

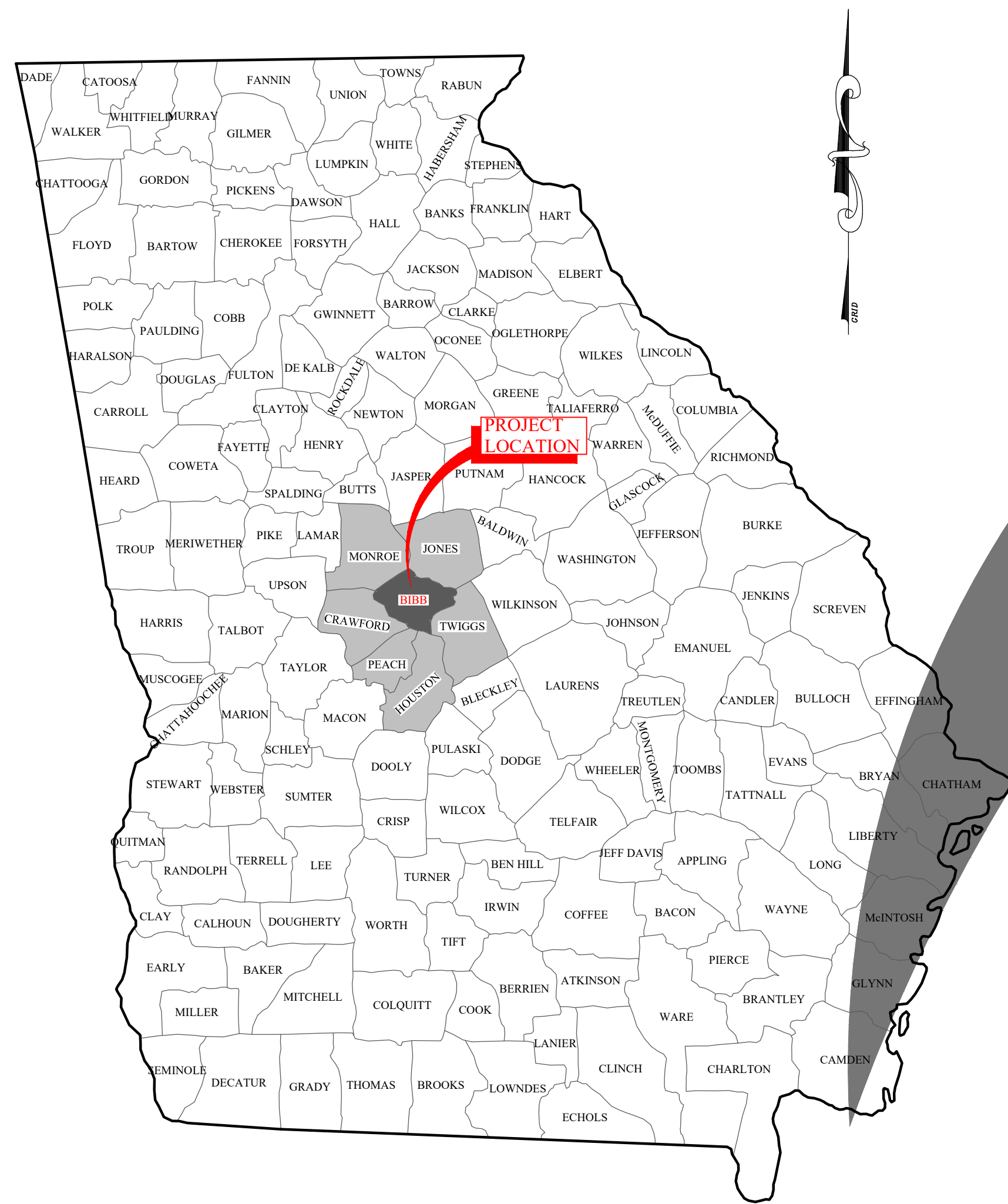
JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD SIDEWALK EXTENSION

FOR MACON-BIBB COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA



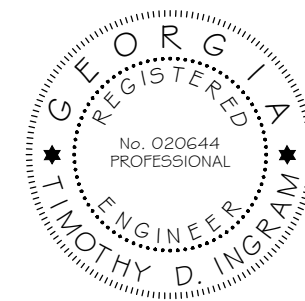
STATE OF GEORGIA



JANUARY 2026
I&A PROJECT # 0230-004-01

DRAWING INDEX

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GENERAL GRADING & DRAINAGE NOTES:

- ALL GRADING, DRAINAGE AND RELATED IMPROVEMENTS SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING, AS APPROPRIATE:
 - MANUAL FOR EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL IN GEORGIA - CURRENT EDITION.
 - LOCAL COUNTY ORDINANCES IF APPLICABLE.
 - NPDES PERMIT IF APPLICABLE.
 - GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS 2001 EDITION.
 - GDOT STANDARD DETAIL WEB SITE: http://standarddetails.dot.ga.gov/sds_dtlscstds.jsp?Preview=no
- ALL PROPERTY CORNERS OR MARKERS SHALL BE CLEARLY DELINEATED IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION GRADING. ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED ON EXISTING EASEMENT OR RIGHT-OF-WAY DEDICATED FOR THAT PURPOSE.
- DURING GRADING OPERATIONS AND PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, TEMPORARY DRAINAGE CONTROL SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO PREVENT PONDING WATER AND DAMAGE TO ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
- DUST SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY WATERING OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS.
- NO FILL SHALL BE PLACED ON EXISTING GROUND UNTIL THE GROUND HAS BEEN CLEARED OF WEEDS, DEBRIS, TOPSOIL AND OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIAL.
- MAXIMUM CUT AND FILL SLOPE = 3:1 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- "NO OBSTRUCTION OF FLOODPLAINS OR NATURAL WATER COURSES SHALL BE PERMITTED."
- ALL EXISTING DRAINAGE COURSES ON THE PROJECT SITE MUST CONTINUE TO FUNCTION, ESPECIALLY DURING STORM CONDITIONS. PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND TEMPORARY DRAINAGE PROVISIONS MUST BE USED TO PROTECT ADJOINING PROPERTIES DURING GRADING OPERATIONS.
- FINISH GRADE SHALL BE SLOPED AWAY FROM ALL WING OR HEAD WALLS AT NOT LESS THAN 1/2" PER FOOT FOR A MINIMUM OF 3'.
- CUT AND FILL SLOPES EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 2' IN VERTICAL HEIGHT SHALL BE PLANTED WITH GRASS OR GROUND COVER TO PROTECT THE SLOPE FROM EROSION AND INSTABILITY.
- IF STEEP SLOPING TERRAIN OCCURS UPON WHICH FILL IS TO BE PLACED, IT MUST BE CLEARED, KEYED AND BENCHED INTO FIRM NATURAL SOIL FOR FULL SUPPORT.
- EXCAVATIONS
 - SHALL BE DEFINED AS UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION. NOTIFY OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE IF ROCK IS ENCOUNTERED IN EXCAVATION PROCESS.
 - SUITABLE EXCAVATION MATERIAL SHALL BE TRANSPORTED TO AND PLACED IN FILL AREAS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE WORK.
 - UNSATURABLE MATERIAL, ENCOUNTERED IN AREAS TO SUPPORT MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT LOADS SHALL BE EXCAVATED 2 FEET BELOW FINAL GRADE AND REPLACE WITH SUITABLE MATERIAL FROM SITE OR BORROW EXCAVATIONS.
 - UNSATURABLE AND SURPLUS EXCAVATION MATERIAL NOT REQUIRED FOR FILL SHALL BE DISPOSED OF AS DIRECTED BY OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE. DO NOT PLACE MATERIALS IN WETLANDS.
 - PROPER DRAINAGE, INCLUDING SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. METHODS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM STANDARDS AND OTHER LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
 - UNSATURABLE MATERIALS AS STATED HEREIN SHALL BE HIGHLY PLASTIC CLAY SOILS, OF THE CH AND MH DESIGNATION, BORDERLINE SOILS OF THE SC-OH DESCRIPTION, AND ORGANIC SOILS OF THE OL AND OH DESCRIPTION BASED ON THE UNIFIED SOILS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM. FURTHER, AND SOILS FOR THE TOP TWO FEET OF ROADWAY SUBGRADE SHALL HAVE NO MORE THAN 15% PASSING THE #200 SIEVE.
- FILL PLACEMENT
 - FILL SHALL BE REASONABLY FREE FROM ROOTS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, TRASH AND STONES HAVING DIMENSIONS GREATER THAN 4 INCHES.
 - FILL SHALL BE PLACED IN SUCCESSIVE HORIZONTAL LAYERS 6 INCHES TO 12 INCHES IN LOOSE DEPTH FOR THE FULL WIDTH OF THE CROSS-SECTION AND COMPACTED.
 - FILL IN NON-ROADWAY AREAS SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 90% OF THE MAXIMUM LABORATORY DENSITY AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 1557 - MODIFIED PROCTOR).
 - FILL AROUND HEADWALLS/WINGWALLS, STRUCTURAL FILL IN ROADWAY OR EQUIPMENT SUPPORT AREAS SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 95% OF THE MAXIMUM LABORATORY DENSITY AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D 1557).
 - BORROW MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SAND OR SAND-CLAY SOILS CAPABLE OF BEING READILY SHAPED AND COMPACTED TO THE REQUIRED DENSITIES, AND SHALL BE FREE OF ROOTS, TRASH AND OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIAL.
 - ALL SOILS USED FOR STRUCTURAL FILLS SHALL HAVE A PI (PLASTIC INDEX) OF LESS THAN 10, AND A LL (LIQUID LIMIT) OF LESS THAN 30. FILL SOILS SHALL BE DRIED TO APPROPRIATE MOISTURE CONTENTS PRIOR TO COMPACTION.
 - ADDITIONALLY, FILL SOILS USED FOR THE TOP 2 FEET OF FILL BENEATH ROADWAYS SHALL HAVE NO MORE THAN 15% PASSING THE #200 SIEVE.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH ALL BORROW MATERIAL.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BEAR ALL EXPENSES IN DEVELOPING BORROW SOURCES INCLUDING SECURING NECESSARY PERMITS, DRYING THE MATERIAL, HAUL ROADS, CLEARING, GRUBBING, AND EXCAVATING THE PITS, HAUL ROADS, PLACING, RESTORATION OF PITS AND HAUL ROADS TO A CONDITION SATISFACTORY TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL STRIP ALL TOPSOIL AND STOCKPILE ON SITE AT A LOCATION DETERMINED BY THE OWNERS AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
 - TOPSOIL SHALL BE PLACED TO A DEPTH OF 4" IF AVAILABLE OVER ALL DISTURBED AREAS.
- STORM CULVERTS
 - PIPE TRENCH CONSTRUCTION, BEDDING & BACKFILLING FOR STORM CULVERTS SHALL BE GOVERNED BY GEORGIA DOT STANDARD DETAIL 1030D (3 SHEET SET - SEPT. 2001) FOR ROUND & ARCH/ELLIPTICAL SHAPE PIPE CULVERTS.
 - ALL PIPE CULVERTS UNDER ROADWAYS SHALL BE REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE (RCP) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - BOX CULVERT PIPE OR CULVERTS SHALL BE EITHER CAST-IN-PLACE OR PRECAST UNITS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE GDOT STANDARD DETAIL. PRECAST BOX UNITS SHALL BE PROVIDED & INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GDOT STANDARD DETAIL 2530P.
 - CULVERT HEADWAYS, PARAPETS AND WINGWALLS SHALL BE PROVIDED & INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE GDOT STANDARD DETAIL.
- ALL TRACK OUT MUD OR DIRT MUST BE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC STREETS OR ROADWAYS.
- ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE GRASSED AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SLOPES ARE ESTABLISHED IN ORDER TO REDUCE EROSION. IF THE SEASON DOES NOT PERMIT PERMANENT GRASSING, TEMPORARY MULCH SHALL BE USED AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE UTILITY PROTECTION AGENCY 72 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK. THE UTILITY PROTECTION AGENCY'S PHONE NUMBER IS 1-800-282-7411 (GEORGIA 811)
- CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES PRIOR TO EXCAVATION.
- EXISTING UTILITY LINES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL EXISTING UTILITY LINE LOCATIONS PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM THE DESIGN LOCATION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITY LINES RESULTING FROM THE CONTRACTOR'S NEGLIGENCE SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- IF THE CONTRACTOR DAMAGES ANY EXISTING UTILITIES DURING CONSTRUCTION, HE SHALL, AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, REPLACE OR REPAIR THE UTILITIES TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION AND QUALITY, AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER AND REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY.
- WHEN CONSTRUCTION INVOLVES THE REMOVAL OF FENCES, POLES, SIDEWALKS, DRIVEWAY, TEMPORARY OR FIXED STRUCTURES, THE CONTRACTOR, AT HIS EXPENSE, SHALL PROVIDE FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE OF CONTAINMENT TO THE AFFECTED PROPERTY AND SHALL REPLACE SUCH ITEMS WITH SIMILAR OR BETTER MATERIALS AS SOON AS PRACTICAL OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER FOLLOWING PIPE INSTALLATION.
- PEDESTRIAN AND LOCAL VEHICULAR TRAFFIC SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION. SAFETY DEVICES AND CERTIFIED FLAG MEN SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT HIS EXPENSE. WRITTEN PERMISSION TO CLOSE THE CONSTRUCTION AREA TO TRAFFIC MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY PRIOR TO THE CLOSING.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM CONSTRUCTION IN A MANNER THAT WILL ALLOW VEHICULAR TRAFFIC ACCESS TO EACH HOME OR BUSINESS DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- MINIMUM COVER FOR WATER & SEWERS SHALL BE 48 INCHES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED OR SHOWN.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN "AS-BUILT" FIELD DRAWINGS AND SHALL MEASURE AND SHOW LOCATIONS OF ALL MAINS, MAN HOLES, WET WELLS, VALVES, ETC. AND INCLUDE ALL OTHER UTILITIES ENCOUNTERED. CONTRACTOR SHALL TURN "AS-BUILT" OVER TO ENGINEER PRIOR TO FINAL PAYMENT.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL MATCH EXISTING GRASS WHEN REPAIRING MAINTAINED LAWN DISTURBED AREAS.
- ALL CLEARING AND GRUBBING SILT FENCE/HAY BALES AND GRASSING WILL BE PAID FOR AT THE UNIT PRICE SHOWN ON THE BID FORM.
- ALL WATER MAIN & OR SANITARY FORCE MAIN PIPE SHALL BE AWWA C-900 PVC PIPE (DR 18), DUCTILE IRON (CLASS 350) OR HDPE (SDR 11) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. IF HDPE IS APPROVED BY ENGINEER, THE INSIDE DIAMETER (ID) MUST BE LARGER THAN OR EQUAL TO THE INSIDE DIAMETER OF THE PVC OR DUCTILE IRON PIPE SIZE SHOWN ON PLANS.
- CONTRACTOR IS TO CONSTRUCT THE UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. WHERE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES DO EXIST, CONTRACTOR IS TO MAINTAIN A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES OF HORIZONTAL SEPARATION BETWEEN EXISTING UTILITIES AND PROPOSED UTILITIES UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY OR THE ENGINEER.
- THE OWNER AND ALL OTHER UTILITY COMPANIES (TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC, ETC.) SHALL BE CONTACTED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION. (CALL GEORGIA 811)
- ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY THE ENGINEER OR OWNER.
- ALL CONSTRUCTION STAKING SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AT HIS EXPENSE.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL RELOCATE EXISTING STRUCTURES, THAT ARE IN CONFLICT WITH CONSTRUCTION AND RETURN THEM TO THEIR ORIGINAL LOCATION AFTER CONSTRUCTION.
- CONSTRUCTION WILL BE ON EASEMENT AND/OR ON PUBLIC OWNED PROPERTY. ALL DEBRIS CLEARED SHALL BE HAULED OFF SITE AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- SOIL AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED BEFORE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS.
- AN 18" VERTICAL SEPARATION SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT UTILITY CROSSINGS, WHEN CROSSING A WATER MAIN, FORCE MAIN OR SEWER MAIN, PIPE JOINTS SHALL BE PLACED AS FAR AWAY AS PRACTICAL FROM THE OTHER PIPE.
- CONSTRUCTION CANNOT BEGIN UNTIL ALL PERMITS ARE IN PLACE.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT POSITIVE AND ADEQUATE DRAINAGE IS MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS.
- ALL PROPOSED DRAINAGE PIPE TO BE RCP, CPP AS INDICATED OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- ALL PIPE LENGTHS AND DISTANCES BETWEEN STRUCTURES ARE MEASURED FROM CENTER OF STRUCTURE TO CENTER OF STRUCTURE ALONG A HORIZONTAL PLANE.
- PROJECT DOES NOT REQUIRE A NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI), LESS THAN 1 ACRE OF DISTURBANCE.
- PROTECT ADJACENT CURBS, TREES, ASPHALT, UTILITIES, SIDEWALKS, AND OTHER ITEMS TO REMAIN FROM DAMAGE.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADJUST NECESSARY EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE COVERS, WATER VALVES AND WATER METER BOX TOPS TO MATCH PROPOSED FINISH GRADES.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SAW-CUT EXISTING ASPHALT AND CONCRETE PAVING AS REQUIRED PRODUCING A SMOOTH JOINT WITH NEW PAVEMENT.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INITIATING, SUPERVISING AND MAINTAINING ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND PROGRAMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF AND SHALL PROVIDE THE NECESSARY PROTECTION TO PREVENT DAMAGE, INJURY OR LOSS TO ALL EMPLOYEES AT THE WORK SITE, THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND OTHER PERSONS WHO ARE AFFECTED BY THE WORK.
- CONSTRUCTION WILL BE ON EASEMENT AND/OR IN PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. ALL DEBRIS CLEARED SHALL BE HAULED OFF SITE AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LAND AND/OR PROPERTY BEYOND THE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AREA WHICH MAY BE SUBJECT TO ANY EFFECTS OR BYPRODUCT OF HIS CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL RELOCATE EXISTING SIGNS, MAILBOXES, ETC. THAT ARE IN CONFLICT WITH CONSTRUCTION AND RETURN THEM TO THEIR ORIGINAL LOCATION AFTER CONSTRUCTION UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTALLED. SEE PROPOSED MAILBOX NOTE ON THIS SHEET.
- THE OWNER & ALL UTILITY COMPANIES (WATER, SEWER, GAS, TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC, ETC.) SHALL BE CONTACTED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION.

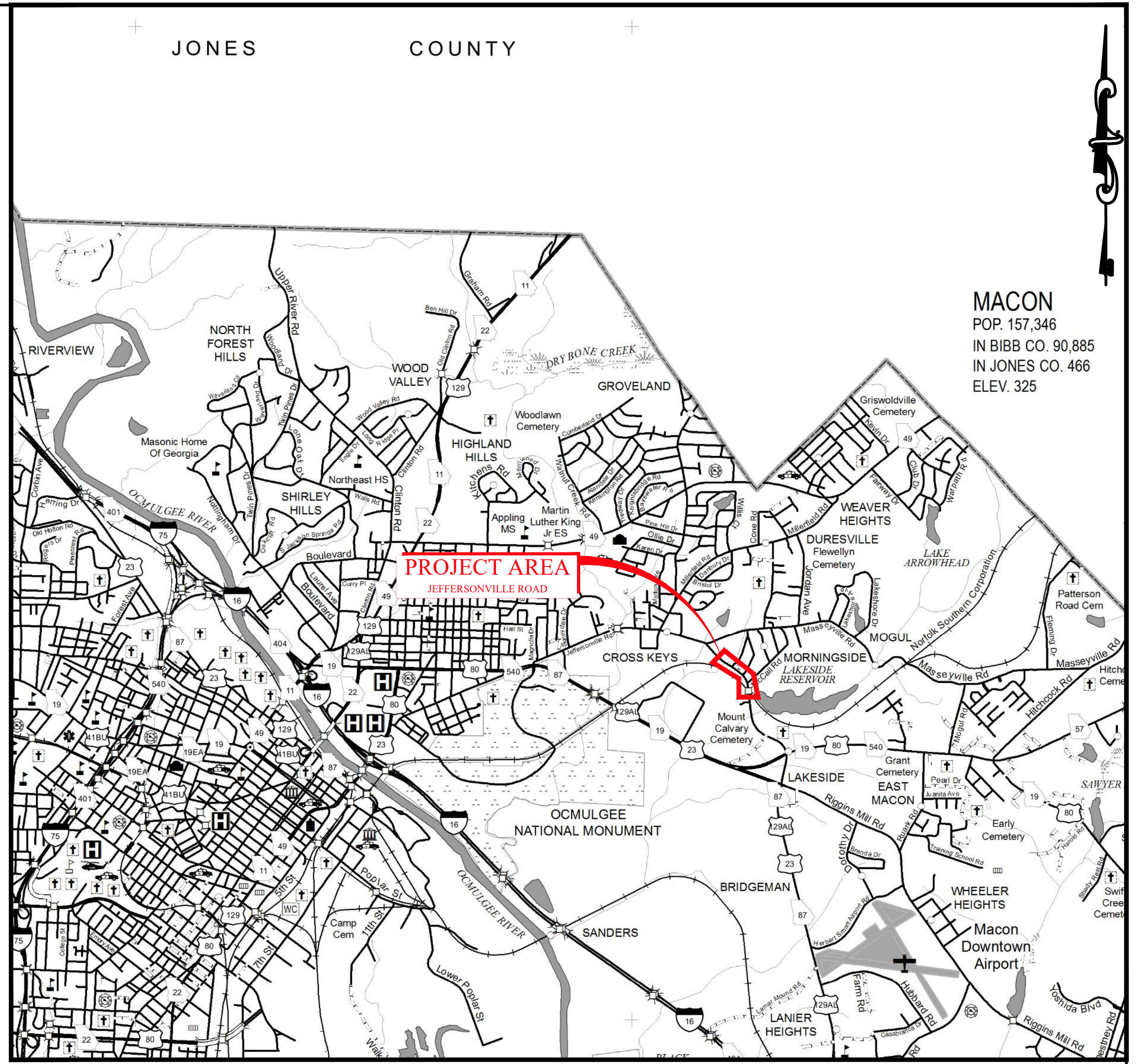
GDOT CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

- A-1 DRIVEWAYS WITH TAPERED ENTRANCES CONCRETE VALLEY GUTTERS
- A-2 CONCRETE VALLEY GUTTER AT STREET INTERSECTION
- A-3 CONCRETE SIDEWALK DETAILS CURB CUT (WHEEL CHAIR) RAMPS
- A-4 DETECTABLE WARNING SURFACE TRUNATED DOME SIZE, SPACING AND ALIGNMENT REQUIREMENTS
- T-11A DETAILS OF PAVEMENT MARKING PLACEMENT ON NON-LIMITED ACCESS ROADWAY (CROSSWALK & STOP BAR DETAIL ONLY)

GDOT CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

- 1019A DROP INLETS
- 1033B CATCH BASINS
- 1120 FLARED END SECTIONS FOR PIPES
- 1401 PAVEMENT PATCHING DETAILS (STORM DRAIN OR UTILITY INSTALLATIONS BY OPEN CUT ACROSS EXISTING PAVEMENT)

NOTE:
NOT ALL GDOT STANDARDS & OR CONSTRUCTION DETAILS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS PLAN SET. FOR APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS NOT INCLUDED VISIT <https://mydoes.dot.ga.gov/info/gdotpubs/ConstructionStandardsAndDetails/Forms/AllItems.aspx>



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

MACON
POP. 157,346
IN BIBB CO. 90,885
IN JONES CO. 466
ELEV. 325

REVISIONS:

**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
SIDEWALK EXTENSION**
FOR
MACON-BIBB COUNTY
BIBB COUNTY, GA

LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE	---	---
PROPERTY LINE	---	---
IRON PIN FOUND	●	●
CONCRETE MONUMENT	□	□
CONTOUR	100 ---	100 ---
UTILITY POLE/GUY WIRE	○	○
OVERHEAD POWER	--- OHP ---	---
BURIED CABLE	--- BC ---	---
GAS LINE	--- G ---	---
WATER LINE	--- W ---	---
SEWER LINE	--- SS ---	---
STORM PIPE	---	---
METER BOX	⊙	⊙
FIRE HYDRANT	⊙	⊙
GATE VALVE	⊙	⊙
MANHOLE	⊙	⊙
SIGN	⊙	⊙
MAILBOX	⊙	⊙
FENCE	---	---
WOOD LINE (CLEARING LIMITS)	---	---
SURVEY CONTROL POINTS	△ CP	△ CP
DITCH & W FLOW DIRECTION	---	---

NOTICE:
THE ENGINEER DOES NOT WARRANT, GUARANTEE NOR ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRECISION OR ACCURACY OF THE CONTOURS, SOIL TYPES AND THEIR DELINEATION, PROPERTY LINES, RIGHTS-OF-WAYS, PROPERTY OWNERS AND EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN OR REPRESENTED ON THIS PLAN. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND IS PROVIDED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL ALWAYS BE FIELD VERIFIED IF THE NEED ARISES.



GENERAL NOTES & LEGEND

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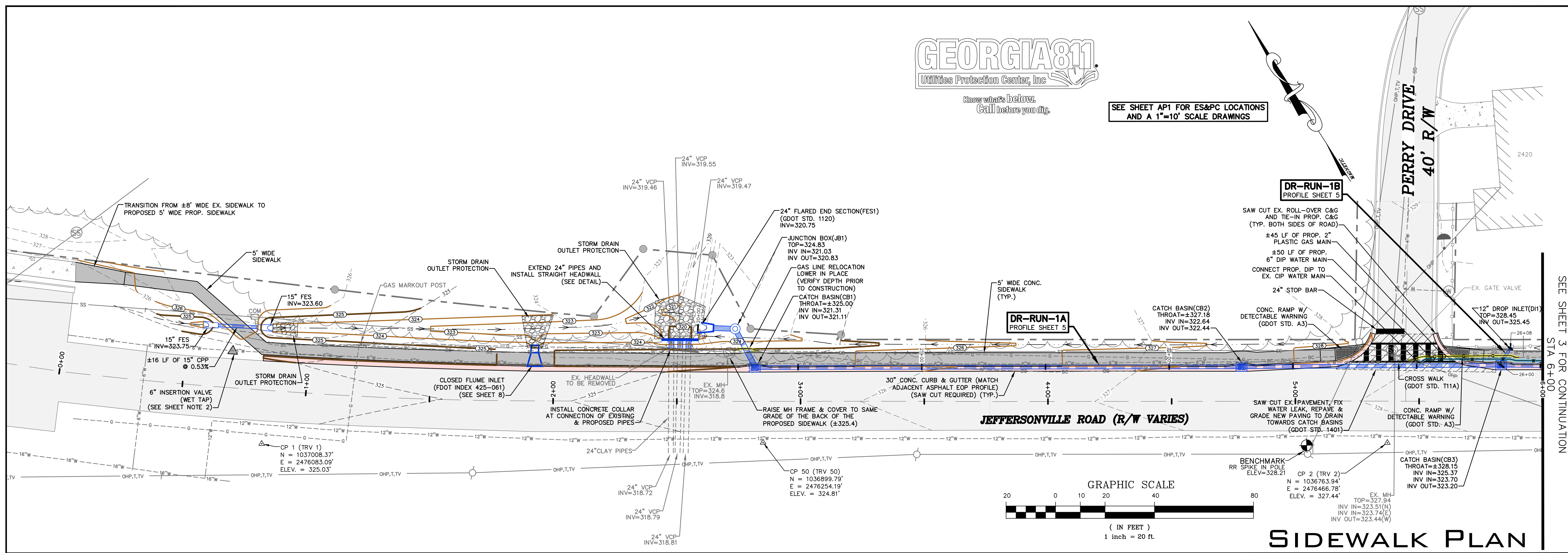
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SHT. 1 OF 10

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Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

SEE SHEET AP1 FOR ES&PC LOCATIONS
AND A 1"=10' SCALE DRAWINGS

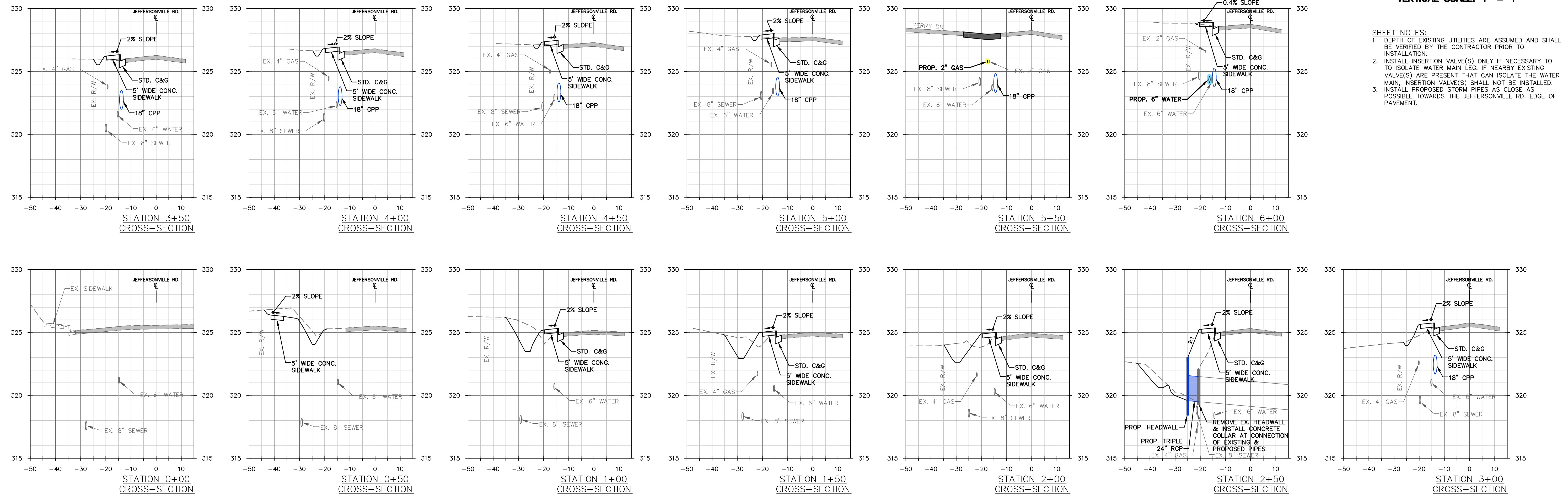
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**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
SIDEWALK EXTENSION**
FOR
Macon-BIBB COUNTY
BIBB COUNTY, GA

CROSS-SECTION SCALES:
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 20'
VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 4'

- SHEET NOTES:**
- DEPTH OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE ASSUMED AND SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
 - INSTALL INSERTION VALVE(S) ONLY IF NECESSARY TO ISOLATE WATER MAIN LEGS. IF NEARBY EXISTING VALVE(S) ARE PRESENT THAT CAN ISOLATE THE WATER MAIN, INSERTION VALVE(S) SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED.
 - INSTALL PROPOSED STORM PIPES AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TOWARDS THE JEFFERSONVILLE RD. EDGE OF PAVEMENT.



