DeKalb County
GEORGIA

DeKalb County Department of Planning & Sustainability

Hon. Michael Thurmond
Chief Executive Officer

Andrew Baker, AICP,
Director

ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC HEARING (VARIANCES, SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS, APPEALS OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS)

BOA No._____

Applicant and/or
Authorized Representative Alicia Encalade/ Alicia E. Consulting Group, LLC

Mailing Address: 1100 Peachtree St NE Ste 250

City/State/Zip Code: Atlanta GA 30309

Email: ame_consultinggroup@yahoo.com

Telephone Home: _____ Business: 770-312-5425

OWNER OF RECORD OF SUBJECT PROPERTY

Owner: Crystal Ward

Address (Mailing): 4502 Huntsman Bend Decatur GA 30034

Email: clearpropertyllc@gmail.com

Telephone Home: _____ Business: 253-680-9817

ADDRESS/LOCATION OF SUBJECT PROPERTY

Address: 4502 Huntsman BND City: Decatur State: GA Zip: 30034

District(s): 98 Land Lot(s): 15 Block: 9 Parcel: 15 098 09 012

Zoning Classification: R-100 Commission District & Super District: 5; 7

CIRCLE TYPE OF HEARING REQUESTED:

• VARIANCE (From Development Standards causing undue hardship upon owners of property.)

• SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS (To reduce or waive off-street parking or loading space requirements.)

• OFFICIAL APPEAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS.

*** PLEASE REVIEW THE FILING GUIDELINES ON PAGE 4. FAILURE TO FOLLOW GUIDELINES MAY RESULT IN SCHEDULING DELAYS. ***

TO BE COMPLETED BY PLANNING AND SUSTAINABILITY DEPARTMENT:

Date Received: _____ Fee Paid: _____

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ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS APPLICATION

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PROPERTY OWNER

I hereby authorize the staff and members of the Zoning Board of Appeals
To inspect the premises of the Subject Property

I hereby certify that the information provided in the application is true and correct.

I hereby certify that I am the owner of the property subject to the application.

DATE: Feb 28, 2023

Applicant: [signature]
Signature

DATE: Feb 28 23

Applicant: [signature]
Signature

DeKalb County
GEORGIA

ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS APPLICATION

AUTHORIZATION TO REPRESENT THE PROPERTY OWNER

I hereby authorize the staff and members of the Zoning Board of Appeals to inspect the premises of the Subject Property

I hereby certify that the information provided in the application is true and correct.

I hereby certify that I am the owner of the property and that I authorize the applicant/agent to apply for a hearing to the ZoningBoard of Appeals for the requests as shown in this application.

DATE: 2.28.2023

Applicant/Agent: _____
Signature

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

(I)/ (WE) Crystal L Ward
(Name of Owners)

being (owner/owners) of the property described below or attached hereby delegate authority to:

TIFFANY TAYLOR
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
JULY 24 2024
COBB COUNTY, GA
NOTARY PUBLIC

Notary Public

Owner

Notary Public

Owner

Notary Public

Owner

1100 Peachtree St. Ste 250
Atlanta, GA 30309
770-312-5425
ame_consultinggroup@yahoo.com

Letter of Intent

Dear Zoning Board of Appeals:

On behalf of Crystal Ward, the property owner, we are writing to request a variance for the address located at 4502 Huntsman BND, Decatur, GA 30034, in order to seek relief to build on the existing slab on the lot. Because of the zoning code section 5.2.1; setback averaging, the code is requiring us to push the house back and having a setback of 50ft if we take the average of the front yard setbacks on the block. Because the house next door have a flag shaped lot, the placement of their home is causing problems with building on the existing slap. Please note the detailed reasons as follows.

This condition was not created by the current owner, the previous owner, or the applicant, but by one of the neighboring properties. Requesting this variance will not give the property owner special privileges from the other property owners. Not this piece of property, but the property two houses down have a flag shape lot that is causing problems for us to build on the existing slab because of the zoning code section 5.2.1; setback averaging.

The requested variance to build on the existing slap, does not go beyond the minimum necessary to afford relief, and does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other properties in the zoning district in which the subject property is located. In fact, it will be consistent with all the houses on the block, besides that one flag shape lot that is causing inconsistencies.

Granting the variance will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the property or improvements in the zoning district in which the subject property is located. It does not encroach or infringe on any neighboring residential properties, nor would it impose any hardship on any neighbors, nor would it serve to create a situation where any neighbor's quality

of life, property value, or peaceful co-existence would be negatively affected. In fact, granting the proposed variance will continue to create a more pleasing visual harmony as it will restore the existing consistency flow of houses on the block.

The literal interpretation and strict application of the applicable provisions or requirements of this chapter would not cause undo and unnecessary hardship because there was a house there before. Building a new house on the existing slab will cause any unnecessary hardship.

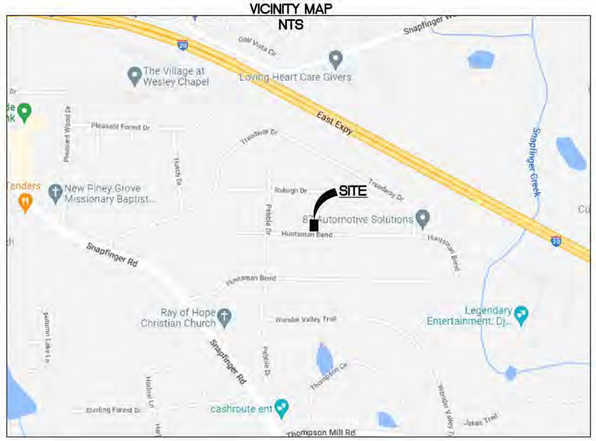
The requested variance will be consistent with the spirit and purpose of this chapter and the Dekalb County Comprehensive Plan text. Building the house back on the existing lot will not change anything with the Dekalb County Comprehensive Plan.

If the house is relocated within the average required setbacks, it would be very difficult and expensive; resulting in an expense not easily accessible; which could delay the completion of the construction, or causing inconsistencies of the block appearance thus, creating an “eyesore” to the community.

We hope you agree that our request would produce an aesthetically proper addition if not an enhancement to the neighborhood. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this request.

VICINITY MAP
NTS



Address: 4502 Huntsman Bend Decatur, GA 30034
Parcel: 15 098 09 012
Owner: Crystal K Ward *+1 (404) 849-6392*
Builder: Esau Ramos *+1(404)919-0607*
24 hr Erosion Control Contact: Esau Ramos *+1(404)919-0607*
Scope: Rebuild New 1 Story House on Existing Slab

Total Lot Area : 0.51 AC 22061.46 SF 100%
Disturbed Area: 0

Impervious Area:

Building Area:	0.06627 AC	2787 SF	12.63 %
Driveway Area:	0.03042 AC	1325.34 SF	6.0 %
Side Walk Area:	0.00179 AC	78.22 SF	0.35 %
Porch Area:	N/A		
Patio Area:	0.00047 AC	20.85 SF	0.094 %

Total Impervious Area: 0.0966 AC 4211.41 SF 19.08 %
Dimensions: 100 X 220

Note:
Existing / Proposed Siteplan has not changed. Proposed Built on exiting slab.

Class: R3 - RESIDENTIAL LOT
Zoning: R100 - SF RES DIST
Land Use: SUB
Tax District: 04 - Unincorporated

Water Quality Measures for Roof Drains:
Roof drainage will be directed to the lawn or a flower bed and away from the foundation and paved surfaces.

