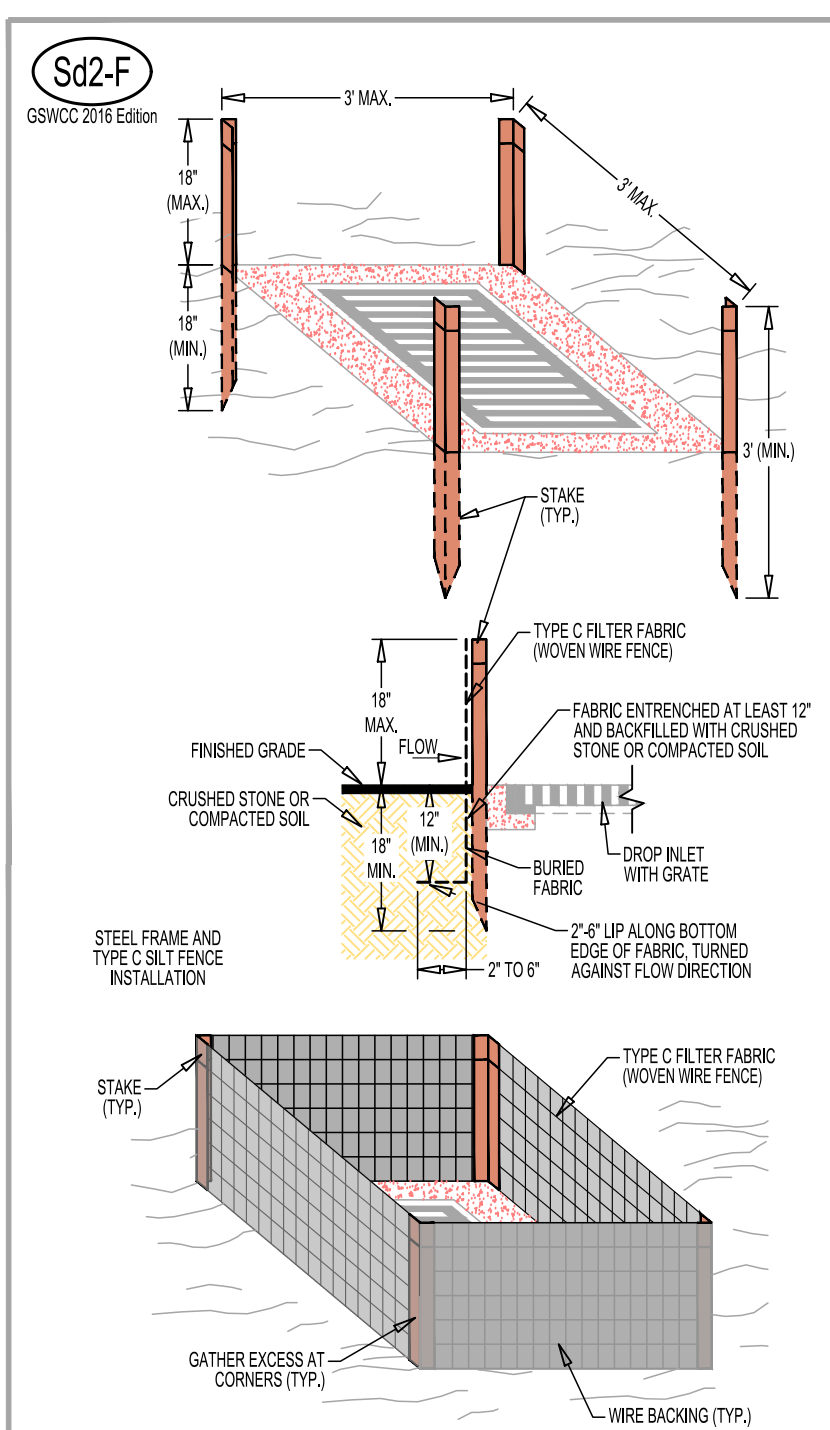


A



NOTE:

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

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

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.

