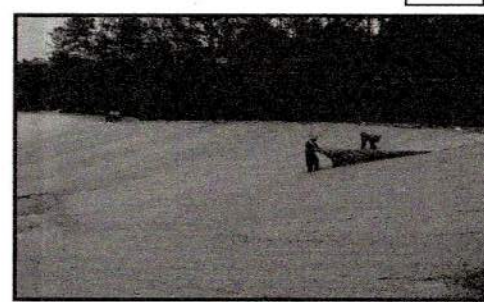
CONDITIONS
All storm drain drop inlets that receive runoff from disturbed areas.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Through testing there are two different categories (high retention and low flow) supported. In areas where BMPs are being used on paved surfaces, or safety is a concern, the potentially negative effects of ponding should be taken into account. In such cases, a high flow BMP is preferred.

On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention shall be taken into account. If high retention is not used in this situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an approved application should apply.

Sediment traps must be self-draining unless they

Slope Stabilization



DEFINITION
A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish temporary or permanent vegetation on steep slopes, shore lines, or channels.

PURPOSE
To provide a cover layer that stabilizes the soil and acts as a rain drop impact dissipater while providing a microclimate that protects young vegetation and promotes its establishment. If using slope stabilization to reinforce channels, please refer to specification, Ch-Channel Stabilization.

CONITIONS
Slope stabilization can be applied to flat areas or slopes where the erosion hazard is high and slope protection is needed during the establishment of vegetation.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS
Care must be taken to choose the type of slope stabilization product that is most appropriate for the specific needs of a project. Two general types of slope stabilization products are discussed within this specification.

Roller Erosion Control Products (RECP)
A natural fiber blanket with single or double photodegradable or biodegradable nets.

Hydraulic Erosion Control Products (HECP)
HECP shall utilize straw, cotton, wood or other natural based fibers held together by a soil binding agent that works to stabilize soil particles. Paper mulch should not be used for erosion control.

CRITERIA
Roller Erosion Control Products (RECPs) and Hydraulic Erosion Control Products (HECPs):
• Installation and stapling of RECPs and application rates for the HECPs shall conform to manufacturer's guidelines for application
• Short Term RECPs as a minimum shall be used to stabilize concentrated flow areas with a velocity less than 5 ft/sec on slopes 3:1 or greater with a height of 10 feet or greater.

Materials – RECP
Hydraulic erosion control products shall be prepackaged from the manufacturer. Field mixing of performance enhancing additives will not be allowed. Fibrous components should be all natural or biodegradable.
• Products shall be determined to be non-toxic in accordance with EPA-821-R-02-012.

Materials – RECP
Blankets shall be non-toxic to vegetation, seed, or wildlife. Products shall be determined to be non-toxic in accordance with EPA-821-R-02-012. At minimum, the plastic or biodegradable netting shall be stitched to the fibrous matrix to maximize strength and provide for ease of handling.

RECPs are categorized as follows:

a. Short-Term (functional longevity 12 mo.)

i. Photodegradable
Straw blankets with a top and bottom side photo degradable net. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

ii. Biodegradable
Straw blanket with a top and bottom side biodegradable jute net. The top side net should consist of machine direction strands that are twisted together and then interwoven with cross direction strands (leno weave). The bottom net may be leno weave or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 1.0". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

c. Long-Term (functional longevity 36 mo.)
i. Photodegradable
Blankets that consist of 70% straw and 30% coconut with a top and bottom side photodegradable net. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 0.65". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

ii. Biodegradable
Blankets that consist of 100% coconut with a top and bottom side biodegradable jute net. Each net should have ultraviolet additives to delay breakdown. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 0.65". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

twisted together and then interwoven with cross direction strands (leno weave). The bottom net may be leno weave or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 1.0". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.25" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

b. Extended-Term (functional longevity 24 mo.)

i. Photodegradable
Blankets that consist of 70% straw and 30% coconut with a top and bottom side photodegradable net. The top net should have ultraviolet additives to delay breakdown. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 0.65". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

ii. Biodegradable
Blankets that consist of 70% straw and 30% coconut with a top and bottom side biodegradable jute net. The top side net should consist of machine direction strands that are twisted together and then interwoven with cross direction strands (leno weave). The bottom net may be leno weave or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 1.0". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

c. Long-Term (functional longevity 36 mo.)
i. Photodegradable
Blankets that consist of 100% coconut with a top and bottom side photodegradable net. Each net should have ultraviolet additives to delay breakdown. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 0.65". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

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Blankets that consist of 100% coconut with a top and bottom side biodegradable jute net. The top side net should consist of machine direction strands that are twisted together and then interwoven with cross direction strands (leno weave). The bottom net may be leno weave or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 1.0". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

c. Long-Term (functional longevity 36 mo.)
i. Photodegradable
Blankets that consist of 100% coconut with a top and bottom side photodegradable net. Each net should have ultraviolet additives to delay breakdown. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 0.65". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

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Blankets that consist of 100% coconut with a top and bottom side biodegradable jute net. The top side net should consist of machine direction strands that are twisted together and then interwoven with cross direction strands (leno weave). The bottom net may be leno weave or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 1.0". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

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Blankets that consist of 100% coconut with a top and bottom side biodegradable jute net. The top side net should consist of machine direction strands that are twisted together and then interwoven with cross direction strands (leno weave). The bottom net may be leno weave or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 1.0". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.25" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

NOTES
It is the intention of this section to allow interchangeable use of RECPs and HECPs for erosion protection on slopes. The project engineer should select the type of erosion control product that best fits the need of the particular site.

