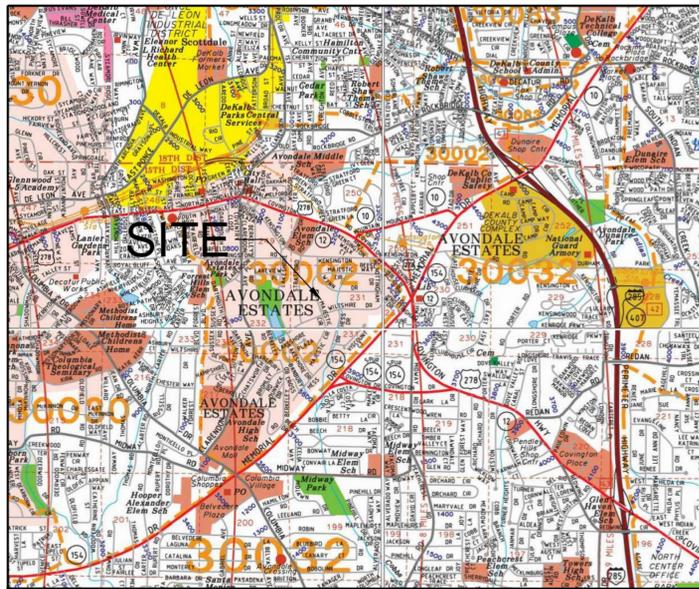


CIVIL CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES MAJESTIC CIRCLE DRAINAGE REPAIR

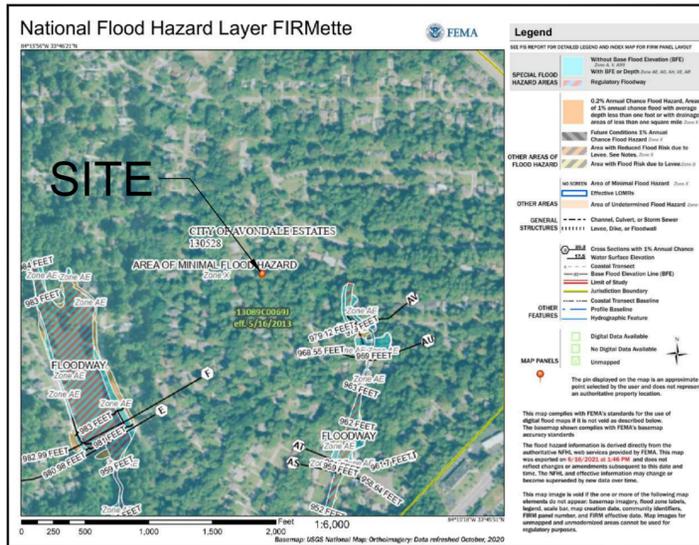
LOCATED IN
LAND LOT 231, 15TH DISTRICT
CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES, DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

OWNER, DEVELOPER & PRIMARY PERMITTEE

CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
21 NORTH AVONDALE PLAZA,
AVONDALE ESTATES, GA 30002
PHONE: (404) 294-5400



LOCATION MAP
NOT TO SCALE



APPROXIMATE ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

ANTICIPATED START DATE: July 1, 2021

DESCRIPTION	MONTH												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
SEDIMENT CONTROL-TREE PROTECTION	█												
CLEARING & GRUBBING		█											
GRADING			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
STORM & SANITARY				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
UTILITY INSTALLATION				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
FINAL PAVING											█	█	█
MAINT. OF EROSION CONTROL DEVICES												█	█
FINAL LANDSCAPING													█
DISPOSITION OF SEDIMENT DEVICES													█

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT
SHANNON POWELL, ASSISTANT CITY
MANAGER/COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PHONE: (404) 294-5400
spowell@avondaleestates.org

GSWCC GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Larry A Genn
Level II Certified Design Professional
CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000029457
ISSUED: 12/20/2018 EXPIRES: 12/20/2021

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CIVIL	Description:
C1	COVER SHEET
C2	SURVEY
C3	DEMOLITION PLAN
C4	SITE PLANS
C5	GRADING, DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL
C6	STORM PROFILES
C7	CHANNEL DETAILS AND STORM CHARTS
C8	DETAILS
C9	DETAILS
C10	DETAILS

EXISTING UTILITIES
INFORMATION REGARDING THE PRESENCE, SIZE, CHARACTER AND LOCATION OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES SHOWN HEREON IS BASED ON INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF PREPARATION. THERE IS NO CERTAINTY OF THE ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION AND IT SHALL BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION BY THOSE USING THIS DOCUMENT. THE LOCATION AND DISPOSITION OF UTILITIES SHOWN MAY BE INACCURATE AND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN MAY BE ENCOUNTERED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING ALL UTILITIES AFFECTED BY HIS WORK PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY CONSTRUCTION OR LAND DISTURBANCE.

- GENERAL NOTES**
- DISTURBED AREA.....: 0.14 ACRES
 - LOCATION.....: CONSTRUCTION EXIT:
3103 MAJESTIC CIRCLE
AVONDALE ESTATES, GA 30002
 - OWNER.....: CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
21 NORTH AVONDALE PLAZA,
AVONDALE ESTATES, GA 30002
PHOTO: (404) 294-5400
 - DESIGNER/ENGINEER...: CLARK PATTERSON LEE,
CONTACT PERSON.....: LARRY GENN P.E.
LGENN@CPLTEAM.COM
(800) 274-9000
3011 SUTTON GATE DRIVE, SUITE 130
SUWANEE, GA 30024
 - EMERGENCY CONTACT: 24 HOUR LOCAL CONTACT
SHANNON POWELL, ASSISTANT CITY
MANAGER/COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
PHONE: (404) 294-5400
spowell@avondaleestates.org
 - F.I.R.M. MAP NUMBER 13089C0069J, EFFECTIVE MAY 16, 2013, INDICATES THAT THIS PROJECT DOES NOT LIE IN AN AREA DESIGNATED AS HAVING FLOOD HAZARD.

ESPC GENERAL NOTES:
The escape of sediment from the site shall be prevented by the installation of erosion control measures and practices prior to land disturbing activities.

Any disturbed area left exposed for a period greater than 14 days shall be stabilized with mulch or temporary seeding.

Erosion control measures will be maintained at all times. If full implementation of the approved plan does not provide for effective erosion control, additional erosion and sediment control measures shall be implemented to control or treat the sediment source.

GENERAL NOTES:
All concrete structures, including retaining walls shall be reviewed by the CITY OF ACWORTH Building Department.

Site Development as-built drawings will be required before a CO is issued. Marked up design drawings will not be permitted. As-built items are to include boundary survey, location, elevation, height, square footage of building, curb and gutter, site utility fixtures, walls, storm structures, sanitary structures and storm water facilities. As-built documents are to certify that all utilities will function as designed.

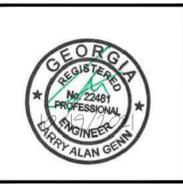
LIABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT

The applicant is responsible for the relocation, adjustment or removal of all utility conflicts within the development area at no cost to CITY OF ACWORTH. The City encourages the applicant to contact the Utilities Protection Center (UPC) for "Design Locate Requests" which aid in the location of existing utility facilities for pre-design, advance planning purposes, etc. Excavators shall contact UPC in accordance with the Official Code of Georgia Annotated 25.9, before commencing excavation activities.

Approval of these plans does not constitute approval by CITY OF ACWORTH of any land disturbing activities that may impact any federally-listed threatened or endangered species protected by the Endangered Species Act. It is the responsibility of the owner to contact US Fish and Wildlife service for approval of these plans prior to undertaking any land disturbance.