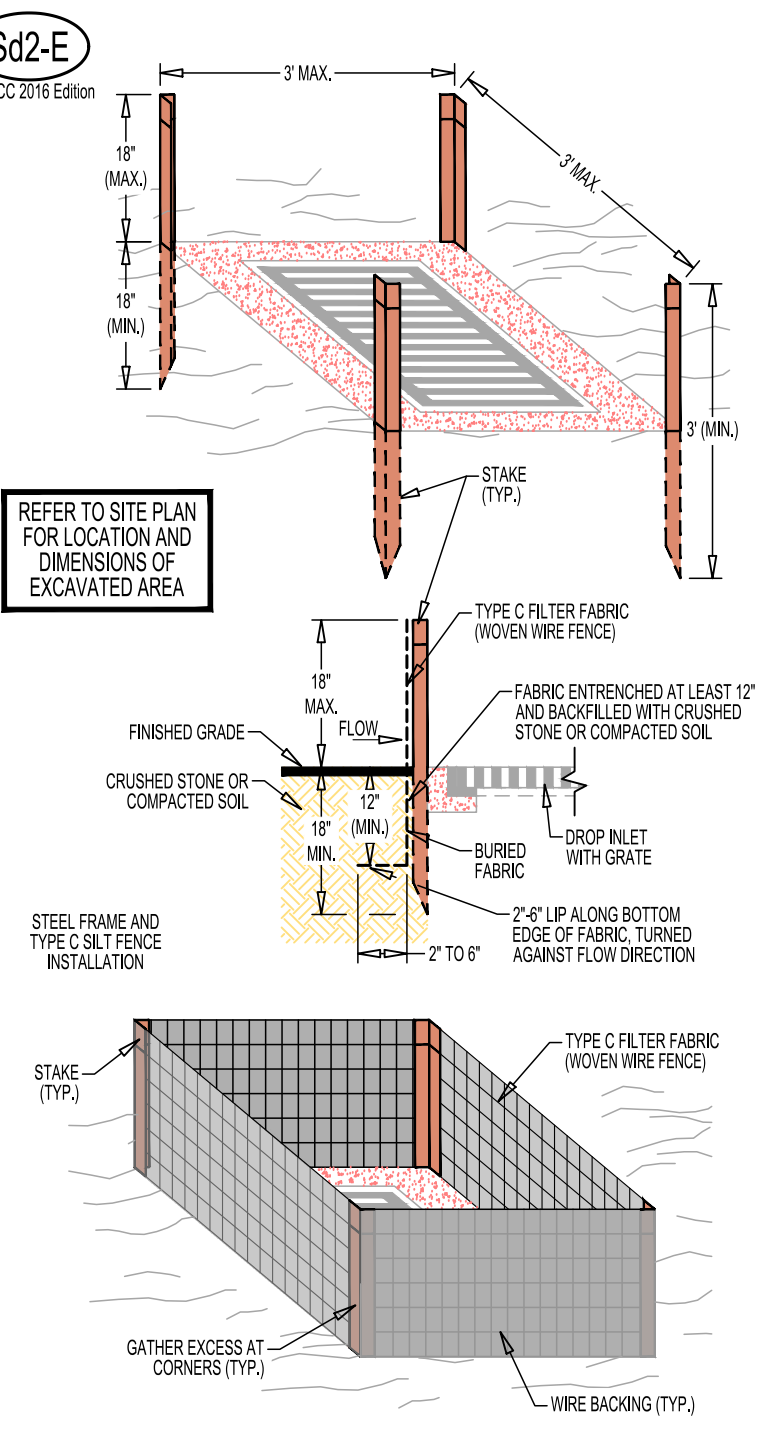
DESIGN CRITERIA
Through testing there are 2 different categories (high retention and high flow) supported. In areas where BMPs are being used on paved surfaces, or safety is a concern, the potentially negative effects of ponding should be taken into account. In each case, a high flow BMP is preferred. On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention should be taken into account. If high retention is not used in the situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an unpaired application should apply. Sediment traps must be self-draining unless they are otherwise protected in an approved fashion that will prevent a safety hazard. The drainage area entering the inlet sediment trap shall be no greater than 1 acre. If runoff may bypass the protected inlet, a temporary dike should be constructed on the down slope side of the structure. Also, a storm filter may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles. Refer to F-Stone Filter Ring.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame
The method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to steeply rising concentrated flows, such as in steep 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' apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18" deep. The fabric shall be 36" tall and entrench 12" 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" or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

MAINTENANCE
The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain, and repairs made as needed. Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one-half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Silt inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in D-4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Seeding). Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap, disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

INLET SEDIMENT TRAP (FILTER FABRIC W/ SUPPORTING FRAME) - (Sd2-F)

N.T.S.



NOTE:

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

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

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.