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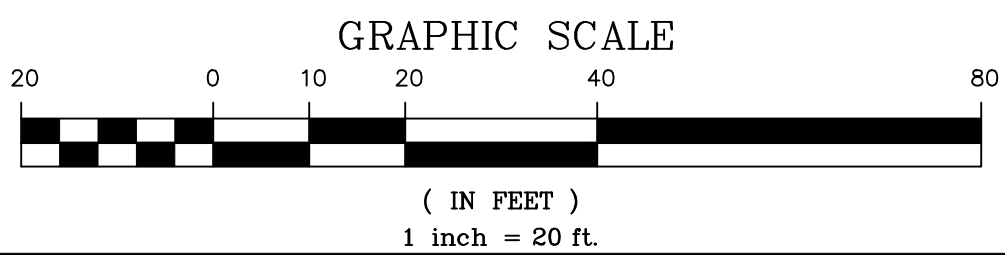
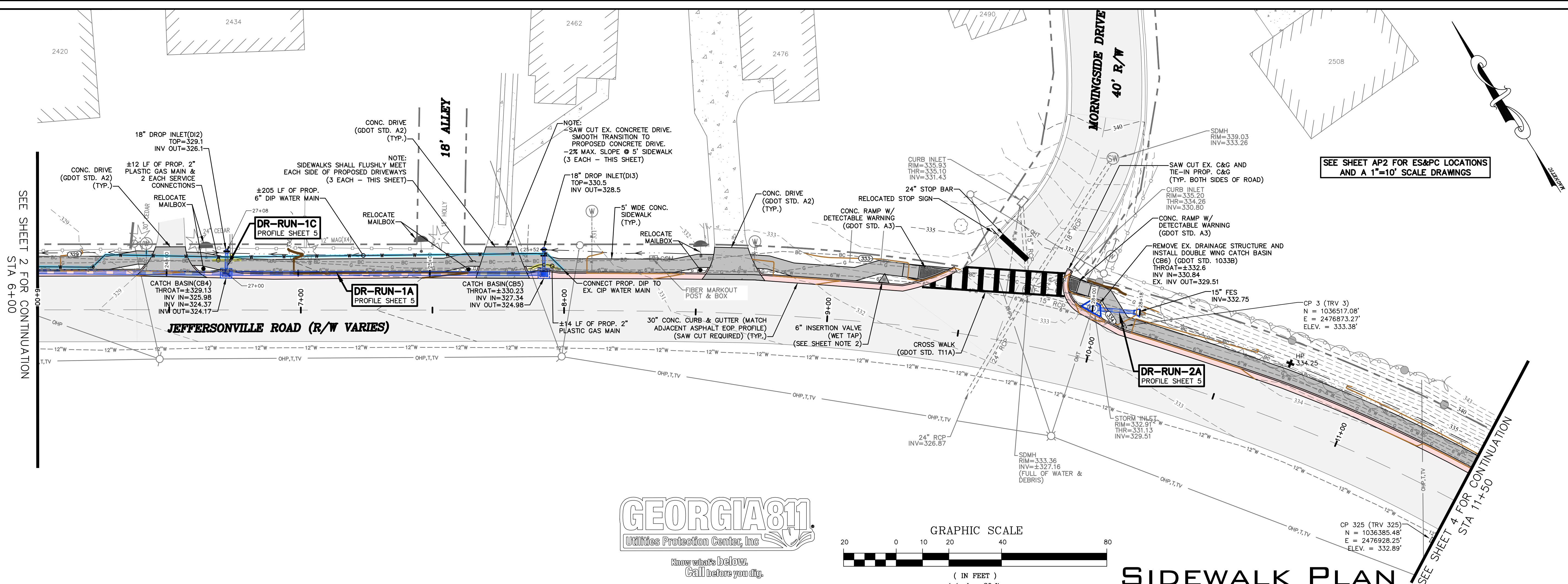


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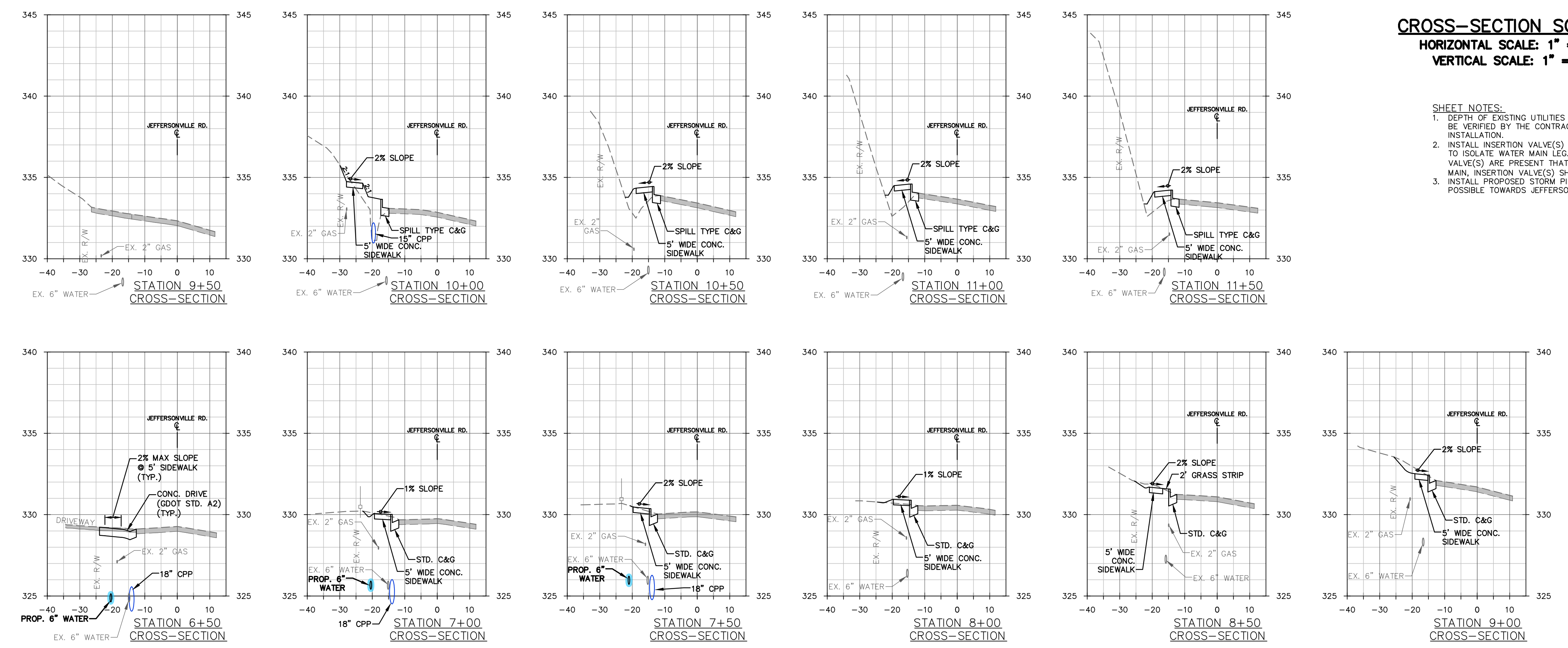
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**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
SIDEWALK EXTENSION**
FOR
Macon-BIBB COUNTY
BIBB COUNTY, GA



SIDEWALK PLAN

CROSS-SECTION SCALES:
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 3. INSTALL PROPOSED STORM PIPES AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TOWARDS JEFFERSONVILLE RD.

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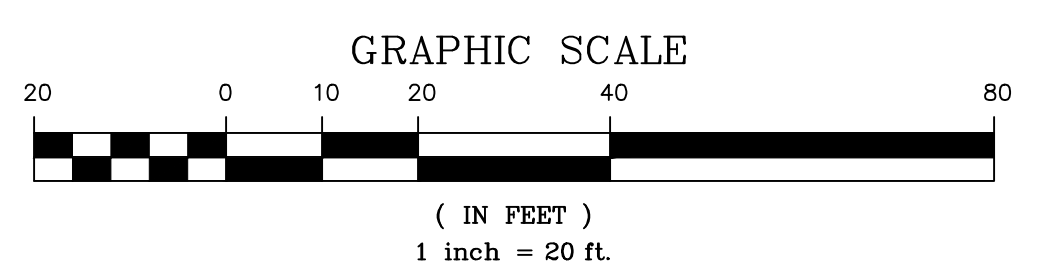
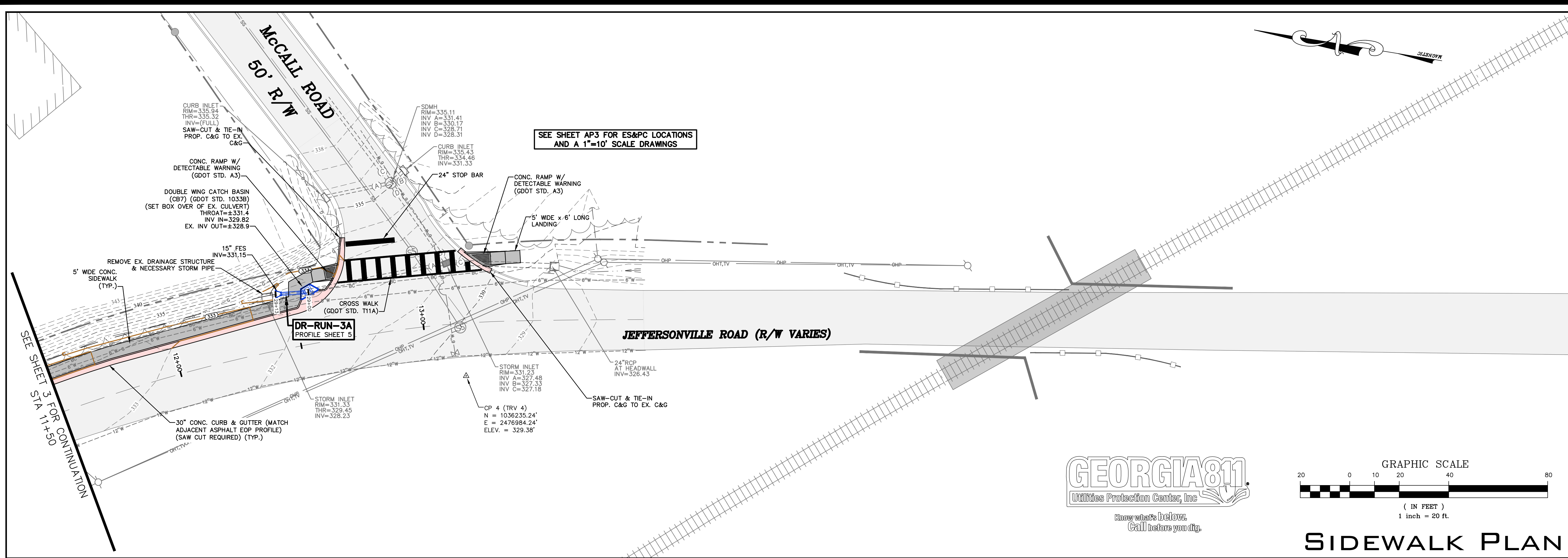


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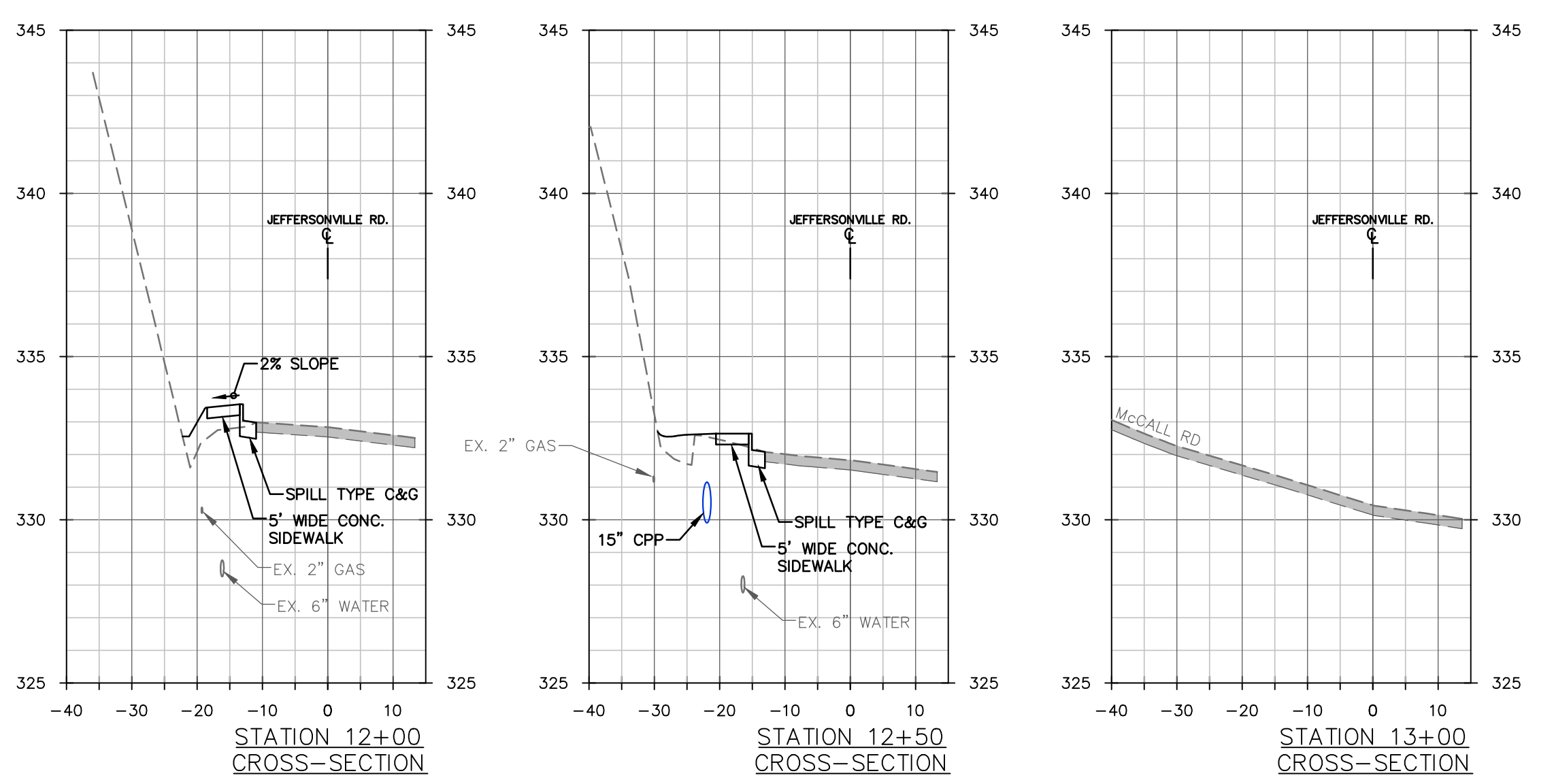
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REVISIONS:

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SIDEWALK PLAN



CROSS-SECTION SCALES:
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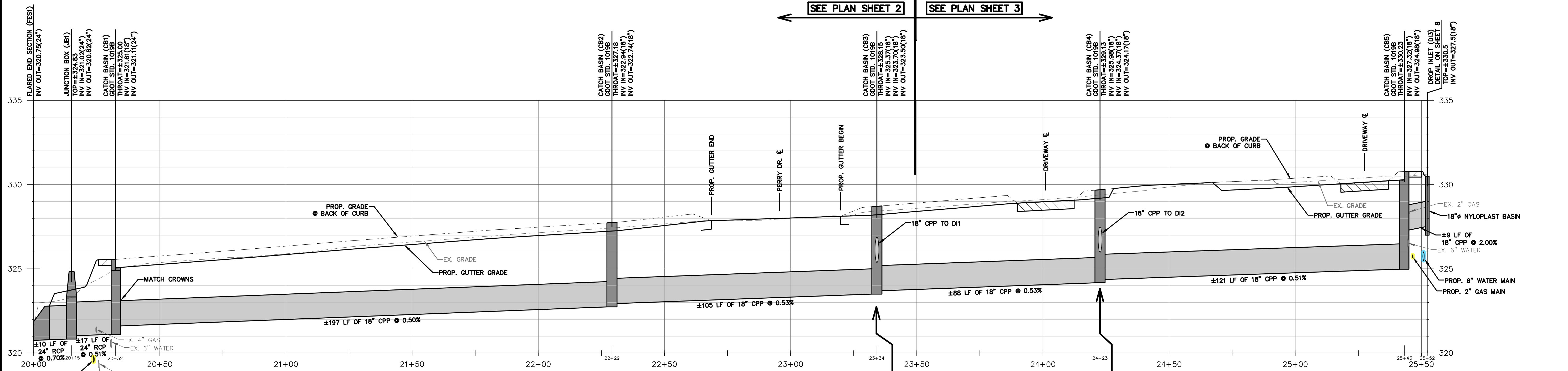
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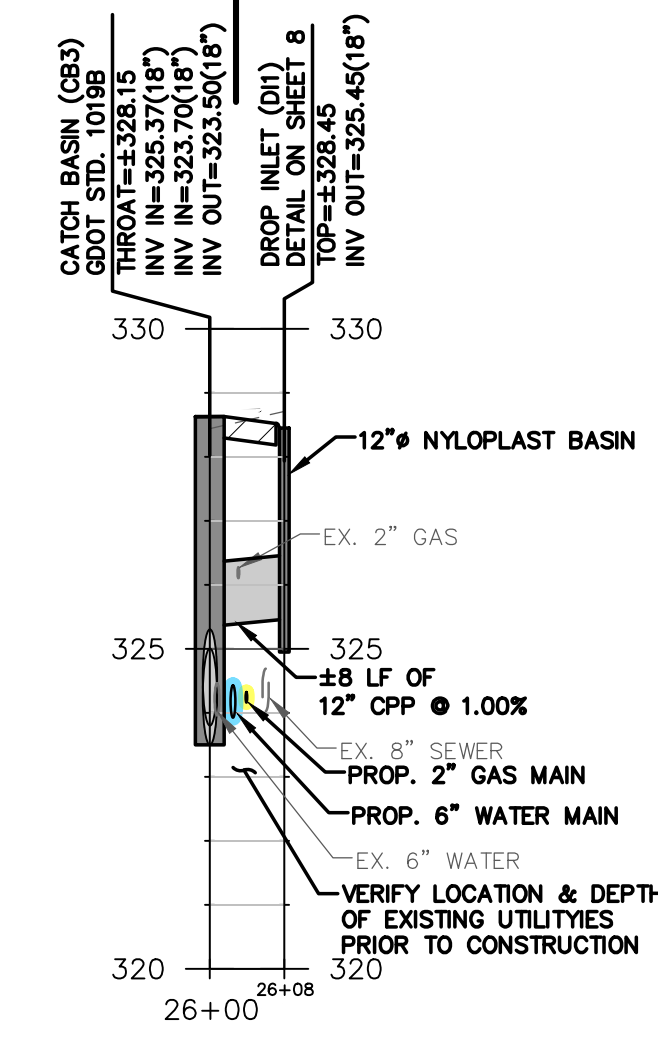
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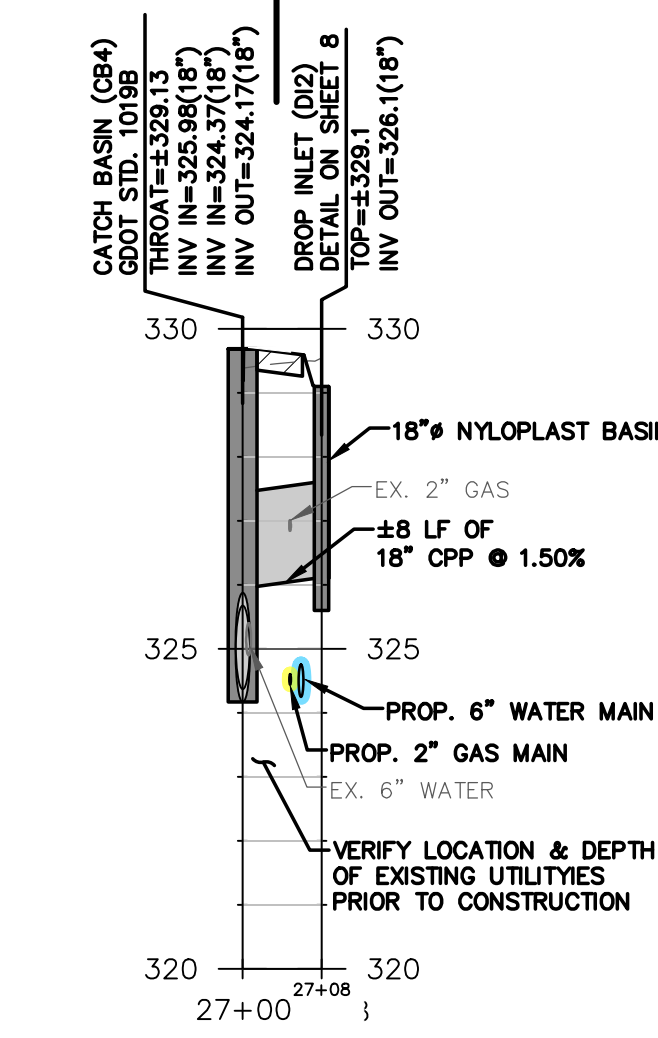
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DR-RUN-1A
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 VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 3'



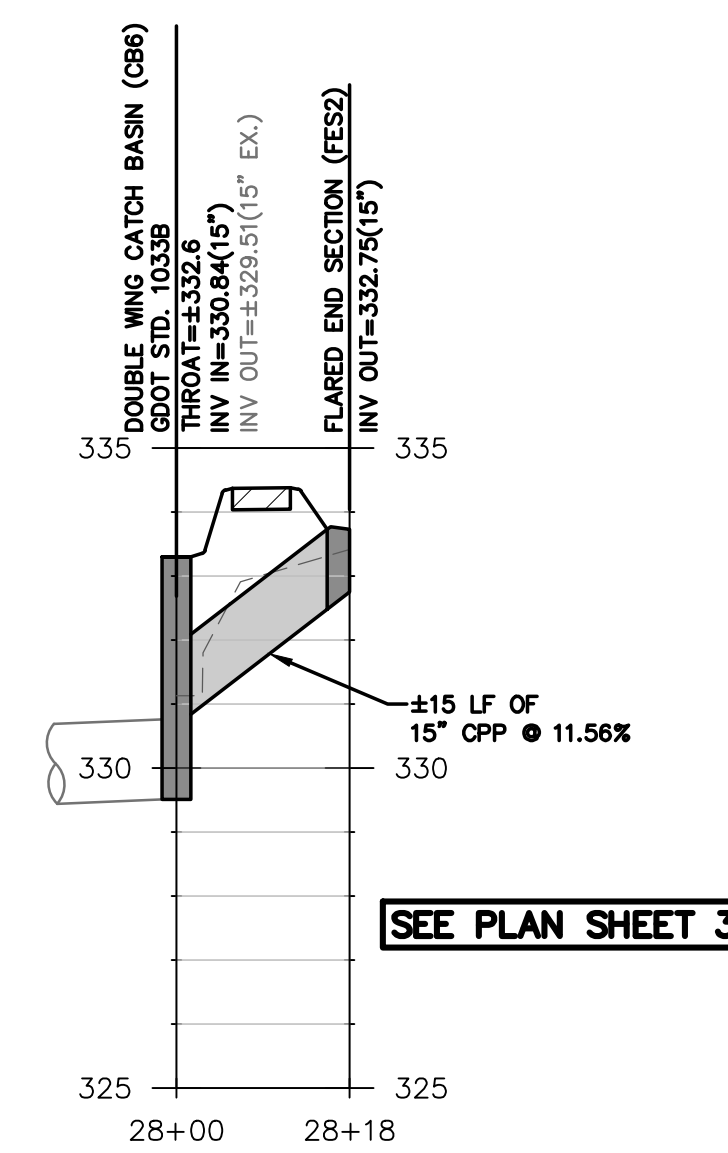
DR-RUN-1B
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 VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 3'



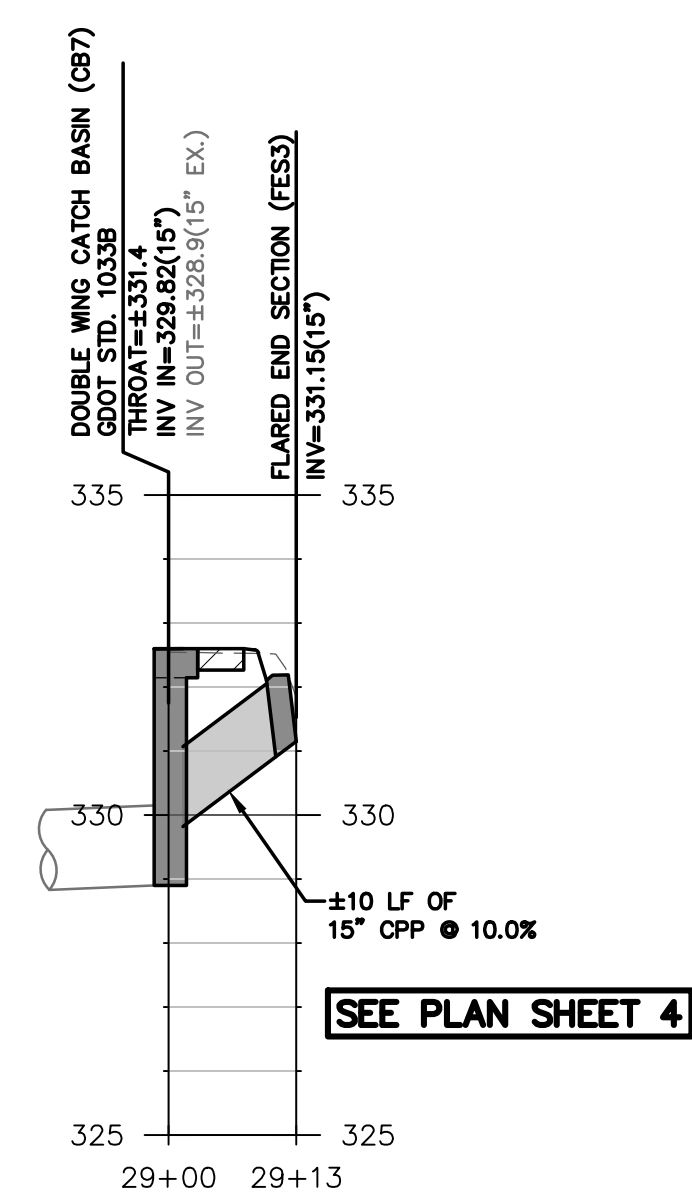
DR-RUN-1C
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 VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 3'

STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL LOCATION
CATCH BASIN (CB1 - CB5)	GOOT STANDARD 1019B DROP INLET (W/ HOOD) TYPE V-1	SEE DETAIL ON SHEET 6
DOUBLE WING CATCH BASIN (CB6 & CB7)	GOOT STANDARD 1033B	SEE DETAIL ON SHEET 7
DROP INLET (DI1)	ADS NYLOPLAST 12 IN. DRAIN BASIN	SEE DETAIL ON SHEET 8
DROP INLET (DI2 - DI3)	ADS NYLOPLAST 18 IN. DRAIN BASIN	SEE DETAIL ON SHEET 8

NOTE:
 DEPTH OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE ASSUMED AND SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.