Site Preparation
After the site has been shaped and graded to the approved design, prepare a friable seedbed relatively free from clods and rocks more than one inch in diameter, and any foreign material that will prevent contact of the soil stabilization mat with the soil surface. Surface must be smooth to ensure proper contact of blankets or matting to the soil surface. If necessary, redirect any runoff from the ditch or slope during installation.

MAINTENANCE
All erosion control blankets and matting should be inspected periodically following installation, particularly after rainstorms to check for erosion and undermining. Any dislocation or failure should be repaired immediately. If washouts or breakage occurs, reestablish the material after repairing damage to the slope or ditch. Continue to monitor these areas until they become permanently stabilized.

TYPICAL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES FOR ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP)

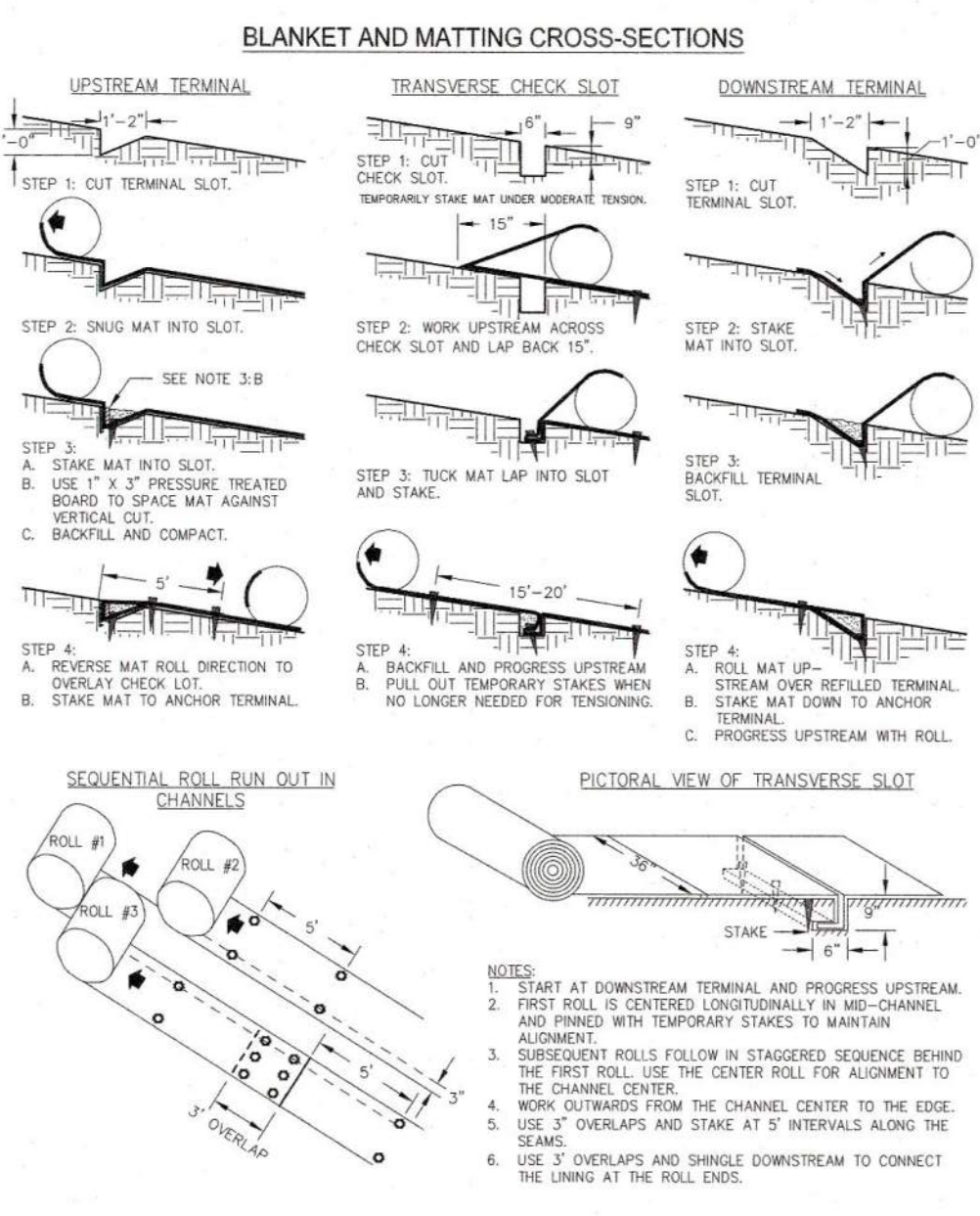


Figure 6-18.1 - Typical Installation Guidelines for Matting and Blankets

Storm Drain Outlet Protection



DEFINITION
The apron length and L_{ap} alone median size, shall be determined from the curves according to tailwater condition:

Minimum Tailwater - Use Figure 6-34.1
Maximum Tailwater - Use Figure 6-34.2
Maximum Stone Size = $1.5 \times d_{max}$
Apron Thickness = $1.5 \times d_{max}$