REVISIONS	NO.	DATE	BY	CHECKED	DESCRIPTION



CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
MAJESTIC CIRCLE
DRAINAGE REPAIR
LOCATED IN
LAND LOT 231, 15TH DISTRICT
CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
08/09/2021	MAW	LAG

SCALE 1" = 20'
SHEET TITLE
COVER

PROJECT NUMBER
16199.00
C1
DRAWING NUMBER

Author: mwilson
Last saved by: mwilson
Drawing name: S:\Projects\Avondale Est...C\Majestic Circle 2021_10-19.dwg

UTILITY PROVIDERS

GAS	COMMUNICATION
SOUTHERN COMPANY GAS 10 PEACHTREE STREET NE ATLANTA, GA 30309 REGGIE TERRELL (404) 584-3474	AT&T 208 S. AKARD STREET DALLAS, TX 75202 ANGIELO HINES (305) 409-1542
MARTA ELECTRIC 2424 PIEDMONT ROAD ATLANTA, GA 30324 TIM LEDBETTER (404) 848-3436	COMCAST OLIVER BROOKS (470) 787-4657
POWER GEORGIA POWER COMPANY 823 JEFFERSON STREET ATLANTA, GA 30318 (404) 506-4569 IKE COLLINS	LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC 1025 GRANDDORADO BOULEVARD BROOMFIELD, CO 80021 (877) 366-8344 EXT. 3
WATER DEKALB COUNTY WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT 4572 MEMORIAL DRIVE DECATUR, GA 30032 JEFFERY WOODS (770) 724-1404	VERIZON / MCI 2403 N. GLENVILLE RICHARDSON, TX 75082 (800) 624-9675
	ZAYO FIBER SOLUTIONS 400 CENTENNIAL PKWY, STE. 200 LOUISVILLE, CO 80027 (878) 666-2493 NIC FLORES

ABBREVIATIONS

A	ARC LENGTH	IPS	IRON PIN SET (CAPPED)
AC	ACRE	N/P	NOW OR FORMERLY
AE	ACCESS EASEMENT	OTP	OPEN TOP PIPE
BSL	BUILDING SETBACK LINE	PB	PLAT BOOK
BW	BARB WIRE	PAGE	PAGE
CH	CHORD LENGTH	POB	POINT OF BEGINNING
CLF	CHAIN LINK FENCE	POC	POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
CMF	CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND	R	RADIUS LENGTH
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	R	RIGHT OF WAY
CONC	CONCRETE	R/W MON	RIGHT OF WAY MONUMENT
CTP	CRIMP TOP PIPE	RB	REBAR
DB	DEED BOOK	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE	SDE	STORM DRAINAGE EASEMENT
FDC	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION	SQ. FT.	SQUARE FEET
FND	FOUND	SSE	SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE PIPE	W/PF	WOOD PRIVACY FENCE
IPF	IRON PIN FOUND		

LEGEND

	CURB AND GUTTER (C&G)		IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE (ICV)		LIGHT POLE (LP)
	FENCE		FIRE HYDRANT (FH)		POWER POLE WITH LIGHT
	HANDRAIL		WATER VALVE (WV)		POWER POLE (PP)
	STORM DRAIN LINE		WATER METER (WM)		UTILITY MANHOLE (UM)
	SANITARY SEWER		FIRE DEPT. CONNECTION (FDC)		SPOTLIGHT
	WATER LINE		WATER VALVE MARKER		GAS METER (GM)
	GAS LINE		TRANSFORMER BOX (TX)		GAS VALVE (GV)
	UNDERGROUND POWER LINE		AIR CONDITIONER (AC)		TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
	OVERHEAD POWER LINE		ELECTRIC METER (EM)		COMMUNICATION BOX
	UNDERGROUND COMMUNICATION		ELECTRIC UTILITY		TRAFFIC SIGNAL
	TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR		MAIL BOX		BOLLARD (BO)
	PROPERTY LINE		SIGN		CROSSWALK SIGNAL
			CLEAN OUT (CO)		CONCRETE AREA
					OVERHANG AREA
					RIP-RAP AREA
					BRICK AREA
					TREELINE



LOCATION MAP

NOT TO SCALE
LAT - 33° 46' 05.79" N
LONG - 84° 15' 34.98" W

UTILITY NOTES

THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON LOCATION OF MARKINGS PROVIDED BY:

UTILISURVEY, LLC.
154 GRANT ROAD
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 404-312-6912
ATTENTION: HANS WÖNNEBERGER

THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES (EXCEPT THE LOCATION OF EXISTING DRAINAGE, SEWER, AND IRRIGATION UTILITIES AS WELL AS UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS) WERE LOCATED BY UTILISURVEY, LLC. UTILIZING RADIO FREQUENCY TECHNIQUE AND IN ACCORDANCE TO LEVEL "B" UTILITY LOCATION CRITERIA. THIS TECHNIQUE IS CAPABLE OF LOCATING METALLIC UTILITIES AND TRACER WIRES. ANY NON-METALLIC UTILITIES (WITHOUT TRACER WIRE) ARE NOT LOCATED.

THE SURVEYOR MAKES NO GUARANTEES THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN COMPRISE ALL SUCH UTILITIES IN THE AREA, EITHER IN SERVICE OR ABANDONED. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES NOT OBSERVED OR LOCATED UTILIZING THIS TECHNIQUE MAY EXIST ON THIS SITE BUT ARE NOT SHOWN, AND MAY BE FOUND UPON EXCAVATION. THE SURVEYOR FURTHER DOES NOT WARRANT THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE IN THE EXACT LOCATION INDICATED ALTHOUGH THE SURVEYOR DOES CERTIFY THAT THEY ARE LOCATED AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

INFORMATION REGARDING MATERIAL AND SIZE OF UTILITIES IS BASED ON RECORDS ACQUIRED FROM THE UTILITY OWNERS.

SURVEY NOTES

EQUIPMENT USED:
A TRIMBLE "S" SERIES TOTAL STATION WAS USED TO OBTAIN ANGULAR MEASUREMENTS AND DISTANCE MEASUREMENTS.

A TRIMBLE R-10 DUAL FREQUENCY GPS UNIT WAS USED FOR ESTABLISHING CONTROL. A NETWORK ADJUSTED RTK SURVEY WAS PERFORMED AND ADJUSTED BY RELATIVE POSITIONAL ACCURACY.

CLOSURE STATEMENT:
NO BOUNDARY SURVEY HAS BEEN PREPARED BY TERRAMARK LAND SURVEYING, INC. AT THIS TIME. BOUNDARY LINES ARE SHOWN FOR GRAPHICAL REFERENCE ONLY.

THE FIELD DATA UPON WHICH THIS SURVEY IS BASED HAS A CLOSURE OF ONE FOOT IN 121 FEET AND AN ANGULAR ERROR OF 1" PER ANGLE POINT AND WAS ADJUSTED USING THE COMPASS RULE.

THE BEARINGS SHOWN ON THIS SURVEY ARE COMPUTED ANGLES BASED ON A GRID BEARING BASE (GA WEST ZONE) NAD83.

ALL HORIZONTAL DISTANCES SHOWN ARE GROUND DISTANCES. MEASURING UNITS OF THIS SURVEY ARE IN U.S. SURVEY FEET.

CONTOURS ARE SHOWN AT TWO FOOT INTERVALS. ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON RTK GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS OBSERVATION AND ARE RELATIVE TO NAVD 88 DATUM.

FIELD WORK FOR THIS PROPERTY WAS COMPLETED ON JUNE 3, 2021.