DR-RUN-2A
 HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 20'
 VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 3'



DR-RUN-3A
 HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 20'
 VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 3'

DRAINAGE PROFILES

REVISIONS:

**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
 SIDEWALK EXTENSION**
 FOR
**MAGON-BIBB COUNTY
 BIBB COUNTY, GA**

INGRAM & ASSOCIATES
 Consulting Engineers, LLC
 332 New Street
 Macon, Georgia 31201
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DATE:	JANUARY 2026
SHEET #:	

REVISIONS:

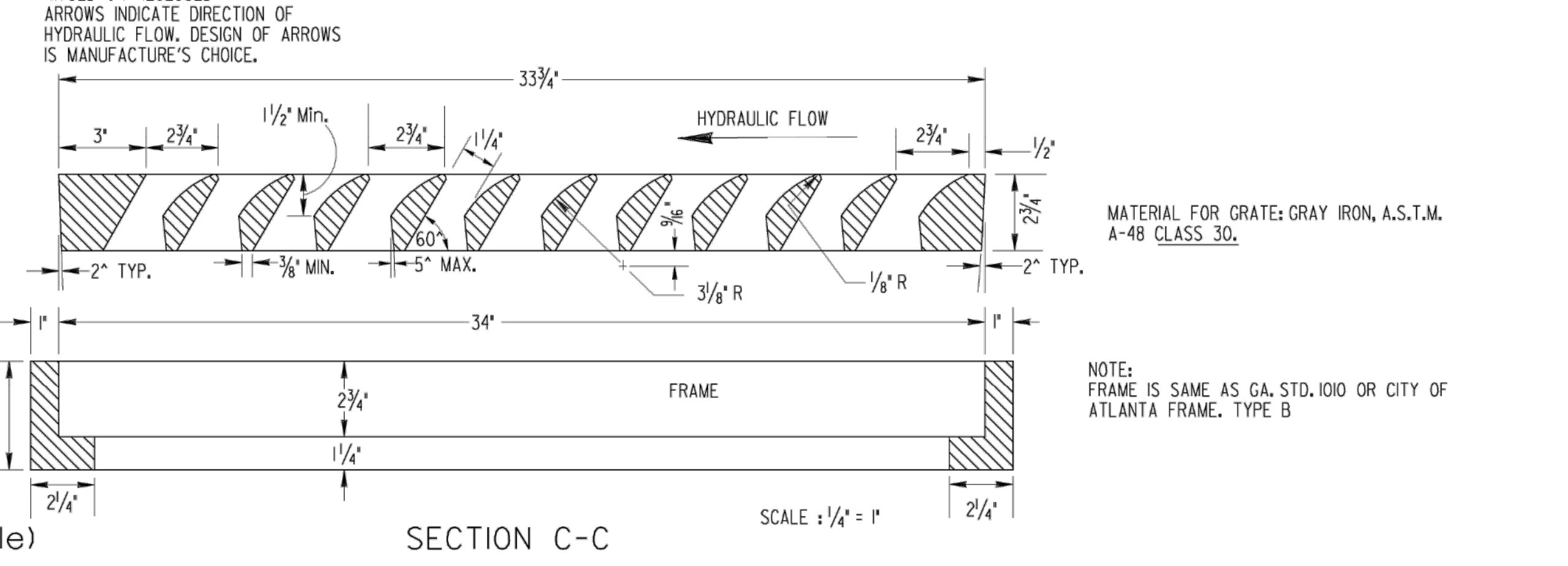
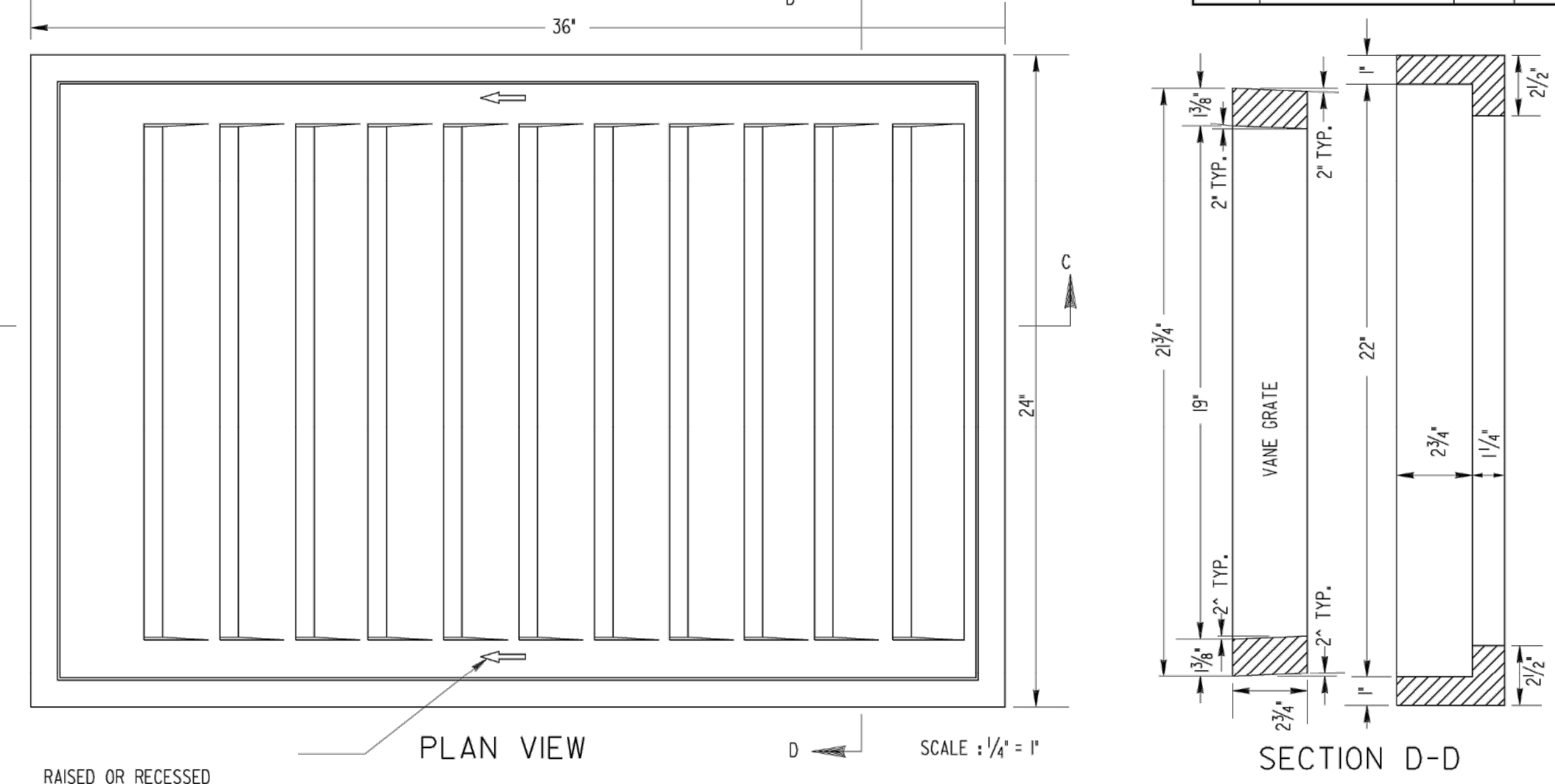
**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
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GA.			

GRATE AND FRAME DETAILS

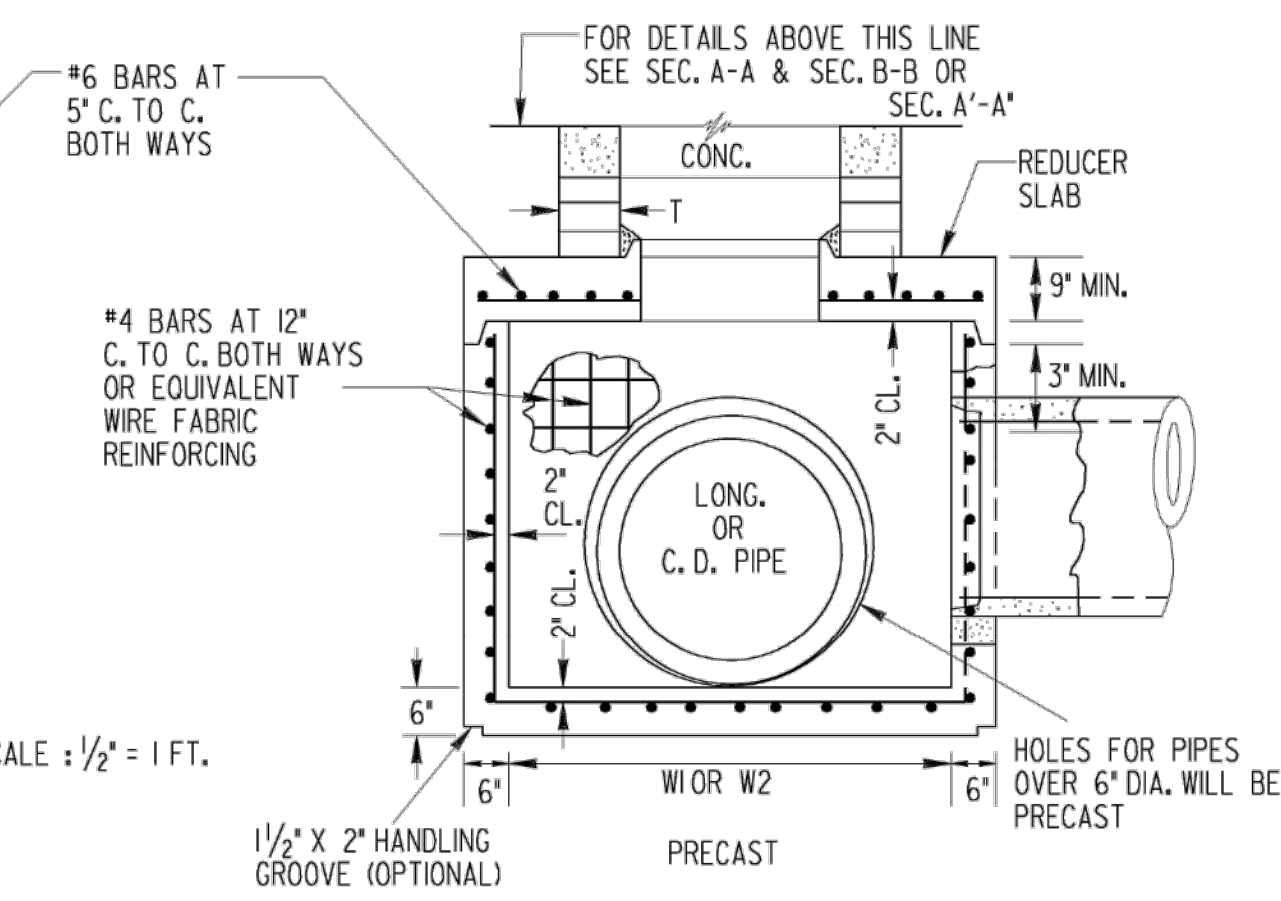
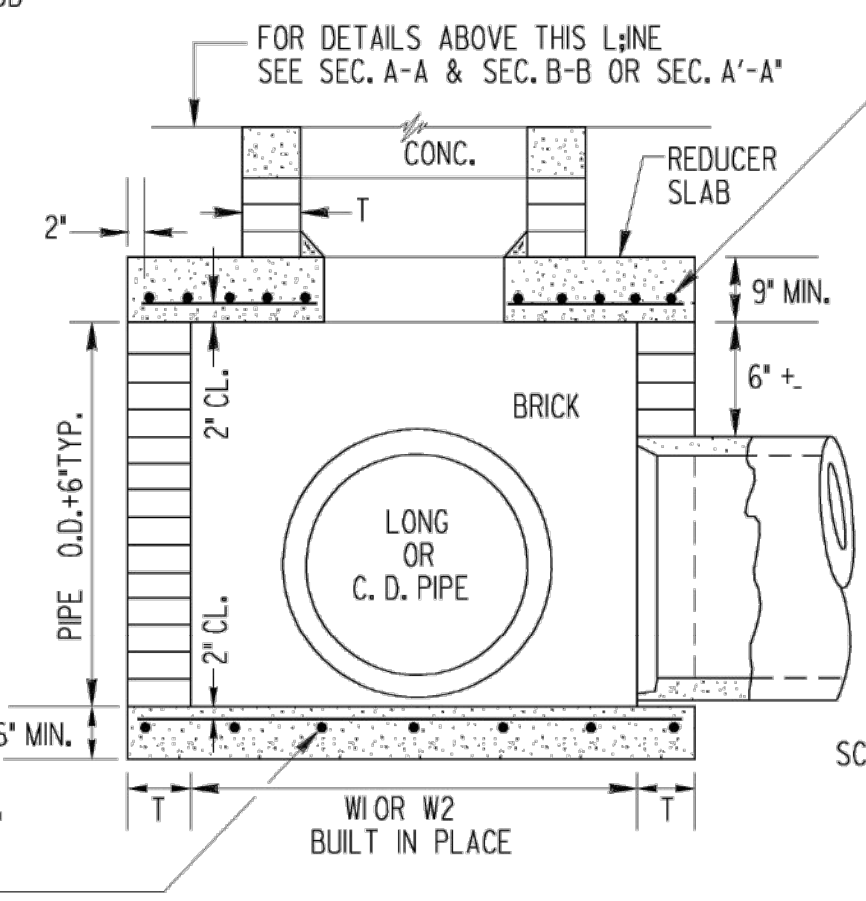
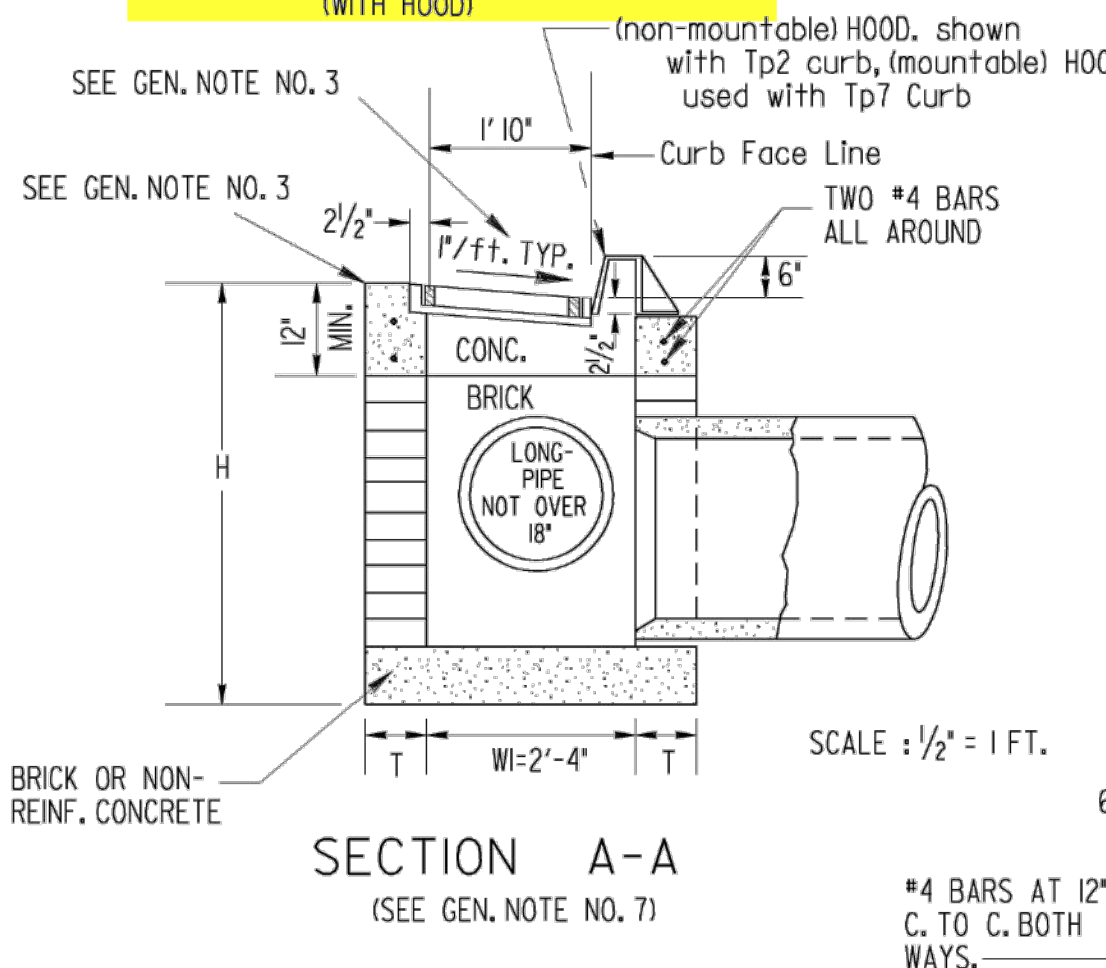


- GENERAL NOTES:**
- SPECIFICATIONS: GEORGIA STANDARD AND/OR SPECIAL PROVISIONS EXCEPT THAT VANE GRATE WILL BE GRAY IRON A.S.T.M. A-48 CLASS 30.
 - ALIGNMENT, NUMBER AND SIZES OF PIPES SHOWN ARE ONLY TYPICAL. SEE PLANS FOR ACTUAL PIPE CULVERT REQUIREMENTS.
 - SLOPE OF GRATE WILL MATCH GUTTER SLOPE WHEN USED WITH CURB AND GUTTER. SLOPE OF GRATE WILL MATCH ROADWAY SLOPE WHERE THERE IS NO GUTTER (E.G., HEADER CURB, INTEGRAL CURB, ETC.). TOP OF HOOD WILL BE FLUSH WITH TOP OF CURB FOR TYPE V-1.
 - CONCRETE WILL BE CLASS "A" CONCRETE.
 - 1/2" EXPANSION JOINTS WILL BE REQUIRED IF RIGID PAVEMENT, SIDEWALK OR CONCRETE GUTTER MEETS DROP INLETS.
 - ALL STRUCTURES OVER 4 FT. DEEP SHALL REQUIRE STEPS OF A TYPE APPROVED BY THE MATERIALS LABORATORY OR 3/4" DIA. BARS STEPS AS SHOWN FOR OTHER INLET TYPES. NUMBER AND LOCATION OF STEPS SHALL BE AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
 - METAL HOODS DO NOT IMPROVE HYDRAULICS OF INLETS. TYPE V-DROP INLETS ARE NORMALLY USED TO PROVIDE CONTINUITY OF CURB OR TO ALLOW LARGER BOX WITHOUT TAPER OR REDUCER SLAB.

(DROP INLET TYPE V-1 OR TYPE V-2)

REDUCER SLABS OR BRICK TAPER (bottom left) ARE FOR USE WITH LARGER PIPES, IN GENERAL THIS WILL BE CROSS DRAIN PIPES OVER 24", LONGITUDINAL PIPES OVER 18" (Type V-1) AND LONGITUDINAL PIPES OVER 15" (Type V-2)

DROP INLET TYPE V-1 (WITH HOOD)

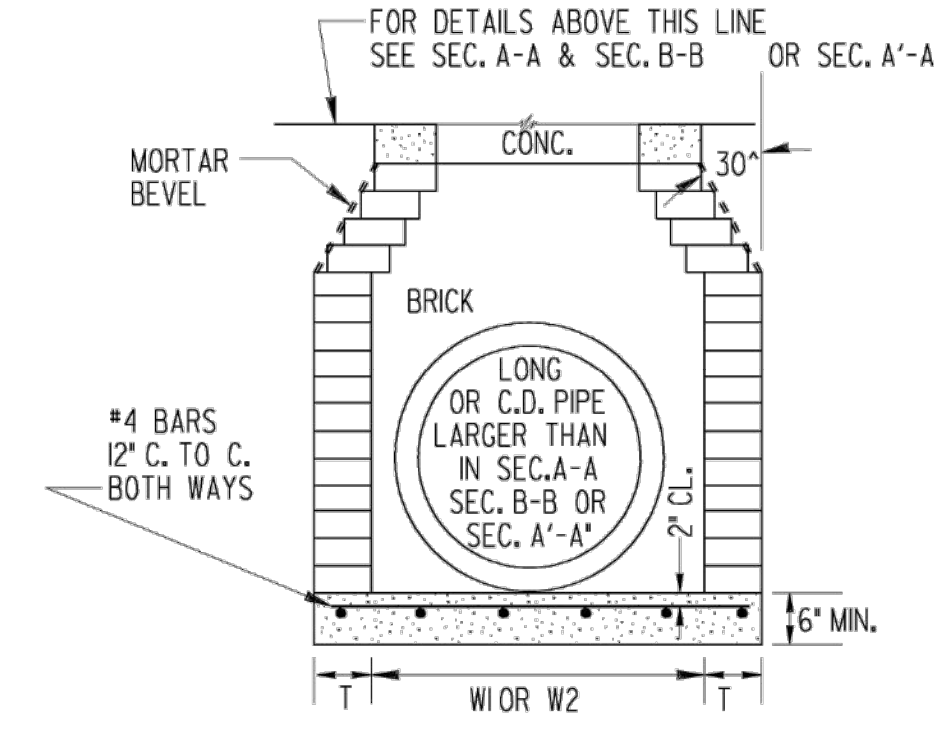
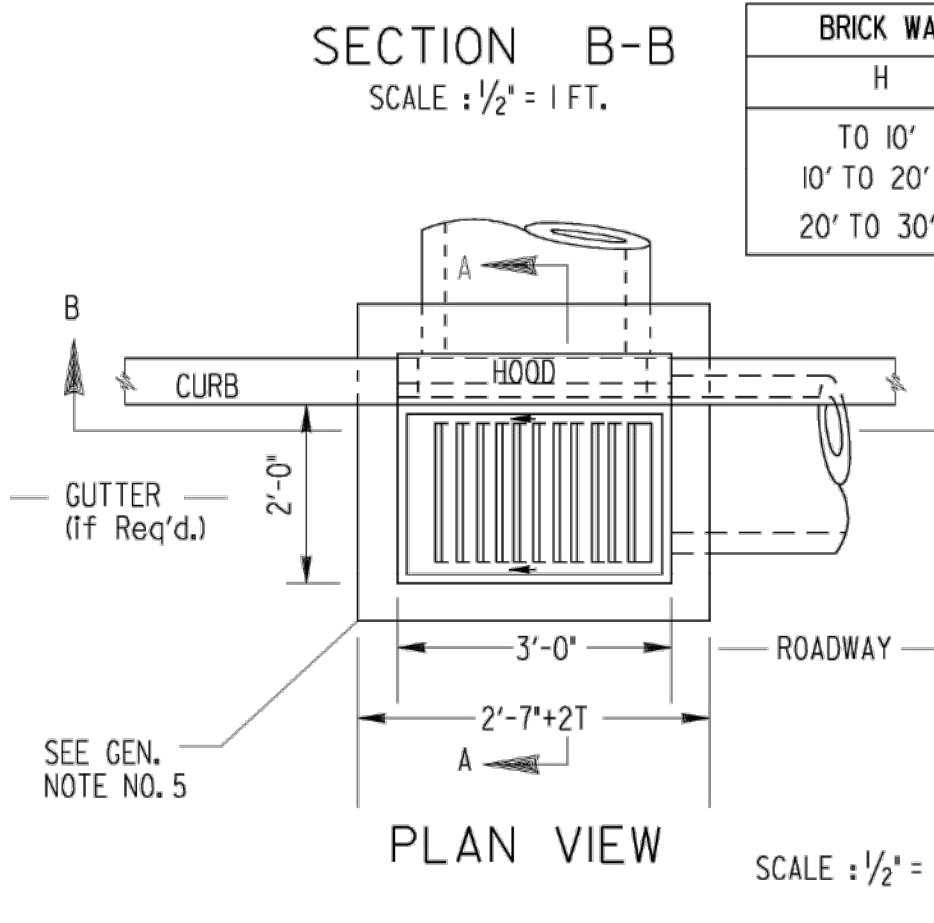
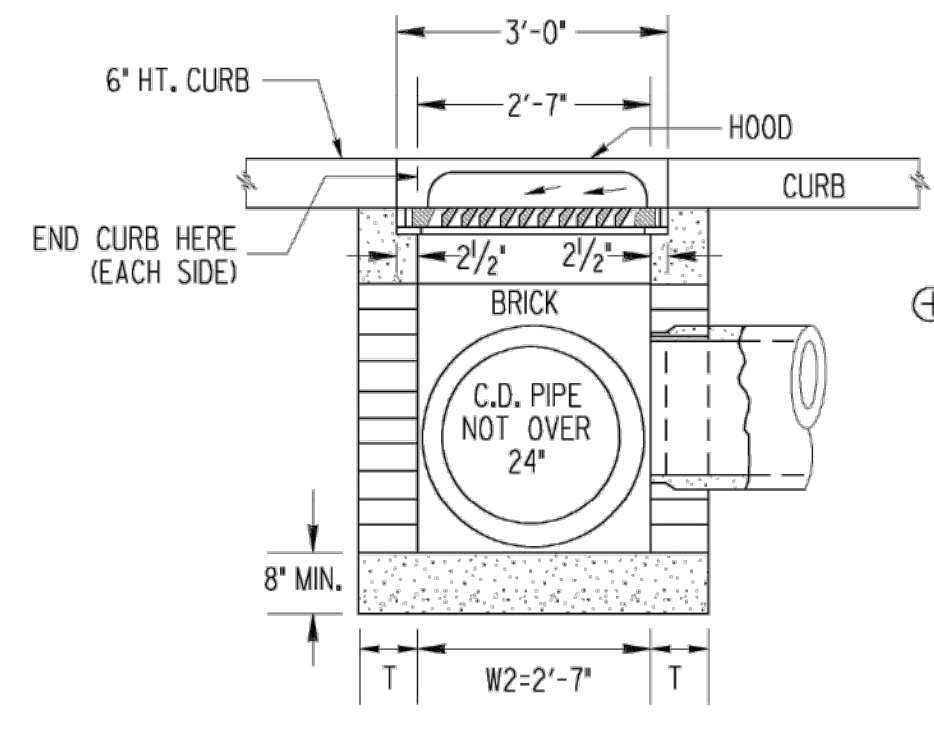
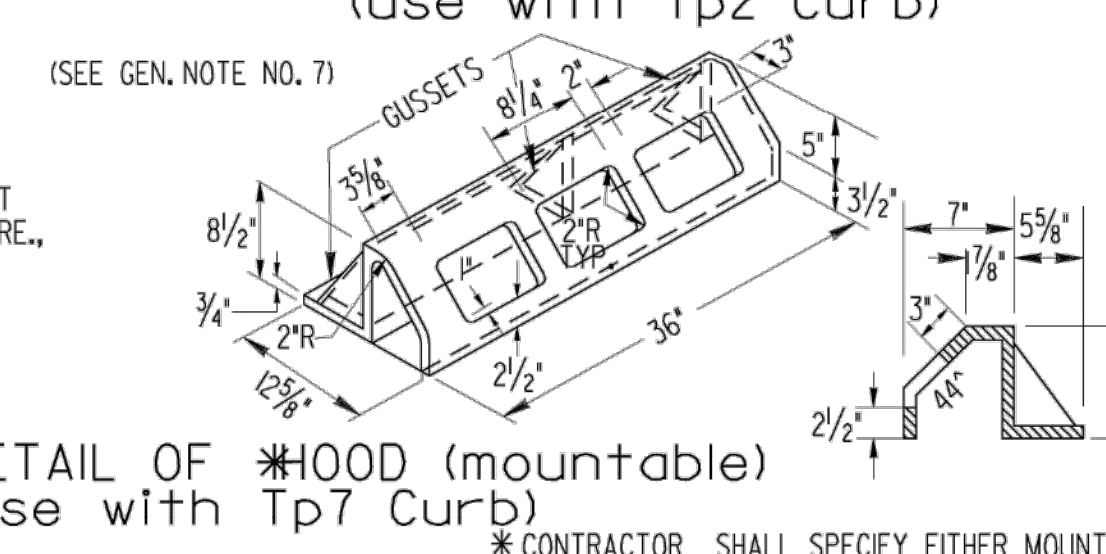
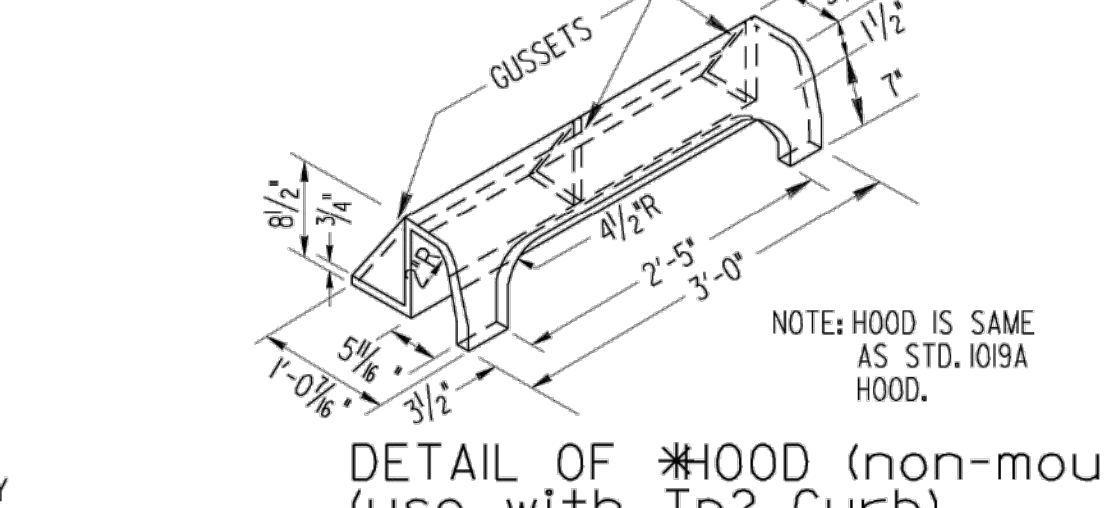
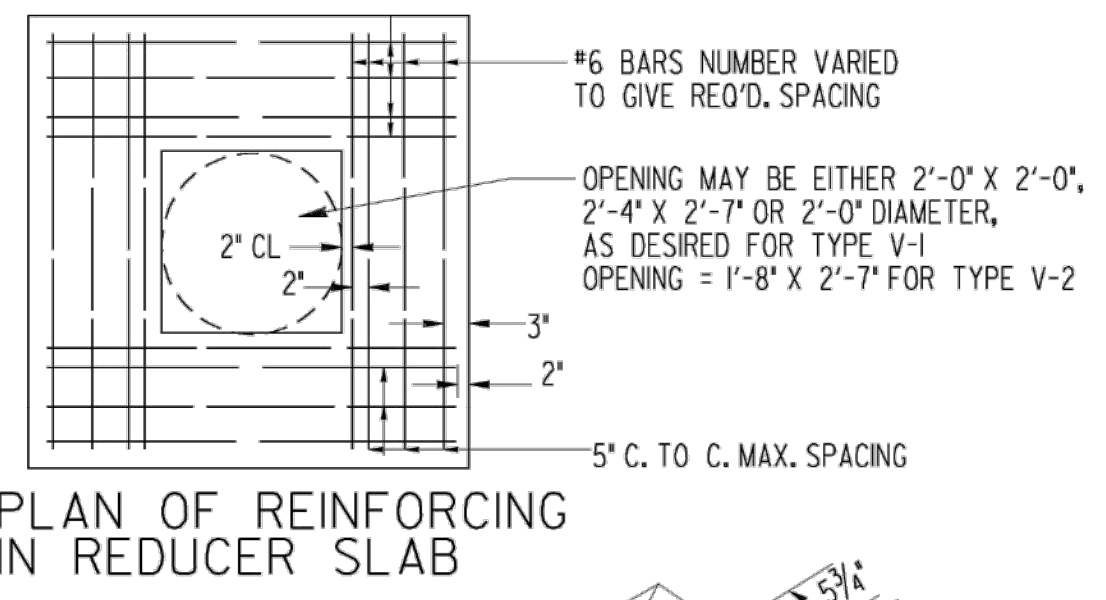


DETAIL OF REDUCING W1 OR W2 DIMENSIONS WITH REDUCER SLAB.

