

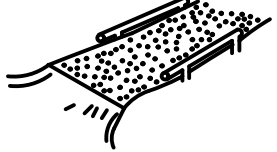
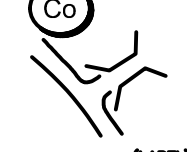
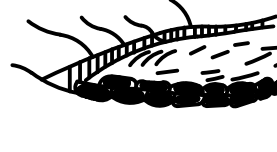

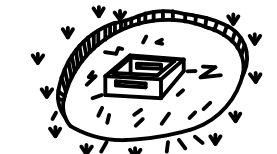
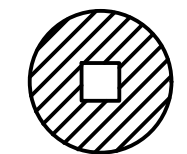
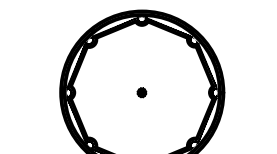

GEORGIA  
UNIFORM CODING SYSTEM

FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
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Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT			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 BARRIER			A barrier to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. It may be sandbags, bales of straw or hay, brush, logs and poles, gravel, or a silt fence.
Sd2	INLET SEDIMENT TRAP			An impounding area created by excavating around a storm drain drop inlet. The excavated area will be filled and stabilized on completion of construction activities.
Tr	TREE PROTECTION			To protect desirable trees from injury during construction activity.

Inlet Sediment Trap

Sd2



**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 systems 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 high 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 unpaved 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

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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 Fr-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**

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.