DUE TO VARIANCES IN GPS EQUIPMENT, TECHNIQUES, FEDERAL ADJUSTMENTS TO STATE PLANE MODELS AND DAILY CONDITIONS IMPACTING GPS RECEIPTIVITY, GPS SOLUTIONS MAY VARY FROM THOSE PROVIDED ON THIS SURVEY BOTH HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY. ANY AND ALL CONTRACTORS, CONSULTANTS, INDIVIDUALS OR ENTITIES RELYING ON STATE PLANE COORDINATES TO RELATE TO DATA PROVIDED ON THIS SURVEY MUST LOCALIZE TO THE SURVEY CONTROL, BENCHMARKS OR PROPERTY MONUMENTATION, ESTABLISHED BY THIS SURVEY IN ORDER TO ENSURE ACCURACY OF DATA. THE OWNER, HIS EMPLOYEES, HIS CONSULTANTS, HIS CONTRACTORS, AND/OR HIS AGENTS SHALL HEREBY DISTINCTLY UNDERSTAND THAT THE SURVEYOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DUE TO FAILURE TO LOCALIZE DIRECTLY TO THIS SURVEY DATUM.

INFORMATION REGARDING SIZE, LOCATION, AND SPECIES OF EXISTING TREES IS SHOWN HEREON. THERE IS NO CERTAINTY OF THE SIZE AND SPECIES OF THE SAID TREES WITHOUT VERIFICATION FROM THE DESIGNATED ARBORIST BY THE LOCAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY. THE OWNER, HIS EMPLOYEES, HIS CONSULTANTS, HIS CONTRACTORS, AND/OR HIS AGENTS SHALL HEREBY DISTINCTLY UNDERSTAND THAT THE SURVEYOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECTNESS OR SUFFICIENCY OF THIS INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON EXCEPT BY APPROVAL OF SAID AUTHORITY.

THIS SURVEY MAY NOT REPRESENT OFFSITE PAINT STRIPING TO THE ACCURACY REQUIRED FOR LANE DESIGN. TERRAMARK LOCATES THE EDGE OF PAVING AND CRITICAL POINTS TO REFLECT ACCURATE TOPOGRAPHIC DATA ONLY. ACCURACY OF PAINT LOCATIONS SHOULD BE VERIFIED WITH SURVEYOR PRIOR TO USING THIS SURVEY FOR DESIGN.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE REPUTED PRESENCE, SIZE, CHARACTER, AND LOCATION OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES IS SHOWN HEREON. THERE IS NO CERTAINTY TO THE ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION AND IT SHALL BE CONSIDERED IN THAT LIGHT BY THOSE USING THIS DRAWING. THE LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES SHOWN HEREON MAY BE INACCURATE AND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN MAY BE ENCOUNTERED. THE OWNER, HIS EMPLOYEES, HIS CONSULTANTS, HIS CONTRACTORS, AND/OR HIS AGENTS SHALL HEREBY DISTINCTLY UNDERSTAND THAT THE SURVEYOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECTNESS OR SUFFICIENCY OF THIS INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON AS TO SUCH UNDERGROUND INFORMATION.

INFORMATION REGARDING STORM SEWER AND SANITARY SEWER AS SHOWN HEREON IS BASED ON OBSERVATIONS TAKEN BY TERRAMARK EMPLOYEES AT THE GROUND ELEVATION OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURE. TERRAMARK EMPLOYEES ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO ENTER A CONFINED SPACE SUCH AS A STRUCTURE.

IF THERE IS NO CERTAINTY OF THE SIZE AND PIPE MATERIAL THAT ARE SHOWN ON THIS SURVEY, EXCAVATION BY A CERTIFIED CONTRACTOR IS THE ONLY WAY TO DETERMINE PIPE SIZE AND MATERIAL. THE OWNER, HIS EMPLOYEES, HIS CONSULTANTS, HIS CONTRACTORS, AND/OR HIS AGENTS SHALL HEREBY DISTINCTLY UNDERSTAND THAT THE SURVEYOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECTNESS OR SUFFICIENCY OF THE PIPE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON.

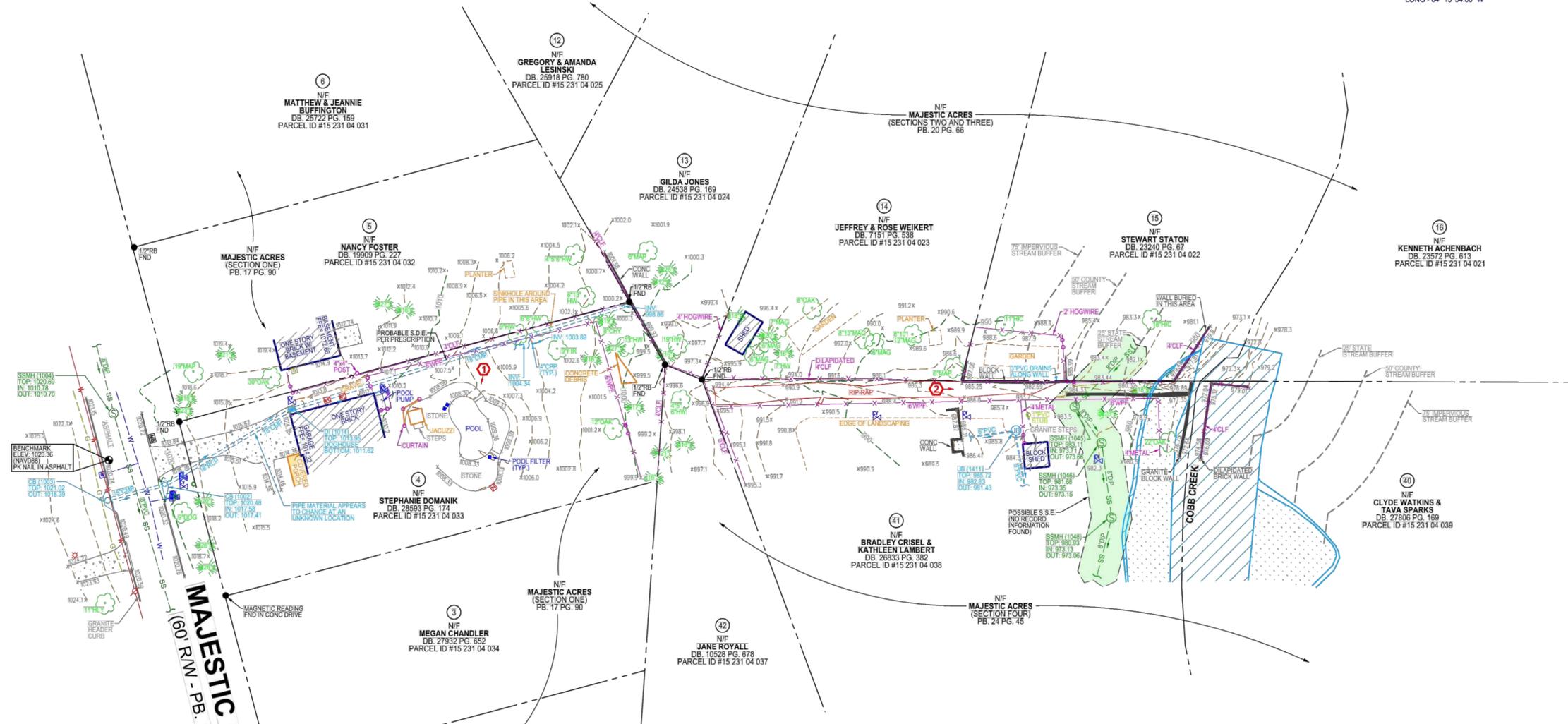
TERRAMARK LAND SURVEYING, INC. WAS UNABLE TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF PIPES MARKED AS APPROXIMATE DIRECTION ONLY. APPROXIMATE DIRECTION IS DRAWN ON SURVEY TO REFLECT THE OBSERVED DIRECTION BASED UPON A VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE STRUCTURE ONLY AND IS SHOWN FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES.