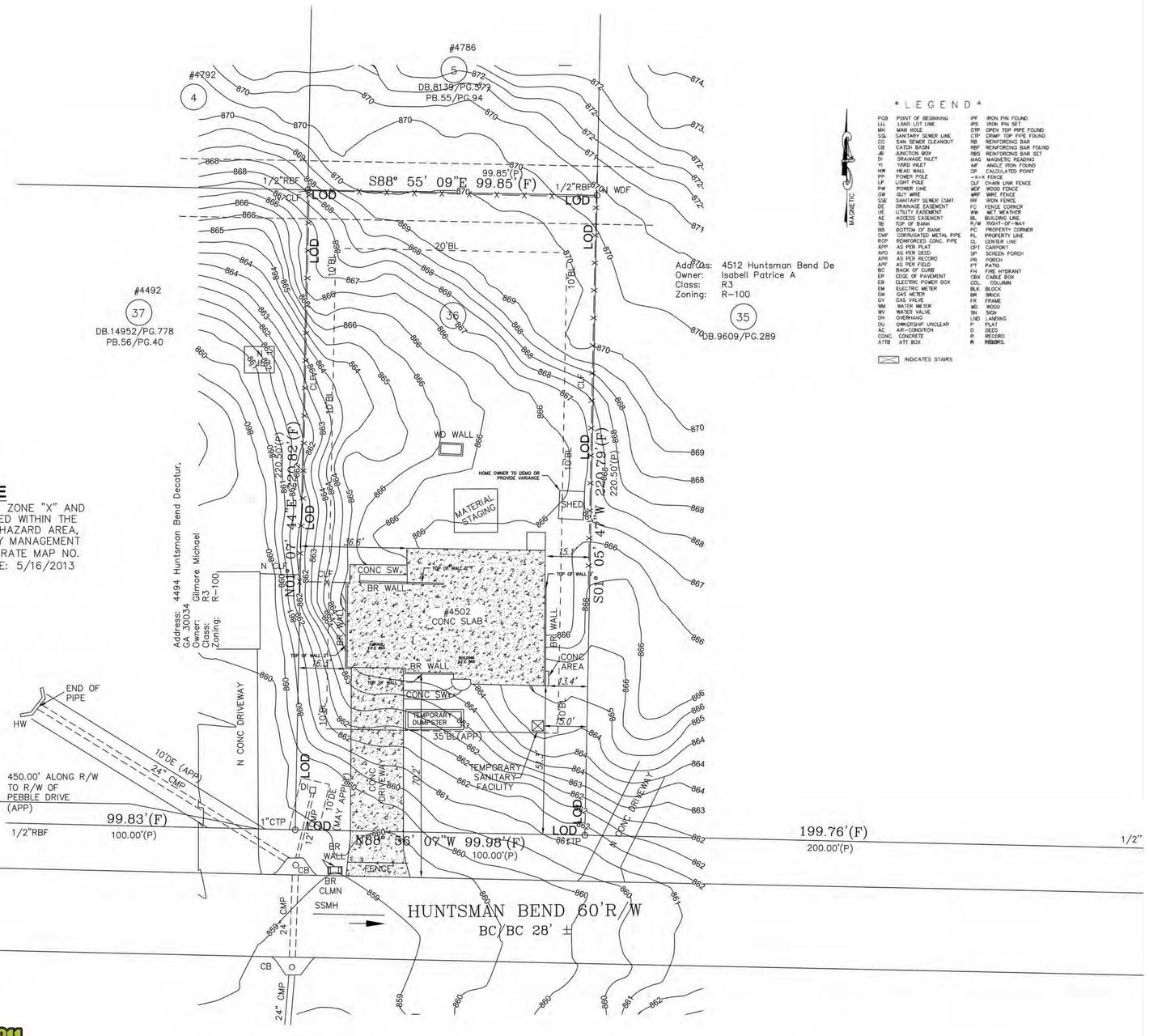
TREE PROTECTION NOTE:
All existing trees within property boundary not to be removed.

FEMA NOTE

THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ZONE "X" AND IS NOT SHOWN TO BE LOCATED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA, PER THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NO. 13089C0154J EFFECTIVE DATE: 5/16/2013

SURVEY NOTES:

1. STORM SEWER, SANITARY SEWER AND OTHER BURIED UTILITIES MAY HAVE BEEN PAVED OR COVERED OVER. THE LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURES AND RECORD DRAWINGS PROVIDED TO THE SURVEYOR. LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND MAY VARY FROM LOCATIONS SHOWN HEREON. ADDITIONAL BURIED UTILITIES MAY BE ENCOUNTERED. NO EXCAVATIONS WERE MADE DURING THE PROCESS OF THIS SURVEY TO LOCATE BURIED UTILITIES. BEFORE EXCAVATIONS ARE BEGUN, TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC, WATER AND SEWER, GAS COMPANIES SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR VERIFICATION OF UTILITY TYPE AND FOR FIELD LOCATIONS.
2. THIS PLAT WAS PREPARED TO SHOW THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE IMPROVEMENTS AND IS NOT RECORDABLE. FENCES SHOULD NOT BE LOCATED USING SIDE DIMENSIONS FROM THE HOUSE. ALL MATTERS OF THE TITLE ARE EXCEPTED. THIS PLAT IS SUBJECT TO ALL LEGAL EASEMENTS AND RIGHT OF WAY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.
3. SURVEYOR HAS MADE NO INVESTIGATION OR INDEPENDENT SEARCH FOR EASEMENTS OF RECORD RECORDED AND NOT RECORDED, ENCUMBRANCES, RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS, OWNERSHIP TITLE EVIDENCE, OR ANY OTHER FACTS THAT AN ACCURATE AND CURRENT TITLE SEARCH MAY DISCLOSE.
4. THIS SURVEY WAS MADE WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF CURRENT TITLE COMMITMENT, EASEMENTS AND ENCUMBRANCES MAY EXIST WHICH BENEFIT OR BURDEN THIS PROPERTY. MATTERS OF TITLE ARE EXCEPTED. PROPERTY OWNER OR PERSON ORDERING THE SURVEY IS RESPONSIBLE TO CONTACT CLOSING ATTORNEY OR TITLE COMPANY FOR A FULL TITLE SEARCH AND COMMITMENT INCLUDING ALL THE EXCEPTION.
5. SURVEY LAND EXPRESS, INC IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR AND DOES NOT WARRANT THE ZONING INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION AS PROVIDED HEREIN. THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED USING ON-LINE SOURCES, TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH ZONING OFFICE AT THE COUNTY OR CITY, ETC. AND CANNOT GUARANTEE ITS ACCURACY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CLIENT OR USER OF THIS DATA VERIFY THIS INFORMATION WITH THE USSUING AUTHORITY.
6. THIS PLAT WAS PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE PERSON, PERSONS OR ENTITY NAMED HEREON. THIS PLAT DOES NOT EXTEND TO ANY UNNAMED PERSON, PERSONS, OR ENTITY WITHOUT THE EXPRESS RECERTIFICATION OF THE SURVEYOR NAMING SUCH PERSON, PERSONS, ENTITY.



SCALE: 1" = 20'
0 20 40 60

1 Site Plan
1" = 20'-0"

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SEAL:

PROJECT:

CRYSTAL WARD RESIDENCE
4502 HUNTSMAN BEND
DECATUR , GA 30034

REVISIONS

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NO:	
SCALE:	1" = 20'-0"
DATE:	12/15/2022
DRAWN BY:	
CHECKED BY:	

SHEET TITLE:
Site Plan

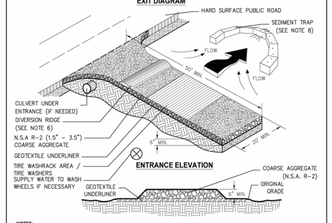
SHEET NO:
C-1

ESC NOTES

1. THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL OCCUR PRIOR TO OR CONCURRENT WITH LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
2. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. IF FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPROVED PLAN DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR EFFECTIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED TO CONTROL OR TREAT THE SEDIMENT SOURCE.
3. ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROLS SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE ON-SITE INSPECTOR.
4. ALL LOTS/SITES WITH 2' OF FILL OR GREATER WILL REQUIRE A COMPACTION CERTIFICATE BY A PROFESSIONAL REGISTERED ENGINEER PRIOR TO A BUILDING PERMIT AND OR PRIOR TO FOOTERS BEING POURED.
5. LOCATE AND FIELD STAKE ALL UTILITIES, EASEMENTS, PIPES, FLOOD LIMITS, STREAM BUFFERS, AND TREE SAVE AREAS PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
6. ALL TREE PROTECTION AREAS TO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION.
7. ALL TREE PROTECTION DEVICES TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO LAND DISTURBANCE AND MAINTAINED UNTIL FINAL LANDSCAPING.
8. ALL TREE PROTECTION FENCING TO BE INSPECTED DAILY AND REPAIRED OR REPLACED AS NEEDED.
9. A FINAL AS-BUILT LOT SURVEY REQUIRED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.
10. A FINAL AS-BUILT WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED PRIOR TO CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.
11. DUMPSTERS AND/OR TEMPORARY SANITARY FACILITIES SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN STREET OR TREE PROTECTION AREA OR RIGHT OF WAY.
12. WATER QUALITY BMP(S) TO BE INSTALLED AT THE TIME OF FINAL LANDSCAPING.
13. ALL COLLECTED WATER SHALL BE DIRECTED TO THE WATER QUALITY BMP(S).
14. NO WATER QUALITY BMP(S) ALLOWED IN UNDISTURBED STREAM BUFFERS OR TREE SAVE/CRITICAL ROOT ZONE.
15. WORK HOURS AND CONSTRUCTION DELIVERIES ARE:
    MONDAY - FRIDAY 7:00AM - 7:00PM
    SATURDAY 8:00AM - 5:00PM
16. I _____ 02/10/2023 _____CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED AFTER A SITE VISIT TO THELOCATIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN BY MYSELF OR MY AUTHORIZED AGENT, UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION.