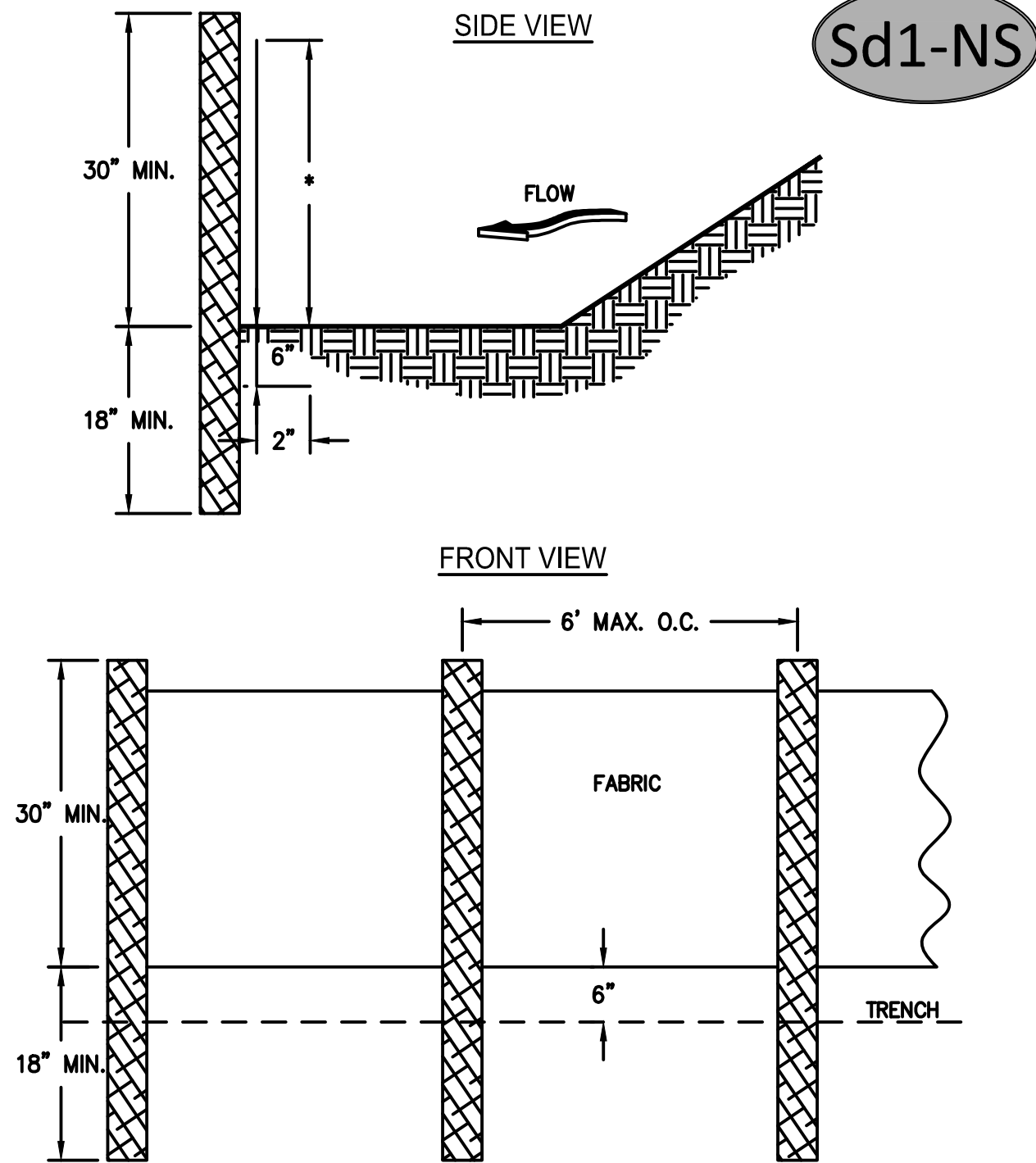
**Curb Inlet Protection**

Once pavement has been installed, a curb inlet filter shall be installed on inlets receiving runoff from disturbed areas. This method of inlet protection shall be removed if a safety hazard is created.

One method of curb inlet protection uses "pigs-in-a-blanket" - 8-inch concrete blocks wrapped in filter fabric. See Figure 6-28.6. Another method uses gravel bags constructed by wrapping DOT #57 stone with filter fabric, wire, plastic mesh, or equivalent material.

A gap of approximately 4 inches shall be left between the inlet filter and the inlet to allow for overflow and prevent hazardous ponding in the roadway. Proper installation and maintenance are crucial due to possible ponding in the roadway, resulting in a hazardous condition. Several other methods are available to prevent the entry of sediment into storm drain inlets.

SILT FENCE - TYPE NON-SENSITIVE



- NOTES:**
1. USE STEEL OR WOOD POSTS OR AS SPECIFIED BY THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.
  2. HEIGHT (\*) IS TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.