Apron Width
If the pipe discharges directly into a well-defined channel, the apron shall extend across the channel bottom and up the channel banks to an elevation one foot above the maximum tailwater depth or to the top of the bank (whichever is less). If the pipe discharges onto a flat area with no defined channel, the width of the apron shall be determined as follows:

a. The upstream end of the apron, adjacent to the pipe, shall have a width three times the diameter of the outlet pipe.
b. For a Minimum Tailwater Condition, the downstream end of the apron shall have a width equal to the pipe diameter plus the length of the apron. Refer to Figure 6-34.1.
c. For a Maximum Tailwater Condition, the downstream end of the apron shall have a width equal to the pipe diameter plus the length of the apron. Refer to Figure 6-34.2.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Structurally lined aprons at the outlets of pipes and sward channel sections shall be designed according to the following criteria:

Capacity
Peak stormflow from the 25-year, 24-hour frequency storm or the storm specified in Title 12-7-1 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated or the design discharge of the water conservation structure, whichever is greater.

Tailwater Depth
The depth of tailwater immediately below the pipe outlet must be determined for the design capacity of the pipe. Manning's Equation may be used to determine tailwater depth. If the tailwater depth is less than half the diameter of the outlet pipe, it shall be classified as a Minimum Tailwater Condition. If the tailwater depth is greater than half the pipe diameter, it shall be classified as a

Maximum Tailwater Condition. Pipes that outlet onto flat areas with no defined channel may be assumed to have a Minimum Tailwater Condition.

Bottom Grade
The apron shall be constructed with no slope along its length (0.0% grade). The invert elevation of the downstream end of the apron shall be equal to the elevation of the invert of the receiving channel, the side slopes of the apron may also be filled by increasing the riprap thickness.

Side Slope
If the pipe discharges into a well-defined channel, the side slopes of the apron shall be no steeper than 2:1.

ALTERNATE STRUCTURES FOR ENERGY DISSIPATION AT AN OUTLET
(Modified from Gudman, Jackson, and Burzynski)

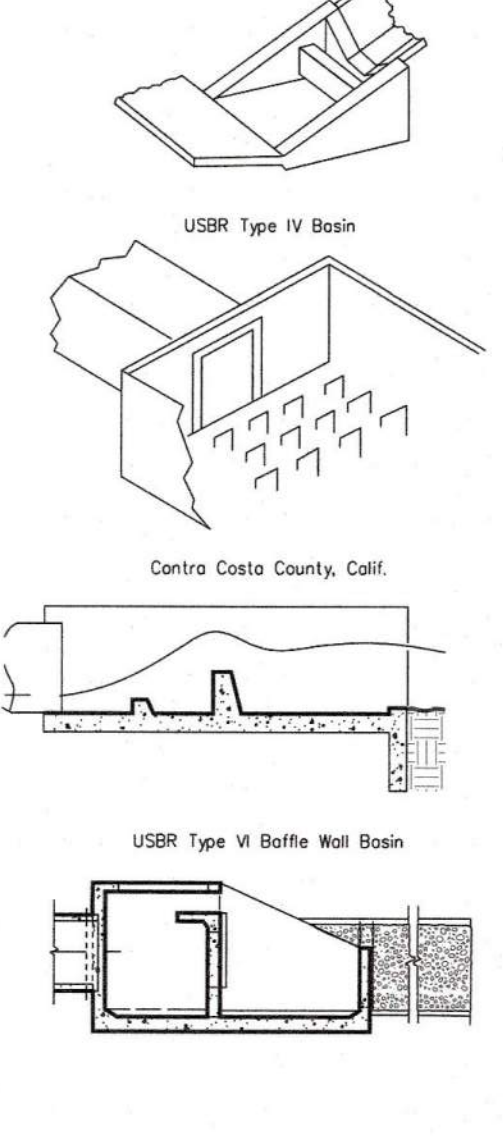


Figure 6-34.4

Surface Roughening



DEFINITION
Providing a rough soil surface with horizontal depressions created by operating a tillage or other suitable implement on the contour or by leaving slopes in a roughened condition by not fine-grading them.

PURPOSE
The purpose of surface roughening is to aid in establishment of vegetative cover with seed, to reduce runoff velocity and increase infiltration, reduce erosion and provide for sediment trapping.

CONDITIONS
All slopes steeper than 3:1 require surface roughening, either stair-step grading, grooving, furrowing, or tracking if they are to be stabilized with vegetation. However, if the slope is to be stabilized with erosion control blankets or soil reinforcement matting, the soil surface should not be roughened.

Areas with grades less steep than 3:1 should have the soil surface lightly roughened and loosened to a depth of 2 to 4 inches prior to seeding. Areas that have been graded and will not be stabilized immediately may be roughened to reduce runoff velocity until seedling takes place. Slopes with a stable rock face do not require roughening or stabilization.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Graded areas with smooth, hard surfaces give a false impression of "finished grading" and a job well done. It is difficult to establish vegetation on such surfaces due to reduced water infiltration and the potential for erosion. Rough

slope surfaces with uneven soil and rocks left in place may appear unattractive or unfinished at first, but encourage water infiltration, speed up the establishment of vegetation, and decrease runoff velocity. Rough, loose soil surfaces give time, fertilizer and seed some natural coverage. Niche in the surface provide microclimates that generally provide a cooler and more favorable moisture level than hard flat surfaces. This aids seed germination.