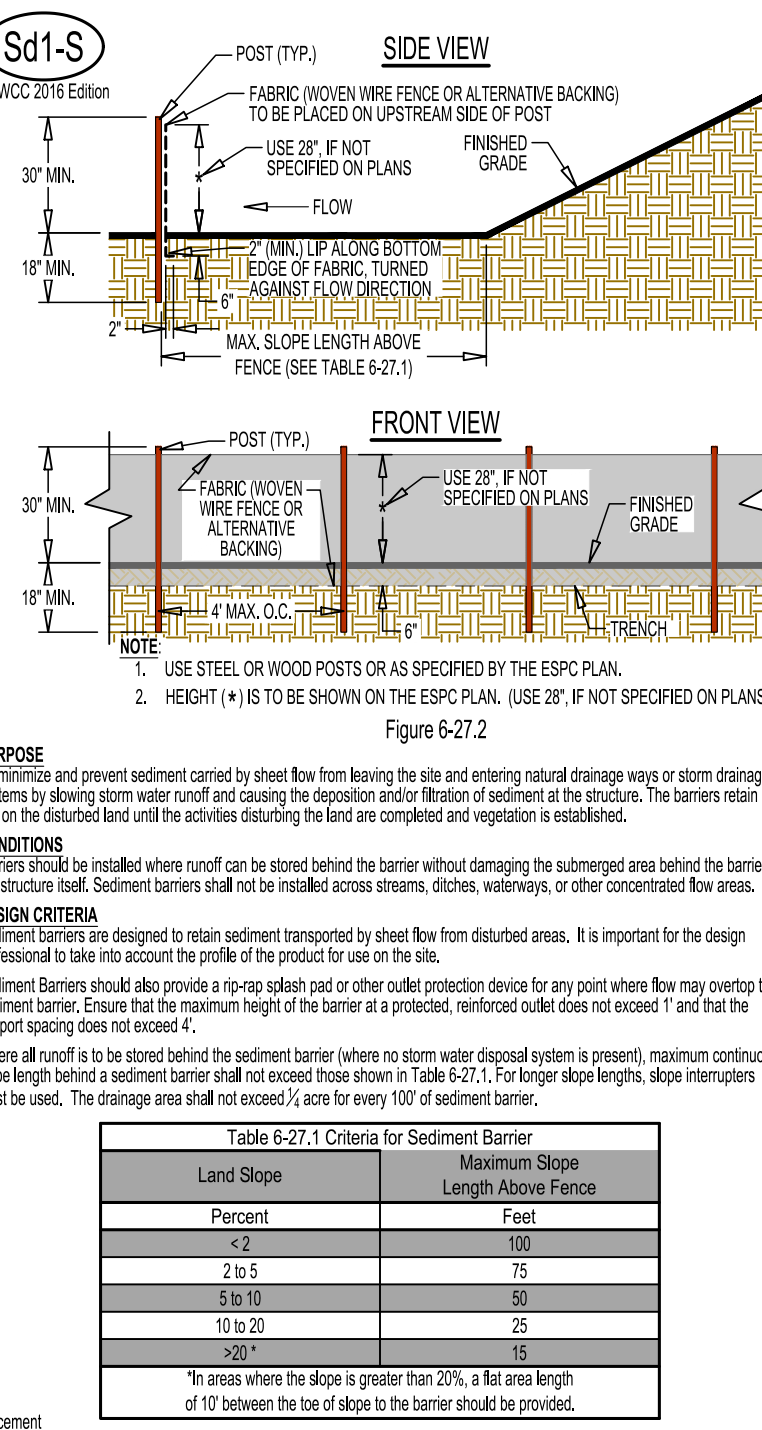
DESIGN CRITERIA
Through testing there are 2 different categories (high retention and high flow) supported. In areas where BMPs are being used on paved surfaces, or safety is a concern, the potentially negative effects of ponding should be taken into account. In each case, a high flow BMP is preferred. On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention should be taken into account. If high retention is not used in the situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an unpaired application should apply. Sediment traps must be self-draining unless they are otherwise protected in an approved fashion that will prevent a safety hazard. The drainage area entering the inlet sediment trap shall be no greater than 1 acre. If runoff may bypass the protected inlet, a temporary dike should be constructed on the down slope side of the structure. Also, a storm filter may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles. Refer to F-Stone Filter Ring.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame
The method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to steeply rising concentrated flows, such as in steep 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' apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18" deep. The fabric shall be 36" tall and entrench 12" 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" or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

MAINTENANCE
The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain, and repairs made as needed. Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one-half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Silt inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in D-4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Seeding). Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap, disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

EXCAVATED INLET SEDIMENT TRAP - (Sd2-E)

N.T.S.