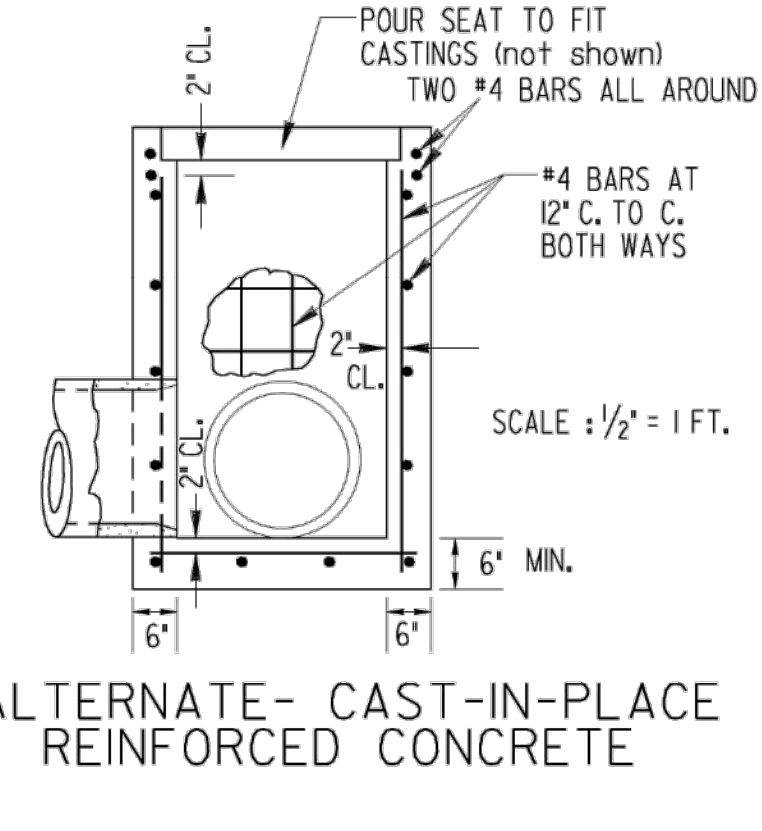
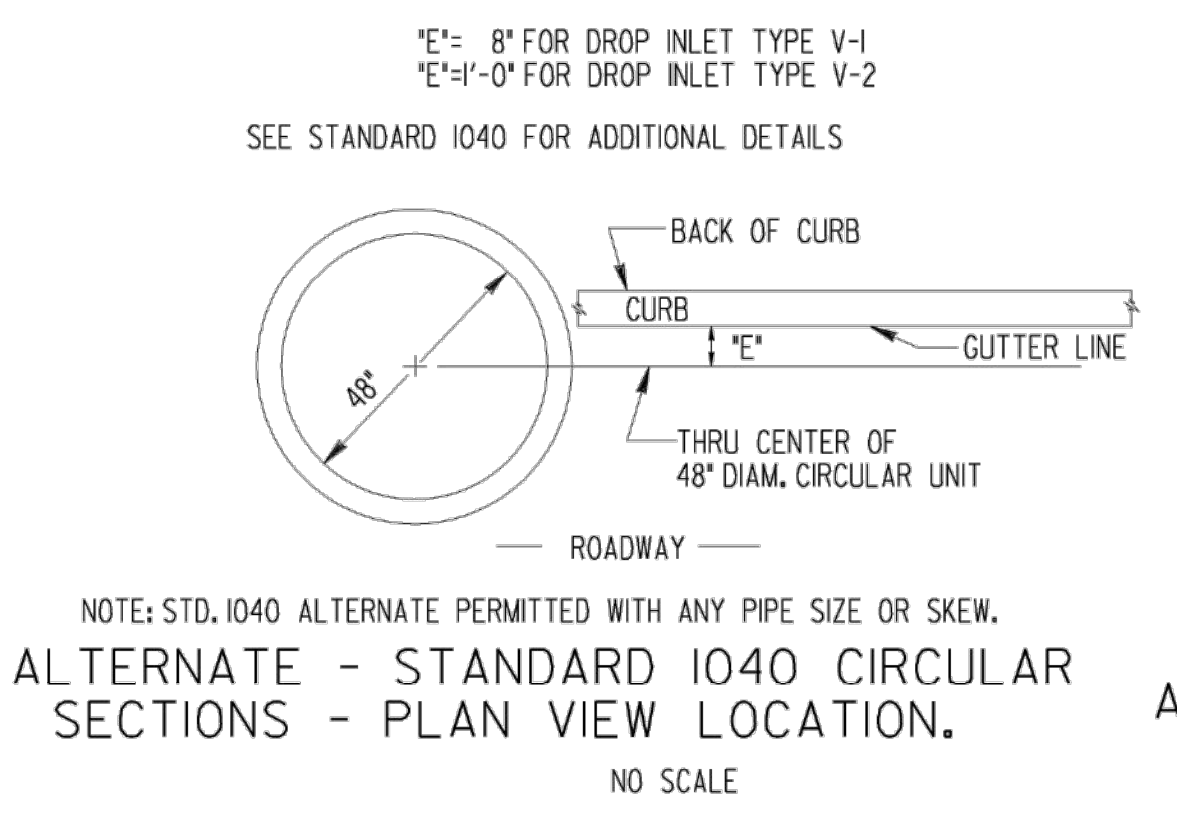
PIPE SIZE	W (MIN.) OR W2 (MIN.)		H (MIN.)
	BRICK	REINFC. CONC.	
15"	1'-8"	1'-8"	3'-10"
18"	2'-0"	2'-0"	4'-2"
24"	2'-7"	2'-7"	4'-9"
30"	3'-4"	3'-6"	5'-10"
36"	3'-10"	4'-0"	6'-5"
42"	4'-5"	4'-6"	7'-0"
48"	5'-0"	5'-0"	7'-10"
54"	5'-7"	5'-6"	8'-5"
60"	6'-2"	6'-0"	9'-0"

NOTE: THE MINIMUM H DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON TYPICAL OUTSIDE DIAMETERS OF PIPES AND MAY BE MODIFIED WHERE THE ENGINEER OR DESIGNER DETERMINES THAT CONDITIONS PERMIT. IT IS NOT NECESSARY THAT THE BOX TYPE BASE BE SQUARE. W1 AND W2 DIMENSIONS WILL VARY ACCORDING TO PIPE SIZE.

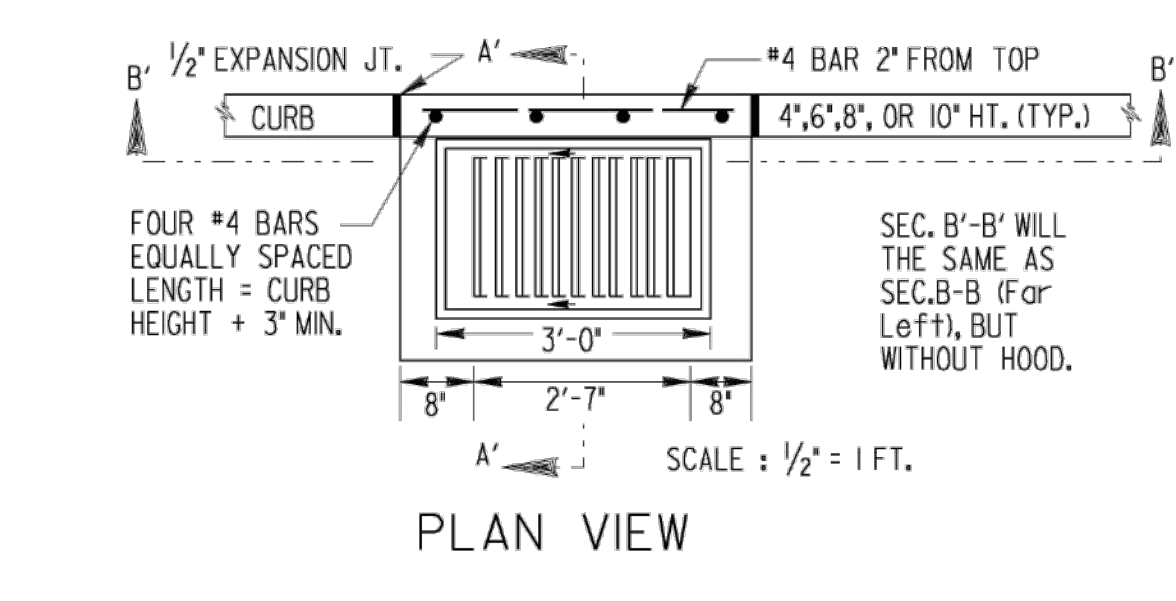
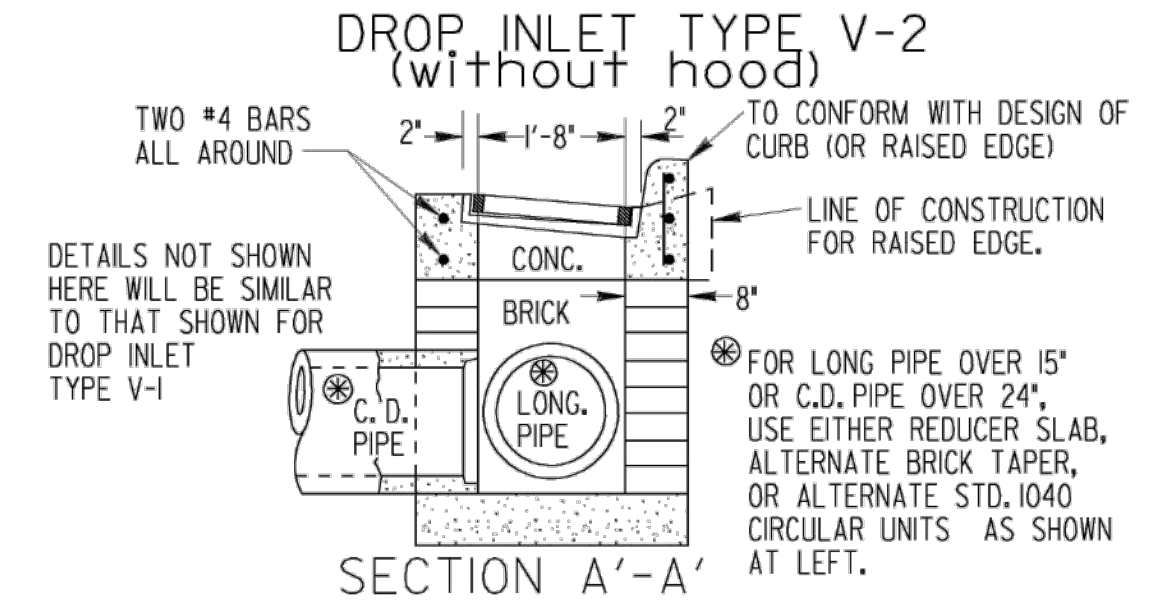
BRICK WALL THICKNESS	
H	T (MIN.)
TO 10'	8"
10' TO 20'	12"
20' TO 30'	16"



MINIMUM H DIMENSIONS (FOR DETAIL AT LEFT)	
PIPE SIZE	H (MIN.)
18"	4'-2"
24"	4'-9"
30"	5'-9"
36"	6'-9"
42"	7'-10"
48"	8'-11"
54"	10'-0"
60"	11'-2"



SPECIAL NOTE:
 BARS OF GRATE WILL BE PERPENDICULAR TO DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC FLOW.



MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

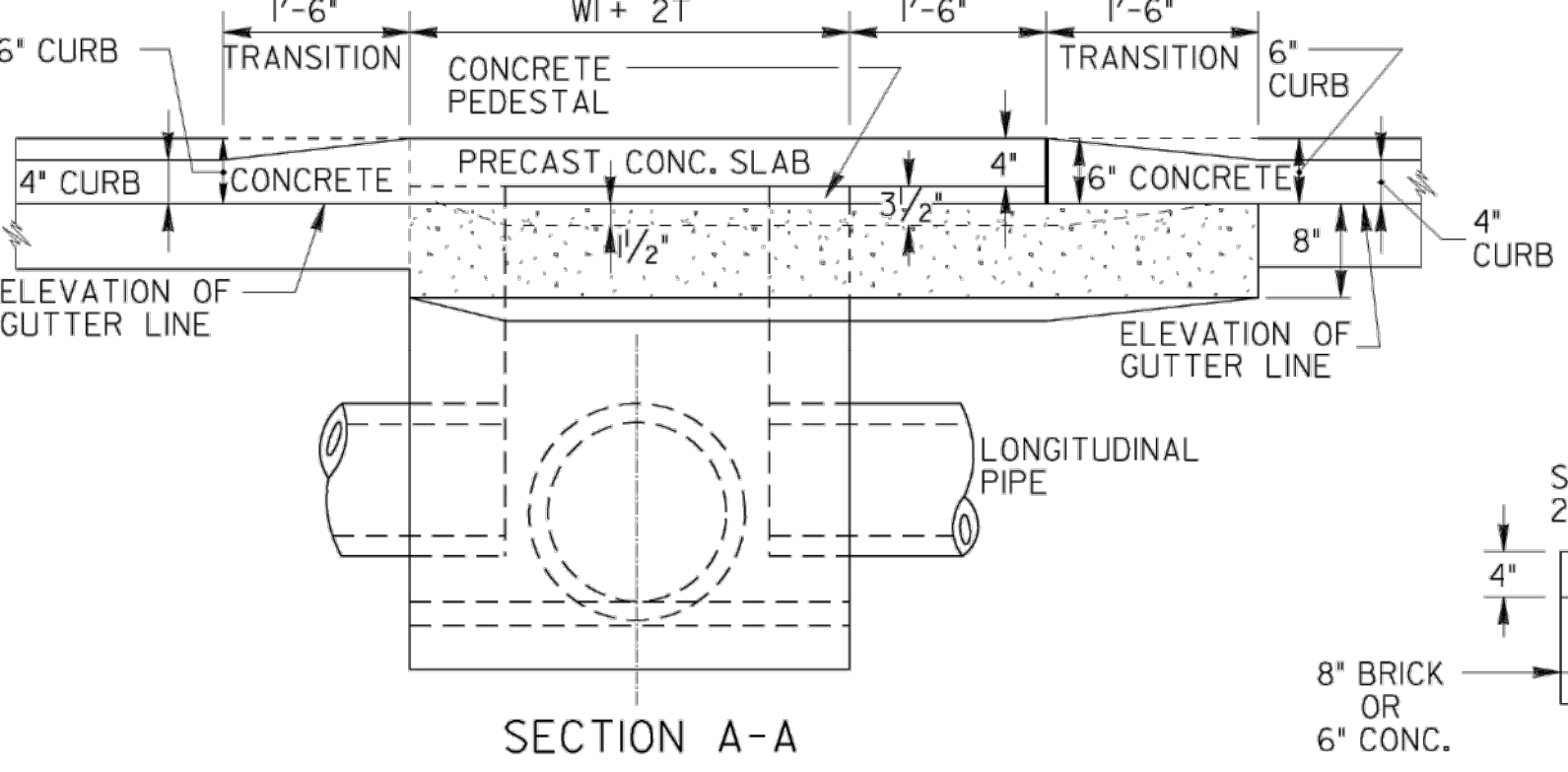
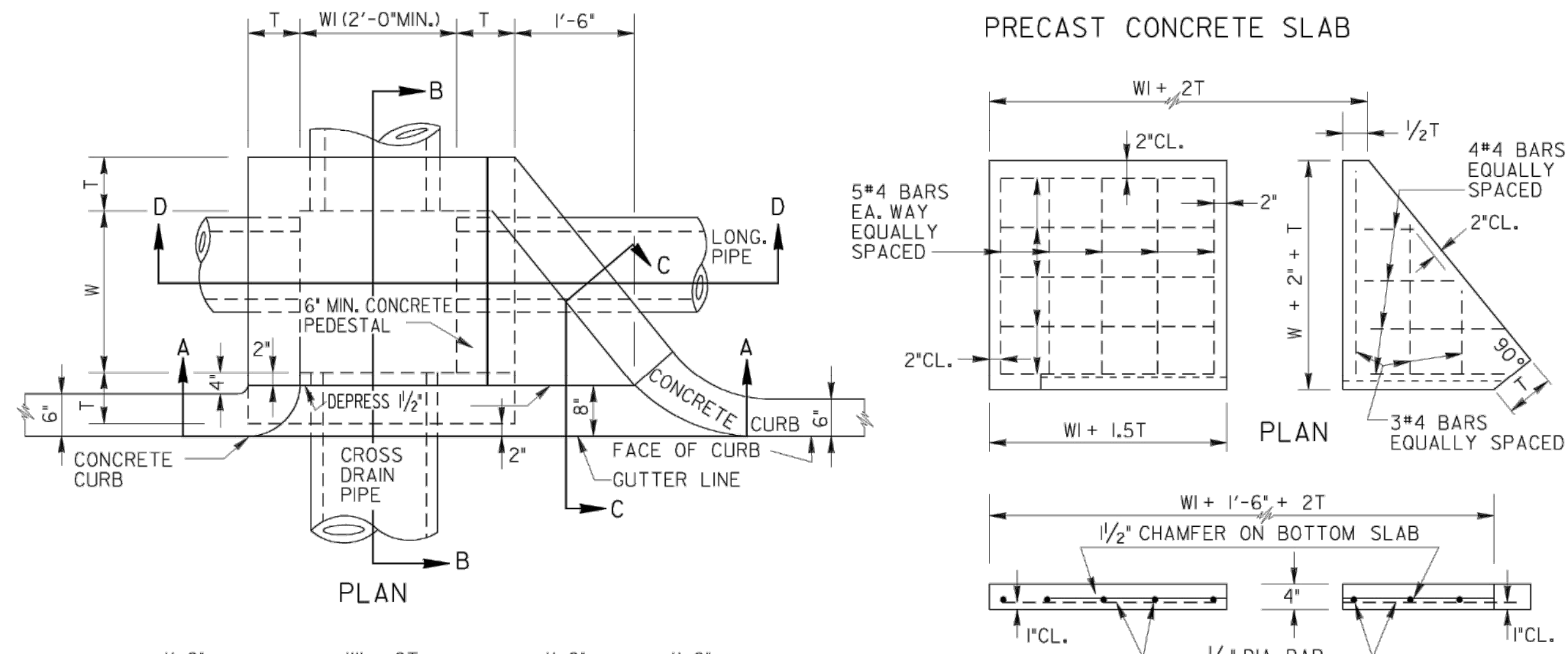
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STATE OF GEORGIA	
STANDARD DROP INLET TYPES V-1 AND V-2	
SCALE AS SHOWN	
DATE	AUGUST, 1999
BY	DES. (SUBMITTED) <i>Janeal K... State Road & Airport Design Engr.</i>
TRA.	TRA. (APPROVED) <i>Carl L. ... Chief Engineer</i>
CHK.	CHK. (APPROVED) <i>Carl L. ... Chief Engineer</i>
NUMBER	1019B

Drawing File: Z:\CAD\CAD Projects\0230-Macon-Bibb County\0230-004-01-Jeffersonville Rd Sidewalk Working Set\Jeffersonville Rd Sidewalk.dwg

REVISIONS:	

STATE	PROJECT NUMBER	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
GA.			

CATCH BASIN TYPE 1

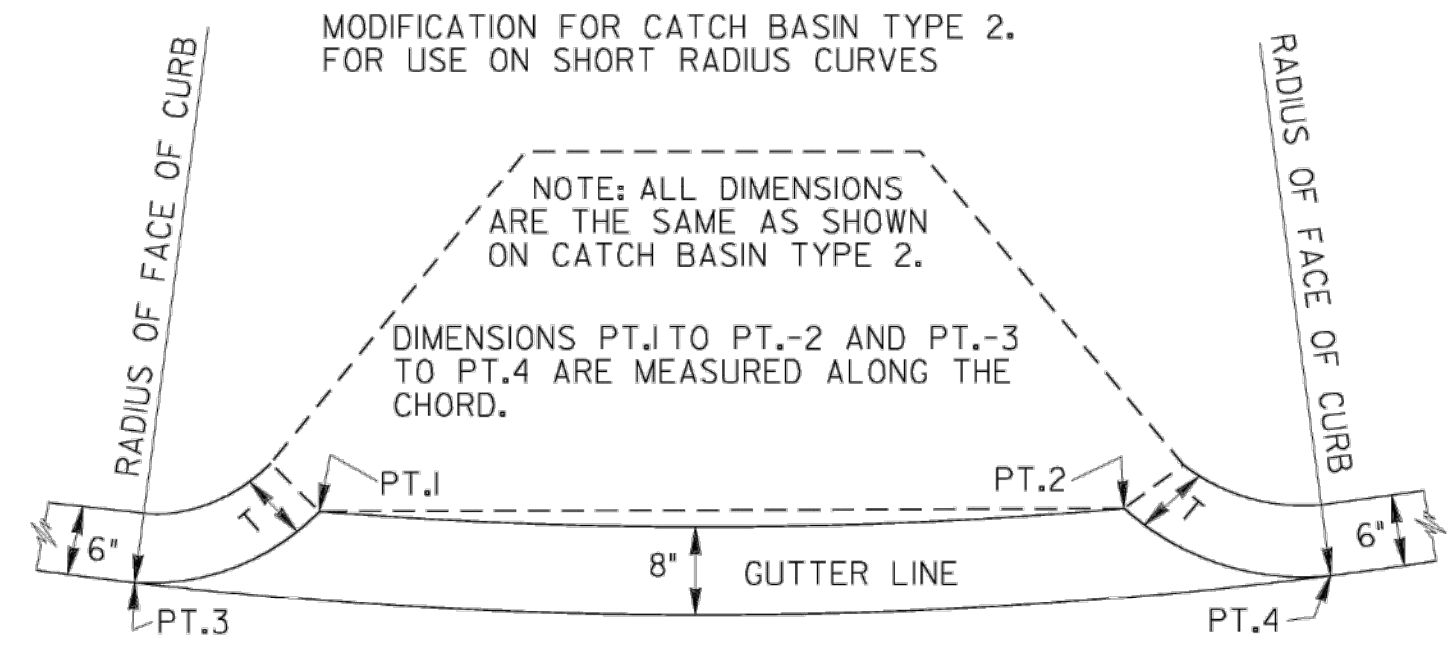
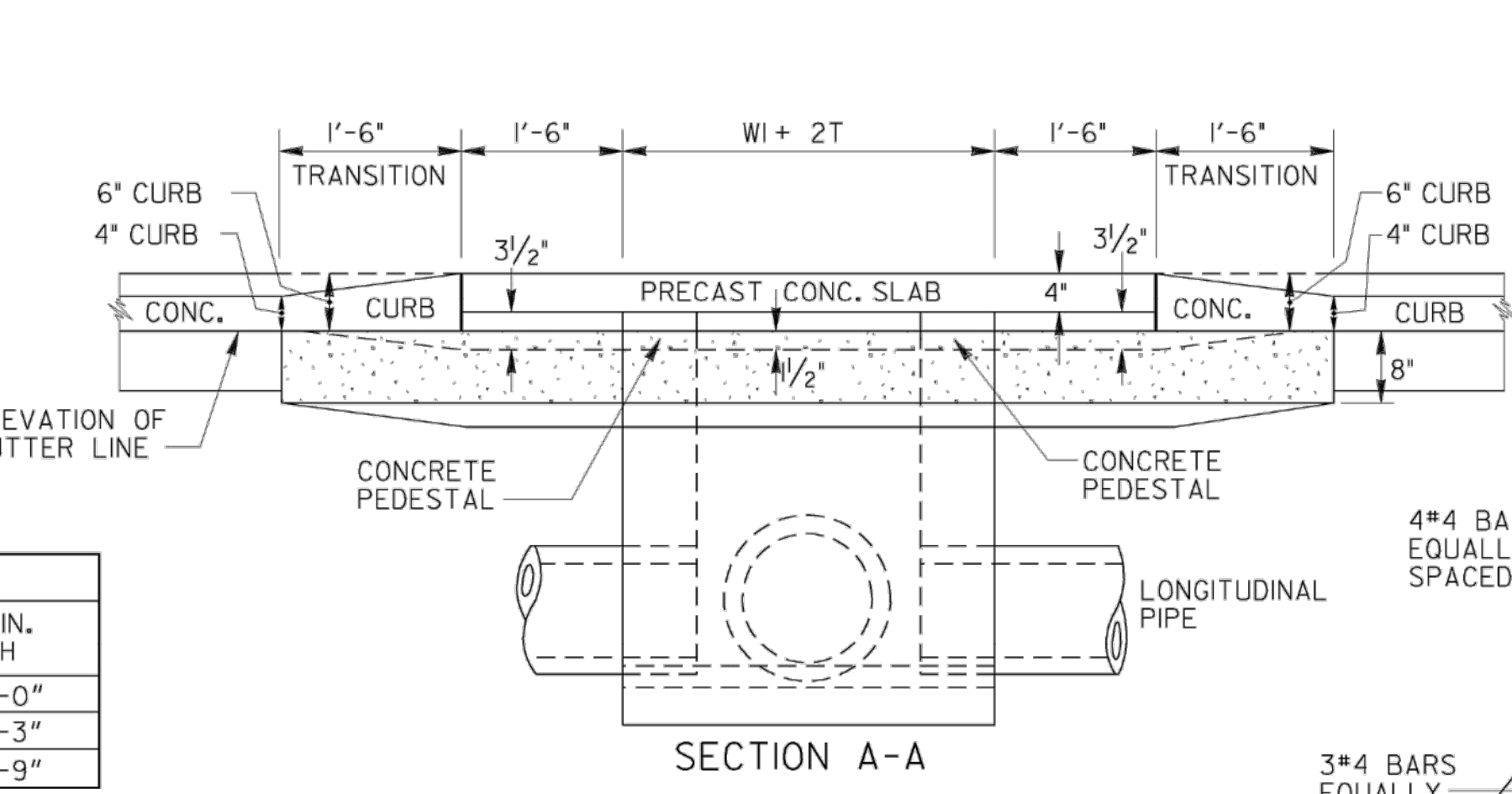
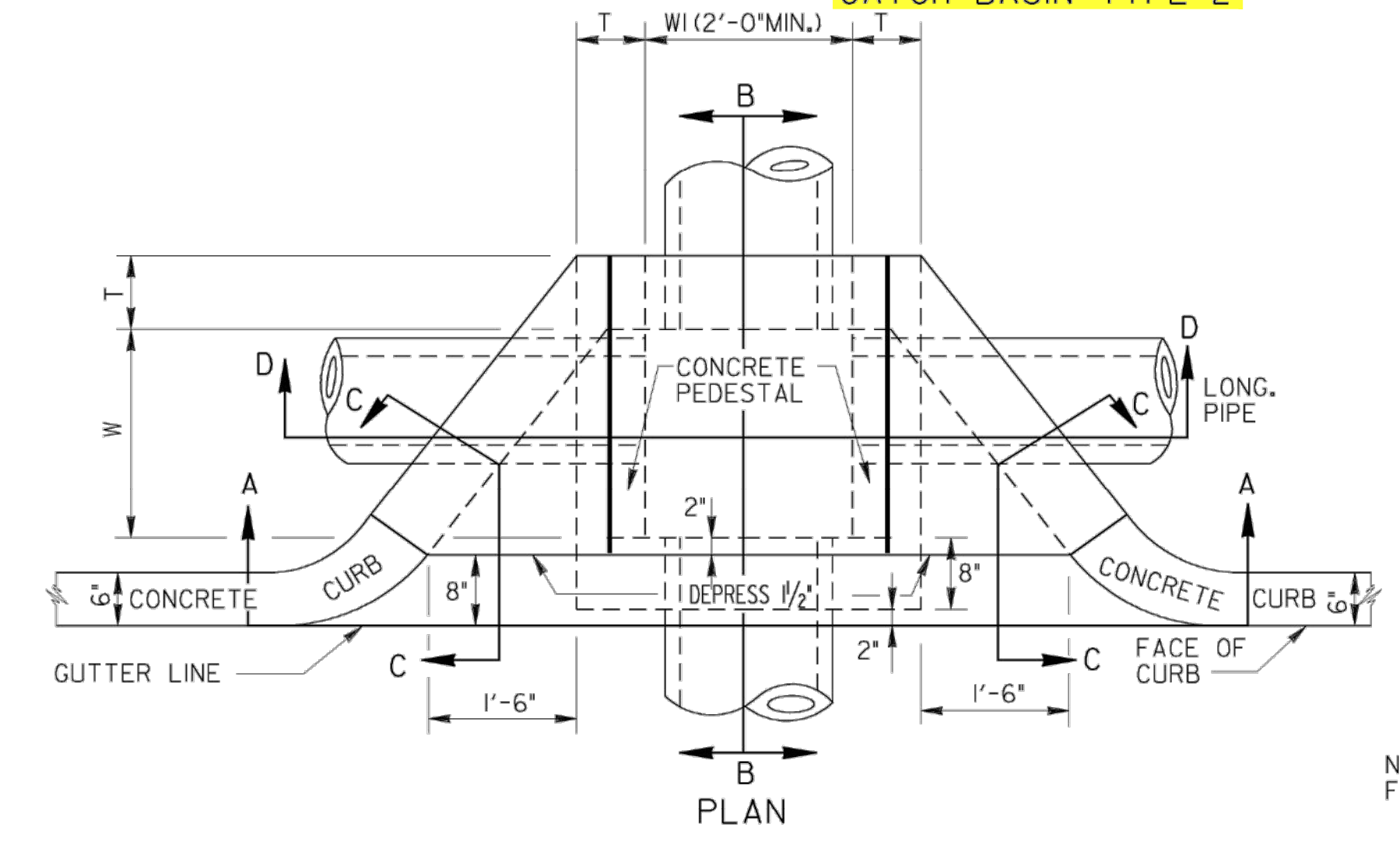


NOTE:
IF CATCH BASIN IS USED IN
4' MEDIAN WITH 4" CURB HEIGHT,
SLOPE TOP SLAB 2" BACK,
BACK TOP OF SLAB TO HAVE
SAME ELEVATION AS TOP OF
CURB.