CRUSHED STONE CONSTRUCTION EXIT

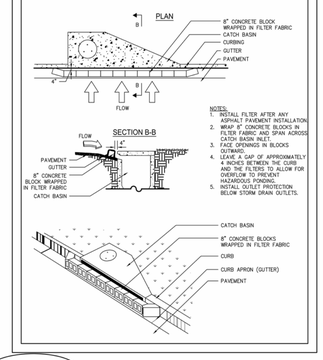
EXIT DIAGRAM



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 ALONG ANY UNPROTECTED AREA IS GREATER THAN 2%.
7. INSTALL PIPE UNDER PAD AS NECESSARY OR AS DIRECTED TO MAINTAIN DRAINAGE DITCHES.
8. IF TIRE WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHOULD BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN (DIVERT 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.

Co CONSTRUCTION EXIT
NTS

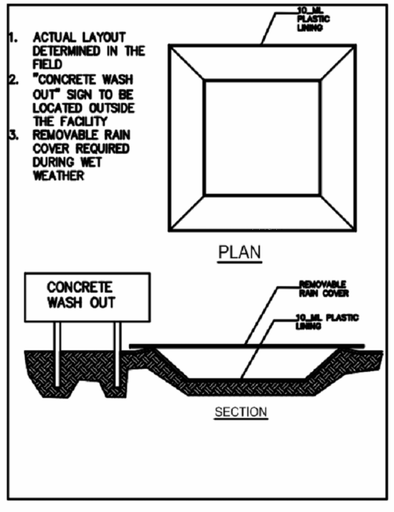
CURB INLET FILTER "PIGS IN BLANKET"



NOTES:
1. INSTALL FILTER AFTER ANY ASPHALT PAVEMENT INSTALLATION.
2. WRAP 8" CONCRETE BLOCKS IN FILTER FABRIC AND SPAN ACROSS CATCH BASIN INLET.
3. PLACE OPENINGS IN BLOCKS OUTWARD.
4. LEAVE A GAP OF APPROXIMATELY 4 INCHES BETWEEN THE CURB AND THE FILTERS TO ALLOW FOR OVERFLOW TO PREVENT HAZARDOUS PONDING.
5. INSTALL OUTLET PROTECTION BELOW STORM DRAIN OUTLETS.

Sd2-P CURB INLET PROTECTION
NTS

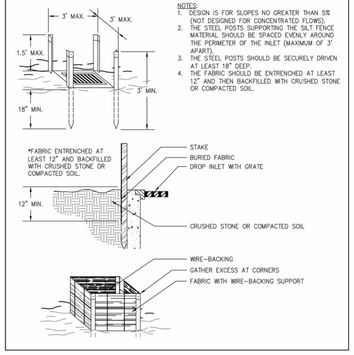
1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN THE FIELD
2. "CONCRETE WASH OUT" SIGN TO BE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE FACILITY
3. REMOVABLE RAIN COVER REQUIRED DURING WET WEATHER



CONCRETE WASH OUT

FABRIC AND SUPPORTING FRAME FOR INLET PROTECTION

STEEL FRAME AND SILT FENCE INSTALLATION

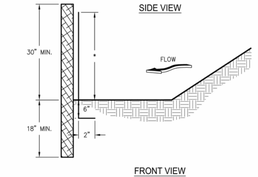


NOTES:
1. DESIGN IS FOR SLOPES NO GREATER THAN 5% (NOT DESIGNED FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS).
2. THE STEEL POSTS SUPPORTING THE SILT FENCE MATERIAL SHOULD BE SPACED EVENLY AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE INLET (MAXIMUM OF 3' APART).
3. THE STEEL POSTS SHOULD BE SECURELY DRIVEN AT LEAST 18" DEEP.
4. THE FABRIC SHOULD BE ENTRENCHED AT LEAST 12" AND THEN BACKFILLED WITH CRUSHED STONE OR COMPACTED SOIL.

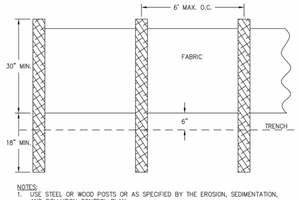
Sd2-F FILTER FABRIC WITH SUPPORTING FRAME
NTS

SILT FENCE - TYPE NON-SENSITIVE

SIDE VIEW

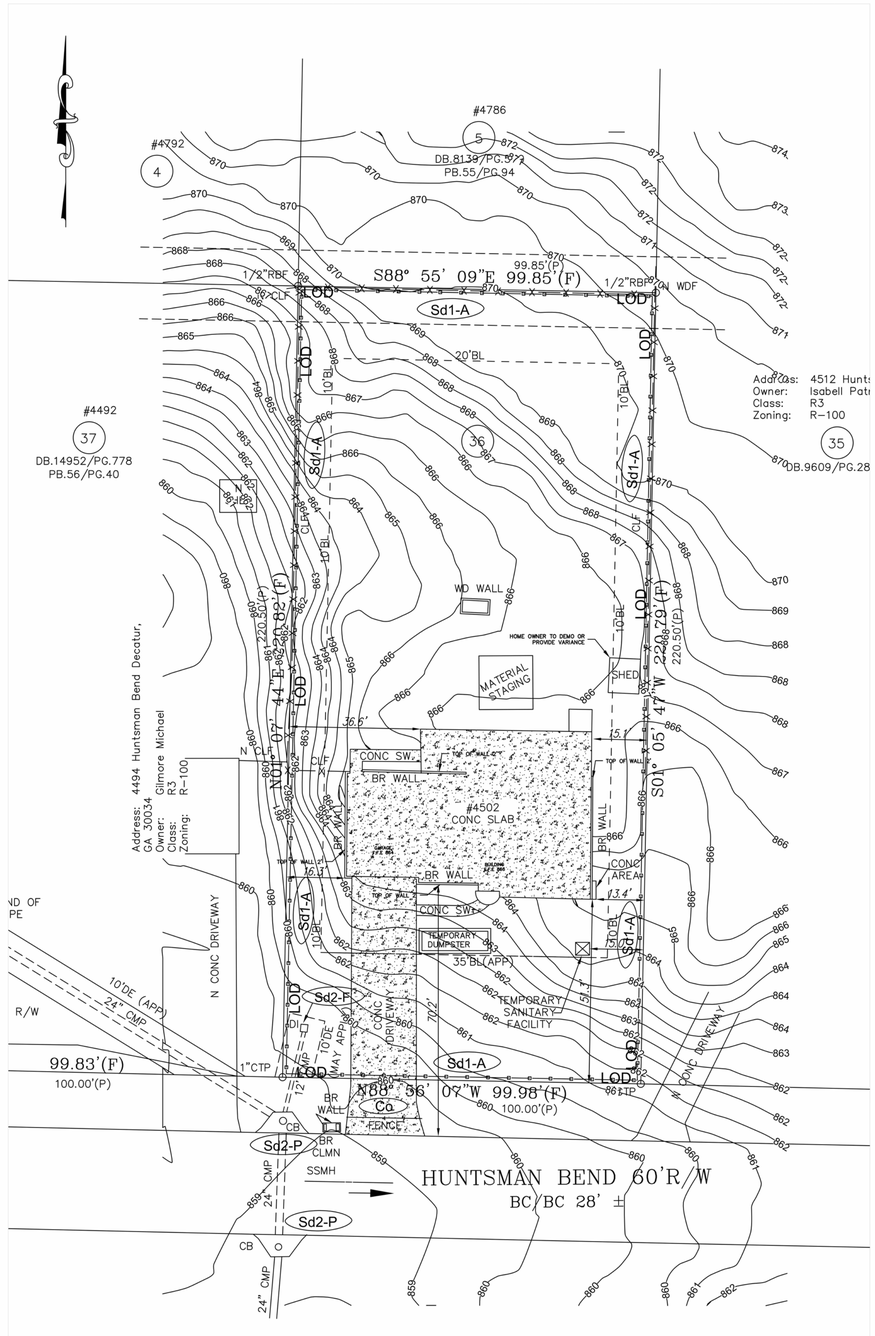


FRONT VIEW



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.

Sd1-A SILT FENCE - TYPE A DETAIL
NTS



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SCALE: 1" = 20'
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1 Erosions Controls
1" = 20'-0"

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Builders Tech
www.BuildersTechnologySourse.com
Bigapp.work

SEAL:

PROJECT:

CRYSTAL WARD RESIDENCE
4502 HUNTSMAN BEND
DECATUR , GA 30034

REVISIONS

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NO:	
SCALE:	1" = 20'-0"
DATE:	12/15/2022
DRAWN BY:	
CHECKED BY:	
SHEET TITLE:	Erosions Controls
SHEET NO:	C-2

DEFINITION

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

CONDITIONS

Temporary grassing, instead of mulch, can be applied to rough graded areas that will be exposed for less than six months. Temporary vegetative measures should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economical and effective stabilization. Most types of temporary vegetation are ideal to use as companion crops until the permanent vegetation is established.
eeded.