FABRIC AND SUPPORTING FRAME FOR INLET PROTECTION

Sd2-F

STEEL FRAME AND TYPE C SILT FENCE INSTALLATION

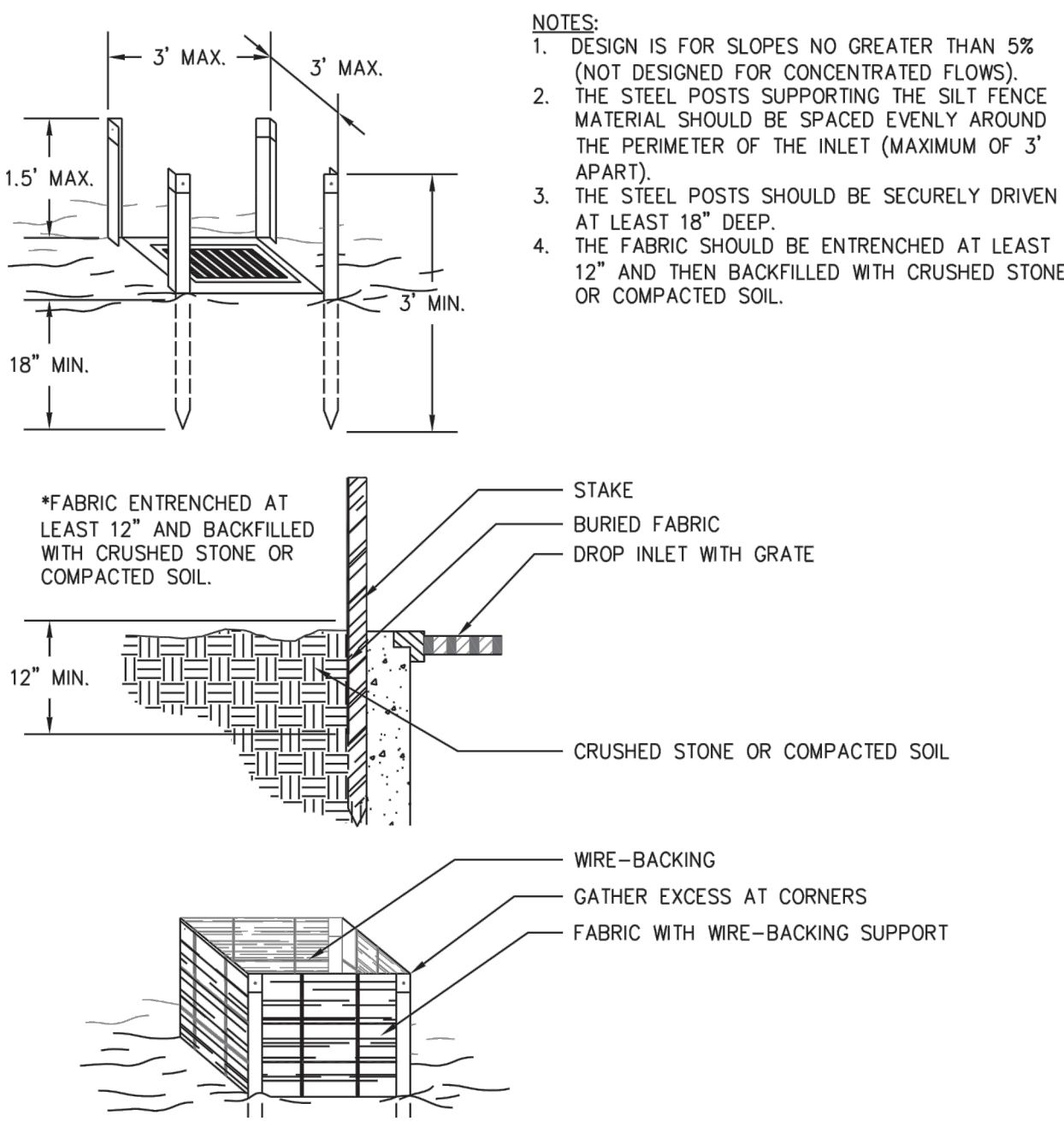
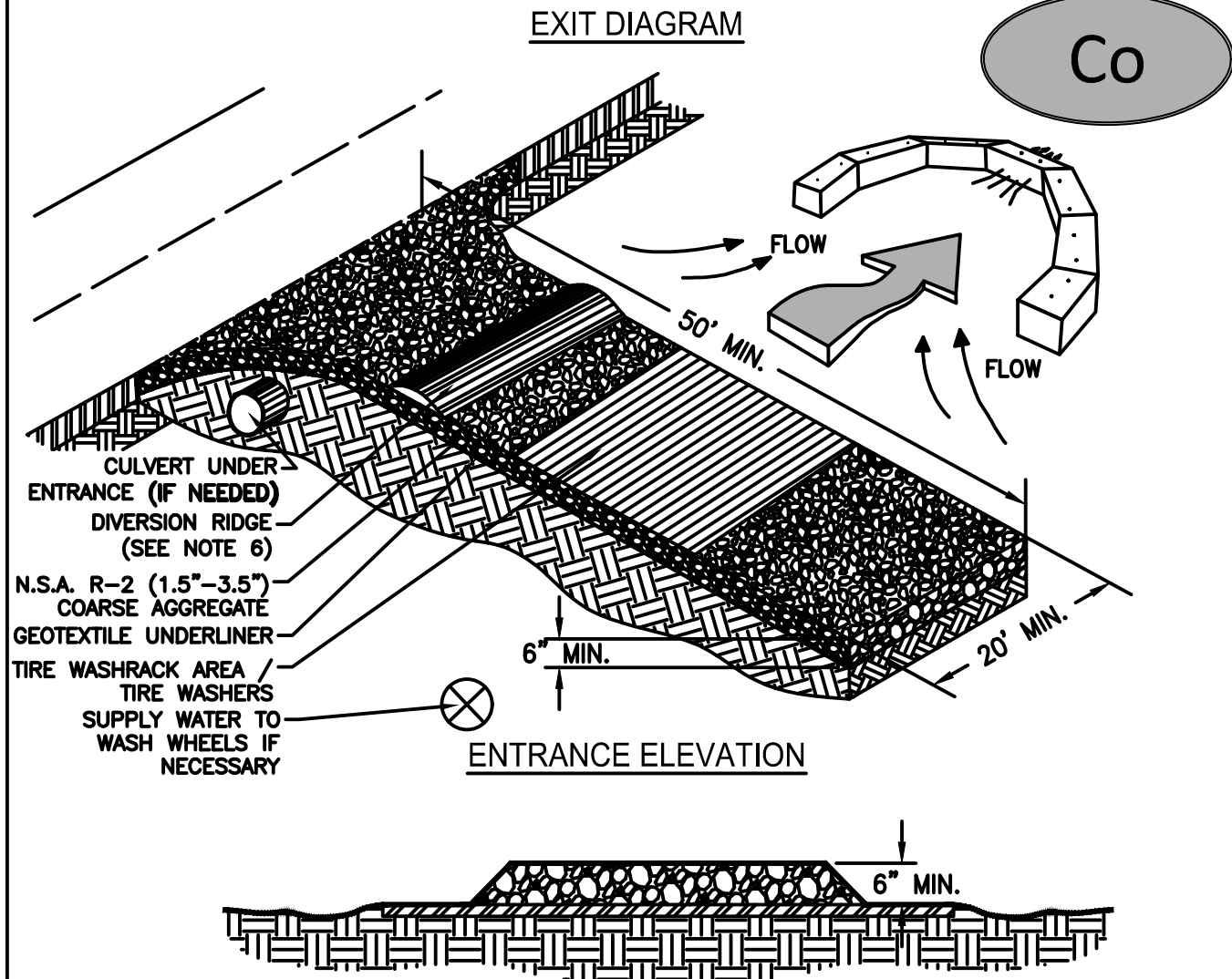