NOTE:

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

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

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.

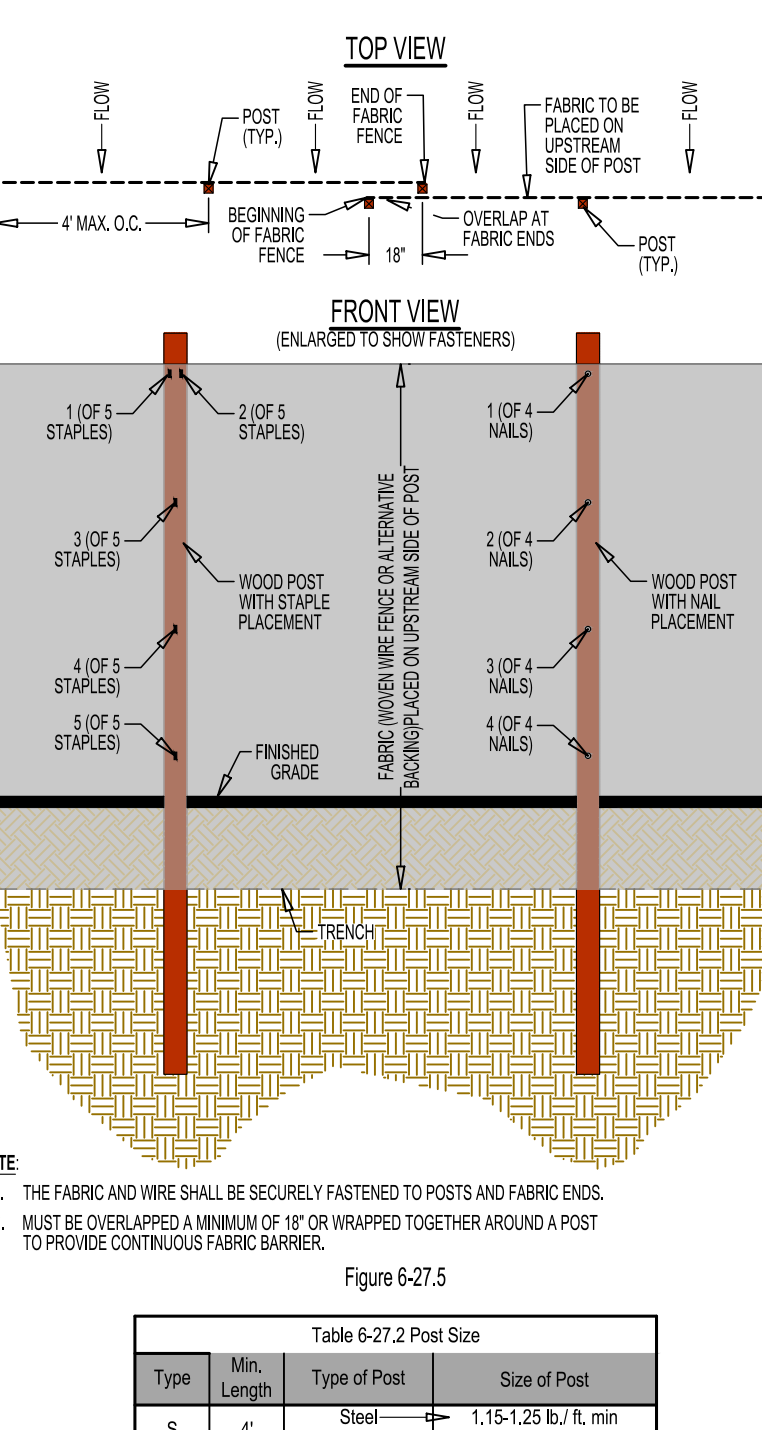
DESIGN CRITERIA
Through testing there are 2 different categories (high retention and high flow) supported. In areas where BMPs are being used on paved surfaces, or safety is a concern, the potentially negative effects of ponding should be taken into account. In each case, a high flow BMP is preferred. On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention should be taken into account. If high retention is not used in the situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an unpaired application should apply. Sediment traps must be self-draining unless they are otherwise protected in an approved fashion that will prevent a safety hazard. The drainage area entering the inlet sediment trap shall be no greater than 1 acre. If runoff may bypass the protected inlet, a temporary dike should be constructed on the down slope side of the structure. Also, a storm filter may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles. Refer to F-Stone Filter Ring.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame
The method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to steeply rising concentrated flows, such as in steep 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' apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18" deep. The fabric shall be 36" tall and entrench 12" 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" or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

MAINTENANCE
The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain, and repairs made as needed. Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one-half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Silt inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in D-4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Seeding). Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap, disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

SENSITIVE AREA(S) SEDIMENT BARRIER (TYPE C SILT FENCE) - (Sd1-S)

N.T.S.