SEEDING RATES FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING

SPECIES	RATE Per 1,000 sq.ft.	RATE Per Acre *	PLANTING DATES **
Rye	3.9 pounds	3 bu.	9/1-3/1
Ryegrass	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	8/15-4/1
Annual Lespedeza	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	1/15-3/15
Weeping Lovegrass	0.1 pound	4 lbs.	2/15-6/15
Sudangrass	1.4 pounds	60 lbs.	3/1-8/1
Browntop Millet	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	4/1-7/15
Wheat	4.1 pounds	3 bu.	10/15-2/1

* Unusual site conditions may require heavier seeding rates
** Seeding dates may need to be altered to fit temperture variations and conditions.

Ds2 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING)

SPECIFICATIONS

Grading and Shaping

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

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

Seedbed Preparation

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

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

Lime and Fertilizer

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

Seeding

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

Mulching

Temporary vegetation can, in most cases, be established without the use of mulch. Mulch without seeding should be considered for short term protection. Refer to Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only).

Irrigation

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

DEFINITION

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

CONDITIONS

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

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTALLATION

Soil Preparation

- Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger than 4". Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils.
- Topsoil properly applied will help guarantee stand. Don't use topsoil recently treated with herbicides or soil sterilants.
- Mix fertilizer into soil surface. Fertilize based on soil tests or Table 6-6.1. For fall planting of warm season species, half the fertilizer should be applied at planting and the other half in the spring.

Table 6-6.1. Fertilizer Requirements for Soil Surface Application

Fertilizer Type (lbs./acre)	Fertilizer Rate (lbs./acre)	Fertilizer Rate	Season
10-10-10	1000	.025	Fall

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

Installation

- Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don't overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod.
- On slopes steeper than 3:1, sod should be anchored with wooden or biodegradable pins or other approved methods.
- Installed sod should be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil.
- Irrigate sod and soil to a depth of 4" immediately after installation.
- Sod should not be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather.
- Irrigation should be used to supplement rainfall for a minimum of 2-3 weeks.

Ds4 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH SODDING)

MATERIALS

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

Table 6-6.2. Sod Planting Requirements

Grass	Varieties	Resource Area	Growing Season
Bermudagrass	Common Tifway Tifgreen Tiflawn	M-L,P,C P,C P,C P,C	Warm Weather
Bahiagrass	Pensacola	P,C	Warm Weather
Centipede	-	P,C	Warm Weather
St. Augustine	Common Bitterblue Raleigh	C	Warm Weather
Zoysia	Emerald Myer	P,C	Warm Weather
Tall Fescue	Kentucky	M-L,P	Cool Weather

MAINTENANCE

- Re-sod areas where an adequate stand of sod is not obtained.
- New sod should be mowed sparingly. Grass height should not be cut less than 2"-3" or as specified.
- Apply one ton of agricultural lime as indicated by soil test or every 4-6 years.
- Fertilize grasses in accordance with soil tests or Table 6-6.3.

Table 6-6.3. Fertilizer Requirements for Sod

Types of Species	Planting Year	Fertilizer (N-P-K)	Rate (lbs./acre)	Nitrogen Top Dressing Rate (lbs./acre)
Cool Season Grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 1000 400	50-100 - 30
Warm Season Grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 800 400	50-100 50-100 30

DEFINITION

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

CONDITIONS

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

METHOD AND MATERIALS

A. TEMPORARY METHODS

Mulches. See standard Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic resins may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders. Resins such as Curasol or Terratack should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.

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

Spray-on Adhesives. These are used on mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders.

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

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

Barriers. Solid board fences, snow fences, burlap fences, crate walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 15 times their height are effective in controlling wind erosion.

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

B. PERMANENT METHODS

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

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

Stone. Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See standard Cr-Construction Road Stabilization.

Du DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS

DEFINITION

The planting of perennial vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on exposed areas for final permanent stabilization. Permanent perennial vegetation shall be used to achieve final stabilization..

CONDITIONS

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

SPECIFICATIONS

Grading and Shaping

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

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

Concentrations of water that will cause excessive soil erosion shall be diverted to a safe outlet. Diversions and other treatment practices shall conform with the appropriate standards and specifications.

Lime and Fertilizer Rates and Analysis

Agricultural lime is required at the rate of one to two tons per acre unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Craded areas require lime application. If lime is applied within six months of planting permanent perennial vegetation, additional lime is not required. Agricultural lime shall be within the specifications of the Georgia Department of Agriculture.

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

Fast-acting lime spread by hydraulic seeding equipment should be "finely ground limestone" spanning from the 180 micron size to the 5 micron size.

Finely ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 95 percent of the material will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

It is desirable to use dolomitic limestone in the Sand Hills, Southern Coastal Plain and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs.

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

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

TABLE 6-5.1. FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT N-P-K	RATE	N TOP DRESSING RATE
1. Cool season grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1500 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 1/2/ - 30 lbs./ac.
2. Cool season grasses and legumes	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 0-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1500 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	0-50 lbs./ac. 1/ - -
3. Ground covers	First Second Maintenance	10-10-10 10-10-10 10-10-10	1300 lbs./ac. /3 1300 lbs./ac. /3 1100 lbs./ac.	- - -
4. Pine seedlings	First	20-10-5	one 21-gram pellet per seedling placed in the closing hole	-
5. Shrub Lespedeza	First Maintenance	10-10-10 10-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 700 lbs./ac. /4	- -
6. Temporary cover crops seeded alone	First	10-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac. 5/
7. Cool season grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 800 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/6/ 50-100 lbs./ac. 2/ 30 lbs./ac.
8. Warm season grasses and legumes	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 0-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1100 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac. 6/

1/ Apply in spring following seeding.
2/ Apply in split applications when high rates are used.
3/ Apply in 3 split applications.
4/ Apply when plants are pruned.
5/ Apply to grass species only.
6/ Apply when plants grow to a height of 2 to 4 inches.

Ds3 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION)

Seedbed Preparation

Seedbed preparation may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. When conventional seeding is to be used, seedbed preparation will be done as follows:

Broadcast plantings

1. Tillage at a minimum, shall adequately loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches; alleviate compaction; incorporate lime and fertilizer; smooth and firm the soil; allow for the proper placement of seed, sprigs, or plants; and allow for the anchoring of straw or hay mulch if a disk is to be used.
2. Tillage may be done with any suitable equipment.
3. Tillage should be done on the contour where feasible.
4. On slopes too steep for the safe operation of tillage equipment, the soil surface shall be pitted or trenched across the slope with appropriate hand tools to provide two places 6 to 8 inches apart in which seed may lodge and germinate. Hydraulic seeding may also be used.

Individual Plants

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

Planting

Hydraulic Seeding

Mix the seed (innoculated if needed), fertilizer, and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch with water and apply in a slurry uniformly over the area to be treated. Apply within one hour after the mixture is made.

Conventional Seeding

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

No-Till Seeding

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

Individual Plants

Shrubs, vines and sprigs may be planted with appropriate planters or hand tools. Pine trees shall be planted manually in the subsoil furrow. Each plant shall be set in a manner that will avoid crowding the roots. Nursery stock plants shall be planted at the same depth or slightly deeper than they grew at the nursery. The tips of vines and sprigs must be at or slightly above the ground surface. Where individual holes are dug, fertilizer shall be placed in the bottom of the hole, two inches of soil shall be added and the plant shall be set in the hole.

Mulching

Mulch is required for all permanent vegetation applications. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall achieve 75% soil cover. Select the mulching material from the following and apply as indicated:

1. Dry straw or dry hay of good quality and free of weed seeds can be used. Dry straw shall be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Dry hay shall be applied at a rate of 2 1/2 tons per acre.
2. Wood cellulose mulch or wood pulp fiber shall be used with hydraulic seeding. It shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Drystraw or dry hay shall be applied (at the rate indicated above) after hydraulic seeding.
3. One thousand pounds of wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber, which includes a tackifier, shall be used with hydraulic seeding on slopes 3/4:1 or steeper.
4. Sericea lespedeza hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre.
5. Pine straw or pine bark shall be applied at a thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity may be used where ornamentals or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.
6. When using temporary erosion control blankets or block sod, mulch is not required.
7. Bituminous treated roving may be applied on planted areas on slopes, in ditches or dry waterways to prevent erosion. Bituminous treated roving shall be applied within 24 hours after an area has been planted. Application rates and materials must meet Georgia Department of Transportation specifications.

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

Applying Mulch

Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or planting. The mulch may be spread by blower-type spreading equipment, other spreading equipment or by hand. Mulch shall be applied to cover 75% of the soil surface.

Wood cellulose or wood fiber mulch shall be applied uniformly with hydraulic seeding equipment.

Anchoring Mulch

Anchor straw or hay mulch immediately after application by one of the following methods:
1. Emulsified asphalt can be (a) sprayed uniformly onto the mulch as it is ejected from the blower machine or (b) sprayed on the mulch immediately following mulch application when straw or hay is spread by methods other than special blower equipment.