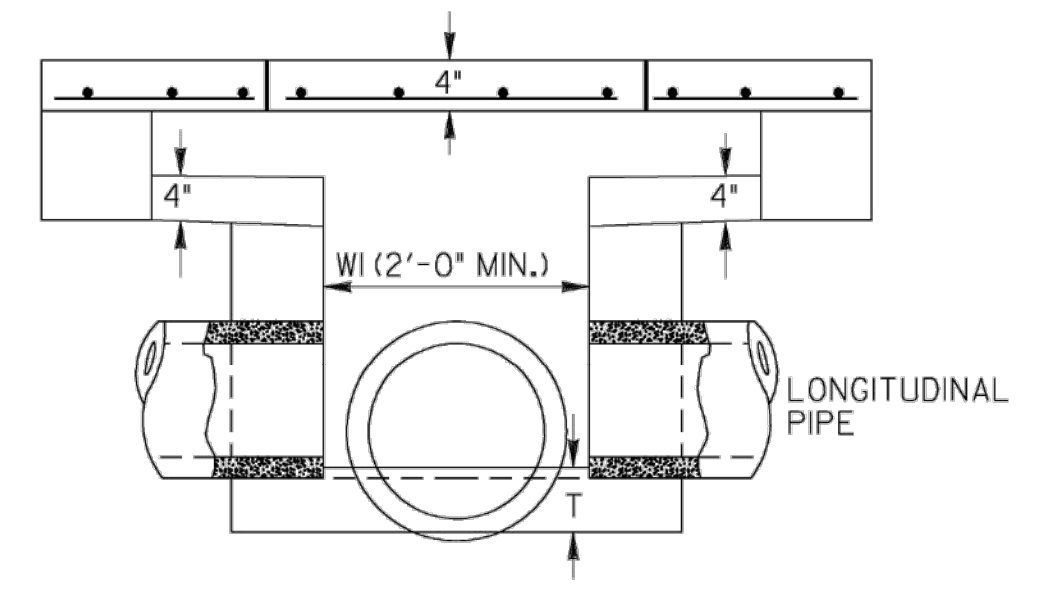
T= 8" FOR BRICK MASONRY WALLS OR BOTTOM
T= 6" CONCRETE WALLS OR BOTTOM

PIPE SIZE	W OR WI	MIN. H
10"	2'-0"	3'-0"
15"	2'-0"	3'-3"
18"	2'-3"	3'-9"

CATCH BASIN TYPE 2

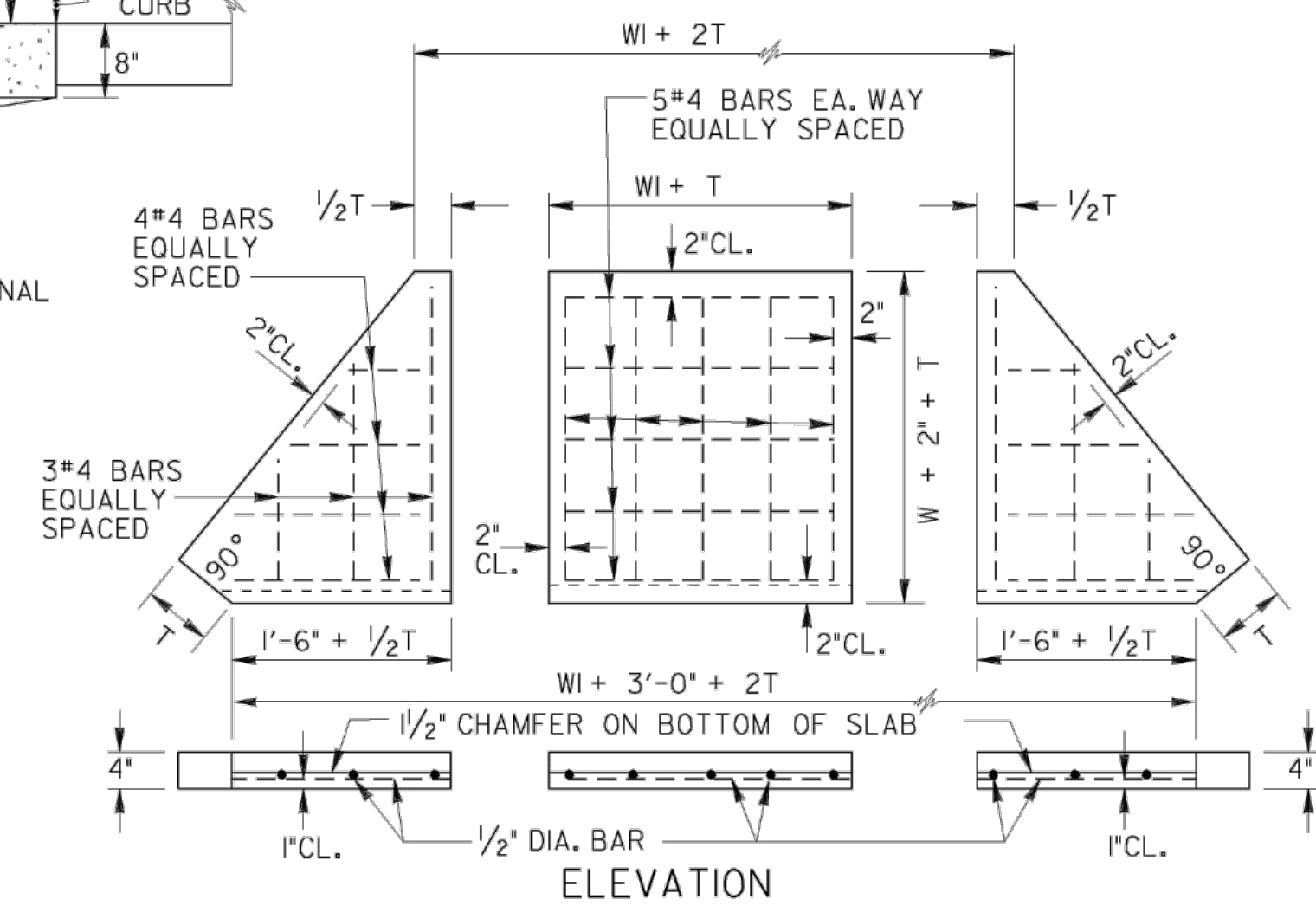


T= 8" FOR BRICK MASONRY WALLS OR BOTTOM
T= 6" CONCRETE WALLS OR BOTTOM

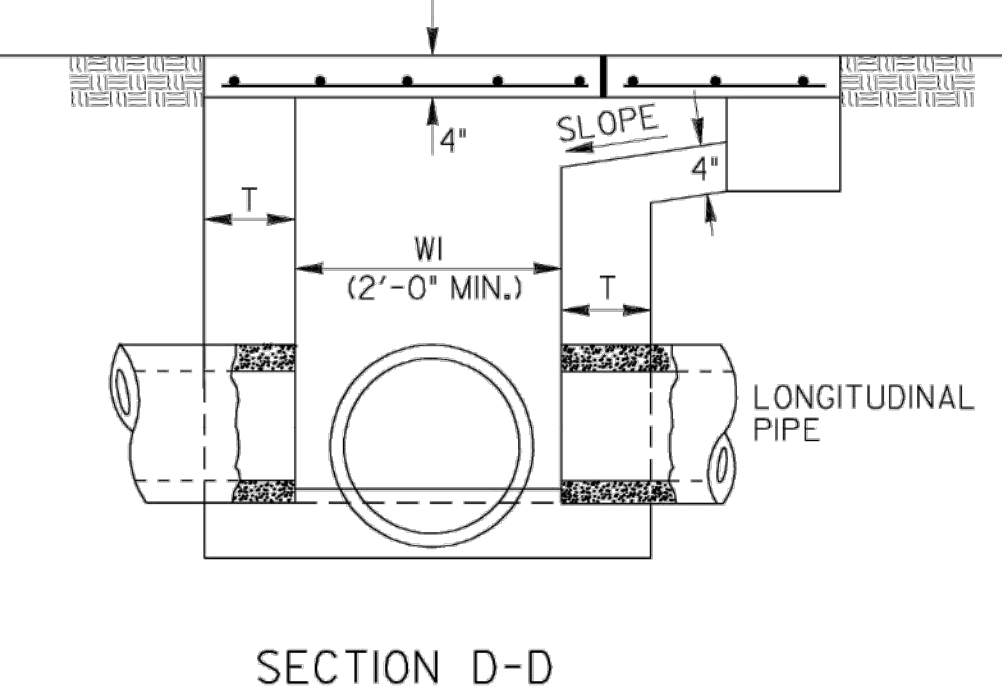
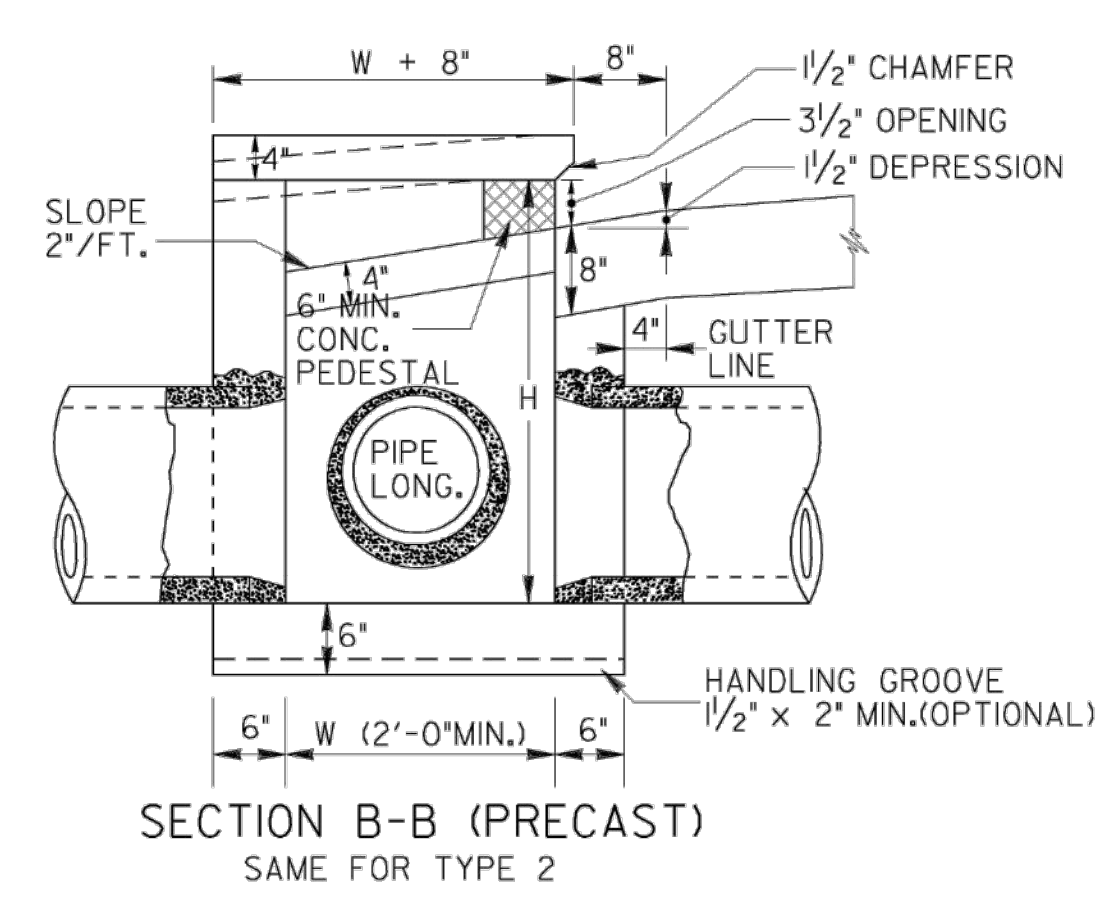
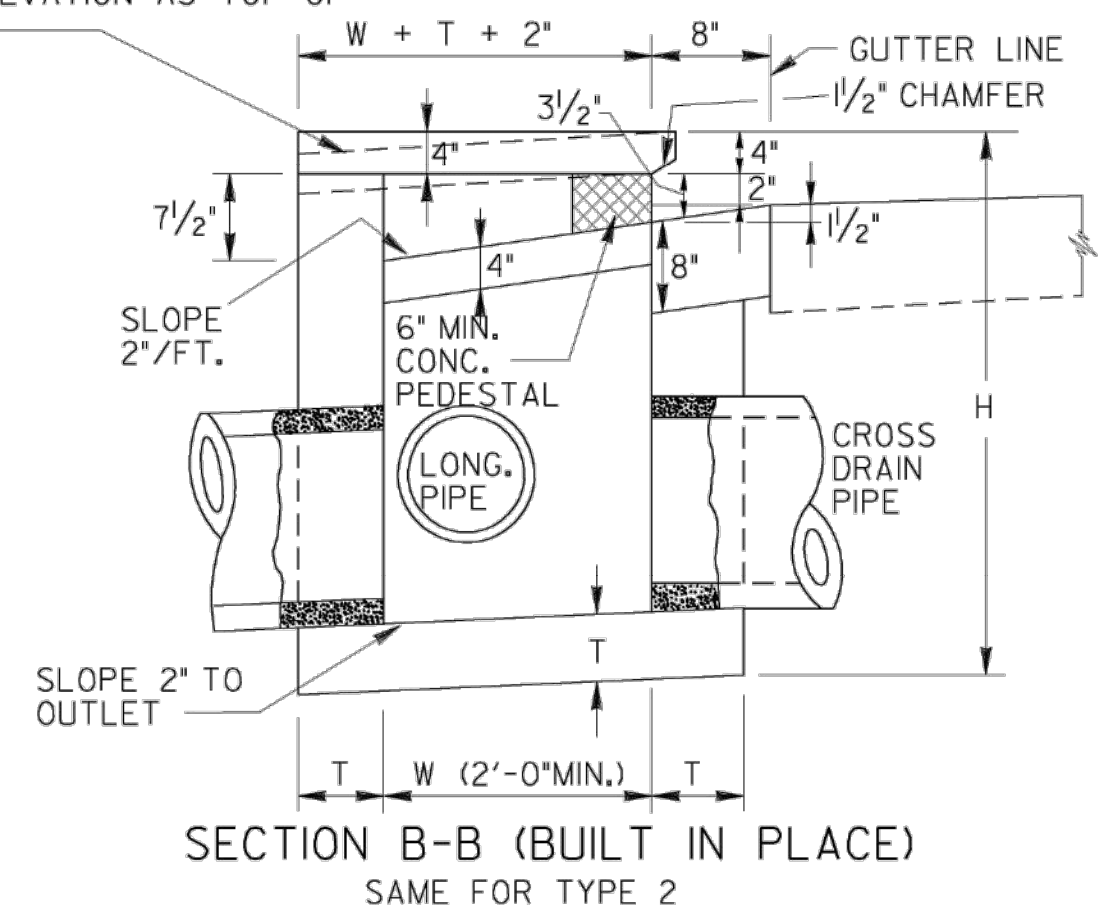


NOTE:
FOR SECTION B-B AND SECTION C-C SEE CATCH BASIN TYPE 1.

PRECAST CONCRETE SLAB



NOTE: TOP SLAB TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN THREE SECTIONS AS SHOWN.



GENERAL NOTES:
1. SPECIFICATIONS: GEORGIA STANDARD, CURRENT EDITION & SUPPLEMENTS THERETO.
2. CATCH BASIN WALLS AND BOTTOM SHALL BE EITHER 8" BRICK MASONRY OR 6" CLASS A CONCRETE OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH. IF BOX PORTION OF CATCH BASIN IS PRECAST, ALL WALLS AND BOTTOM SHALL BE REINFORCED WITH EITHER #4 BARS AT 12" O.C. BOTH WAYS OR WITH 2/2, 6x6 WELDED WIRE FABRIC OR EQUAL, WITH 2" MIN. COVER OVER ALL STEEL. CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE WALLS AND BOTTOMS DO NOT REQUIRE REINFORCEMENT. ALTERNATE: BOTTOM PORTION OF STRUCTURE MAY BE CIRCULAR WITH ADAPTER TYPE 3 BETWEEN CIRCULAR AND SQUARE SECTIONS. (SEE STANDARD 1040.)

SPECIAL NOTE:
THIS STANDARD IS FOR USE ONLY WHERE IT IS NOT FEASIBLE TO USE
OTHER CATCH BASIN OR DROP INLET DESIGNS.

DATE		DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STATE OF GEORGIA	
REVISION		STANDARD PRECAST OR BUILT IN PLACE CATCH BASINS MAXIMUM PIPE CONNECTION-18" MAY BE USED IN 4 FT. MEDIAN	
NO SCALE		REDR. FEB. 98	
BY	REV. & REDR. B.M.J., TRA. G.M.E., CHK. R.K.C.	(SUBMITTED) STATE ROAD & AIRPORT DESIGN ENGR. (APPROVED) STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER	NUMBER 1033B

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

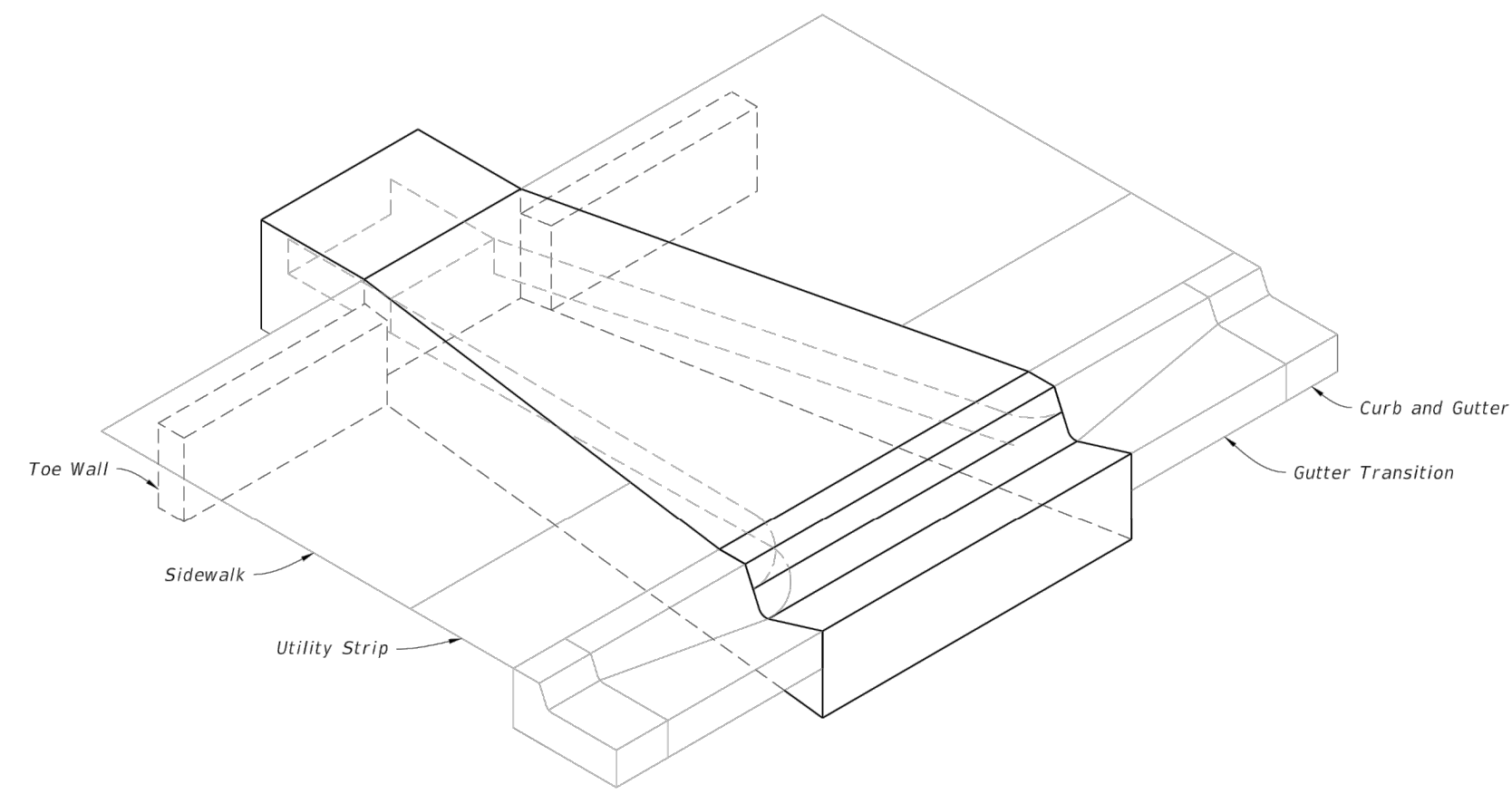
JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
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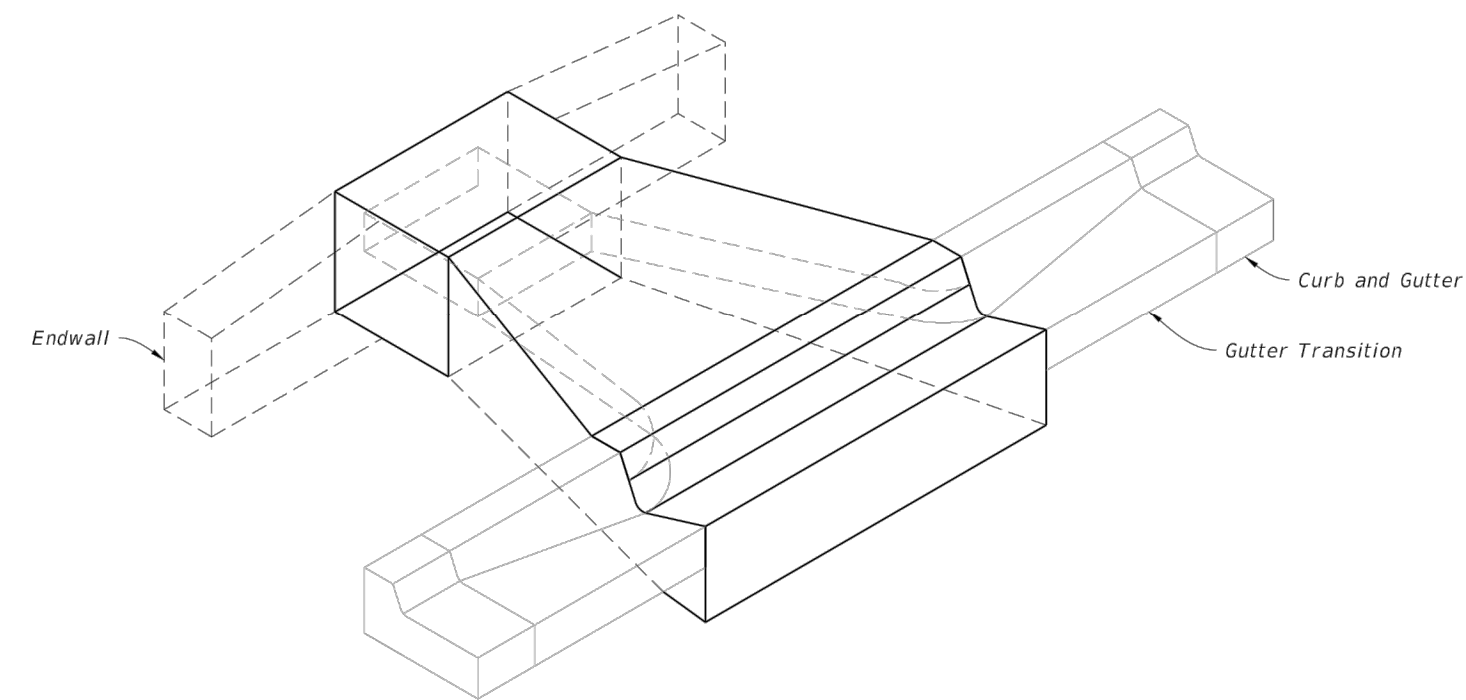
PRJ. #:	0230-004-01
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DSGN BY:	TI
CAD BY:	KG & BR
CHECKED BY:	TI
DATE:	JANUARY 2026
SHEET #:	

Drawing File: Z:\CAD\CAD Projects\0230 Macon-Bibb County\0230-004-01 Jeffersonville Rd Sidewalk Working Set\Jeffersonville Rd Sidewalk.dwg

- GENERAL NOTES:**
- The finished grade and slope of the inlet top are to conform with the finished cross slope and grade of the proposed sidewalk and/or border.
 - When inlets are to be constructed on a curve, refer to the plans to determine the radius. Bend steel when necessary.
 - Inlets can be either cast-in-place or precast concrete. Chamfer all exposed edges $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
 - All reinforcement is ASTM A615/A615M Grade 60 steel, either smooth or deformed with a 2" minimum cover, unless otherwise shown. Equivalent area grade 40 steel or 65 ksi welded wire fabric may be substituted.



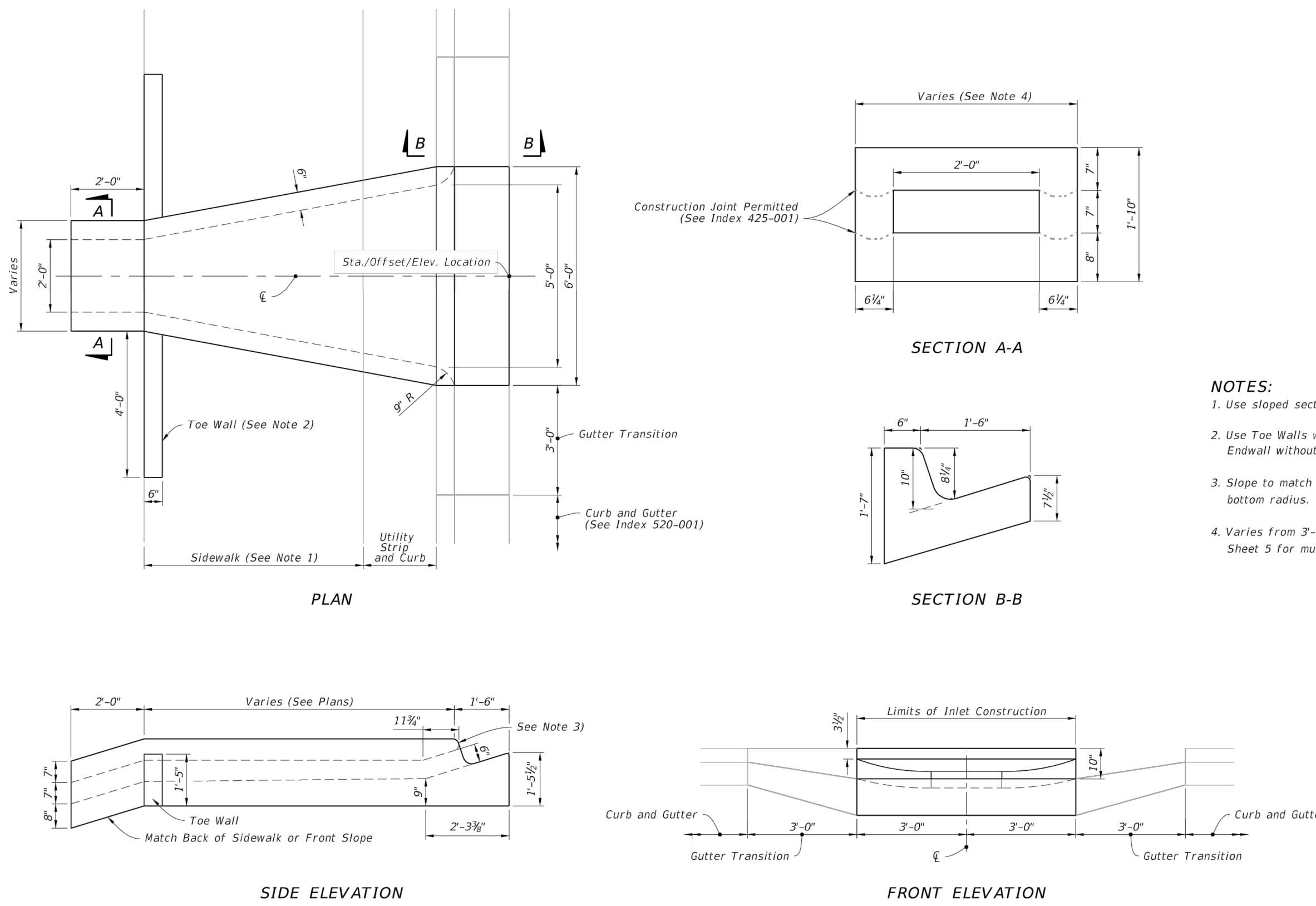
TYPE I CLOSED FLUME INLET WITH SIDEWALK
Single Barrel Flume Shown



TYPE II CLOSED FLUME INLET WITHOUT SIDEWALK
Single Barrel Flume Shown

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Sheet	Description
1	General Notes and Contents
2	Type-I Dimensional Details
3	Reinforce Details
4	Type-II Dimensional Details
5	Multiple Barrel Flumes

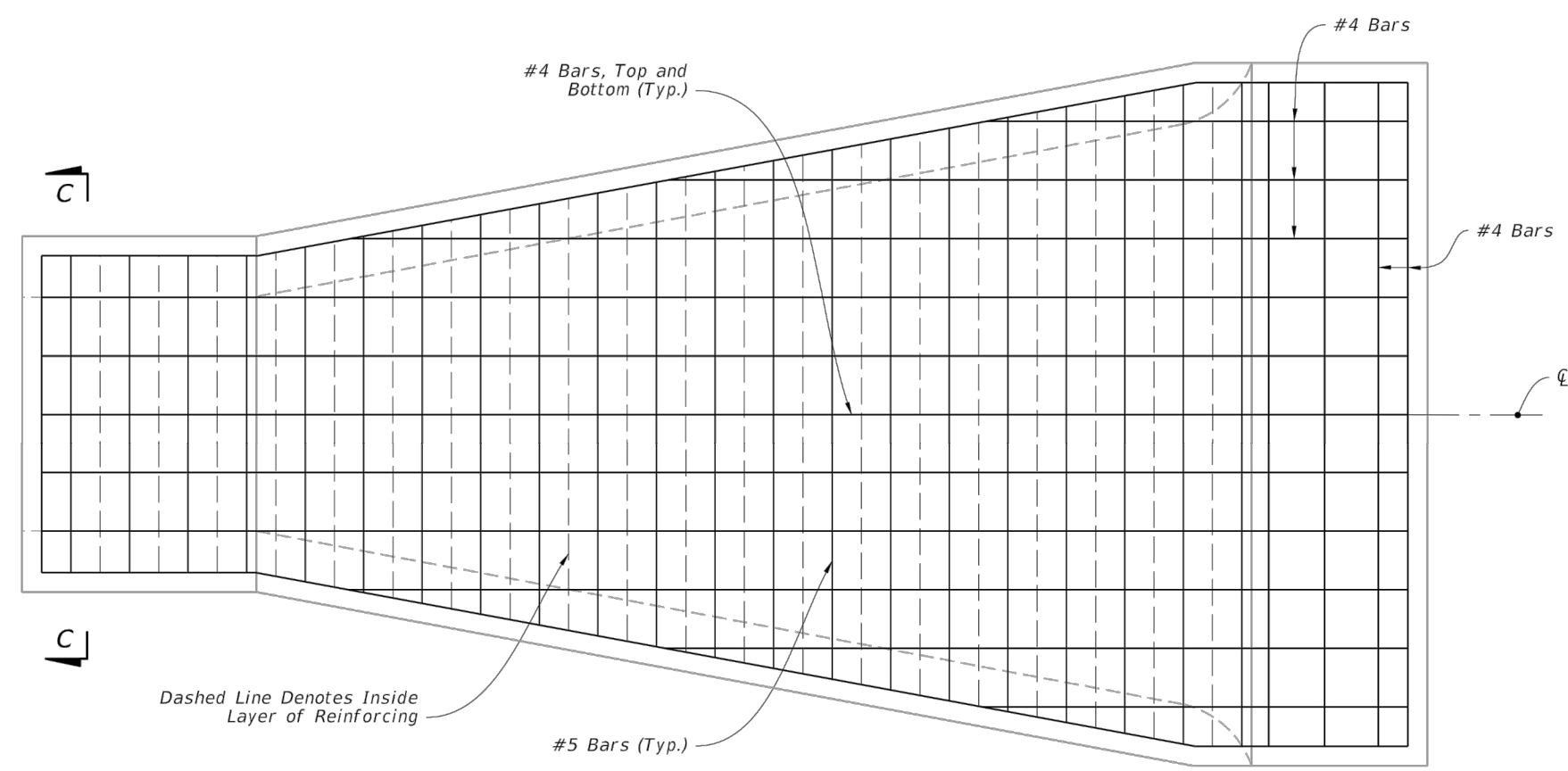


- NOTES:**
- Use sloped section with sidewalk applications only.
 - Use Toe Walls with Sidewalk application only. For Endwall without Sidewalk see DETAILS on Sheet 4.
 - Slope to match adjacent curb with 2" top radius and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " bottom radius.
 - Varies from 3'- $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6'-0" for single barrel flume. See Sheet 5 for multiple barrel flumes span variation.