STATE WATERS AND BUFFERS AS SHOWN OR NOT SHOWN HEREON ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY LOCAL JURISDICTION OFFICIALS. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY TO DETERMINE SPECIFIC WATER CLASSIFICATION. THEREFORE, TERRAMARK LAND SURVEYING ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF SAID WATERS OR BUFFERS IDENTIFIED OR NOT IDENTIFIED HEREON.

PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO RIGHTS OF UPPER AND LOWER RIPARIAN OWNERS IN AND TO THE WATER OF CREEKS AND BRANCHES CROSSING OR ADJOINING SUBJECT PROPERTY AND THE NATURAL FLOW THEREOF, FREE FROM DIMINUTION OR POLLUTION.

THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE PERSON, PERSONS OR ENTITY NAMED HEREON. THIS SURVEY DOES NOT EXTEND TO ANY UNNAMED PERSON, PERSONS OR ENTITY WITHOUT THE EXPRESS CERTIFICATION BY THE SURVEYOR NAMING SAID PERSON, PERSONS OR ENTITY.

TERRAMARK LAND SURVEYING, INC. DOES NOT WARRANT THE EXISTENCE OR NON-EXISTENCE OF ANY WETLANDS OR HAZARDOUS WASTE IN THE SURVEY AREA.



MAJESTIC CIRCLE
(60' R/W - PB. 17 PG. 90)

PICTURE LOCATION AND DIRECTION



PHOTO #1



PHOTO #2

TREE LEGEND (ABBREVIATIONS)

	DECIDUOUS (TREE)	BIR	BIRCH	HLY	HOLLY
		BCH	BEECH	HW	HARDWOOD
		CM	CRAPE MYRTLE	MAG	MAGNOLIA
		CHY	CHERRY	MAP	MAPLE
		CYP	CYPRESS	OAK	OAK
		FIR	FIR	ORN	ORNAMENTAL
		GINGKO	GINGKO	PEAR	PEAR
		GUM	SWEET GUM	POP	POPLAR
		HIC	HICKORY	SYC	SYCAMORE

FLOOD ZONE LEGEND

	ZONE "X" 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD
	ZONE "AE" 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD
	FLOODWAY AREA WITHIN ZONE "AE"

REFERENCE MATERIAL

1. DEEDS AND PLATS AS SHOWN HEREON

TITLE NOTES

ACCORDING TO THE "FIRM" (FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP) OF DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA (PANEL NUMBER 13089C0069J), DATED MAY 16, 2013, A PORTION OF THIS SURVEY AREA LIES WITHIN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA AND IS SHOWN GRAPHICALLY HEREON.

SUBJECT PROPERTY HAS ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY OF MAJESTIC CIRCLE.

SPECIAL NOTES

- CERTIFICATION AND DECLARATION IS MADE TO THE ENTITIES AS LISTED IN THE TITLE BLOCK AND/OR CERTIFICATIONS. THE CERTIFICATIONS AND DECLARATIONS ON THIS PLAT ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE TO ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR SUBSEQUENT OWNERS.
- SUBSURFACE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS WERE NOT EXAMINED OR CONSIDERED AS A PART OF THIS SURVEY. NO STATEMENT IS MADE CONCERNING THE EXISTENCE OF UNDERGROUND OR OVERHEAD CONTAINERS OR FACILITIES THAT MAY AFFECT THE USE OR DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PROPERTY.
- PURSUANT TO RULE 180-6-09 OF THE GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, THE TERM "CERTIFICATION" RELATING TO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING SERVICES SHALL MEAN A SIGNED STATEMENT BASED UPON FACTS AND KNOWLEDGE KNOWN TO THE REGISTRANT AND IS NOT A GUARANTEE OR WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED.
- THIS SURVEY IS NOT PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE TO HB 76 AND SHALL NOT BE RECORDED WITHIN THE APPLICABLE LAND RECORDS.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION. THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON IS ACCURATE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATION AND BELIEF.

PRELIMINARY
PENDING REVIEW AND COMMENT

WILLIAM C. WOHLFORD, JR., RLS
REGISTERED NUMBER: 2577

PARTIAL TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
FOR
CLARK PATTERSON LEE
(3103 MAJESTIC CIRCLE)
LOCATED IN
LAND LOT 231, 15TH DISTRICT
CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES, DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

SHEET NO.
1 / 1 C2
DRAWING# TM 21-112

Date	Revision
2021-11-2	No
	#1
	#2
	#3
	#4
	#5
	#6
	#7
	#8
	#9
	#10

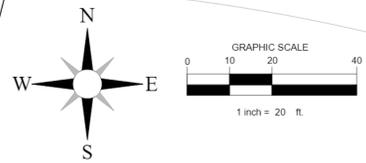
TerraMark Land Surveying, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
Phone No. (770) 421-1927
Fax No. (770) 421-0552
www.TerraMark.com
C. O. A.F.L.S. 000910

TerraMark
Professional Land Surveying

Author: mwilson
 Date saved: 12/20/2021
 Drawing name: S:\Projects\Avondale Est.\C\Avondale Cir Drainage\CD\Majestic Circle 2021 10-19.dwg

DB: 23122 PG. 133
 PARCEL ID #15 231 04 031

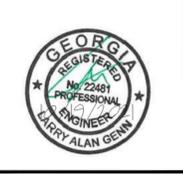
(SECTIONS TWO AND THREE)
 PB. 20 PG. 66




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 TEL: (800) 274-9000
 FAX: (770) 831-6243
 www.clarkpatterson.com