The combination of asphalt emulsion and water shall consist of a homogeneous mixture satisfactory for spraying. The mixture shall consist of 100 gallons of grade SS-1h or CSS-1h emulsified asphalt and 400 gallons of water per ton of mulch.
Care shall be taken at all times to protect state waters, the public, adjacent property, pavements, curbs, sidewalks, and all other structures from asphalt discoloration.
2. Hay and straw mulch shall be pressed into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread. A special "packer disk" or disk harrow with the disks set straight may be used. The disks may be smooth or serrated and should be 20 inches or more in diameter and 8 to 12 inches apart. The edges of the disks shall be dull enough to press the mulch into the ground without cutting it, leaving much of it in an erect position. Mulch shall not be plowed into the soil.
3. Synthetic tackifiers or binders approved by GDOT shall be applied in conjunction with or immediately after the mulch is spread. Synthetic tackifiers shall be mixed and applied according to manufacturer's specifications. Refer to Tb - Tackifiers and Binders.
4. Rye or wheat can be included with Fall and Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at a rate of one-quarter to one half bushel per acre.
5. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch may be needed to anchor straw or hay mulch on unstable soils and concentrated flow areas. These materials shall be installed and anchored according to manufacturer's specifications.

Irrigation

Irrigation shall be applied at a rate that will not cause runoff.

SEEDING RATES FOR PERMANENT SEEDING

SPECIES	RATE Per 1,000 sq.ft.	RATE Per Acre *	PLANTING DATES **
BAHIA	1.4 POUNDS	60 LBS.	4/1-12/31
BERMUDA	0.2 POUND	10 LBS.	2/15-7/1
CENTIPEDE	BLOCK SOD ONLY	BLOCK SOD ONLY	4/1-7/1
LESPEDEZA	1.7 POUNDS	75 LBS.	1/1-12/31
WEEPING LOVE GRASS	0.1 POUND	4 LBS.	2/1-6/15
SWITCH GRASS	0.9 POUND	40 LBS.	3/15-6/1

* Unusual site conditions may require heavier seeding rates
** Seeding dates may need to be altered to fit temperature variations and conditions.

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SEAL:

PROJECT:

CRYSTAL WARD RESIDENCE
4502 HUNTSMAN BEND
DECATUR , GA 30034

REVISIONS

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NO:
SCALE:
DATE: 12/15/2022
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SHEET TITLE: Erosion Control Details
SHEET NO: C-3

Tree Protection

Tr

DEFINITION

To protect desirable trees from injury during construction activity.

PURPOSE

To ensure the survival of desirable trees where they will be effective for erosion and sedi-ment control, watershed protection, landscape beautification, dust and pollution control, noise reduction, shade and other environmental ben-efits while the land is being converted from forest to urban-type uses.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Trees can be damaged or killed by a wide variety of construction activities. Obvious injuries such as broken branches or torn bark deplete the tree's resources and provide entry points for insects, or for diseases such as Oak Wilt.

The worst damage, however, often remains hidden underground. Roots are one of the most vital parts of a tree. They are responsible for nutrient and water uptake, energy storage and anchoring the plant. It is critical that you protect roots that lie in the path of construction.

Soil compaction is the leading killer of urban trees. Tree roots need loose soil to grow, obtain oxygen, and absorb water and nutrients. Stock-piled building materials, heavy machinery, and excessive foot traffic, all damage soil structure. Lacking good soil aeration, roots suffocate and tree health declines.

Requirement for Regulatory Compliance

Many cities and counties in Georgia have tree protection specifications written in their local ordinances. In some areas a permit is needed to remove trees with a specified diameter. It is important for property owners and design profes-sionals to contact the local government to obtain information regarding tree ordinances BEFORE ES&PC plans are designed. Failure to do so could result in heavy fines or delay in construc-tion.

DESIGN CRITERIA

No formal design is required. However, in planning, a number of criteria must be consid-ered.

Tree Protection Zones:

1. Measure the diameter of the tree trunk in inches at 4.5 feet from the ground. This is called the Diameter Breast Height or DBH.

2. Multiply this value by 1.5. This result is theradius of the root protection zone in feet. This is also considered the critical rooting distance.

Once the size of the area is determined, con-sider fencing materials. Orange tree save fencing or black silt fencing are commonly used.

These materials are easy to install but they often get knocked down or removed when it is inconvenient to go around the tree save area. In some cases more permanent materials, such as chain link fencing, may be required. Whatever fencing material is used, it must be maintained throughout the construction process.

Tree Protection Zone Fencing:

Tree protection zone fencing may be one of the following:

1. For areas of large remnant forest to be protected use 4 feet high orange plasticfabric fencing stapled in three locations to treated wood 2x4 stakes. Set stakes 6 feet on center. Rebar is not to be used for stakes. Figure 6-38.1

2. For single family homes use a treated wood fencing as shown on detail. It may have orange fabric attached to it.

3. For all other developments use 6 feet high chain link fencing attached to galvanized metal post as shown on detail. Figure 6-38.2For more information about standards for ad-equate tree protection, refer to guidance by the American National Standard (ANSI) or the Inter-national Society of Arboriculture.

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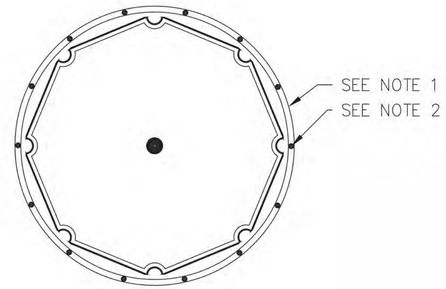
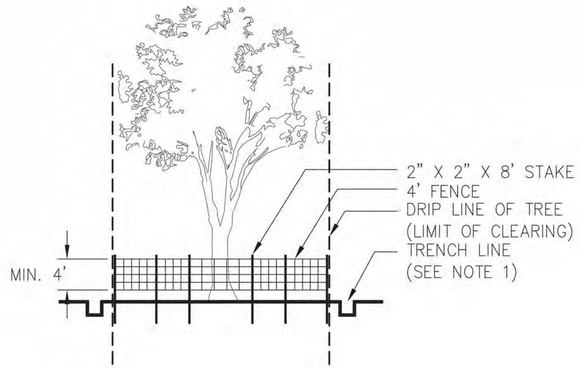
TREE PROTECTION

"SNOW" FENCE

PLAN



CROSS–SECTION



NOTES:
1. USE TRENCHER (I.E. DITCH WHICH) TO CUT A 4"–5" W X 18" D TRENCH ALONG DRIP LINE (LIMIT OF CLEARING) AND BACKFILL WITH SAND AND LIGHTLY COMPACT.
2. SPACE STAKES AT INTERVALS SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN ALL FENCING OUT OF DRIP LINE OR AS SHOWN BY ENGINEER (SET STAKES NO GREATER THAN 6 FEET ON CENTER–REBAR IS NOT TO BE USED FOR STAKES).
3. MAINTAIN FENCE BY REPAIRING AND/OR REPLACING DAMAGED FENCE. DO NOT REMOVE FENCING PRIOR TO LANDSCAPING OPERATIONS.
4. DO NOT STORE OR STACK MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, OR VEHICLES WITHIN FENCED AREA.
5. FENCE SHALL BE ORANGE VINYL "SNOW FENCE" 4' HIGH MINIMUM.

Figure 6-38.1

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SEAL:

PROJECT:

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4502 HUNTSMAN BEND
DECATUR, GA 30034

REVISIONS

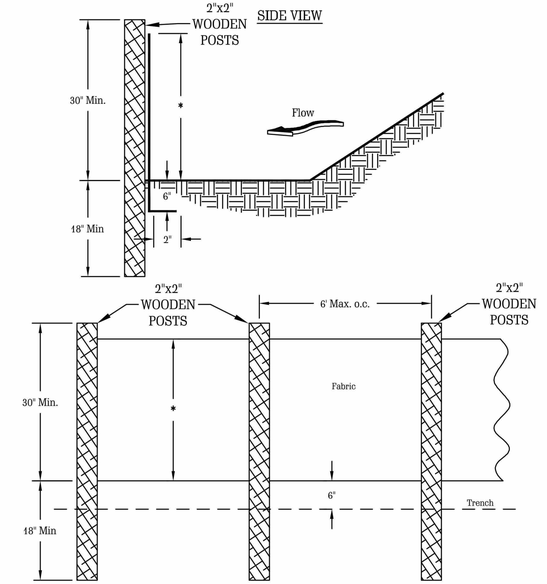
MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NO:
SCALE:
DATE: 02/06/2023
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
SHEET TITLE:

Erosion Control Details

SHEET NO:

C-4



FRONT VIEW

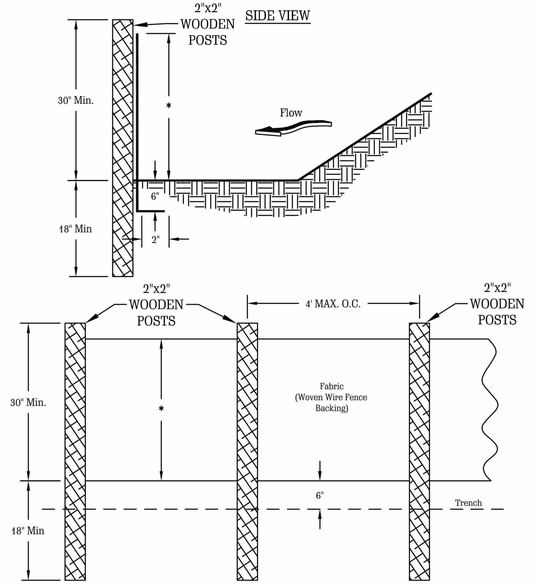
NOTES:
1. Use steel or wood posts or as specified by the EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.
2. Height (*) is to be shown on the EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.