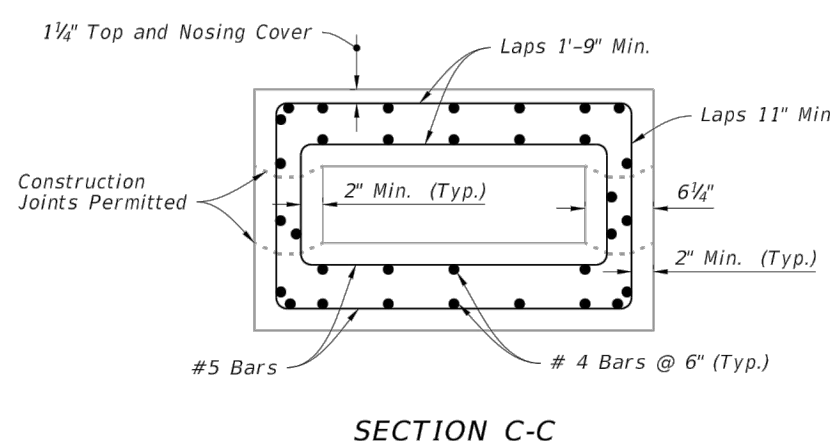
TYPE-I DIMENSIONAL DETAILS

LAST REVISION 11/01/20	DESCRIPTION: FDOT FY 2021-22 STANDARD PLANS	CLOSED FLUME INLET	INDEX 425-061	SHEET 1 of 5
---------------------------	--	--------------------	------------------	-----------------

LAST REVISION 11/01/20	DESCRIPTION: FDOT FY 2021-22 STANDARD PLANS	CLOSED FLUME INLET	INDEX 425-061	SHEET 2 of 5
---------------------------	--	--------------------	------------------	-----------------

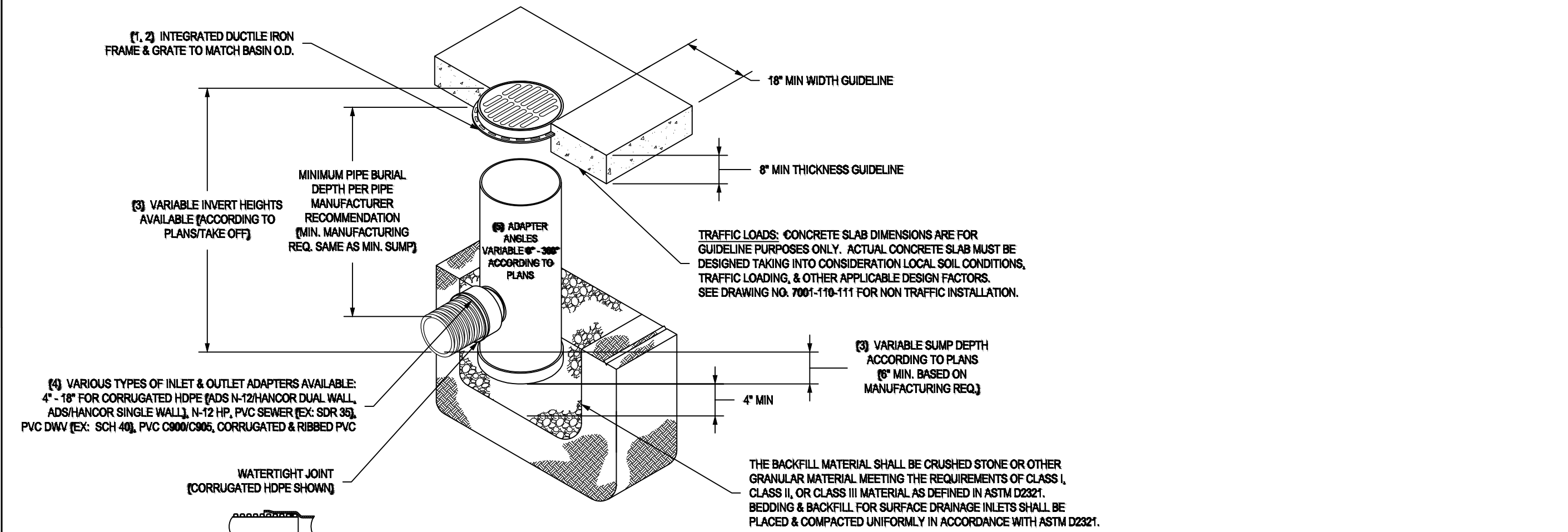


NOTE:
Type I Closed Flume Inlet shown, Type II Closed Flume Inlet Similar.

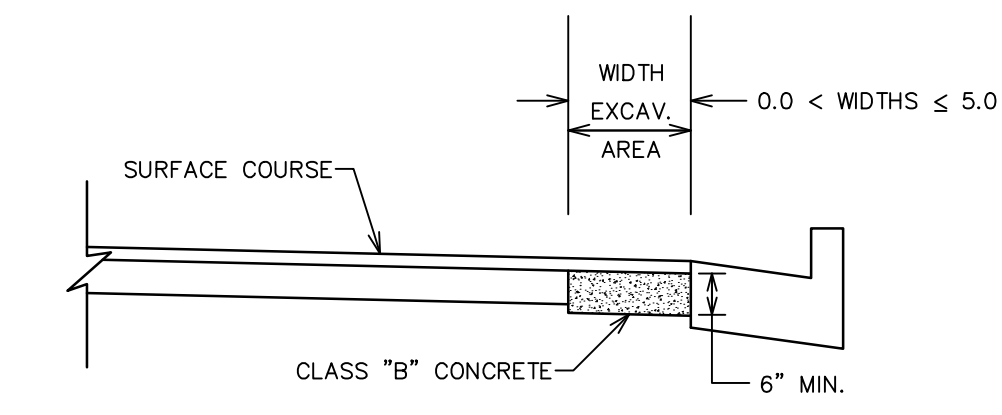


REINFORCING DETAILS

LAST REVISION 11/01/20	DESCRIPTION: FDOT FY 2021-22 STANDARD PLANS	CLOSED FLUME INLET	INDEX 425-061	SHEET 3 of 5
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NYLOPLAST 12" & 18" DRAIN BASIN DROP INLET (DI)
N.T.S.



NO SCALE
CLASS "B" CONCRETE BASE OR PAVEMENT WIDENING
Item code 500-9999 -Cu. Yds.

In excavated areas between the existing paving and new curb and gutter that are 5'-0" or less in width, Class "B" concrete shall be placed in lieu of the base and paving specified by the typical section. Payment will be made under "Class B Concrete Base and Pavement Widening".

In excavated areas greater than 5'-0" in width, the Contractor shall place base and paving as specified on the typical section.

See plans for details of curb and gutter construction.

CLASS "B" CONCRETE BASE OR WIDENING DETAIL

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

REVISIONS:

**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
SIDEWALK EXTENSION**
FOR
**MAGON-BIBB COUNTY
BIBB COUNTY, GA**

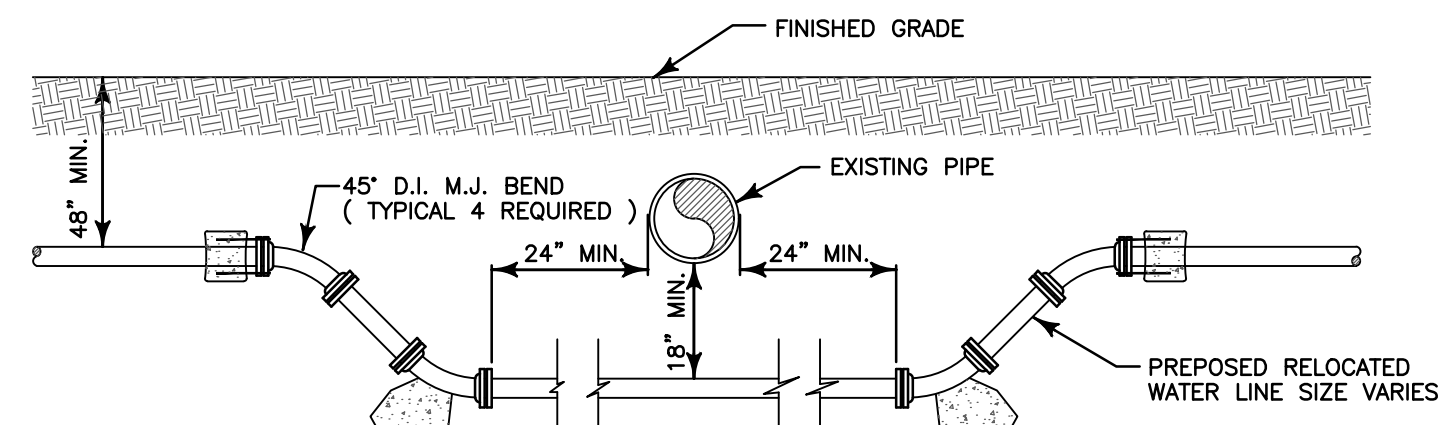
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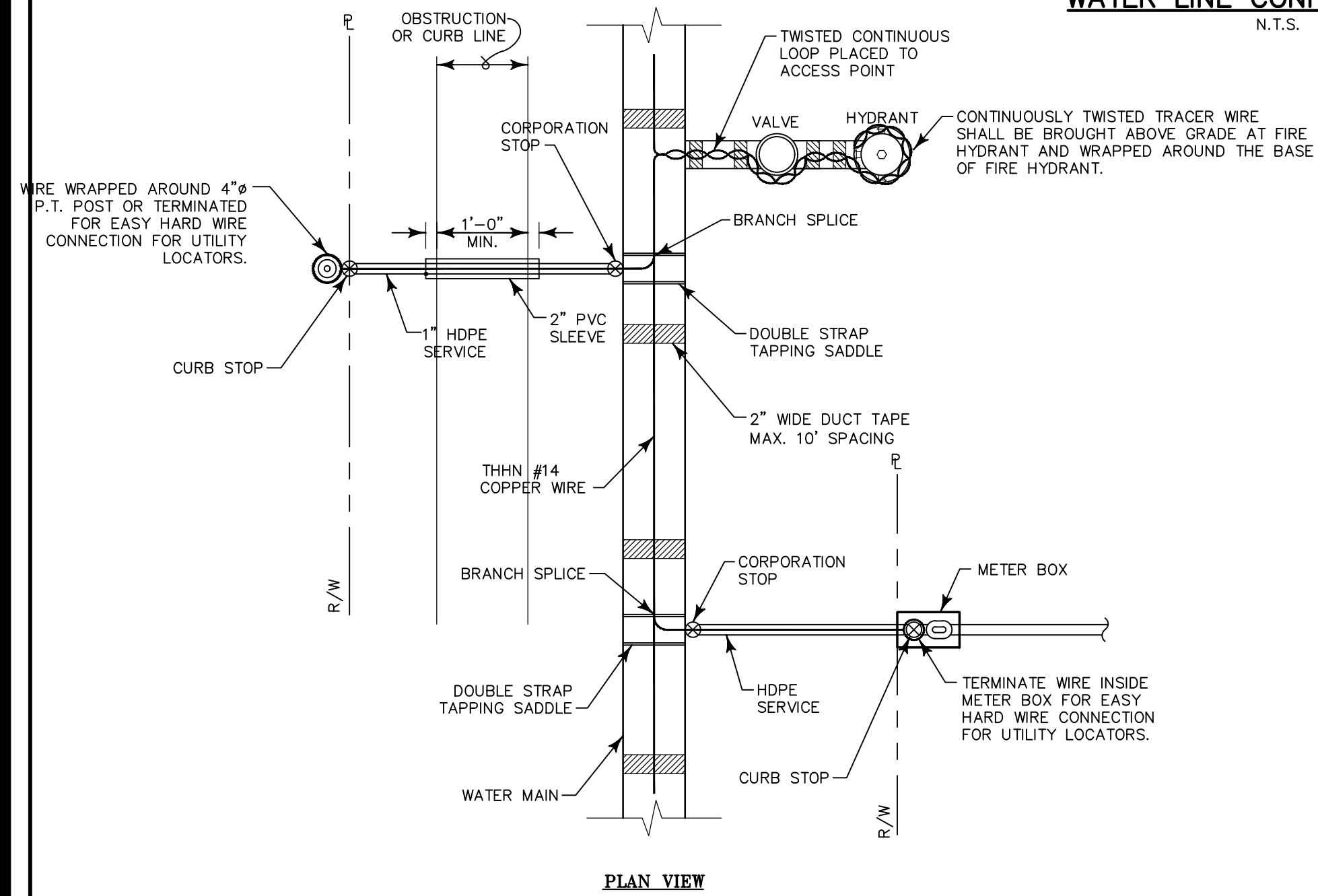
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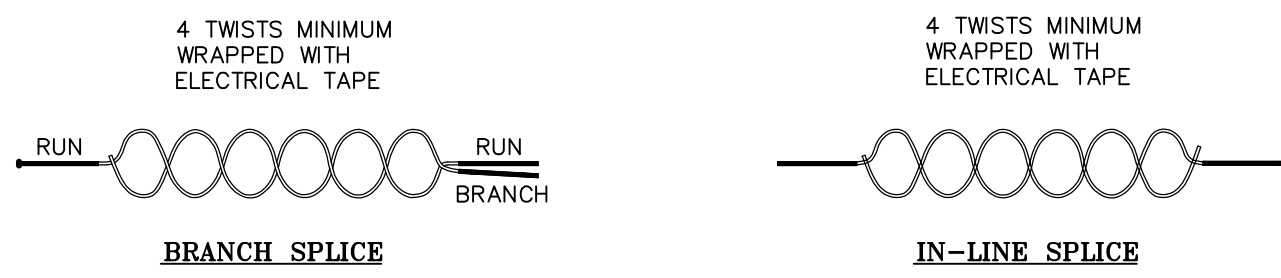


NOTE:
 1. ALL FITTINGS SHALL BE PROPERLY BLOCKED OR TIE-RODDED AS REQUIRED TO INSURE SUFFICIENT ANCHORAGE OF THE PIPING. SEE TYPICAL THRUST BLOCKING LOCATION DETAIL.
 2. PROVIDE SUFFICIENT BACKFILL AND COMPACTION OVER WATER LINE TO ASSURE PROTECTION OF THE PIPE.

WATER LINE CONFLICT DETAIL
N.T.S.

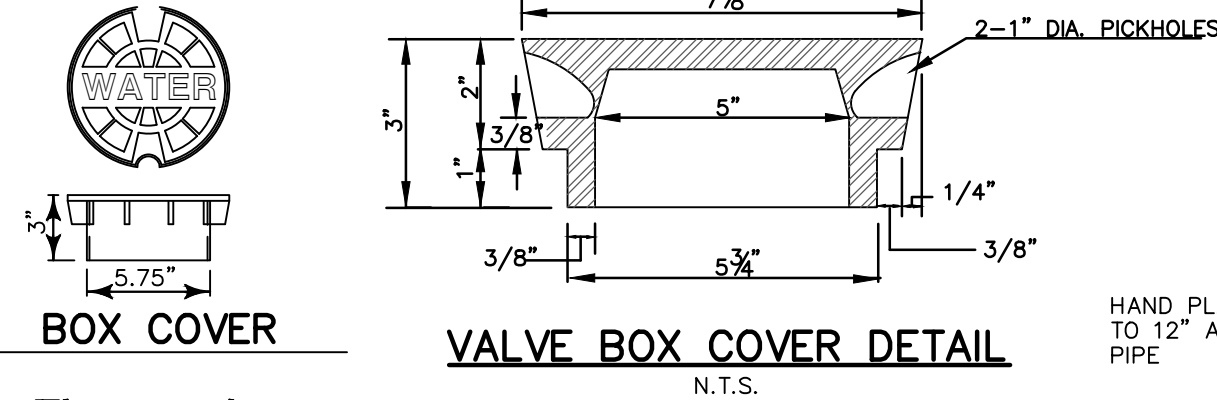


PLAN VIEW

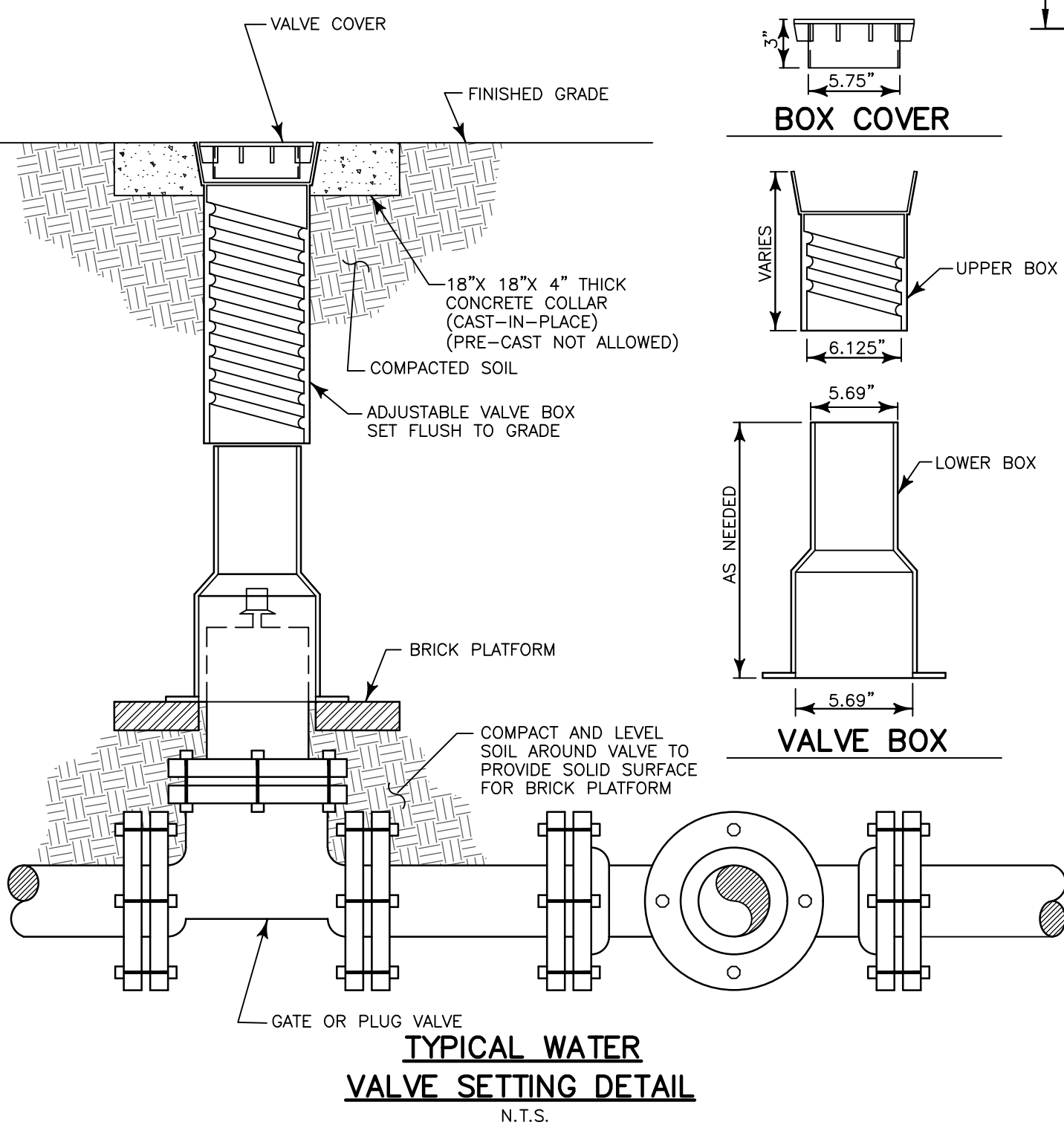


NOTE:
 1. PROTECTIVE COATING SHALL BE STRIPPED PRIOR TO SPLICE. WRAP FINISHED SPLICE WITH ELECTRICAL TAPE.

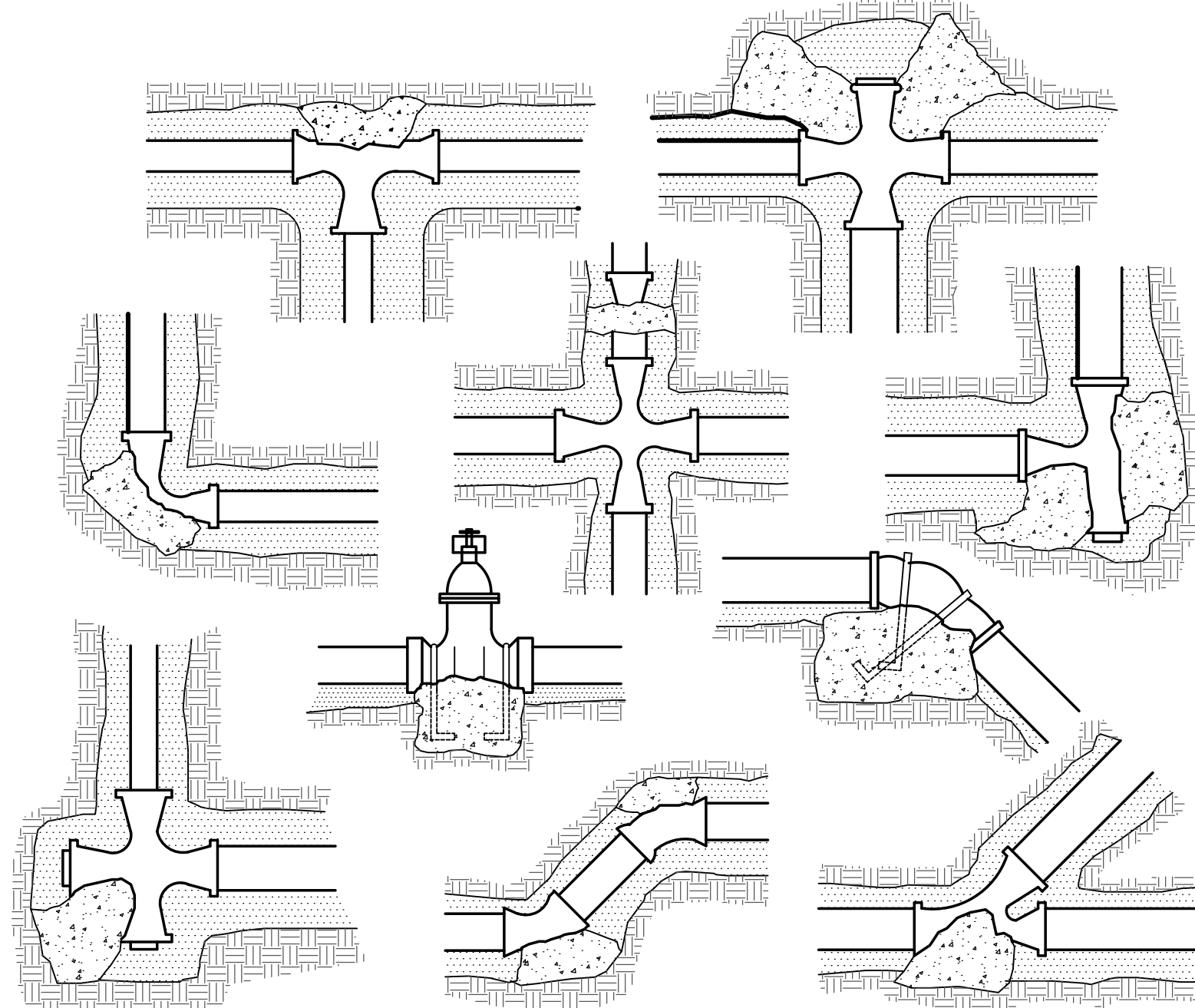
TYPICAL TRACER WIRE PLACEMENT-WATER
N.T.S.



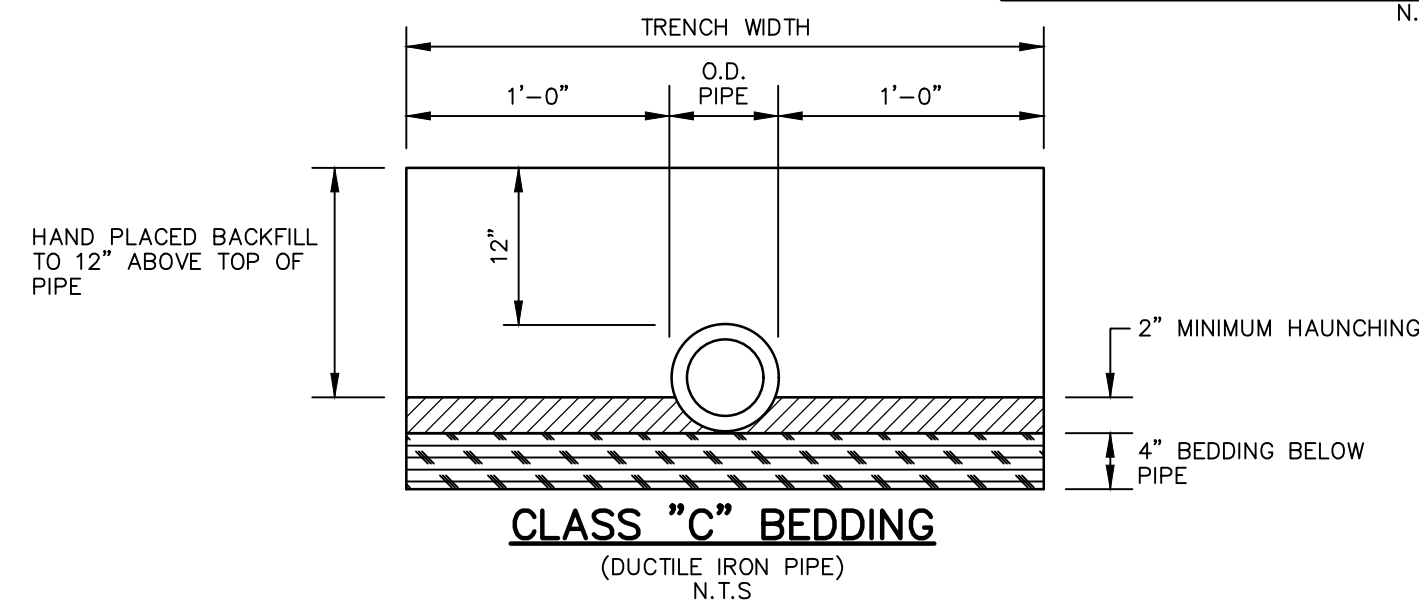
VALVE BOX COVER DETAIL
N.T.S.