There are different methods of achieving a roughened soil surface on a slope, and the selection of an appropriate method depends upon the type of slope. Roughening methods include stair-step grading, grooving, and tracking. Factors to be considered in choosing a method are slope steepness, mowing requirements, and whether the slope is formed by cutting or filling.

1. Disturbed areas that will not require mowing may be stair-step graded, grooved, or left rough after filling.
2. Stair-step grading is particularly appropriate in soils containing large amounts of soft rock. Each "step" catches material that sloughs from above, and provides a level site where vegetation can become established.

3. Areas that will be mowed these areas should have slopes less steep than 3:1) may have small furrows left by discing, harrowing, raking, or seed planting machinery operating on the contour.
4. It is important to avoid excessive compaction of the soil surface when scarifying. Tracking with bulldozer treads is preferable to not roughening at all, but it is not as effective as other forms of roughening, as the soil surface is severely compacted and runoff is increased.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Cut Slopes Steeper than 3:1
Cut slopes with a gradient steeper than 3:1 should not be mowed. They shall be stair-step graded or grooved (see Figure 6-35.1).

1. Stair-step grading may be carried out on any material soft enough to be ripped with a bulldozer. Slopes consisting of soft rock with some subsoil are particularly suited to stair-step grading.

TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
1. The flow characteristics of the pipe at full flow including pipe diameter, flow rate (cfs), velocity (fps), and tailwater condition.
2. The dimensions of the apron including length (L_{ap}) width at the headwall (W_{head}) downstream width (W_{down}), average stone diameter (d_{50}), and stone depth (D) designed in accordance with Figures 6-34.1 and 6-34.2.

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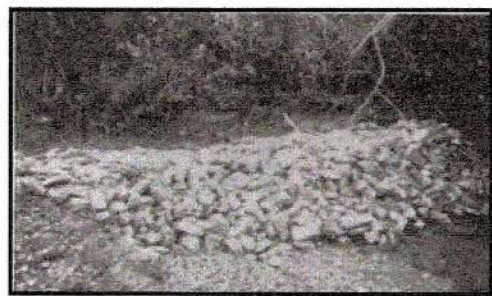
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Rock Filter Dam

Rd



DEFINITION
A temporary stone filter dam installed across drainage ways or in conjunction with a temporary sediment trap.

PURPOSE
This structure is installed to serve as a sediment filtering device in drainage ways or outlets for sediment traps (See Temporary Sediment Trap - Sd4). In some cases, it may also reduce the velocity of stormwater flow through a channel. This structure is not intended to substantially impound water.

CONDITIONS
This practice is applicable for use in small channels that drain 50 acres or less. The rock filter dam must be used in conjunction with other appropriate sediment control measures to reduce the amount of sediment leaving the channel.

DESIGN CRITERIA
The following standards shall be followed:

Drainage Area
The drainage area to the dam shall not exceed 50 acres.

Height
The dam should not be higher than the channel banks or exceed the elevation of the upstream property line. The center of the rock dam should be at least nine inches lower than the outer edges of the dam at the channel banks.

Slope
The side slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter.

Location
The dam shall be located as close to the source of sediment as possible and so that it will not cause water to back up on upstream adjacent property or into state waters.

Stone Size
The stone size shall be determined by the design criteria established in Riprap - Appendix C. The rock dam can be faced with smaller stone on the upstream side for additional filtering effect. However, this may make the dam more prone to clogging.

Top Width
The width across the top of the dam should be no less than six feet.

Geotextile
Geotextiles should be used as a separator between the graded stone, the soil base, and the abutments. The geotextile will prevent the migration of soil particles from the subgrade into the graded stone. The geotextile shall be specified in accordance with AASHTO M288-06 Section 8, Geotextile Property Requirements. The geotextile should be placed immediately adjacent to the subgrade without any voids and extend five feet beyond the downstream toe of the dam to prevent scour.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Mechanical or hand placement will be required to ensure that the rock dam extends completely across the channel and securely ties into both channel banks. The center of the dam must be no less than nine inches lower than the lowest side, to serve as a type of weir. Gabions can be installed to serve as rock filter dams, but should follow recommended sizing and installation specifications. Refer to specification Ga - Gabion. See Figure 6-24.1

MAINTENANCE
Rock dams should be removed once disturbed areas have been stabilized. Periodic inspection and required maintenance must be provided. Sediment shall be removed when it reaches a depth of one-half of the original height of the dam.

TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

1. Figure 6-24.1, noting rock size as specified in Appendix C.
2. Top and bottom widths.

ROCK FILTER DAM

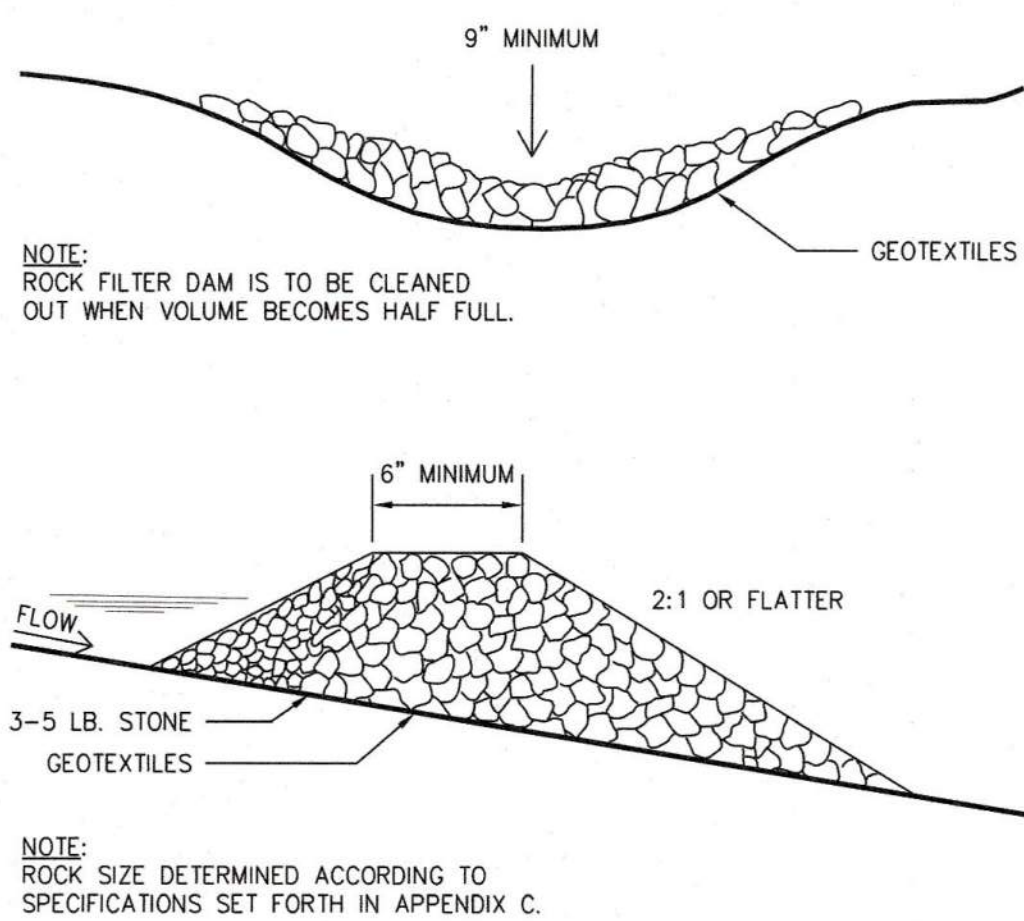


Figure 6-24.1

riprap stone sizes and filter bedding stone sizes.

N.S.A. Graded riprap stone sizes are shown in Table C-1.

N.S.A. Filter bedding stone sizes are shown in Table C-1 and C-2.

D.O.T. Graded riprap stone sizes are shown in Table C-3.

D.O.T. Filter bedding stone sizes are shown in Table C-4.

Data for stone center waterways are shown in Table C-5 and Figure C-3.

Table C-1 Graded Rip-Rap Stone

Flow Velocity (ft/sec)	N.S.A. No. ¹	Size Inches (Sq. Opening) Avg. ²			Filter Stone N.S.A. No. ¹
		Max.	Min.		
2.5	R-1	1 1/2	3/4	No. 8	FS-1
4.5	R-2	4	1 1/2	1	FS-1
6.5	R-3	6	3	2	FS-2
9.0	R-4	12	6	3	FS-2
11.5	R-5	18	9	5	FS-2
13.0	R-6	24	12	7	FS-3
14.5	R-7	30	15	12	FS-3

¹ National Stone Association

² At least 90% of the individual stone particles must be equal or larger than this listed size

FOR USE ON COMMUNITY GREEN PROJECT PHASE

Temporary Sediment Trap

Sd4



DEFINITION
A small temporary pond that drains a disturbed area so that sediment can settle out. The principle feature distinguishing a temporary sediment trap from a temporary sediment basin is the lack of a pipe or riser.

PURPOSE
To collect and store sediment from uphill sites cleared and/or graded during construction. Intended for use on small tributary areas with no unusual drainage features. Effective against coarse sediment, but not against silt or clay particles that remain suspended.

CONDITIONS
Temporary sediment traps are constructed early in the construction process at locations that will require minimal clearing and grading. Natural draws or swells are favorable locations to build the traps. They should be easily accessible for frequent maintenance and inspections. Temporary sediment traps shall never be placed in live streams.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Design and construction shall comply with laws, ordinances, rules and regulations on the local, state and federal level.

The total drainage area of a temporary sediment trap is up to 5 acres, depending on type of construction.

The height of a temporary sediment trap embankment shall not exceed 5.5 feet as measured from the downstream toe of slope to the top of the berm. Top width of an embankment shall be

at least as wide as the height of the sediment trap embankment, with a minimum width of 3 feet.

Maximum pond depth of a sediment trap is 4 feet as measured from the bottom of the trap to the invert of the emergency spillway. Slopes shall not exceed 2:1 (H:V) for excavated areas and for compacted embankments. Side slopes should be (3:1) or flatter allowing people and equipment to safely negotiate slopes or to enter the sediment trap.