Sd1-NS

SILT FENCE - TYPE NON-SENSITIVE

N.T.S.

Figure 6-20.4



FRONT VIEW

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.

Sd1-S

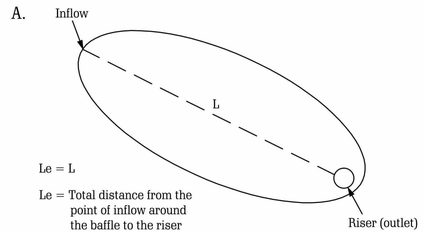
SILT FENCE - TYPE SENSITIVE

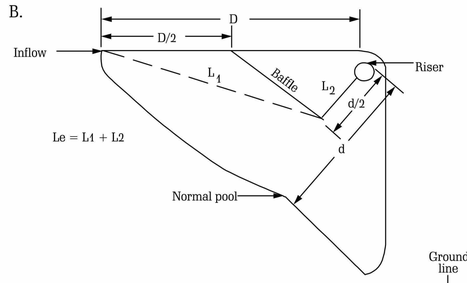
N.T.S.

Figure 6-20.6

SEDIMENT BASIN BAFFLES

Examples: Plan Views - not to scale

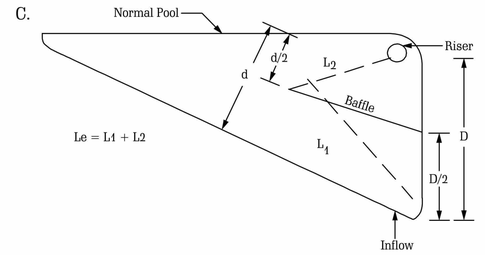


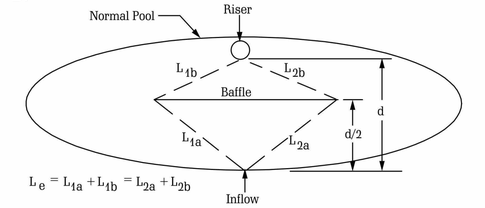


Sd3

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN BAFFLE DETAILS

N.T.S.





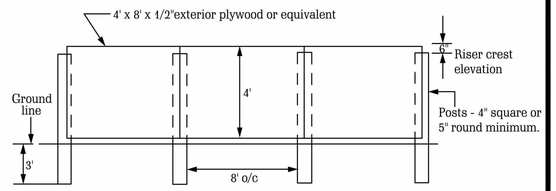


Figure 6-22.2 Temporary Sediment Basin Baffle Details

DEFINITION

A basin created by the construction of a barrier or dam across a concentrated flow area or by excavating a basin or by a combination of both. A sediment basin typically consists of a dam, a pipe outlet, and an emergency spillway. The size of the structure will depend upon the location, size of the drainage area, soil type, and rainfall pattern.

CONDITIONS

This practice applies to critical areas where physical site conditions, construction schedules, or other restrictions preclude the installation or establishment of erosion control practices to satisfactorily reduce runoff, erosion, and sedimentation. The structure may be used in combination with other practices and should remain in effect until the sediment-producing area is permanently stabilized.

This standard applies to the installation of temporary (to be removed within 18 months) sediment basins on sites where: (1) failure of the structure would not result in loss of life or interruption of use or service of public utilities, and (2) the drainage area does not exceed 150 acres.

SPECIFICATIONS

Site Preparation

Areas under the embankment and under structural works shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped of topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material shall be removed and disposed of by approved methods. In order to facilitate clean-out or restoration, the pool area (measured at the top of the pipe spillway) will be cleared of all brush and trees.

Cut-off Trench

A cut-off trench will be excavated along the centerline of earth fill embankments. The minimum depth shall be 2 feet. The cut-off trench shall extend up both abutments to the riser crest elevation. The minimum bottom width shall be 4 feet, but wide enough to permit operation of compaction equipment. The side slopes shall be no steeper than 1:1. Compaction requirements shall be the same as those for the embankment. The trench shall be drained during the backfilling and compaction operations.

Embankment

The fill material shall be taken from approved areas shown on the plans. It shall be clean mineral soil free of roots, woody vegetation, oversized stones, rocks or other objectionable material. Relatively pervious materials such as sand or gravel (Unified Soil Classes GW, GP, SW & SP) shall be placed in the downstream section of the embankment. Areas on which fills are to be placed shall be scarified prior to placement of fill. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that it can be formed by hand into a ball without crumbling. If water can be squeezed out of the ball, it is too wet for proper compaction. Fill material shall be placed in six-inch to eight-inch thick continuous layers over the entire length of the fill. Compaction shall be obtained by routing and hauling the construction equipment over the fill so that the entire surface of the fill is traversed by at least one wheel or tread track of the equipment or by the use of a compactor. The embankment shall be constructed to an elevation 5 percent higher than the design height to allow for settlement.

Principal Spillway

The riser shall be securely attached to the pipe or pipe stub by welding the full circumference making a watertight structural connection. The pipe stub must be attached to the riser at the same percent (angle) of grade as the outlet conduit. The connection between the riser and the riser base shall be watertight. All connections between pipe sections must be achieved by approved watertight band assemblies. The pipe and riser shall be placed on a firm, smooth foundation of impervious soil as the embankment is constructed. Breaching the embankment is unacceptable. Pervious materials such as sand, gravel, or crushed stone shall not be used as backfill around the pipe or anti-seep collar. The fill material around the pipe spillway shall be placed in four inch layers and compacted under and around the pipe to at least the same density as the adjacent embankment. Care must be taken not to raise the pipe from firm contact with its foundation when compacting under the pipe haunches. A minimum depth of two feet of hand compacted backfill shall be placed over the pipe spillway before crossing it with construction equipment.

Emergency Spillway

The emergency spillway shall be installed in undisturbed ground. The achievement of planned elevations, grades, design width, entrance and exit channel slopes are critical to the successful operation of the emergency spillway and must be constructed within a tolerance of ± 0.2 feet. If the emergency spillway requires erosion protection other than vegetation, the lining shall not compromise the capacity of the emergency spillway, e.g. the emergency spillway shall be over-excavated so that the lining will be flush with the slope surface.

Vegetative Treatment

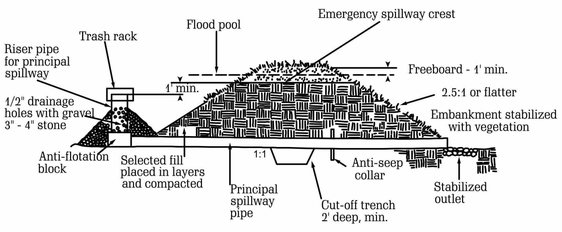
Stabilize the embankment and all other disturbed areas in accordance with the appropriate permanent vegetative measure, Ds3, immediately following construction. In no case shall the embankment remain unstabilized for more than seven (7) days. Refer to specifications Ds2, Ds3, and Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (Temporary Seeding, Permanent Vegetation and Sodding) respectively.
Erosion and Pollution Control Construction operations will be carried out in such a manner that erosion and water pollution will be minimized. State and local law concerning pollution abatement shall be complied with.

Safety

State and local requirements shall be met concerning fencing and signs warning the public of hazards of soft sediment and floodwater.

FINAL DISPOSAL

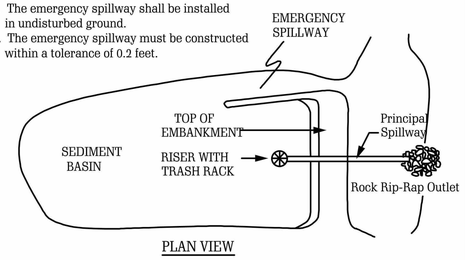
When temporary structures have served their intended purpose and the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized, the embankment and resulting sediment deposits are to be leveled or otherwise disposed of in accordance with approved sediment control plan. The proposed use of a sediment basin site will often dictate final disposition of the basin and any sediment contained therein. If the site is scheduled for future construction, then the embankment and trapped sediment must be removed, safely disposed of, and backfilled with a structural fill. When the basin area is to remain open space, the pond may be pumped dry, graded and backfilled.