NOTE:

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

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

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.

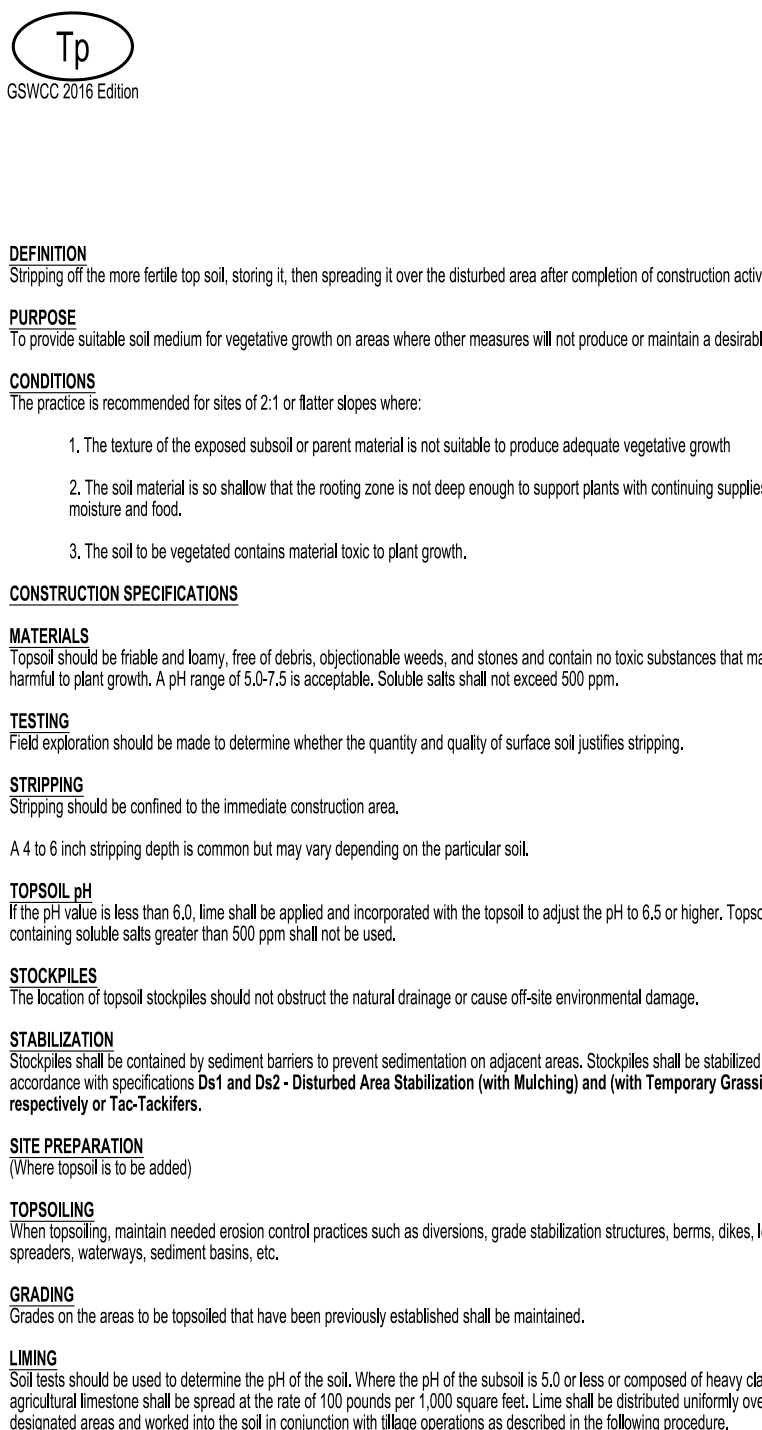
DESIGN CRITERIA
Through testing there are 2 different categories (high retention and high flow) supported. In areas where BMPs are being used on paved surfaces, or safety is a concern, the potentially negative effects of ponding should be taken into account. In each case, a high flow BMP is preferred. On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention should be taken into account. If high retention is not used in the situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an unpaired application should apply. Sediment traps must be self-draining unless they are otherwise protected in an approved fashion that will prevent a safety hazard. The drainage area entering the inlet sediment trap shall be no greater than 1 acre. If runoff may bypass the protected inlet, a temporary dike should be constructed on the down slope side of the structure. Also, a storm filter may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles. Refer to F-Stone Filter Ring.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame
The method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to steeply rising concentrated flows, such as in steep 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' apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18" deep. The fabric shall be 36" tall and entrench 12" 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" or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