The length to width ratio must be greater than (2:1) (L:W) for the principal flowpaths in order to maximize residence time of stormwater within the sediment trap. Baffles may be required to prevent short-circuiting of the flow.

A typical baffle design uses 4x8 sheets of exterior grade plywood 1/2 inch thick, mounted on 4"x4" hardwood posts.

Volume
Minimum volume of a temporary sediment trap shall be 67 cubic yards per acre for the total drainage area. The volume shall be measured at an elevation equivalent to the spillway invert.

Volume of a temporary sediment trap in heavily disturbed areas should be 134 cubic yards per acre for the total drainage area. This includes an upper area with a minimum of 67 cubic yards per acre drained, which is dewatered using one of the outlet design methods provided, and a lower wet zone for sediment storage and setting.

The volume should be calculated from existing and proposed contours, or by measured cross sections. An approximate method for calculating the volume of traps using a natural draw is:

$V = 0.4 \times A \times D$
V = Sediment storage volume (below invert of emergency spillway)
A = Surface area (at level of emergency spillway)
D = Maximum depth (from emergency spillway invert)

The dewatered volume for a temporary sediment trap is 1/3 of the total storage volume. Cleanout shall be calculated and marked with a stake at the outlet of the trap.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

The basic design guidelines are applicable to the type of temporary sediment trap constructed. The main differences are with regards to the type of outlet structures. The following types of construction are acceptable under the designated conditions:

Overflow (Sd4-A)
An overflow temporary sediment trap is limited to small areas less than 1 acre, typically with gentle slopes (1 or 2 percent) and without major grading operations. The maximum life span of an overflow trap is 6 months. If water enters the trap with very low velocities, the same amount of water will be slowly displaced and leave the other end of the sediment trap. Silt fence, straw bale barriers or grass filter strips are used to "polish" the overflow water as it leaves the sediment trap. See Figure 6-30.1

Combination Straw Bale and Silt Fence Outlet (Sd4-B)
The combination outlet uses straw bales and silt fence to dewater the sediment trap. Proper installation and staking of the straw bales, and wire backing on the silt fence are required for the materials to resist 1 foot or more of ponded water. The combination straw bale and silt fence outlet is limited to 1 acre total drainage area, and has a life span of less than 1 year. This type of outlet requires frequent maintenance and adjustments to ensure the released stormwater is free from sediment. See Figure 6-30.2

Rock Outlet (Sd4-C)
The rock outlet relies on filtering through layers of aggregate, rock or riprap material to dewater the sediment trap. It is the sturdiest of the sediment trap designs and generally requires less maintenance. It can be used for drainage area up to 5 acres and has a life span of 1 year. See Figure 6-30.3

Emergency Spillway
The emergency overflow outlet of a temporary sediment trap must be stabilized with rock, geotextile, vegetation, or another suitable material that is resistant to erosion. It must be installed to safely convey stormwater runoff for the 10-year storm event.

REFERENCE:
City of Knoxville BMP Manual Best Management Practices, Knoxville, TN, May 2003

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP

COURTESY OF CITY OF KNOXVILLE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL OUTLET