CROSS SECTION

Fill Height	Minimum Top Width
less than 10 ft	8.0 ft
10 feet to 15 ft	10.0 ft

NOTES:
1. The emergency spillway shall be installed in undisturbed ground.
2. The emergency spillway must be constructed within a tolerance of 0.2 feet.



PLAN VIEW

BASIC COMPONENTS OF A TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

Figure 6-22.1

Sd3

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

N.T.S.

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GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 013575 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER SHAILESH M. GHODADRA

PROJECT:

CRYSTAL WARD RESIDENCE
4502 HUNTSMAN BEND
DECATUR , GA 30034

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PROJECT NO:
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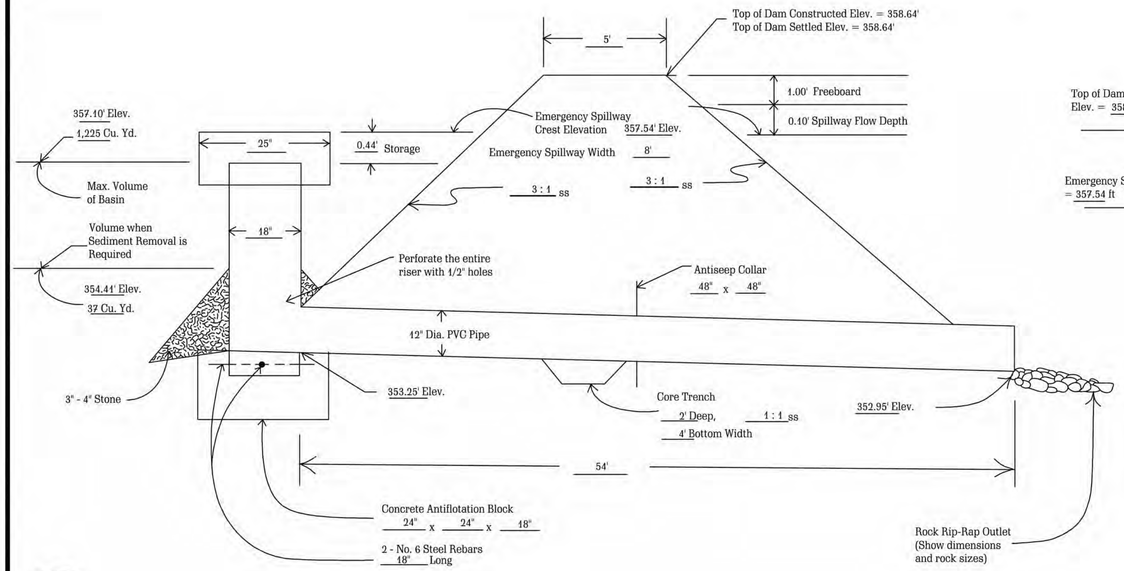
SHEET TITLE: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET NO: C-5



Sd3 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
N.T.S.

Figure 6-22.8 - Temporary Sediment Basin Cross-Sectional Detail

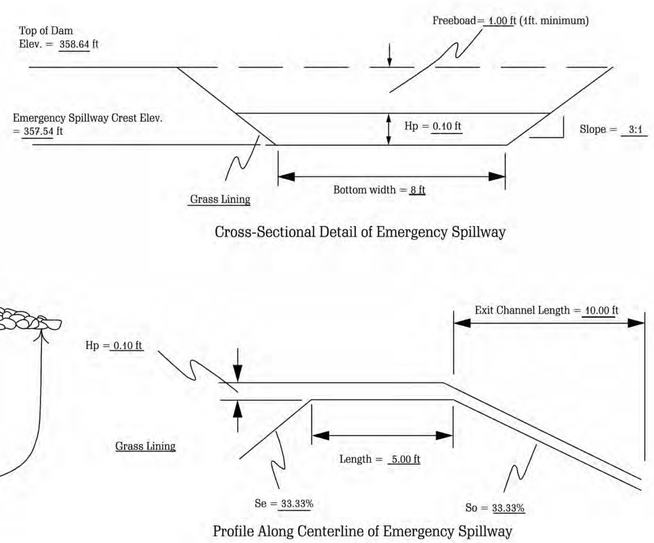
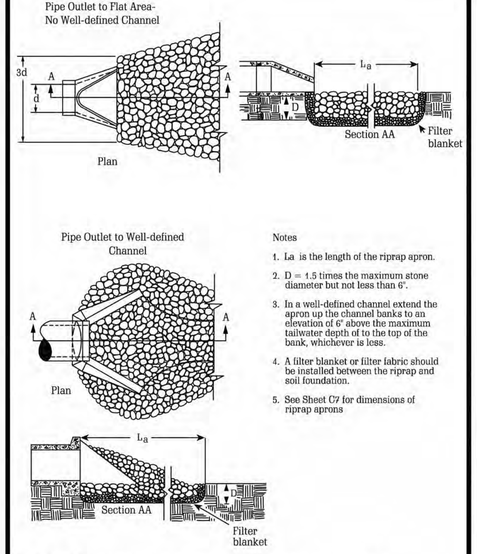
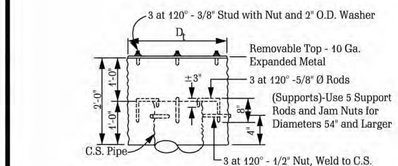


Figure 6-22.9 - Cross-Sectional Detail of Emergency Spillway

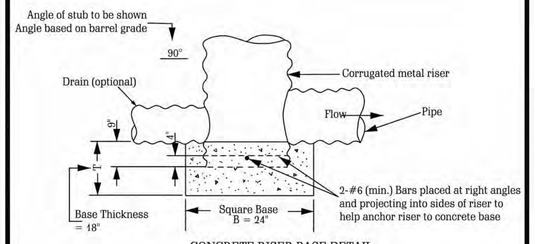


St STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION
N.T.S.

Figure 6-24.3

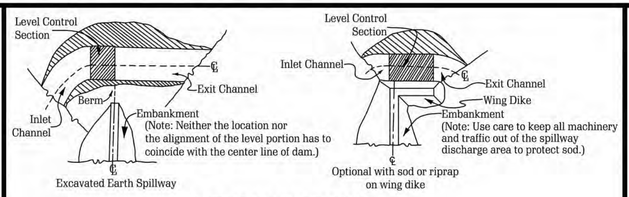


TYPICAL TRASH RACK
Figure 6-22.5

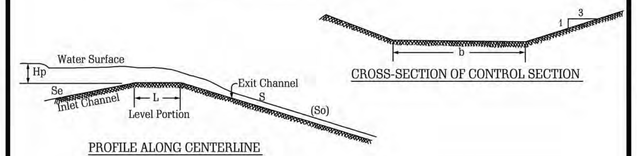


CONCRETE RISER BASE DETAIL
Figure 6-22.6

Sd3 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN RISER DETAILS
N.T.S.



PLAN VIEW OF EARTH SPILLWAYS



PROFILE ALONG CENTERLINE

LEGEND:
Hp = Difference in Elevation between Crest of Earth Spillway at the Control Section and Water Surface in resevoir, in feet.
b = Bottom Width of Earth Spillway at the Control Section, in feet. (Table 6-22.4)
Q = Total Discharge, in cfs.
V = Velocity, in feet per second, that will exist in Channel below Control Section, at Design Q, if constructed to slope (S) that is shown (Table 6-22.4)
S = Flattest Slope (S), in %, allowable for Channel below Control Section. (Table 6-22.4)
Se = Entry Slope
So = Exit Slope

NOTES:
1. For Q, V, S relationship see the chart on the following page.
2. For a given Hp, a decrease in the exit slope as given in the table decreases spillway discharge, but increasing the exit slope from S does not increase discharge. If an exit slope (So) is steeper than S is used, then velocity (Vo) in the exit channel will increase according to the following relationship:

$$Vo = V(So/S)^{0.3}$$

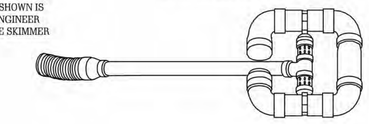
Figure 6-22.7

Sd3 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN SPILLWAY DETAILS
N.T.S.

