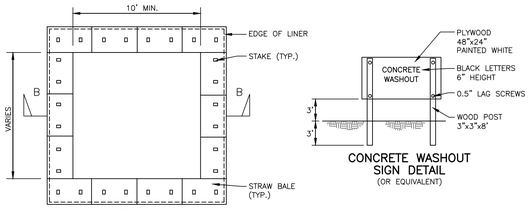
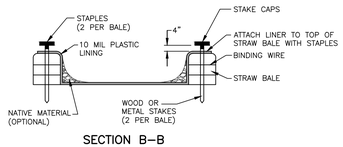


PLAN

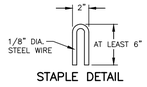
CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN DETAIL
(OR EQUIVALENT)

NOTES:
1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN THE FIELD.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 30 FEET OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.

INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE/REMOVAL:
1. TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES ARE TO BE INSPECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR DURING HIS/HER WEEKLY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTION, AFTER A STORM EVENT OF 1/2" OR GREATER AND AT THE END OF ANY DAY WHEN CONCRETE HAS BEEN POURED ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. THE INSPECTOR IS TO ENSURE THAT THERE ARE NO LEAKS, NO SPILLS AND THAT THE FACILITIES CAPACITY HAS NOT YET BEEN COMPROMISED.
2. ANY OVERFLOWING OF THE WASHOUT FACILITIES ONTO THE GROUND MUST BE CLEANED UP AND REMOVED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF DISCOVERY.
3. IF A RAIN OR SNOW EVENT IS FORECASTED, A NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER SHALL BE PLACED OVER THE WASHOUT FACILITY AND SECURED TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.
4. CONTENTS OF EACH CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY ARE NOT TO EXCEED 75% OF ITS DESIGNED CAPACITY. IF THE CONTENTS REACH 75% CAPACITY, DISCONTINUE POURING CONCRETE INTO THE FACILITY UNTIL IT HAS BEEN CLEANED OUT.
5. ALLOW SLURRY TO EVAPORATE OR REMOVE FROM SITE IN A SAFE MANNER (I.E. VACUUM TRUCK). ALL HARDENED MATERIAL CAN THEN BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
6. IF A LINED BASIN IS USED, IMMEDIATELY REPLACE THE LINER IF IT BECOMES DAMAGED.
7. REMOVE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES WHEN THEY ARE NO LONGER NEEDED AND RESTORE THE DISTURBED AREAS TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION.
8. WASHOUT OF CHUTES ON SITE IS PROHIBITED.



SECTION B–B



STAPLE DETAIL

CONCRETE WASHOUT PIT
N.T.S.

Wash

Slope Stabilization

Ss

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 Stablization**.

CONDITIONS

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.

Rolled 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

Rolled 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 5ft/sec on slopes 3:1 or greater with a height of 10 feet or greater.

Materials – HECP

Hydraulic erosion control products shall be prepackaged from the manufacturer. Field mixing of performance enhancing additives will not be allowed. Fiberous 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 nontoxic 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 ½" X ½". 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

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 0.25" 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 0.65" 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 0.6 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 net should have ultraviolet additives to delay breakdown. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of 0.65" 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 0.65 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 0.65" X 0.65". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.3" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

Ss

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.

iii. Biodegradable

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, reinstall 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)

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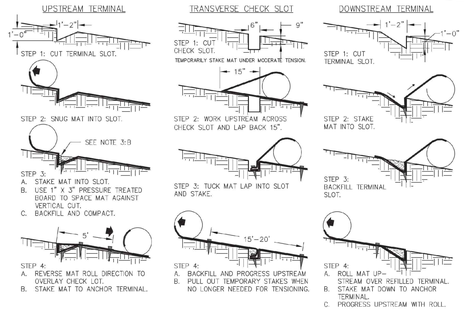
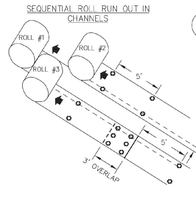
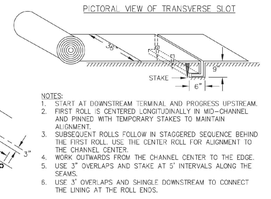
BLANKET AND MATTING CROSS-SECTIONS







NOTES:
1. START AT DOWNSTREAM TERMINAL AND PROGRESS UPSTREAM.
2. FIRST ROLL IS CENTERED LONGITUDINALLY IN MID-CHANNEL AND PINNED WITH TEMPORARY STAKES TO MAINTAIN ALIGNMENT.
3. SUBSEQUENT ROLLS FOLLOW IN STAGGERED SEQUENCE BEHIND THE FIRST ROLL. USE THE CENTER ROLL FOR ALIGNMENT TO THE CHANNEL CENTER.
4. WORK OUTWARDS FROM THE CHANNEL CENTER TO THE EDGE.
5. USE 3" OVERLAPS AND STAKE AT 5' INTERVALS ALONG THE SEAMS.
6. USE 3" OVERLAPS AND SHINGLE DOWNSTREAM TO CONNECT THE LINING AT THE ROLL ENDS.

Figure 6-10.1 - Typical Installation Guidelines for Matting and Blankets

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STRICKLAND BROTHERS OIL CHANGE - DAWSONVILLE

SITE PLAN SUBMITTAL
HIGHWAY 53, NORTHWEST OF ITS INTERSECTION WITH CENTER LANE
DAWSONVILLE, GA 30534

GSWCC CERTIFICATION #: 94146

GEORGIA REGISTERED 46227 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER STEVEN A. J. MICALLEF 12.15.21 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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

C6.04

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

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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