NO.	DATE	BY	CHKD	DESCRIPTION

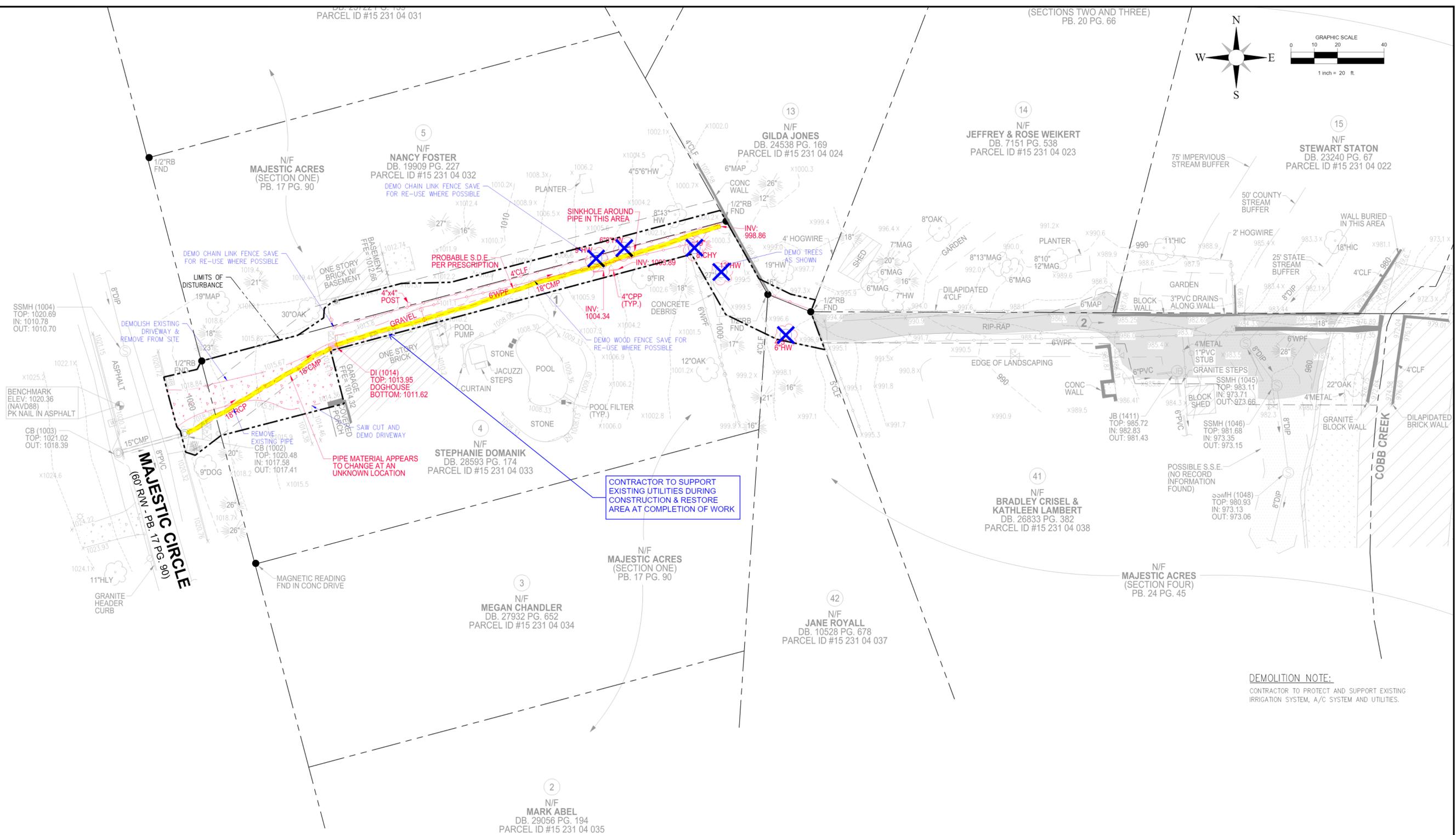


**CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
 MAJESTIC CIRCLE
 DRAINAGE REPAIR**

LOCATED IN
 LAND LOT 231, 15TH DISTRICT
 CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
 DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
08/09/2021	MAW	LAG
SCALE 1" = 20'		
SHEET TITLE		
DEMOLITION PLAN		

PROJECT NUMBER
16199.00
C3
DRAWING NUMBER



CONTRACTOR TO SUPPORT EXISTING UTILITIES DURING CONSTRUCTION & RESTORE AREA AT COMPLETION OF WORK

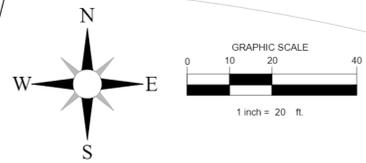
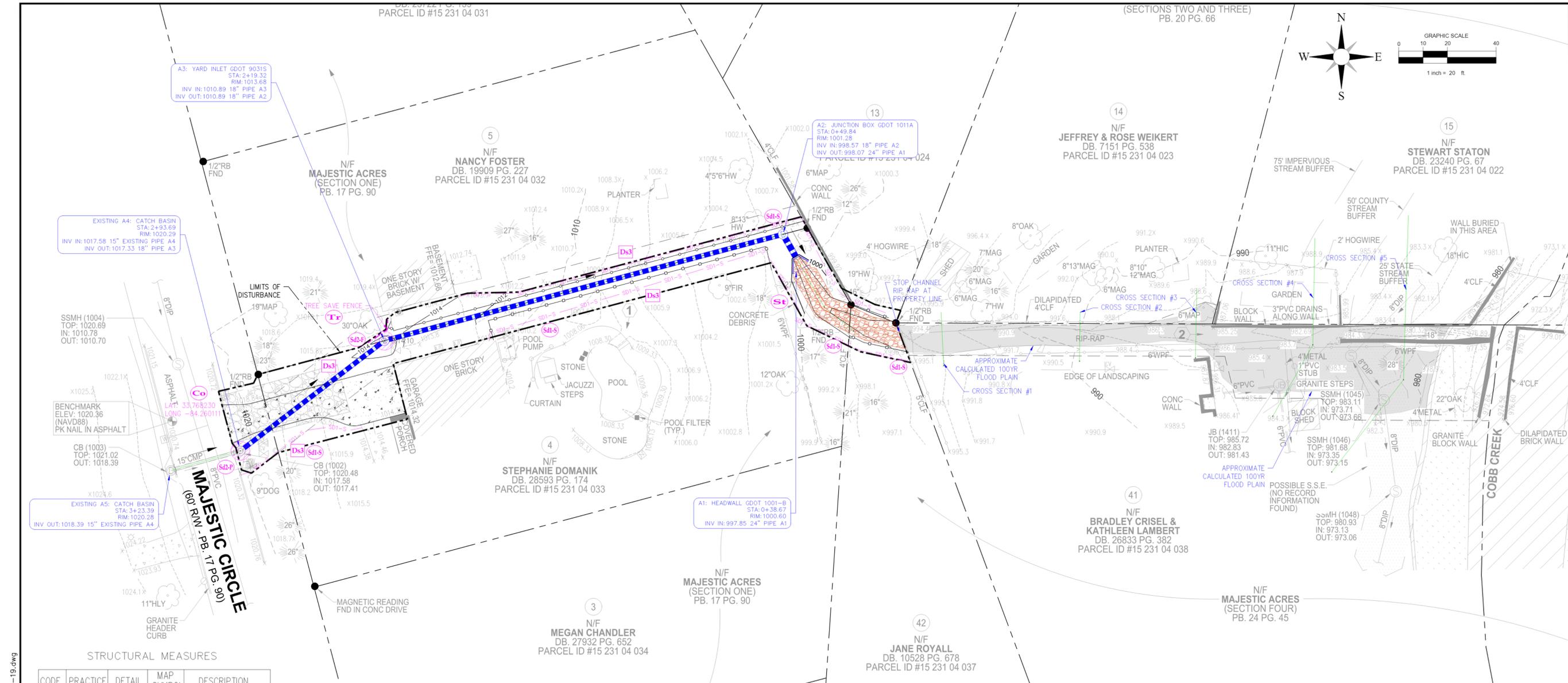
DEMOLITION NOTE:
 CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT AND SUPPORT EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM, A/C SYSTEM AND UTILITIES.



Larry A Genn
 Level II Certified Design Professional

CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000029457
 ISSUED: 12/20/2018 EXPIRES: 12/20/2021





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Suwanee, GA 30024
TEL: (800) 274-9000
FAX: (770) 831-6243
www.clarkpatterson.com

REVISIONS	NO.	DATE	BY	CHKD	DESCRIPTION



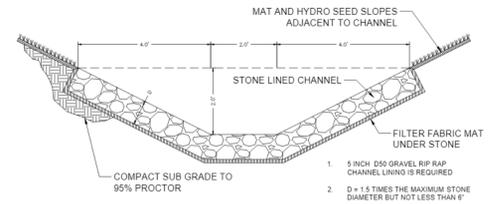
CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
MAJESTIC CIRCLE
DRAINAGE REPAIR

LOCATED IN
LAND LOT 231, 15TH DISTRICT
CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT

SHANNON POWELL, ASSISTANT CITY
MANAGER/COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PHONE: (404) 294-5400
spowell@avondaleestates.org

- SOILS: PUE - PACOLET-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 10 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES
- NO ADDITIONAL IMPERVIOUS AREA PROPOSED.
- PRE AND POST RUNOFF DOES NOT CHANGE.