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT POND SUPPLEMENT

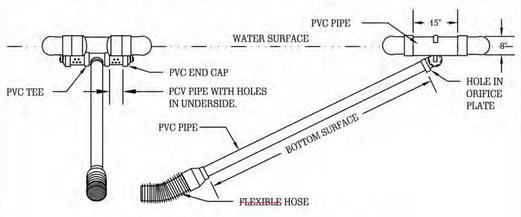
SKIMMER PERSPECTIVE

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



SKIMMER FRONTAL SECTION VIEW

SKIMMER SIDE SECTION VIEW



Sk SKIMMER OUTLET DETAIL
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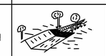
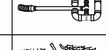
GEORGIA
UNIFORM CODING SYSTEM
FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES
GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Cd	CHECKDAM			A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch or area of concentrated flow.
Ch	CHANNEL STABILIZATION			Improving, constructing or stabilizing an open channel, existing stream, or ditch.
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.
Cr	CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION			A travelway constructed as part of a construction plan including access roads, subdivision roads, parking areas and other on-site vehicle transportation routes.
Dc	STREAM DIVERSION CHANNEL			A temporary channel constructed to convey flow around a construction site while a permanent structure is being constructed.
Di	DIVERSION			An earth channel or dike located above, below, or across a slope to divert runoff. This may be a temporary or permanent structure.
Dn1	TEMPORARY DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE			A flexible conduit of heavy-duty fabric or other material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope. This is temporary and inexpensive.
Dn2	PERMANENT DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE			A paved chute, pipe, sectional conduit or similar material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope.
Fr	FILTER RING			A temporary stone barrier constructed at storm drain inlets and pond outlets.
Ga	GABION			Rock filter baskets which are hand-placed into position forming soil stabilizing structures.
Gr	GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE			Permanent structures installed to protect channels or waterways where otherwise the slope would be sufficient for the running water to form gullies.
Lv	LEVEL SPREADER			A STORM FLOW OUTLET DEVICE CONSTRUCTED AT ZERO GRADE ACROSS THE SLOPE WHEREBY CONCENTRATED RUNOFF MAY BE DISCHARGED AT A NON-EROSIVE VELOCITY ONTO UNDISTURBED AREAS STABILIZED BY EXISTING VEGETATION.
Rd	ROCK FILTER DAM			A TEMPORARY STONE FILTER DAM INSTALLED ACROSS DRAINAGEWAYS OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH A TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP.
Re	RETAINING WALL			A wall installed to stabilize cut and fill slopes where maximum permissible slopes are not obtainable. Each situation will require special design.
Rt	RETRO FITTING			A device or structure placed in front of a permanent stormwater detention pond outlet structure to serve as a temporary sediment filter.
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.
Sd3	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			A basin created by excavation or a dam across a waterway. The surface water runoff is temporarily stored allowing the bulk of the sediment to drop out.
Sd4	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP			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.
Sk	FLOATING SURFACE SKIMMER			A buoyant device that releases/drains water from the surface of sediment ponds, traps, or basins at a controlled rate of flow.
Spb	SEEP BERM			Linear control device constructed as a diversion perpendicular to the direction of runoff to enhance dissipation and infiltration, while creating multiple sedimentation chambers with the employment of intermediate dikes.

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Sr	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING			A temporary bridge or culvert-type structure protecting a stream or watercourse from damage by crossing construction equipment.
St	STORMDRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION			A paved or short section of riprap channel at the outlet of a storm drain system preventing erosion from the concentrated runoff.
Su	SURFACE ROUGHENING			A rough soil surface with horizontal depressions on a contour or slopes left in a roughened condition after grading.
Tc	TURBIDITY CURTAIN			A floating or staked barrier installed within the water (it may also be referred to as a floating boom, silt barrier, or silt curtain).
Tp	TOPSOILING			The practice of stripping off the more fertile soil, storing it, then spreading it over the disturbed area after completion of construction activities.
Tr	TREE PROTECTION			To protect desirable trees from injury during construction activity.
Wt	VEGETATED WATERWAY OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL			Paved or vegetative water outlets for diversions, terraces, berms, dikes or similar structures.

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.
Cs	COASTAL DUNE STABILIZATION (WITH VEGETATION)		Cs	Planting vegetation on dunes that are denuded artificially constructed, or re-nourished.
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)		Ds1	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 (WITH TEMP SEEDING)		Ds2	Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedings on disturbed areas.
Ds3	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERM SEEDING)		Ds3	Establishing a permanent vegetative cover such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on disturbed areas.
Ds4	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (SODDING)		Ds4	A permanent vegetative cover using sods on highly erodable or critically eroded lands.
Du	DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS		Du	Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction site, roadways and similar sites.
Fl-Co	FLOCCULANTS AND COAGULANTS		Fl-Co	Substance formulated to assist in the solids/liquid separation of suspended particles in solution.
Sb	STREAMBANK STABILIZATION (USING PERM VEGETATION)		Sb	The use of readily available native plant materials to maintain and enhance streambanks, or to prevent, or restore and repair small streambank erosion problems.
Ss	SLOPE STABILIZATION		Ss	A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish temporary or permanent vegetation on steep slopes, shore lines, or channels.
Tac	TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS		Tac	Substance used to anchor straw or hay mulch by causing the organic material to bind together.

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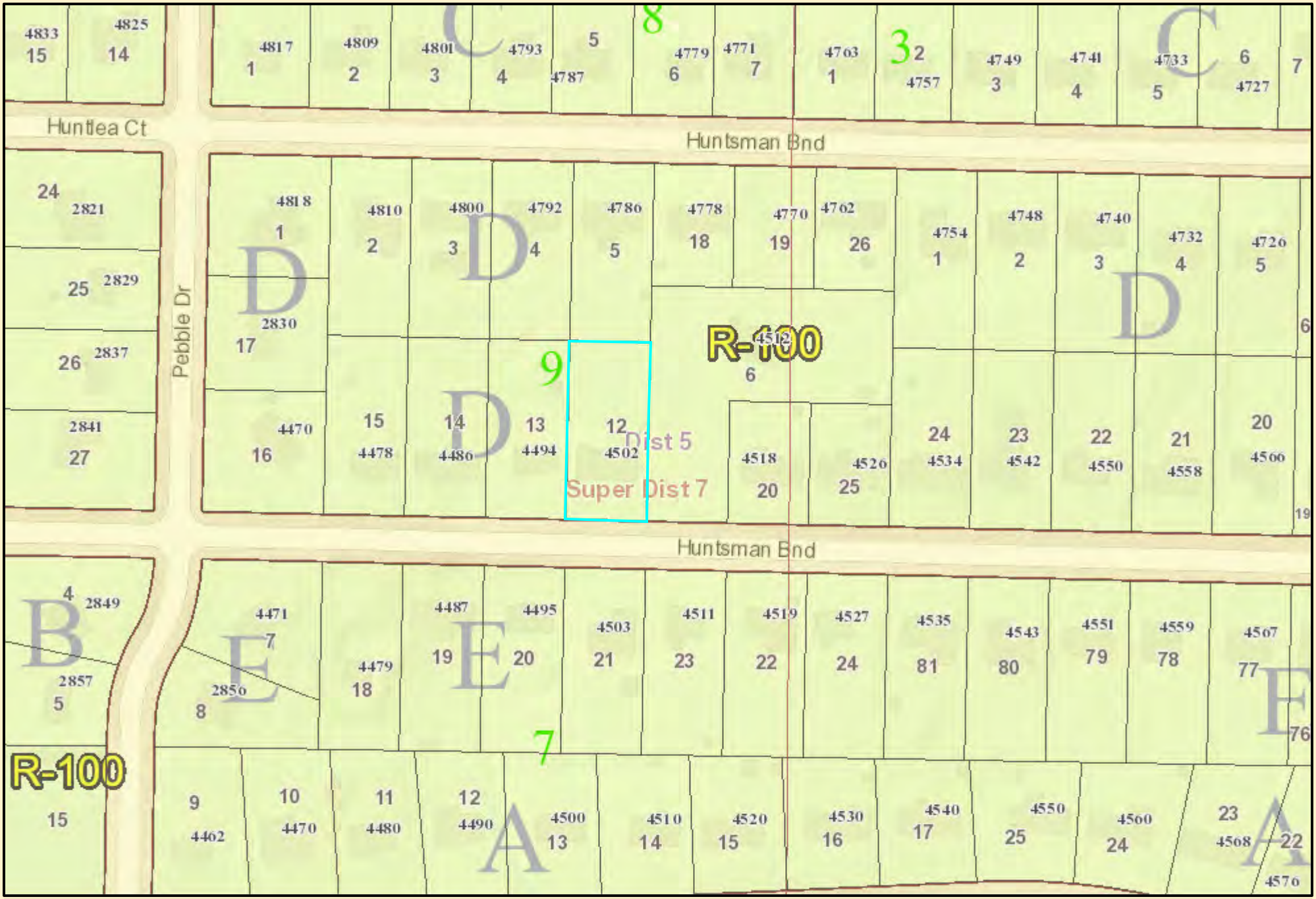

DeKalb County Parcel Map

0 0.0075 0.015 0.03 0.045 0.06 mi

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