Figure 6-28.1 - Fabric and Supporting Frame For Inlet Projection

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CRUSHED STONE CONSTRUCTION EXIT



- NOTES:**
1. AVOID LOCATING ON STEEP SLOPES OR AT CURVES ON PUBLIC ROADS.
  2. REMOVE ALL VEGETATION AND OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL FROM THE FOUNDATION AREA, GRADE, AND CROWN FOR POSITIVE DRAINAGE.
  3. AGGREGATE SIZE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL STONE ASSOCIATION R-2 (1.5"-3.5" STONE).
  4. GRAVEL PAD SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 6".
  5. PAD WIDTH SHALL BE EQUAL FULL WIDTH AT ALL POINTS OF VEHICULAR EGRESS, BUT NO LESS THAN 20'.
  6. A DIVERSION RIDGE SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WHEN GRADE TOWARD PAVED AREA IS GREATER THAN 2%.
  7. INSTALL PIPE UNDER THE ENTRANCE IF NEEDED TO MAINTAIN DRAINAGE DITCHES.
  8. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHOULD BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN (OVERT ALL SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE FROM THE ENTRANCE TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE).
  9. WASHRACKS AND/OR TIRE WASHERS MAY BE REQUIRED DEPENDING ON SCALE AND CIRCUMSTANCE. IF NECESSARY, WASHRACK DESIGN MAY CONSIST OF ANY MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR TRUCK TRAFFIC THAT REMOVE MUD AND DIRT.
  10. MAINTAIN AREA IN A WAY THAT PREVENTS TRACKING AND/OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.

CURB INLET FILTER "PIGS IN BLANKET"