SEE SHEET C7 FOR CHANNEL REPORTS

STRUCTURE	CFS	WIDTH	DEPTH	SLOPE	VEL FT/S	d50	Dmax
CHANNEL	31.74	10'	2'	2.72%	3.06	5"	7"

CHANNEL CROSS SECTION

STRUCTURAL MEASURES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Sd1	SEDIMENT BARRIER-SILT FENCE	(Indicate type)	(Symbol)	A barrier to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. Sediment traps may be sandbags, bales of straw or hay, gravel, or a crushed stone pad. Sediment traps are usually temporary and in-situ.
Sd2	INLET SEDIMENT TRAP	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	An impounding area created by excavating around a storm drain inlet. The excavated area will be filled and stabilized on completion of construction activities.
Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	A crushed stone pad located at the construction exit to provide a place for removing mud from tires thereby protecting public streets.

NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion reducing cover.
Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING)	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings on disturbed areas.
Ds3	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT SEEDING)	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	Establishing permanent vegetative cover such as trees, shrubs, vines, sod, grasses or legumes on disturbed areas.
SS	SLOPE STABILIZATION	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	A protective soil stabilization mat used to establish permanent vegetation on steep slopes.

GSWCC GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Larry A. Genn
Level II Certified Design Professional

CERTIFICATION NUMBER: 0000029457
ISSUED: 12/20/2018 EXPIRES: 12/20/2021

EROSION CONTROL AND DRAINAGE NOTES:

- EROSION AND SILTATION CONTROL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO START OF OTHER CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT GROUND COVER IS ESTABLISHED.
- ANY FAILURE OF ANY EROSION CONTROL DEVICE TO FUNCTION AS INTENDED FOR ANY REASON SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.
- EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RAIN, AND REPAIRED BY THE CONTRACTOR AS NECESSARY.
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO BE GRASSED AS SOON AS CONSTRUCTION PHASE PERMITS. TEMPORARY MULCHING SHALL BE UTILIZED DURING THE PERIOD OF GERMINATION OF GRASS SEEDINGS USING STRAW OR HAY MULCH, JUTE MATTING OR SYNTHETIC FIBERS.
- ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES SHALL CONFORM TO THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA AND ANY APPLICABLE LOCAL REGULATIONS.
- EROSION CONTROL DEVICES WILL BE PROPERLY INSTALLED PRIOR TO SITE DISTURBANCE, MAINTAINED IN GOOD WORKING CONDITION UNTIL COMPLETION OF PROJECT, AND REPLACED WHEN EFFECTIVENESS IS REDUCED TO 50%.
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED WITH SUITABLE PERENNIAL VEGETATION, ACCORDING TO SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE OR GEORGIA EXTENSION SERVICE SPECIFICATIONS, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF GRADING.
- ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE INSTALLED TO CONTROL SEDIMENT AND SILT FROM LEAVING THE SITE AS DETERMINED NECESSARY BY THE REGULATING GOVERNING AUTHORITY.
- STRIPPING OF VEGETATION, GRADING OR OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MINIMIZE EROSION.
- WHENEVER FEASIBLE, NATURAL VEGETATION SHALL BE RETAINED, PROTECTED AND SUPPLEMENTED.
- ALL SEDIMENT COLLECTED DURING MAINTENANCE OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE OR SPREAD IN LANDSCAPED OR NATURALLY VEGETATED AREAS, SEEDED AND COVERED WITH STRAW.
- DETENTION FACILITIES AND EROSION AND SILTATION CONTROL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO START OF OTHER

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT GROUND COVER IS ESTABLISHED. THE DEVICES SHALL BE MOVED AND ADJUSTED AS NEEDED TO KEEP A FUNCTIONING SYSTEM THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.

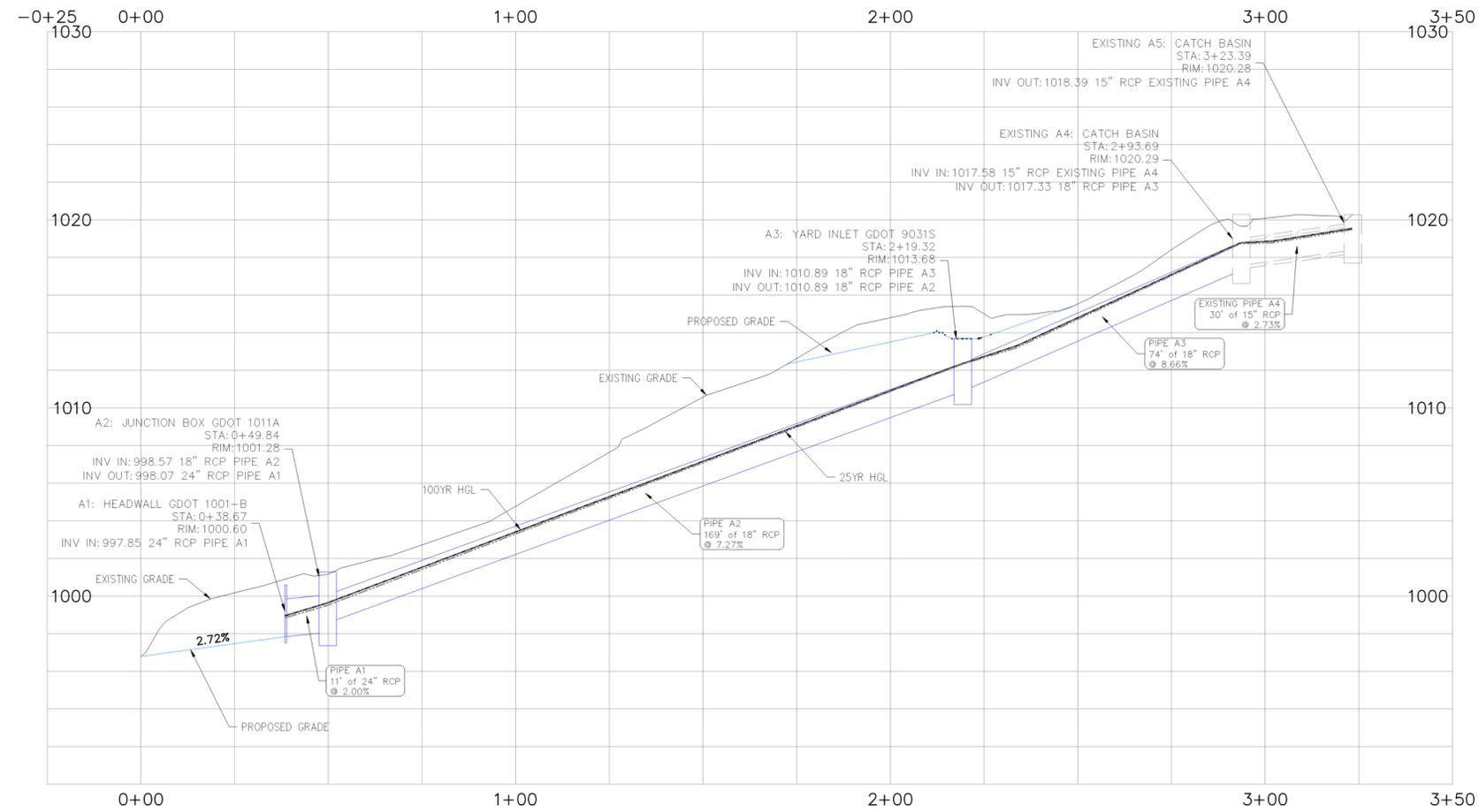
- EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO CONSTRUCTION EXITS, SILT FENCE, STORM INLET/OUTLET PROTECTION, DIVERSION DIKE OR DOWNDRAINS ON LONG STEEP SLOPES AND TEMPORARY GRASSING. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL BE INSTALLED IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY ON SITE INSPECTION.
- SEDIMENT STORAGE MAINTENANCE INDICATORS MUST BE INSTALLED IN SEDIMENT STORAGE STRUCTURES, INDICATING THE 1/3 FULL VOLUME.
- MAINTENANCE OF ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES, WHETHER TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT, SHALL BE AT ALL TIMES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- CONTRACTOR TO CLEAN OUT ACCUMULATED SILT IN DETENTION POND AT END OF CONSTRUCTION WHEN DISTURBED AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED.
- DETENTION POND, DETENTION OUTLET STRUCTURES AND TEMPORARY SEDIMENT POND FEATURES ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND FULLY OPERATIONAL PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION OR GRADING.
- THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL OCCUR PRIOR TO OR CONCURRENT WITH LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE CLEANED WHEN THE SILT EXCEEDS 6" IN DEPTH.
- THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHOWN ON THE PLANS REFLECT GENERALLY ACCEPTED PRACTICES, THE PLANS DO NOT GUARANTEE THAT THESE MEASURES WILL INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS IN THE RECEIVING STREAM IMMEDIATELY DOWNSTREAM OF THE PROJECT.
- TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN(S) ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND FULLY OPERATIONAL PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION OR GRADING.
- SILT BARRIERS TO BE PLACED AT DOWNSTREAM TOE OF ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES.
- ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED FOR A PERIOD GREATER THAN 7 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING.