MAINTENANCE
The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain, and repairs made as needed. Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one-half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Silt inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in D-4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Seeding). Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap, disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

TOPSOILING - (Tp)

N.T.S.



NOTE:

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

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

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 2 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 each case, a high flow BMP is preferred. On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention should be taken into account. If high retention is not used in the situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an unpaired application should apply. Sediment traps must be self-draining unless they are otherwise protected in an approved fashion that will prevent a safety hazard. The drainage area entering the inlet sediment trap shall be no greater than 1 acre. If runoff may bypass the protected inlet, a temporary dike should be constructed on the down slope side of the structure. Also, a storm filter may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles. Refer to F-Stone Filter Ring.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame
The method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to steeply rising concentrated flows, such as in steep 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' apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18" deep. The fabric shall be 36" tall and entrench 12" 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" or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

MAINTENANCE
The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain, and repairs made as needed. Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one-half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Silt inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in D-4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Seeding). Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap, disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP (ROCK OUTLET) SD4-C

N.T.S.

D

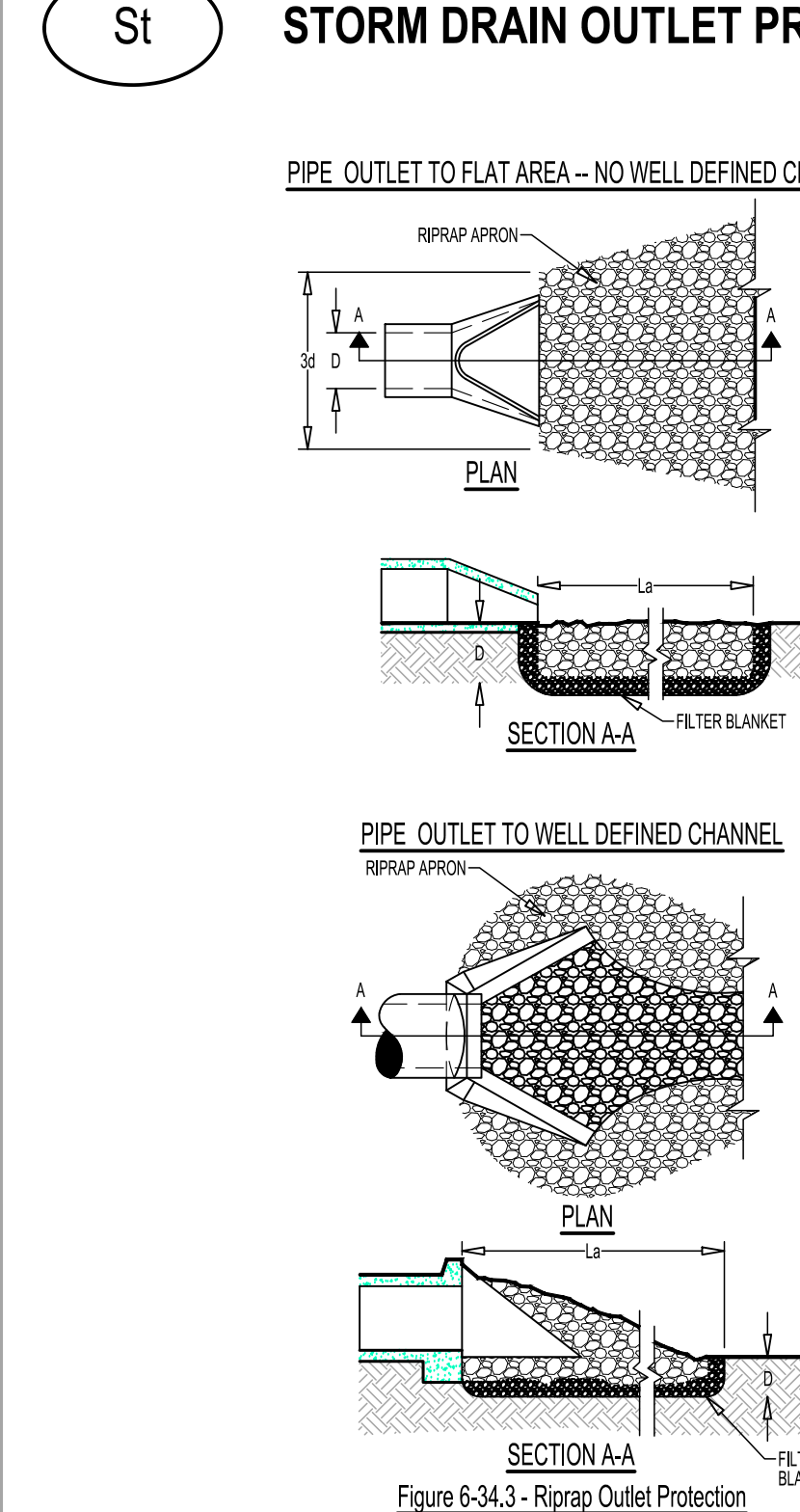


Figure 6-34.3 - Rip-rap Outlet Protection

NOTE:

- LA IS THE LENGTH OF THE RIP-RAP APRON.
- D = 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER BUT NOT LESS THAN 9".
- IN A WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL, EXTEND THE APRON UP THE CHANNEL BANKS TO AN ELEVATION 2' ABOVE THE MAXIMUM TAILWATER DEPTH OR TO THE TOP OF THE BANK (WHICHEVER IS LESS).
- A FILTER BLANKET OR FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE RIP-RAP AND SOIL FOUNDATION.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- Ensure that the subgrade for the filter and rip-rap follows the required lines and grades shown in the plan. Compact any fill required in the subgrade to the density of the surrounding undisturbed material. Low areas in the subgrade on undisturbed soil may also be filled by increasing the rip-rap thickness.
- The rip-rap and gravel filter must conform to the specified grading limits shown on the plans.
- Geotextile must meet design requirements and be properly protected from puncturing or tearing during installation. Repair any damage by removing the rip-rap and placing another piece of filter fabric over the damaged area. All connecting joints should overlap a minimum of 1 ft. If the damage is extensive, replace the entire filter fabric.
- Rip-rap may be placed by equipment, but take care to avoid damaging the filter.
- The minimum thickness of the rip-rap should be 1.5 times the maximum stone diameter.
- Construct the apron on zero grade with no overlap at the end. Make the top of the rip-rap at the downstream end level with the receiving area or slightly below.
- Ensure that the apron is properly aligned with the receiving stream and preferably straight throughout its length. If a curve is needed to fit site conditions, place it in the upper section of the apron.
- Immediately after construction, stabilize all disturbed areas with vegetation.
- Stone quality - Select stone for rip-rap from field stone or quarry stone. The stone should be hard, angular and highly weather-resistant. The specific Gravity of the individual stones should be at least 2.5.
- Filter - Install a filter to prevent soil movement through the openings in the rip-rap. The filter should consist of a graded gravel layer or a synthetic filter cloth.

MAINTENANCE
Inspect rip-rap outlet structures after heavy rains to see if any erosion occurred or below the rip-rap has taken place or if stones have been dislodged. Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.