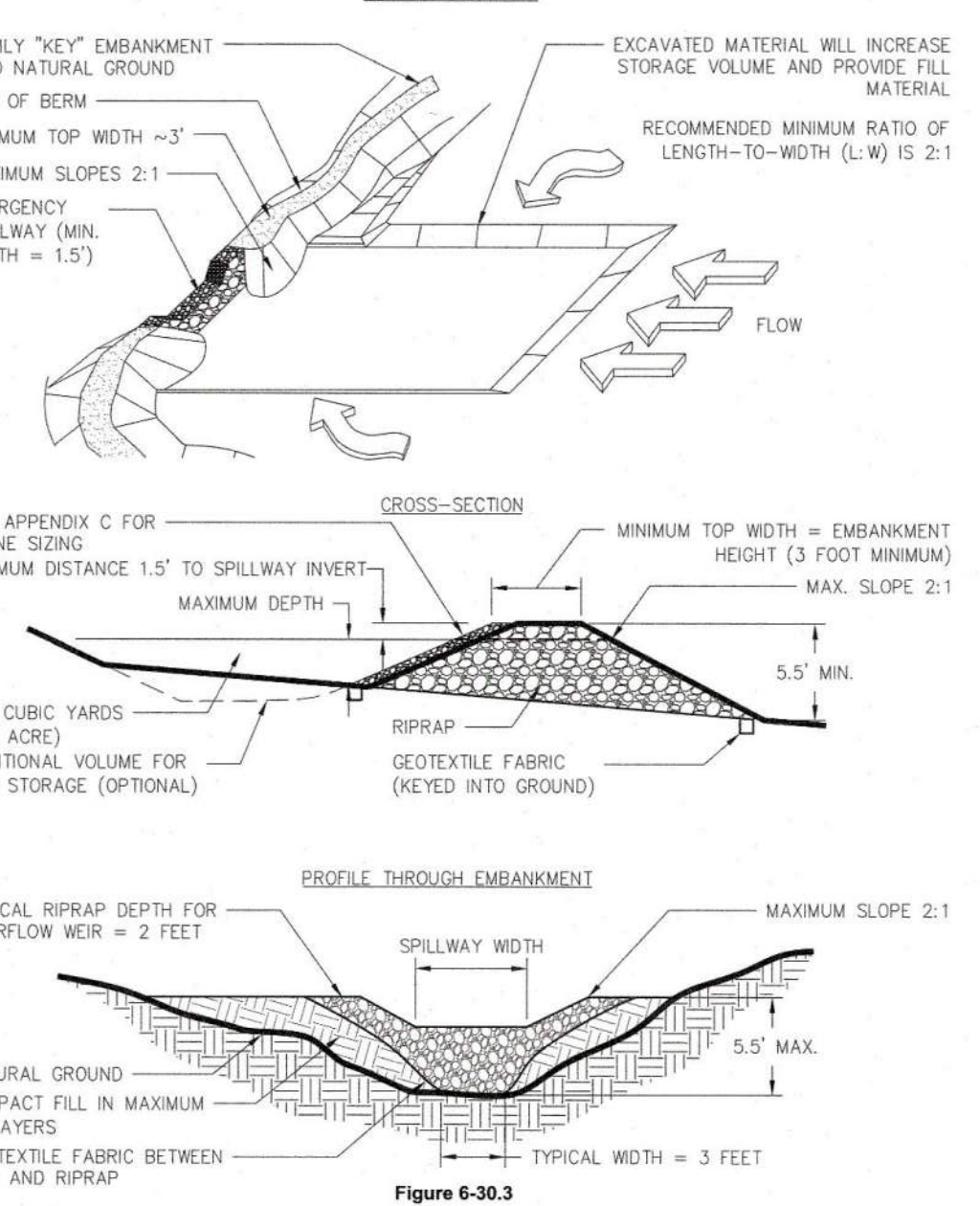
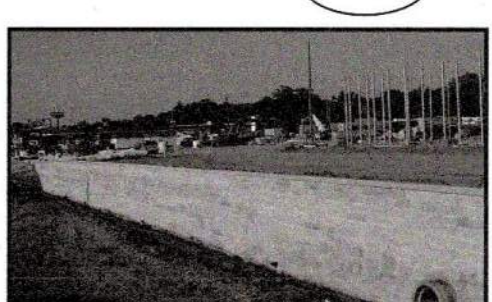


Figure 6-30.3

Retaining Wall

Re



DEFINITION
A wall constructed of one or more of the following: concrete masonry, reinforced concrete, cribbing, treated timbers, steel piling, gabions, stone drywall, rock riprap, etc.

PURPOSE
To assist in the stabilization of cut or fill slopes where stable slopes are not attainable without the use of the wall.

CONDITIONS
Use in conjunction with cut or fill slopes that, because of space limitations or unstable material, do not allow the stable slope criteria listed above, e.g. cuts into steep hillsides on small lots or cuts into hillsides behind shopping centers to provide loading space.

DESIGN CRITERIA

General
The design of a retaining wall is a complicated process. Many factors must be taken into account such as: stresses and forces outside and within the wall, allowable height and minimum thickness. Other considerations are: foundation design with respect to loadings, bearing values of soils and footing dimensions. Additional design factors are safety hazards, subsurface and surface drainage and appearance.

Each situation requires a specific design that is within the capabilities of the design professional.

Consideration should be given to all of the alternative methods with regard to construction of the

wall. Some methods are:

1. Concrete masonry
2. Concrete cribbing
3. Gabions
4. Steel piling
5. Stone drywall
6. Rock riprap, etc.
7. Treated timbers
8. Geotextile wrapped-face wall
9. Geotextile reinforced steep slopes

REMOVE RIPRAP AND REPLACE WITH COMPACTED STRUCTURAL FILL. ALL STRUCTURAL FILL SHOULD BE APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

EXISTING GRADE

RAILING TYPE 2A SEE DETAIL 5A / C8.4C

CONCRETE EDGE WALL, SEE DETAIL 5 / C8.4A

EXISTING RIP RAP

SPILLWAY EL. 825.50

LAKE

6'-0" SIDEWALK EXTENSION

11'-0" MULTI-USE TRAIL (4" CONCRETE)

6'-3"