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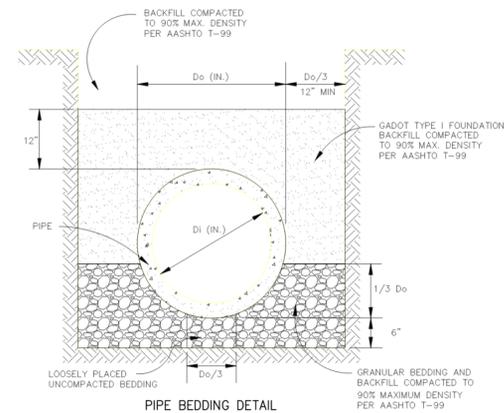
Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

Author: mwilson
Last saved by: mwilson
Drawing name: S:\Projects\Avondale Est...C:\Majestic Circle 2021 10-19.dwg

Author: mwilson
 Last saved by: mwilson
 Drawing name: S:\Projects\Avondale Est.\C\Wajestic Cir Drainage\Wajestic Circle 2021 10-19.dwg



STM-A
 Hor. Scale 1"=20'
 Vert. Scale 1"=10'



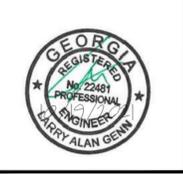
All RCP pipe joints shall be bell & spigot types with a rubber gasket conforming to ASTM C-443. The pipe shall be manufactured in accordance with AASHTO M-170 and/or ASTM C-76. Class of pipe and wall thickness shall be in accordance with 1030d, Georgia DOT Specification, Table No. 1. Installation shall be in accordance with section 550 of the Georgia DOT Standard Specifications, Construction of Roads and Bridges.

Where Structures are Placed in Fill; Fill shall be Compacted to 98% Standard Proctor density.

A minimum of 0.5' clearance must be provided between underground utilities and the exterior crown or invert of the proposed storm drains.

——— 100 Year Hydraulic Grade Line.
 - - - - - 25 Year Hydraulic Grade Line.

REVISIONS	NO.	DATE	BY	CHKD	DESCRIPTION



CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
 MAJESTIC CIRCLE
 DRAINAGE REPAIR

LOCATED IN
 LAND LOT 231, 15TH DISTRICT
 CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES
 DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
08/09/2021	MAW	LAG
SCALE 1" = 20'		
SHEET TITLE		
PROFILE SHEET		

PROJECT NUMBER
16199.00
C6
DRAWING NUMBER

Construction Exit



DEFINITION A site shall be located or protected to prevent traffic will be leaving a construction site to a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area or any other area where there is a transition from bare soil to a paved area.

PURPOSE To reduce or eliminate the transport of mud from the construction area onto public rights-of-way by motor vehicles or by runoff.

CONDITIONS This practice is applied at appropriate points of construction areas. Geotextile underdrains are required to stabilize and support the pad aggregate.

DESIGN CRITERIA Formal design is not required. The following standards shall be used:

- 1. For subgrades with a CBR greater than or equal to 3 or shear strength greater than 90 kPa, geotextile must meet requirements of section ASHTO M288-B Section 7.3, Separation Requirements.

Aggregate Size Stone will be in accordance with National Stone Association R-2 (1.5 to 3.5 inch stone).

Pad Thickness The gravel pad shall have a minimum thickness of 6 inches.

Pad Width At a minimum, the width should equal full width of all points of vehicular egress, but not less than 20 foot wide.

Pad Length The gravel pad shall have a minimum length

of 50 feet. When the construction is less than 50' from the paved area, the length shall be from the edge of existing pavement to the permitted building being constructed.

Warning If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad does not sufficiently remove the mud, the pad shall be washed prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done on an area stabilized with crushed stone and provisions that intercept the sediment-laden runoff and direct it into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin.

Location A site shall be located or protected to prevent traffic will be leaving a construction site to a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area or any other area where there is a transition from bare soil to a paved area.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS It is recommended that the agriss area be excavated to a depth of 3 inches and be cleaned of all vegetation and roots.

Division Ridge On sites where the grade toward the paved area is greater than 2%, a division ridge that is 8 inches high with 3:1 side slopes shall be constructed across the foundation approximately 15 feet above the road.

Geotextile The geotextile underdrain must be placed the full length and width of the entrance. Geotextile selection shall be used as ASHTO M288-B specification.

Formal design is not required. The following standards shall be used:

- 1. For subgrades with a CBR greater than or equal to 3 or shear strength greater than 90 kPa, geotextile must meet requirements of section ASHTO M288-B Section 7.3, Separation Requirements.

Aggregate Size Stone will be in accordance with National Stone Association R-2 (1.5 to 3.5 inch stone).

Pad Thickness The gravel pad shall have a minimum thickness of 6 inches.

Pad Width At a minimum, the width should equal full width of all points of vehicular egress, but not less than 20 foot wide.

Pad Length The gravel pad shall have a minimum length

MAINTENANCE The exit shall be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with 1.5-3.5 inch stone, as conditions demand, and repair and cleanup of any structures to prevent tracking. All materials applied,

dropped, or tracked from vehicles or exit onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately.

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

PURPOSE To reduce runoff and sediment damage of down stream resources

CONDITIONS To protect the soil surface from erosion

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE Much or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance.

Material Grain straw 4" to 6" Green Hay 4" to 6" Wood waste 4" to 6"

Topdressing Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species planted alone or in mixtures with other species.

Second Year and Maintenance Perennial species shall be established in the first year.

Use and Management Mow Sericea Lespedeza only after frost to ensure that the seeds are mature.

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

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding)



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

PURPOSE To reduce runoff and sediment damage of down stream resources

CONDITIONS To protect the soil surface from erosion

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE Much or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance.

Material Grain straw 4" to 6" Green Hay 4" to 6" Wood waste 4" to 6"

Topdressing Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species planted alone or in mixtures with other species.

Second Year and Maintenance Perennial species shall be established in the first year.