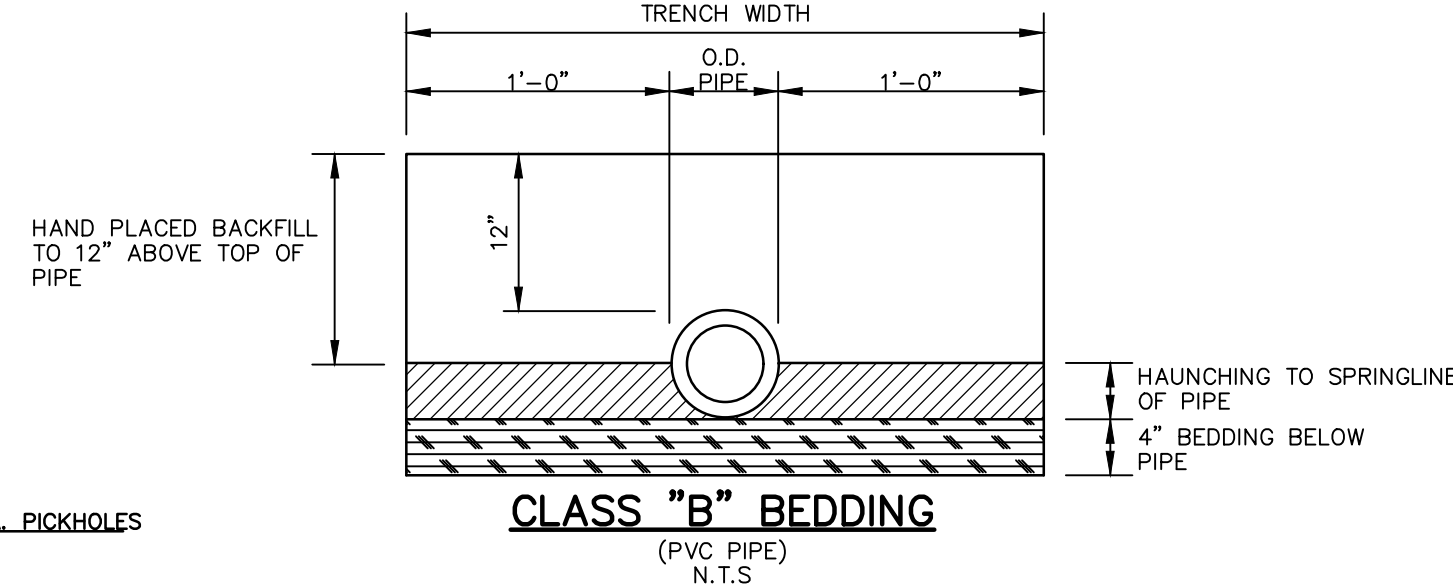
TYPICAL WATER VALVE SETTING DETAIL
N.T.S.



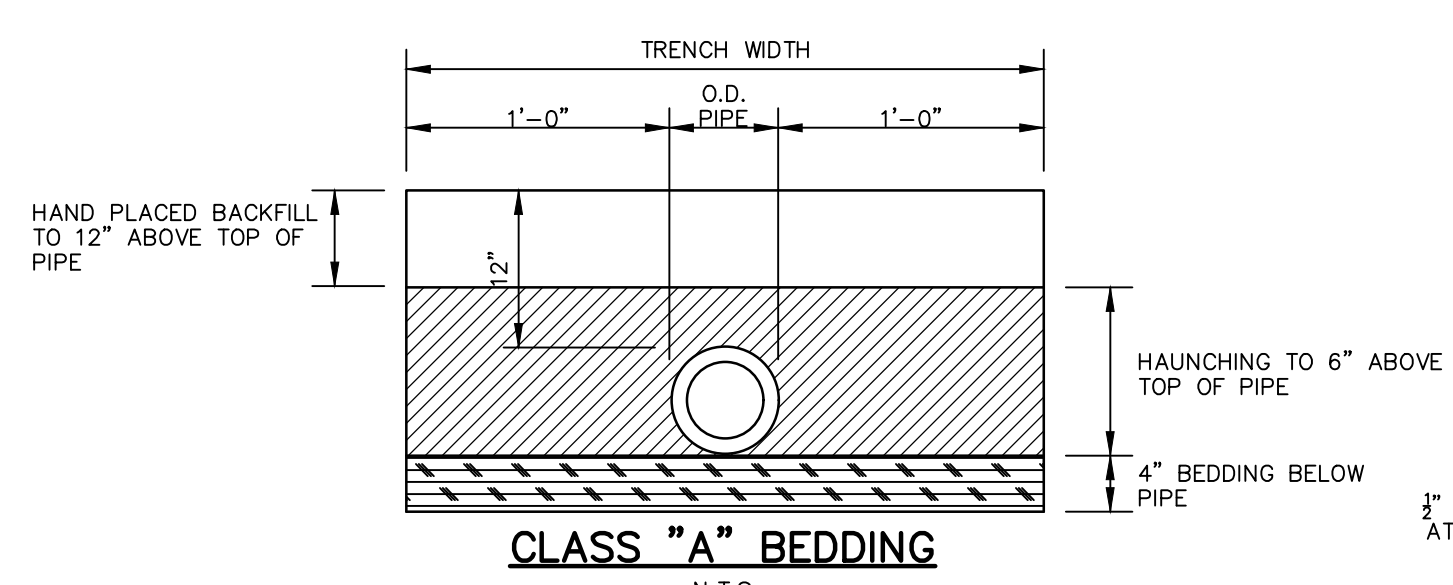
TYPICAL THRUST BLOCKS LOCATIONS DETAIL
N.T.S.



CLASS "C" BEDDING
(DUCTILE IRON PIPE)
N.T.S.



CLASS "B" BEDDING
(PVC PIPE)
N.T.S.



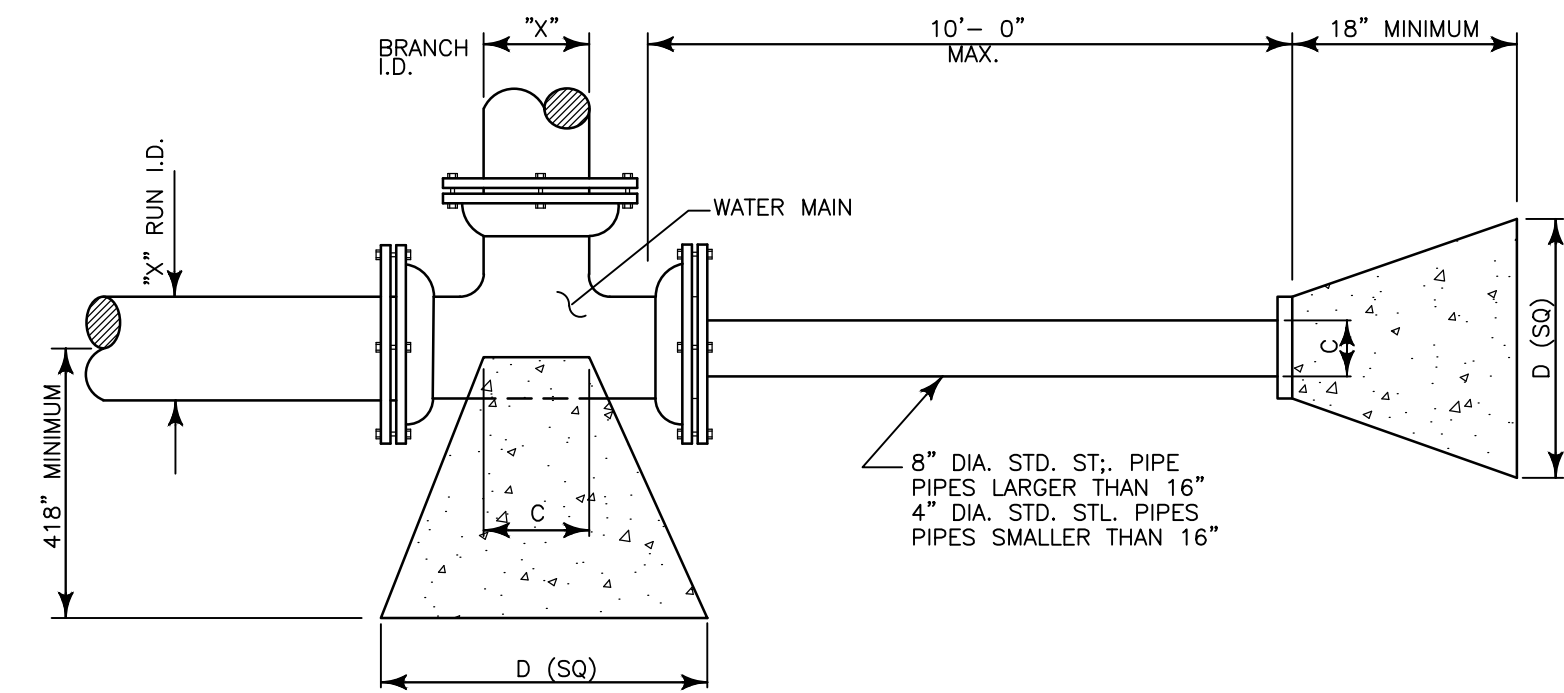
CLASS "A" BEDDING
N.T.S.

TYPICAL BEDDING REQUIREMENTS

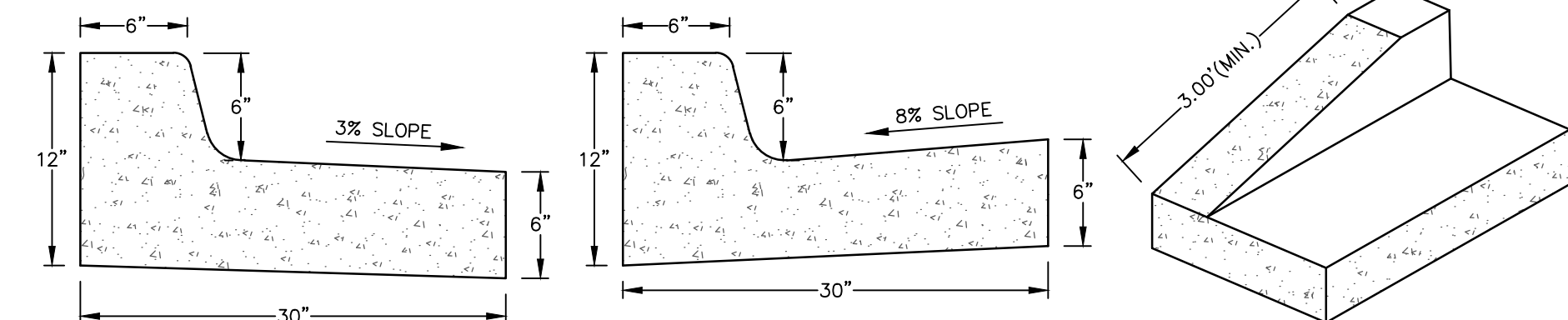
BENDS			
	X	C	D
90° BEND	4"	6"	1'- 2"
	6"	8"	1'- 10"
	8"	9"	2'- 4"
	10"	11"	3'- 0"
	12"	12"	3'- 6"
22 1/2° BEND	4"	6"	1'- 0"
	6"	8"	1'- 0"
	8"	9"	1'- 4"
	10"	11"	1'- 8"

TEES AND DEAD ENDS			
	X	C	D
45° BEND	4"	6"	1'- 0"
	6"	8"	1'- 4"
	8"	9"	1'- 10"
	10"	11"	2'- 2"
	12"	12"	2'- 8"
11 1/4° BEND	4"	6"	1'- 0"
	6"	8"	1'- 0"
	8"	9"	1'- 0"
	10"	11"	1'- 2"

NOTE:
 150 P.S.I. TEST PRESSURE
 SOIL BORING OF 2000 P.S.F.
 3000 P.S.I. CONCRETE
 ALL C AND D'S HAVE MIN. OF 1'- 0"



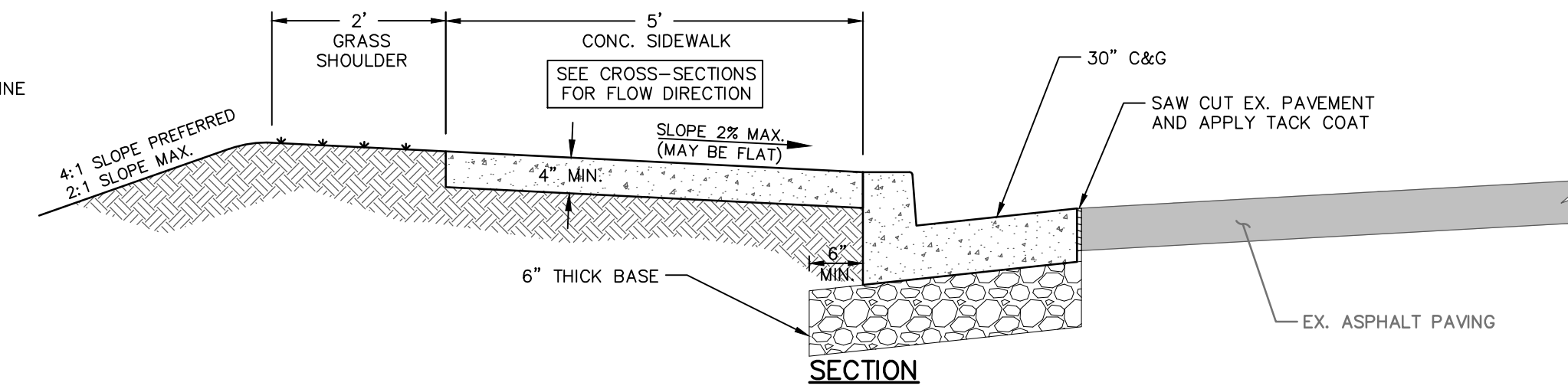
TYPICAL THRUST BLOCKS FOR FITTINGS DETAIL
N.T.S.



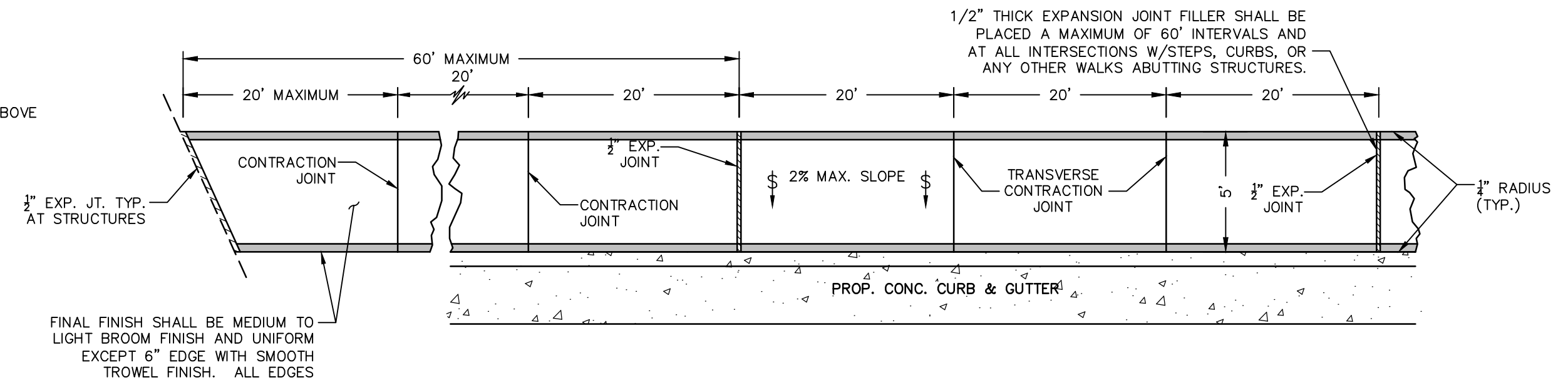
SPILL TYPE CURB & GUTTER
N.T.S.

STANDARD TYPE CURB & GUTTER
N.T.S.

CURB TERMINATION DETAIL
N.T.S.

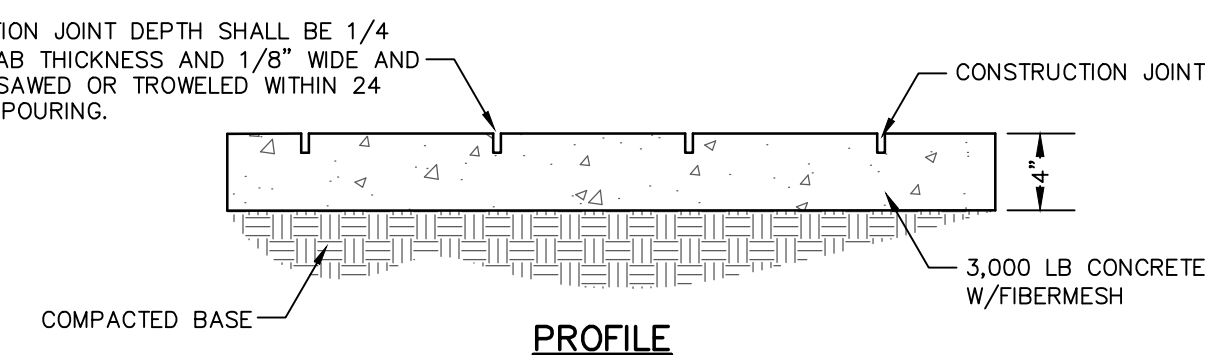


SECTION



PLAN

FINAL FINISH SHALL BE MEDIUM TO LIGHT BROOM FINISH AND UNIFORM EXCEPT 6" EDGE WITH SMOOTH TROWEL FINISH. ALL EDGES



PROFILE

TYPICAL SECTION & SIDEWALK DETAIL
N.T.S.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

REVISIONS:

1		
2		
3		
4		

**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
 SIDEWALK EXTENSION**
 FOR
**MAGON-BIBB COUNTY
 BIBB COUNTY, GA**

INGRAM & ASSOCIATES
 Consulting Engineers, LLC
 1002 Park Avenue N.
 Tifton, Georgia 31793
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PRJ# : 0230-004-01
 DWG :
 DSGN BY : TI
 CAD BY : KG & BR
 CHECKED BY : TI
 DATE : JANUARY 2026
 SHEET # :

Ds1 Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only)

PURPOSE

- To reduce runoff and erosion
- To conserve moisture
- To prevent surface compaction or crusting
- To improve aesthetics
- To modify soil temperature
- To increase biological activity in the soil

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Mulch can be used as a singular erosion control device for up to six months, but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, depending on the material used, anchored and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface.

Maintenance shall be required to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover. Temporary vegetation may be employed instead of mulch if the area will remain undisturbed for less than six months.

If any area will remain undisturbed for greater than six months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed. Refer to Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding), Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation), and Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).

Ds2 Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding)

PURPOSE

- To reduce runoff and sediment damage of downstream surface
- To protect the soil surface from erosion
- To improve wildlife habitat
- To improve aesthetics
- To improve infiltration and aeration as well as organic matter for permanent plantings.

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Temporary grassing, instead of mulch, can be applied to rough graded areas that will be exposed for less than six months. If the area will remain undisturbed for longer than six months, permanent perennial vegetation shall be used. If optimum planting conditions for temporary grassing is lacking, mulch can be used as a singular erosion control device for up to six months but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, anchored, and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface. Refer to Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only), Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation), and Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).

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. Note: Some species of temporary vegetation are not appropriate for companion crop plantings because of their potential to out-compete the desired species (e.g. annual ryegrass).

SPECIFICATIONS

Grading and Shaping

Excessive water runoff shall be reduced by properly grading and shaping. Slopes shall be graded with as closed drains, ditches, dikes, diversions, sediment barriers and other.

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

Seedling Preparation

When a hydraulic seeder is used, seedbed preparation is not required. When using conventional or hand-seeded equipment, seedbed preparation is not required if the material is loose and not seeded by rainfall.

When soil has been seeded 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

Agriculture lime is required unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Apply agricultural lime at a rate of one ton per acre. Graded areas require lime application. Soil should be tested to determine if fertilizer is needed. On reasonably fertile soils or soil material, fertilizer is not required. For soils with very low fertility, 500 to 700 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer or the equivalent per acre should be applied before land preparation and incorporated with a disk, ripper or chisel.

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, mulch/cover seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Drill or cyclone 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.

Ds3 Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation)

PURPOSE

- To protect the soil surface from erosion
- To reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream area
- To improve wildlife habitat and visual resources
- To improve aesthetics

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

This practice shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas that will be undisturbed for longer than six months. This practice or sodding shall be applied immediately to all areas of final grade. Final Stabilization means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that for ungraded areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, at least 70% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of rip-rap, gabions, permanent mulches or geotextiles) have been employed. Permanent vegetation shall consist of planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; a crop of perennial vegetation appropriate for the region, such that within the growing season a 70% coverage by perennial vegetation is achieved. Final stabilization applies to each phase of construction. For linear construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural use, final stabilization is satisfied and permanent control measures and facilities are operations, interim stabilization measures and temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures shall not be removed.

CONDITIONS

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

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- Use conventional planting methods where possible.
- When mixed plantings are done during marginal planting periods, companion crops shall be used.
- Use rip-rap planting is effective when planting is done following a summer or winter stand of crop. Sericea lespedeza planted no-till until noxious crops of rye is an excellent alternative.
- Block sod provides immediate cover. It is especially effective in controlling erosion adjacent to concrete fumes and other structures. Refer to Specification Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).
- Irrigation should be used when the soil is dry or when summer rainings are done.
- Low maintenance plants, as well as natives, should be used to ensure long-lasting erosion control.
- Wildlife plantings should not be performed during the quail nesting season (May to September).
- Wildlife plantings should be included in critical area plantings.

Wildlife Plantings

Commercially available plants beneficial to wildlife species include the following:

Small Native Trees

Beech, Black Cherry, Blackgum, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Hackberry, Hickory, Honey Locust, Native Oak, Persimmon, Sawtooth Oak and Sweetgum.

All trees that produce nuts or fruits are favored by many game species. Hickory provides nuts mainly by squirrels and bears.

Shrubs and Small Trees

Bayberry, Bicolor Lespedeza, Crabapple, Dogwood, Huckleberry or Native Blueberry, Mountain Laurel, Native Holly, Red Cedar, Red Mulberry, Sumac, Wax Myrtle, Wild Plum and Blackberry.

Plant in patches without tall trees to develop stable shrub communities. All produce fruits used by many kinds of wildlified, except for lespedeza which produces seeds used by quail and songbirds.

Shrubs and Small Trees

Bayberry, Bicolor Lespedeza, Crabapple, Dogwood, Hackberry, Hickory, Honey Locust, Native Holly, Red Cedar, Red Mulberry, Sumac, Wax Myrtle, Wild Plum and Blackberry.

All produce fruits used by many kinds of wildlified, except for lespedeza which produces seeds used by quail and songbirds.

Plant Selection

Refer to Tables 6-4.1, 6-5.2, 6-5.3 and 6-5.4 for approved species. Species not listed shall be approved by the State Resource Conservation Service before use.

A minimum medium recommended by the manufacturer should be used to band the inoculant. For hydraulic seeding, four times the amount of inoculant recommended by the manufacturer shall be used.

All inoculated seed shall be protected from the sun and high temperatures and shall be planted the same day inoculated. No inoculated seed shall remain in the hydroseeder longer than one hour.

Inoculant

All germinate seed shall be inoculated with appropriate nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The inoculant shall be a pure culture prepared specifically for the seed species and used with the sites on the container.

Plants shall be selected on the basis of species characteristics, site and soil conditions, planned use and maintenance of the area, time of year of planting method of planting, and the needs and desires of the land user.

Other perennial species are easily established and can be planted alone. Examples of these are Common Bermuda, Tall Fescue, and Weeping Lovegrass.

Planting

Hand-Planted

Mix the seed (inoculated 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 firm seedbed. For broadcast seeding, use a mulch/cover seeder, drill, rotary seeder, other mechanical seed sowing to distribute the seed uniformly over the area to be treated. Cover the seed lightly with 1/4 inch of soil for small seed and 1/2 to 1 inch for large seed when using a mulch/cover seeder or other suitable equipment.

Hydraulic Seeding

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

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

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Grading and Shaping

Grading and shaping may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. Vertical backs 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, and fertilizing.

Rip-rap shall not be used in any seeding mixtures containing perennial species due to its ability to out-compete other species chosen for permanent perennial cover.

Soil Quality

The term "pure live seed" is used to express the percentage of seeds that are viable and capable of germinating. Pure live seed, PLS, is expressed as a percentage of the total seed weight.

PLS = Germination % x Purity %

EXAMPLE:

Common Bermuda Seed
70% germination, 80% purity
PLS = 70% germination x 80% purity
PLS = 56%

The percent of PLS helps you determine the amount of seed you need. If the seeding rate is 10 pounds/acre and the bulk seed is 56% PLS, the bulk seeding rate is:

10 lbs./acre / 0.56 PLS = 17.9 lbs./acre

You would need to plant 17.9 lbs/acre to provide 10 lbs/acre of pure live seed.

Seedling Preparation

Seeded 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:

- Flatten to a minimum, soil adequately loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches; alleviate compaction; incorporate lime or fertilizer; smooth and firm the soil; allow for the anchoring of straw or hay mulch if a disk is to be used.
- Flatten may be done with any suitable equipment.
- Flatten should be done on the contour where feasible.
- On slopes too steep for the safe operation of grading equipment, the soil surface shall be spread uniformly over the area within one hour after being placed in the hydroseeder.
- The slurry mixture will be applied during application to seed the ingredients thoroughly mixed. The mixture will be applied immediately after the mulch is applied or in combination with the top dressing.
- Finally ground limestone will be mixed with water and applied immediately after the mulch is applied or in combination with the top dressing.

When conventional planting is to be done, lime and fertilizer shall be applied uniformly in one of the following ways:

- Apply before land preparation so that it will be mixed with the soil during seeding preparation.
- Mix with soil used to fill the holes, distribute in furrows.
- Broadcast over steep surfaces are scarified, pitted or trenched.
- A fertilizer pellet shall be placed at root depth in the closing hole beside each pine tree seeding.

Applying Mulch

Mulch or hay/straw will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or planting. The mulch shall be applied by blower-type spreading equipment, other spreading equipment or by hand. Mulch shall be applied to band the inoculant.

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

Anchor Mulch

Anchor straw or hay mulch immediately after application by one of the following methods:

1. *Amphibolite* shall be applied uniformly onto the mulch as it is ejected from the blower machine or (f) sprayed on the mulch immediately following mulch application when straw or hay is spread by methods other than special blower equipment.
2. The combination of asphalt emulsion and water shall consist of a homogeneous mixture satisfactory for spraying. The mixture shall consist of 100 gallons of water and 5 to 10 lbs. of CSS-10 emulsified asphalt and 100 gallons of water per ton of mulch.
3. Care shall be taken at all times to protect state waters, the public, adjacent property, pavements, curbs, sidewalks, and all other structures from asphalt contamination.
4. Hay and straw/straw shall be pressed into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread. A special "tocker disk" or disk harrow with the disks set straight may be used. The disks may be smooth or serrated and shall 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 placed into the soil.
5. *Stinklin* or *hinders* 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 Specification Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).
6. *Am* or *huv* can be included with Fall and Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at the rate of one-quarter to one-half bushel per acre.
7. *Am* or *huv* may be used with mulch no larger than one inch by one inch may be used to anchor straw or hay mulch on unstable soils and concentrated flow areas. These anterias shall be installed and anchored into the soil at a rate of one-quarter to one-half bushel per acre.

Low Maintenance Application

Apply one ton of agricultural lime every 4 to 6 years or as indicated by soil tests. Soil tests can be conducted to determine more accurate requirements, if desired.

Use and Management

Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass and Tall Fescue may be mowed as desired. Maintain at least 6 inches of top growth under any use and management. Moderate use of top growth is beneficial after establishment.

Exclude traffic until plants are established. Because of the quail nesting season, mowing should not take place between May and September.

Reusing Material

Mulch is used as a bedding material to conserve moisture and control weeds in nurseries, ornamental beds, around shrubs, and on bare areas on lawns.

Material

Grass straw 4" to 6"
Grass hay 3" to 6"
Wood waste 4" to 6"

Irrigation

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

Topdressing

Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species. Recommended rates of application are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Second Year and Maintenance Fertilization

Apply one ton of fertilizer rates and maintenance fertilizer rates are listed in Table 6-5.1.

NOTE:

TARGETED PERMANENT GRASS SPECIES IS COMMON BERMA.

Sediment Barrier

DEFINITION

Sediment barriers are temporary structures typically constructed of all fence supported by steel or wood posts spaced at a rate greater than 6 feet on center, with each being driven into the ground a minimum of 18 inches.

PURPOSE

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

CONDITIONS

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

DESIGN CRITERIA

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

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

Where all runoff is to be stored behind the sediment barrier (where no storm water disposal system is present), maximum continuous slope length behind a sediment barrier shall not exceed those shown in Table 6-2.1. For larger slope lengths, slope interceptors must be used. The drainage area shall not exceed 1/4 acre for every 100 feet of sediment barrier.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Non-sensitive Areas (Sd1-Sd3)

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

Sensitive Areas (Sd2-Sd4)

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

TYPE A

As of January 1, 2016, in the existing Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products List #36 (QPL-36), Type A, B, and C will fall under sensitive and non-sensitive applications. Type C will be classified as sensitive and Type A and B as non-sensitive. Refer to Appendix A-2 and the Equivalent BWP List.

PRACTICE CLASSIFICATIONS

Type A Bit Fence (Sd1-Sd3)

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

Type C Bit Fence (Sd4)

Type C fence is 36-inch wide with wire reinforcement or equivalent. The wire reinforcement is necessary because the fabric allows almost three times the flow rate as Type A bit fence. Type C bit fence shall be used where runoff flows or velocities are particularly high or where slopes exceed a vertical height of 10 feet. Type C is classified as sensitive application.

Installation

Sediment barriers should be installed along the contour, perpendicular to the slope and extending into the following specifications as shown on the plans or as directed by the design professional.

For installation of the barriers, See Figures 6-2.1, 6-2.2, 6-2.3, and 6-2.4, respectively. It is important to remember that all sediment barriers need to be anchored into the ground but must later sediment barriers do.