Figure 6-34.3 - Rip-rap Outlet Protection

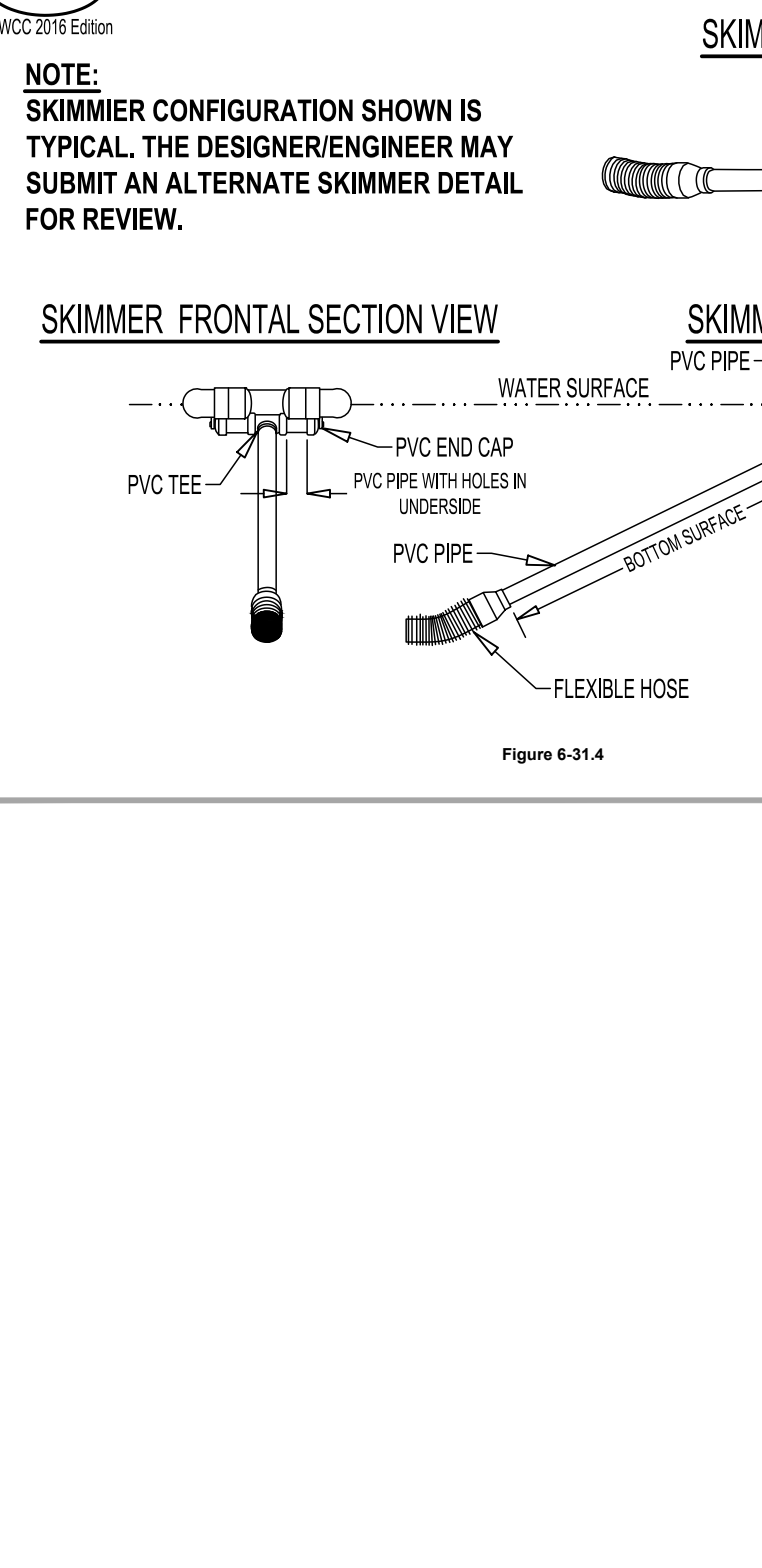


Figure 6-31.4

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

Figure 6-31.4

Figure 6-31.4

TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN
WHEN A FLOATING SURFACE SKIMMER IS USED, SHOW THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ALONG WITH EACH SEDIMENT POND, TRAP OR BASIN BEING USED ON SITE

1. POND TRAP OR BASIN SIZE, LENGTH* (TOP AND BOTTOM), WIDTH* (TOP AND BOTTOM) AND DEPTH =

BASIN SIZE- 2841 CF

2. TIME TO DRAIN (HRS) = **72 HOURS**

3. SKIMMER DIMENSIONS (ORIFICE AND HEAD SIZE)** **SKIMMER SIZE- 1.5" ORIFICE RADIUS- 0.6" ORIFICE DIAMETER- 1.1"**

4. MANUFACTURER'S NAME **FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER**

*FEET, **INCHES

Figure 6-31.4

E

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311 N. Main St, Ste. 101, Unit C
P.O. Box 886 | Madison, GA 30650
P: 706.342.1104

www.georgiacivil.com

Professional Seal

Project Information

MADISON METHODIST CHURCH
1091 CONFEDERATE RD
MADISON, GA 30650
ZONING: R1

DRAWING DATE: 01.22.25
DRAWN BY: MCS
CHECKED BY: JPB

REVISIONS

DATE:	DESCRIPTION:
04-14-25	ADDRESS COMMENTS
01-20-26	PERMIT REVISION

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Sheet Title

Sheet Number

EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL DETAILS

Sheet Number

C-6.6

VICTOR SITE SET 02-04-2026