100 YEAR FLOOD ELEVATION (893.0)

WEST NANCY CREEK DRIVE

EX. GUARD RAIL

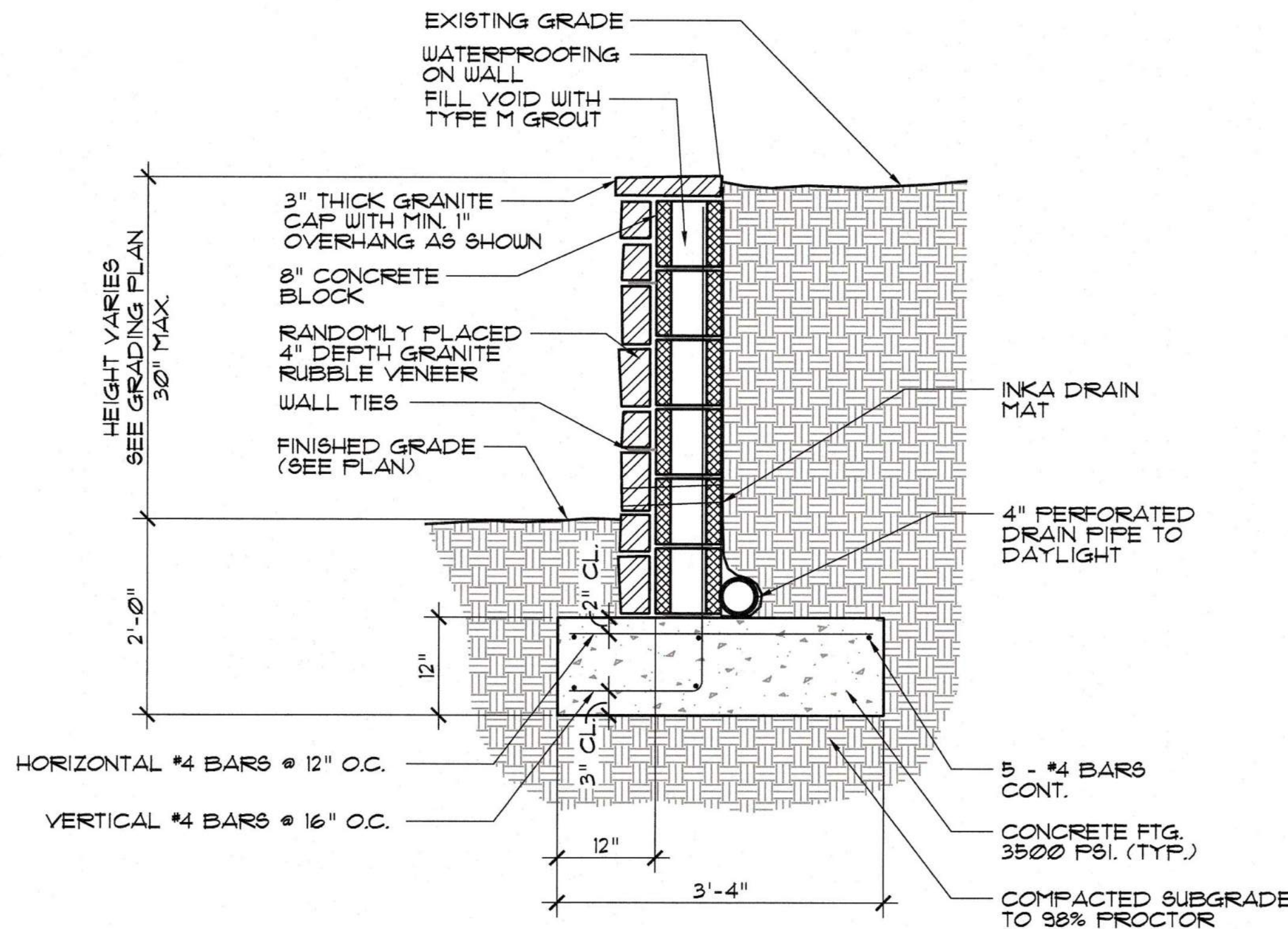
DEM. 5'-0" EXISTING SIDEWALK

FOUR NEW CONCRETE

TYPICAL RETAINING WALL SECTION DAM MULTIUSE TRAIL

NTS

*NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION, USE FOR EXAMPLE REFERENCE ONLY, SEE ACTUAL STRUCTURAL DETAIL FOR EXACT DIMENSIONS



TYPICAL RETAINING WALL SECTION COMMUNITY GREEN

NTS

*NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION, USE FOR EXAMPLE REFERENCE ONLY, SEE ACTUAL STRUCTURAL DETAIL FOR EXACT DIMENSIONS

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C. O. A. LSF000010

NOTE:
THE MISTED VEGETATION AND 893 CONTOUR WERE SURVEYED IN BY TERRAMARK ON FEB. 4, 2021

ARCHITECTURE
ENGINEERING
PLANNING
CPLteam.com



DRAWINGS SCHEDULE

No.	Date	Description
11	08/17	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #1
12	09/17	LDP - South Trail - City Comment #2
13	10/13	LDP - Pool Parking - City Comment #1
14	10/16	LDP - Natural Play Area Field Change #1
15	10/19	Initial Trail on Dam - Pediment Comment #1
16	11/19	LDP - Pool Parking - City Comment #2
17	11/20	LDP - Community Green - City Comment #1
18	11/20	LDP - Hardscape - City Comment #1
19	11/20	NORTH BOUNDARY DESIGN-BUILD
20	12/01	Multi-Use Trail on Dam - Pediment Comment #2
21	12/11	Multi-Use Trail on Dam - Pediment Comment #3
22	12/20	EROSION CONTROL
23	01/11	COMMUNITY GREEN - BUILDING PERMIT #1
24	02/04	EROSION CONTROL #1
25	02/11	NORTH BOUNDARY DESIGN-BUILD UPDATE
26	03/03	EROSION CONTROL #1



CITY OF BROOKHAVEN
MURPHY CANDLER PARK
1551 W. NANCY CREEK DRIVE NE
BROOKHAVEN, GEORGIA 30319

DATE 03/03/21
DRAWN GZ
CHECKED MC

SCALE

SHEET TITLE

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS VI

PROJECT NUMBER
15092.00

C7.7F

DRAWING NUMBER

APPROVED PLAN 11/19/2021

Permit # LDP20-00017