Post installation shall start at the center of a low point (if applicable) with the remaining posts spaced no greater than 6 feet apart for Type NS sediment barriers and no greater than 4 feet apart for Type C sediment barriers. For post size, see Table 6-2.2. Fasteners for wood posts are listed in Table 6-2.3.

Static Slicing Method

The static slicing machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a slit 1/2-inch deep, and simultaneously inserts the slit fence fabric into this slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly pull the fabric into the soil and to minimize horizontal compaction, thereby creating an optimum condition for compaction. The blade is used on both sides of the fabric. Compaction is achieved by rolling a tractor wheel along both sides of the slit in the ground 2 to 4 times to achieve nearly the same or greater compaction as the original undisturbed soil. This vertical compaction reduces the air space between soil particles which minimizes infiltration. Without this compaction infiltration can saturate the soil and water may find a pathway under the fence. When a slit fence is holding back several tons of accumulated water and sediment it needs to be supported by posts that are driven 18 inches into the soil. Driving in the posts and attaching the fabric to them completes the installation.

Trenching Method

Trenching methods have been used for over twenty-five years to dig a trench for burying part of the filter fabric underground. Usually the trench is about 2'-0" wide with a 6" excavation. Post setting and fabric installation often precede compaction, which make effective compaction more difficult to achieve. EPA supported an independent technology evaluation (ITE) in 2002. The ITE compared the performance of the variations of the trenching method with static slicing. The trenching method typically required nearly triple the time and effort to achieve results comparable to the static slicing method.

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

POST SIZE

Type	Minimum Length	Type of Post	Size of Post
NS	4'	Soft wood Oak	3" dia. or 2 1/2" x 1.5" x 1.5"
		Steel	1.15 in./ft. min
S	4'	Steel Oak	1.15 in./ft. min 2 x 2"

FASTENERS FOR WOOD POSTS

Gauge	Crown	Legs	Staples/Poiss
Wire Staples	17 min.	3/4" wide	1/2" long
			5 min.
			4 min.
Nails	14 min.	1"	3/4" long
			4 min.

Note: Fabric nails must also be attached to the post by wire, nails, and poiss.

TYPE FENCE

	A	C
Tensile Strength (lbs./in.) (1)	Warp - 120 Fill - 100	Warp - 280 Fill - 180
ASTM (D-4632)		
Elongation (% Max.)	40	40
ASTM (D-4632)		
ADS (Apparent Opening Size)	#30	#30
(Max. Stone Size) (ASTM D-4751)		
Flow Rate (Gal/Min./Sq.Ft.)	25	70
CU (ASTM D-4632)		
Ultraviolet Stability (2)	80	80
ASTM D-4632 after 300 hours		
Weathering in accordance with		
Bursting Strength (psd Min.)	175	175
ASTM D-3786 (Diaphragm Bursting Strength) Test		
Minimum Fabric Width (inches)	36	36
ASTM D-4632		

(1) Minimum roll coverage of five specimens.
(2) Percent of required ultimate tensile strength.

Table 6-2.1

Site Preparation

1. Grade to permit the use of equipment for applying and anchoring mulch.

2. Install needed erosion control measures as required such as dikes, diversions, berms, terraces and sediment barriers.

3. Loosen compact soil to a minimum depth of 3 inches.

Mulching Materials

1. Select one of the following materials and apply at the depth indicated:

- Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 4 inches providing complete soil coverage. One advantage of this material is easy application.
- Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch. This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs.
- Polyethylene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and re-used.

Applying Mulch

When mulch is used without seeding, mulch shall be applied to provide full coverage of the exposed area.

1. If the area will eventually be covered with perennial vegetation, 20-30 pounds of nitrogen per acre in addition to the normal amount shall be applied to offset the uptake of nitrogen caused by the decomposition of the organic mulches.

2. Apply polyethylene film on exposed areas.

Anchoring Mulch

- Straw or hay mulch can be pressed into the soil with a disk harrow with the disk set straight or with a special "tocker disk" 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 disk should be dull enough not to cut the mulch but to press it into the soil leaving much of it in an erect position. Straw or hay mulch shall be anchored immediately after application.
- Straw or hay mulch spread with special blower-type equipment may be anchored. Tacklers, binders and hydraulic mulch with tackler specifically designed for locking straw can be substituted for emulsified asphalt. Please refer to specification Tacklers: Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch shall be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.
- Polystyrene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and re-used.

Grading and Shaping

Excessive water runoff shall be reduced by properly grading and shaping. Slopes shall be graded with as closed drains, ditches, dikes, diversions, sediment barriers and other.

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

Seedling Preparation

When a hydraulic seeder is used, seedbed preparation is not required. When using conventional or hand-seeded equipment, seedbed preparation is not required if the material is loose and not seeded by rainfall.

When soil has been seeded 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

Agriculture lime is required unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Apply agricultural lime at a rate of one ton per acre. Graded areas require lime application. Soil should be tested to determine if fertilizer is needed. On reasonably fertile soils or soil material, fertilizer is not required. For soils with very low fertility, 500 to 700 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer or the equivalent per acre should be applied before land preparation and incorporated with a disk, ripper or chisel.

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, mulch/cover seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Drill or cyclone 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.

Wildlife Plantings

Commercially available plants beneficial to wildlife species include the following:

Small Native Trees

Beech, Black Cherry, Blackgum, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Hackberry, Hickory, Honey Locust, Native Oak, Persimmon, Sawtooth Oak and Sweetgum.

All trees that produce nuts or fruits are favored by many game species. Hickory provides nuts mainly by squirrels and bears.

Shrubs and Small Trees

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Plant in patches without tall trees to develop stable shrub communities. All produce fruits used by many kinds of wildlified, except for lespedeza which produces seeds used by quail and songbirds.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Grading and Shaping

Grading and shaping may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. Vertical backs 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, and fertilizing.

Rip-rap shall not be used in any seeding mixtures containing perennial species due to its ability to out-compete other species chosen for permanent perennial cover.

Soil Quality

The term "pure live seed" is used to express the percentage of seeds that are viable and capable of germinating. Pure live seed, PLS, is expressed as a percentage of the total seed weight.

PLS = Germination % x Purity %

EXAMPLE:

Common Bermuda Seed
70% germination, 80% purity
PLS = 70% germination x 80% purity
PLS = 56%

The percent of PLS helps you determine the amount of seed you need. If the seeding rate is 10 pounds/acre and the bulk seed is 56% PLS, the bulk seeding rate is:

10 lbs./acre / 0.56 PLS = 17.9 lbs./acre

You would need to plant 17.9 lbs/acre to provide 10 lbs/acre of pure live seed.

Seedling Preparation

Seeded 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:

- Flatten to a minimum, soil adequately loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches; alleviate compaction; incorporate lime or fertilizer; smooth and firm the soil; allow for the anchoring of straw or hay mulch if a disk is to be used.
- Flatten may be done with any suitable equipment.
- Flatten should be done on the contour where feasible.
- On slopes too steep for the safe operation of grading equipment, the soil surface shall be spread uniformly over the area within one hour after being placed in the hydroseeder.
- The slurry mixture will be applied during application to seed the ingredients thoroughly mixed. The mixture will be applied immediately after the mulch is applied or in combination with the top dressing.
- Finally ground limestone will be mixed with water and applied immediately after the mulch is applied or in combination with the top dressing.

When conventional planting is to be done, lime and fertilizer shall be applied uniformly in one of the following ways:

- Apply before land preparation so that it will be mixed with the soil during seeding preparation.
- Mix with soil used to fill the holes, distribute in furrows.
- Broadcast over steep surfaces are scarified, pitted or trenched.
- A fertilizer pellet shall be placed at root depth in the closing hole beside each pine tree seeding.

Applying Mulch

Mulch or hay/straw will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or planting. The mulch shall be applied by blower-type spreading equipment, other spreading equipment or by hand. Mulch shall be applied to band the inoculant.

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

Anchor Mulch

Anchor straw or hay mulch immediately after application by one of the following methods:

1. *Amphibolite* shall be applied uniformly onto the mulch as it is ejected from the blower machine or (f) sprayed on the mulch immediately following mulch application when straw or hay is spread by methods other than special blower equipment.
2. The combination of asphalt emulsion and water shall consist of a homogeneous mixture satisfactory for spraying. The mixture shall consist of 100 gallons of water and 5 to 10 lbs. of CSS-10 emulsified asphalt and 100 gallons of water per ton of mulch.
3. Care shall be taken at all times to protect state waters, the public, adjacent property, pavements, curbs, sidewalks, and all other structures from asphalt contamination.
4. Hay and straw/straw shall be pressed into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread. A special "tocker disk" or disk harrow with the disks set straight may be used. The disks may be smooth or serrated and shall 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 placed into the soil.
5. *Stinklin* or *hinders* 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 Specification Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).
6. *Am* or *huv* can be included with Fall and Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at the rate of one-quarter to one-half bushel per acre.
7. *Am* or *huv* may be used with mulch no larger than one inch by one inch may be used to anchor straw or hay mulch on unstable soils and concentrated flow areas. These anterias shall be installed and anchored into the soil at a rate of one-quarter to one-half bushel per acre.

Low Maintenance Application

Apply one ton of agricultural lime every 4 to 6 years or as indicated by soil tests. Soil tests can be conducted to determine more accurate requirements, if desired.

Use and Management

Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass and Tall Fescue may be mowed as desired. Maintain at least 6 inches of top growth under any use and management. Moderate use of top growth is beneficial after establishment.

Exclude traffic until plants are established. Because of the quail nesting season, mowing should not take place between May and September.

Reusing Material

Mulch is used as a bedding material to conserve moisture and control weeds in nurseries, ornamental beds, around shrubs, and on bare areas on lawns.

Material

Grass straw 4" to 6"
Grass hay 3" to 6"
Wood waste 4" to 6"

Irrigation

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

Topdressing

Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species. Recommended rates of application are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Second Year and Maintenance Fertilization

Apply one ton of fertilizer rates and maintenance fertilizer rates are listed in Table 6-5.1.

NOTE:

TARGETED PERMANENT GRASS SPECIES IS COMMON BERMA.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Non-sensitive Areas (Sd1-Sd3)

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

Sensitive Areas (Sd2-Sd4)

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

TYPE A

As of January 1, 2016, in the existing Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products List #36 (QPL-36), Type A, B, and C will fall under sensitive and non-sensitive applications. Type C will be classified as sensitive and Type A and B as non-sensitive. Refer to Appendix A-2 and the Equivalent BWP List.

PRACTICE CLASSIFICATIONS

Type A Bit Fence (Sd1-Sd3)

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

Type C Bit Fence (Sd4)

Type C fence is 36-inch wide with wire reinforcement or equivalent. The wire reinforcement is necessary because the fabric allows almost three times the flow rate as Type A bit fence. Type C bit fence shall be used where runoff flows or velocities are particularly high or where slopes exceed a vertical height of 10 feet. Type C is classified as sensitive application.

Installation

Sediment barriers should be installed along the contour, perpendicular to the slope and extending into the following specifications as shown on the plans or as directed by the design professional.

For installation of the barriers, See Figures 6-2.1, 6-2.2, 6-2.3, and 6-2.4, respectively. It is important to remember that all sediment barriers need to be anchored into the ground but must later sediment barriers do.

Post installation shall start at the center of a low point (if applicable) with the remaining posts spaced no greater than 6 feet apart for Type NS sediment barriers and no greater than 4 feet apart for Type C sediment barriers. For post size, see Table 6-2.2. Fasteners for wood posts are listed in Table 6-2.3.

Static Slicing Method

The static slicing machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a slit 1/2-inch deep, and simultaneously inserts the slit fence fabric into this slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly pull the fabric into the soil and to minimize horizontal compaction, thereby creating an optimum condition for compaction. The blade is used on both sides of the fabric. Compaction is achieved by rolling a tractor wheel along both sides of the slit in the ground 2 to 4 times to achieve nearly the same or greater compaction as the original undisturbed soil. This vertical compaction reduces the air space between soil particles which minimizes infiltration. Without this compaction infiltration can saturate the soil and water may find a pathway under the fence. When a slit fence is holding back several tons of accumulated water and sediment it needs to be supported by posts that are driven 18 inches into the soil. Driving in the posts and attaching the fabric to them completes the installation.

Trenching Method

Trenching methods have been used for over twenty-five years to dig a trench for burying part of the filter fabric underground. Usually the trench is about 2'-0" wide with a 6" excavation. Post setting and fabric installation often precede compaction, which make effective compaction more difficult to achieve. EPA supported an independent technology evaluation (ITE) in 2002. The ITE compared the performance of the variations of the trenching method with static slicing. The trenching method typically required nearly triple the time and effort to achieve results comparable to the static slicing method.

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

FASTENERS FOR SILT FENCES

Land Area	Maximum Spacing	Fastener
Percent	Feet	
< 2	100	
2 to 5	75	
5 to 10	50	
10 to 20	25	
> 20	15	

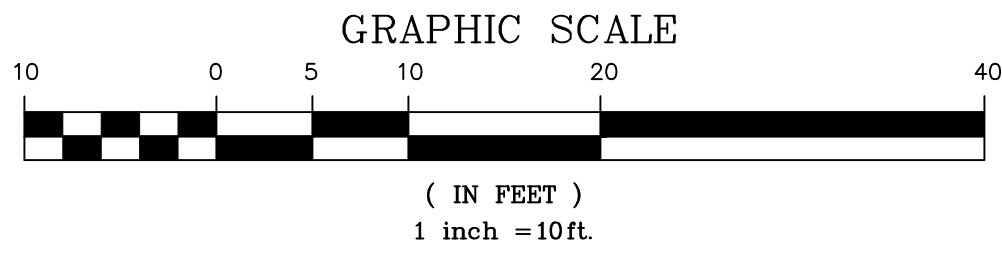
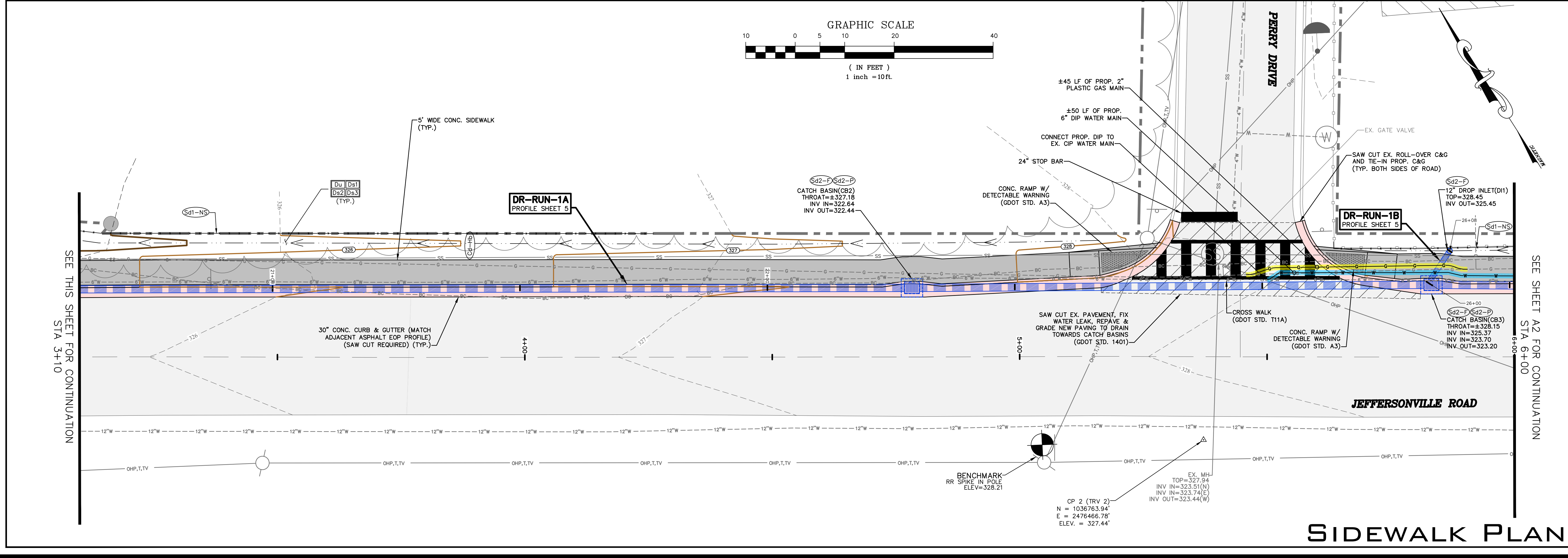
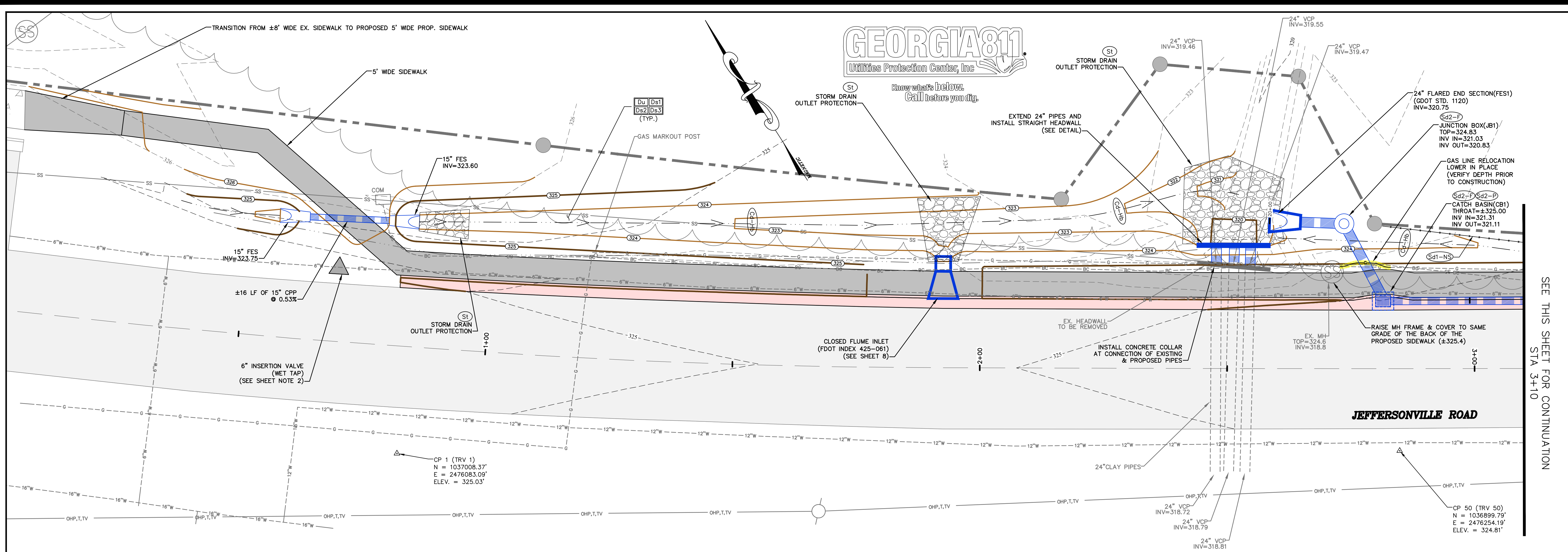
Note: Areas where the slope is greater than 20%, a flat area length of 10 feet between the toe of the slope to the fence should be provided.

Table 6-2.1

PLACEMENT

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

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REVISIONS:

**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
SIDEWALK EXTENSION**
FOR
Macon-BIBB COUNTY
BIBB COUNTY, GA

SEE THIS SHEET FOR CONTINUATION
STA 3+10

SEE SHEET A2 FOR CONTINUATION
STA 6+00

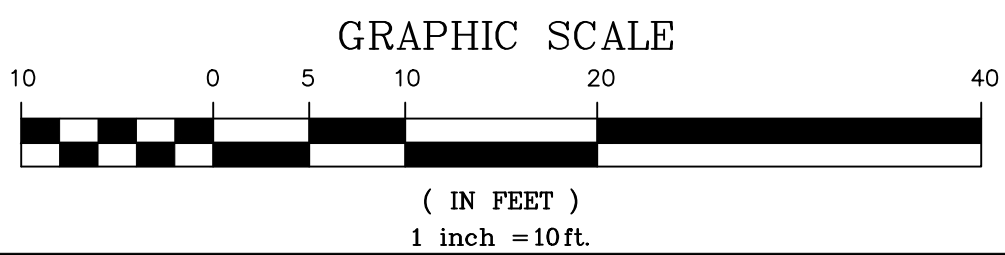
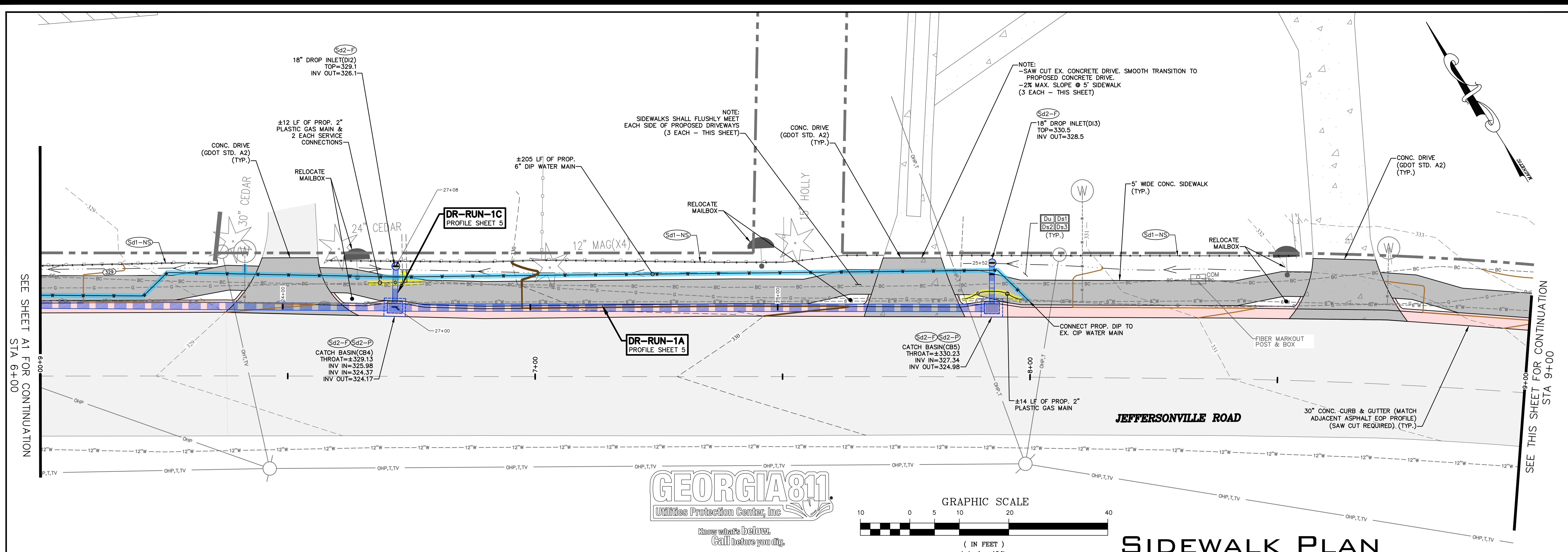
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SHEET #:	

AP1
SHT. A1 OF A3

SIDEWALK PLAN

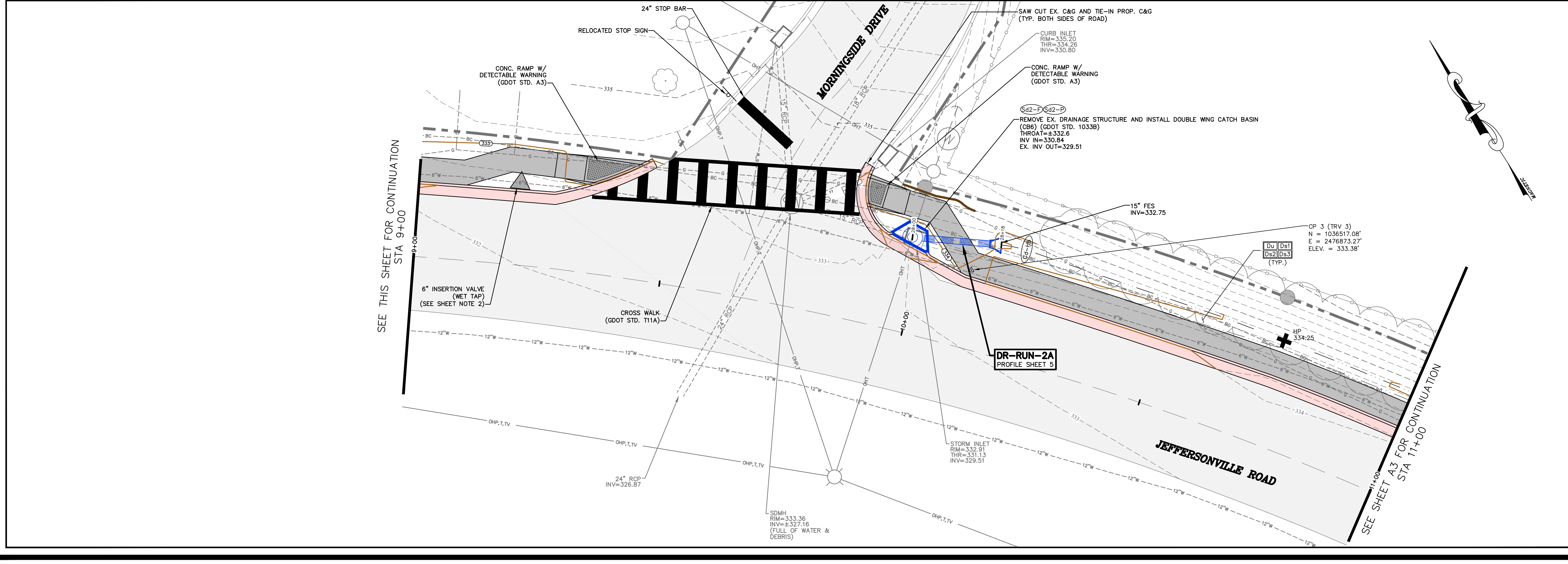


SIDEWALK PLAN

REVISIONS:

**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD
SIDEWALK EXTENSION**
FOR
**MAGON-BIBB COUNTY
BIBB COUNTY, GA**

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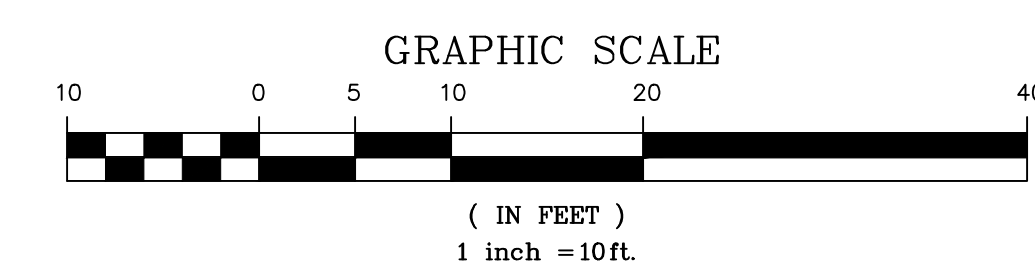
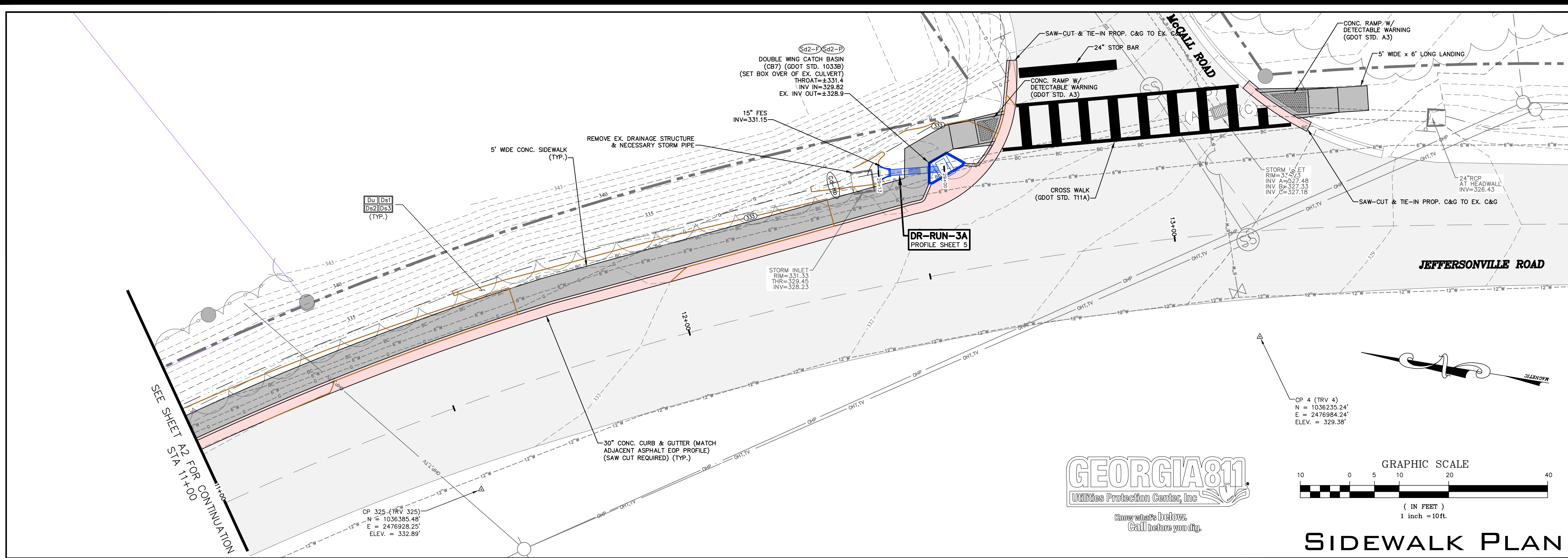
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SHT. A2 OF A3

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SIDEWALK PLAN

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