Sd2-P

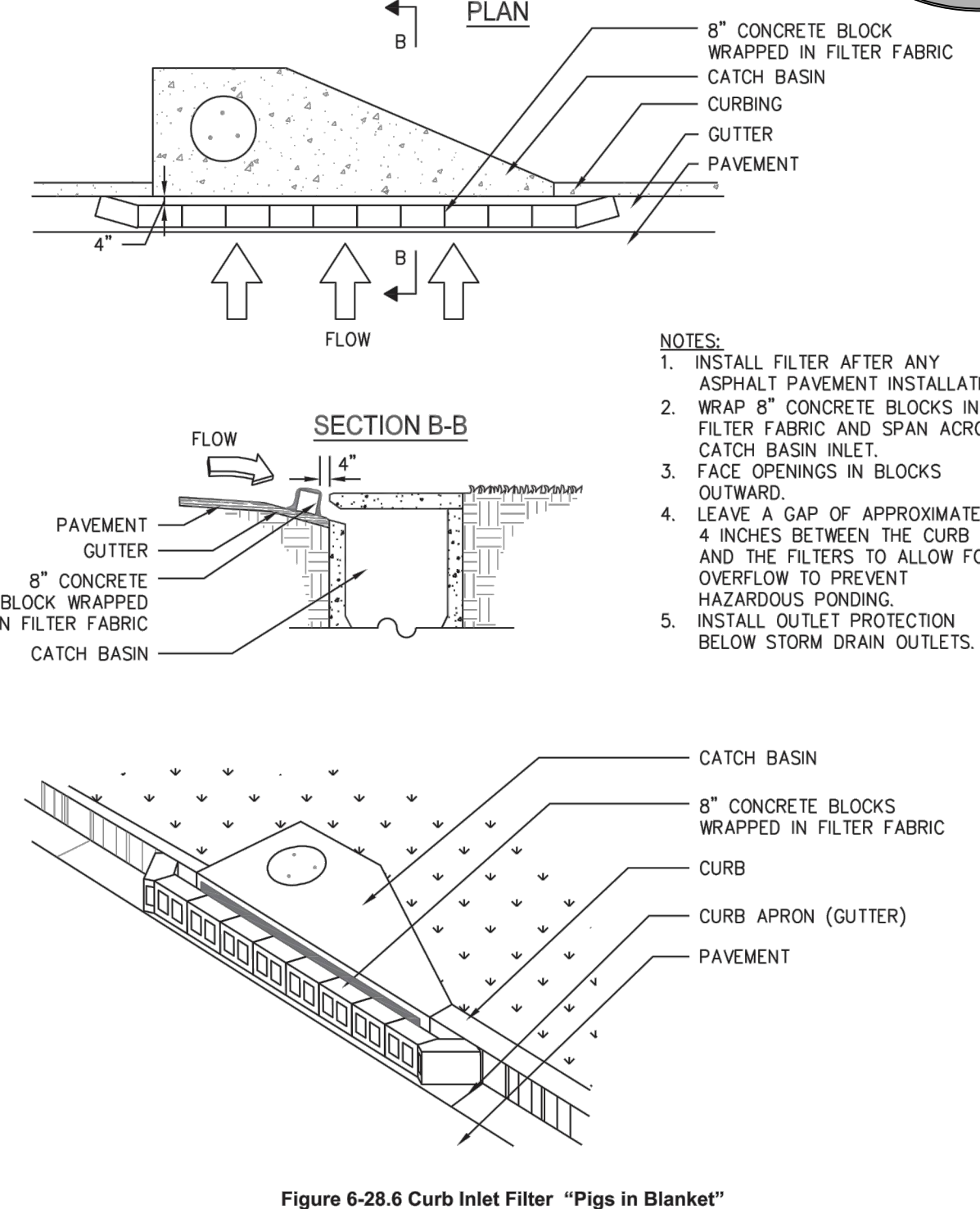


Figure 6-28.6 Curb Inlet Filter "Pigs in Blanket"

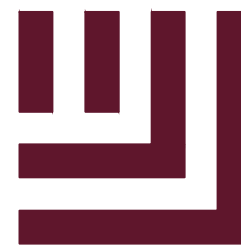
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ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT DAWSON COUNTY ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

PRELIMINARY DRAWING - NOT RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION



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The John R. McAdams Company, Inc.  
2905 Meridian Parkway  
Durham, NC 27713

phone 919. 361. 5000  
fax 919. 361. 2269  
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CHANGE - DAWSONVILLE  
SITE PLAN SUBMITTAL  
HIGHWAY 53, NORTHWEST OF ITS  
INTERSECTION WITH CENTER LANE  
DAWSONVILLE, GA 30534

GSWCC CERTIFICATION #: 94146



REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION
1	-	-
2	-	-
3	-	-
4	-	-
5	-	-
6	-	-

PLAN INFORMATION

PROJECT NO.	NTR21002
FILENAME	NTR21002-ESPC
CHECKED BY	LAM
DRAWN BY	AP
SCALE	N/A
DATE	12.15.2021

SHEET

EROSION CONTROL  
DETAILS

C6.01