Use and Management Mow Sericea Lespedeza only after frost to ensure that the seeds are mature.

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

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation)



DEFINITION The planting of perennial vegetation such as shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on exposed areas for final permanent stabilization.

PURPOSE To reduce damage from sediment and runoff to down-stream areas

CONDITIONS To protect the soil surface from erosion

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE Much or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance.

Material Grain straw 4" to 6" Green Hay 4" to 6" Wood waste 4" to 6"

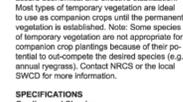
Topdressing Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species planted alone or in mixtures with other species.

Second Year and Maintenance Perennial species shall be established in the first year.

Use and Management Mow Sericea Lespedeza only after frost to ensure that the seeds are mature.

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

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding)



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

PURPOSE To reduce runoff and sediment damage of down stream resources

CONDITIONS To protect the soil surface from erosion

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE Much or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance.

Material Grain straw 4" to 6" Green Hay 4" to 6" Wood waste 4" to 6"

Topdressing Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species planted alone or in mixtures with other species.

Second Year and Maintenance Perennial species shall be established in the first year.

Use and Management Mow Sericea Lespedeza only after frost to ensure that the seeds are mature.

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

hydroseeder. Finely ground limestone can be applied in the mulch slurry 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:

- 1. Apply before land preparation so that will be mixed with the soil during seedbed preparation.

2. Mix with the soil used to fill the holes, distribute in furrows.

3. Broadcast after slope surfaces are scarified, tilled or trenched.

4. A fertilizer pellet shall be placed at root depth in the closing hole beside each pine tree seeding.

Plant Selection Refer to Tables 6-4.1, 6-5.2, 6-5.3, 6-5.4 for approved species. Species not listed shall be approved by the State Resource Conservationist of the Natural Resources Conservation Service before they are used.

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.

Some perennial species are easily established and can be planted alone. Examples of these are Common Bermuda Grass, and Weeping Lovegrass.

Other perennials, such as Bahia Grass and Sericea Lespedeza, are slow to become established and should be planted with another perennial species.

The additional species will provide quick cover and ample soil protection until the target perennial species become established. For example, Common seedling combinations are 1) Weeping Lovegrass with Sericea Lespedeza (scarified) and 2) Tall Fescue with Sericea Lespedeza (unscarified).

Plant selection may also include annual companion crops. Annual companion crops should be used only when the perennial species are not planted during their optimum planting period. A common

mulch is Brown Top Millet with Common Bermuda in mid-summer. Care should be taken in selecting companion crop species and seeding rates because annual crops will compete with perennial species for water, nutrients, and growing space.

A high seeding rate of the companion crop may prevent the establishment of perennial species.

Nygrass shall not be used in any seeding mixtures containing perennial species due to its inability to out-compete desired species chosen for permanent protection.

Seed Quality The term "pure live seed" is used to express the quality of seed and is shown on the label. Pure live seed, PLS, is expressed as a percentage of the seeds that are pure and will germinate. Information on percent germination and purity can be found on seed tags. PLS is determined by multiplying the percent of pure seed with the percent of germination; i.e.,

(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 PLS and the bulk seed is 56% PLS, the bulk seeding rate is:

10 lbs. PLS/56% = 17.9 bulks/bu 56% PLS

You would need to plant 17.9 bulks to provide 10 bulks of pure live seed.

A mixing medium recommended by the manufacturer shall be used to bond the inoculant to the seed. For conventional seeding, use twice the amount of inoculant recommended by the manufacturer. For hydraulic seeding, four times the amount of inoculant recommended by the manufacturer shall be used.

Seedbed Preparation Seedbed preparation may not be required when hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used (but is strongly recommended for any seeding process, when possible). When conventional seeding is to be used, seedbed preparation should be done as follows:

Broadcast plantings 1. Tillage, at a minimum, shall adequately

loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches; allow adequate incorporation time and fertilizer; smooth and firm the soil; allow for the proper placement of seed, sprigs, or plants; and allow for the anchoring of straw or hay mulch if a disk is to be used.

Tillage may be done with any suitable equipment.

3. Tillage should be done on the contour where feasible.

4. On slopes too steep for the safe operation of tillage equipment, the soil surface shall be pitted or trenched across the slope with appropriate hand tools to provide two places 6 to 8 inches apart in which seed may lodge and germinate. Hydraulic seeding may also be used.

Individual Plants 1. Where individual plants are to be set, the soil shall be prepared by excavating holes, opening furrows, or dibble planting.

2. For nursery stock plants, holes shall be large enough to accommodate roots without crowding.

3. Where pine seedlings are to be planted, subsoil under the 36 inches deep on the contour 4 to six months prior to planting. Subsoiling should be done when the soil is dry, preferably in August or September.

Inoculants All legume seed that is inoculated with appropriate nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The inoculant shall be a pure culture prepared specifically for the seed species and used within the dates on the container.

A mixing medium recommended by the manufacturer shall be used to bond the inoculant to the seed. For conventional seeding, use twice the amount of inoculant recommended by the manufacturer. For hydraulic seeding, four times the amount of inoculant recommended by the manufacturer shall be used.

Seedbed Preparation Seedbed preparation may not be required when hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used (but is strongly recommended for any seeding process, when possible). When conventional seeding is to be used, seedbed preparation should be done as follows:

Broadcast plantings 1. Tillage, at a minimum, shall adequately

the same day inoculated. No inoculated seed shall remain in the hydroseeder longer than one hour.

Planting Hydraulic Seeding 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 firmed seedbed. For broadcast planting, use a cut-spreader-seeder, drill, rotary seeder, other mechanical seeder, or hand seeding to distribute the seed uniformly over the slope to be treated.

Cover the seed lightly with 1/8 to 1/4 inch of soil for small seed and 1/2 to 1 inch for large seed when using a cultipacker or other suitable equipment.

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

Individual Plants Shrubs, vines and sprigs may be planted with appropriate planters or hand tools. Pine trees shall be planted manually in the subsoil furrow. Each plant shall be set in a manner that will avoid crowding the roots.

Nursery stock plants shall be planted at the same depth or slightly deeper than they grew at the nursery. The tops of vines and sprigs must be cut or slightly above the ground surface.

Where individual holes are dug, fertilizer shall be placed in the bottom of the hole, two inches of soil shall be added and the plant shall be set in the hole.

Mulching Much is required for all permanent vegetation applications. Much applied to seeded areas shall achieve 75% to 100% soil cover. When selecting a mulch, design professionals should consider the mulch's functional longevity, vegeta-

tion establishment enhancement, and erosion control effectiveness. Select the mulching material from the following and apply as indicated:

- 1. Dry straw or dry hay of good quality and free of weed seeds can be used. Dry straw shall be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Dry hay shall be applied at a rate of 1 1/2 tons per acre.

2. Wood cellulose mulch or wood pulp fiber shall be used with hydraulic seeding. It shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Dry straw or dry hay shall be applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre.

3. One thousand pounds of wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber, which includes a tackifier, shall be used with hydraulic seeding on slopes 3:1 or steeper.

4. Sericea Lespedeza hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre.

5. Pine straw or pine bark shall be applied at a thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity may be used when ornamentals or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.

6. When using temporary erosion control blankets or block soil, mulch is not required.

7. Blumitious treated mulch may be applied on planted areas, slopes, in ditches or dry waterways to prevent erosion. Blumitious treated mulch shall be applied within 24 hours after an area has been planted. Application rates and materials must meet Georgia Department of Transportation specifications.

Rye or wheat can be included with Fall and Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at a rate of one-quarter to one-half bushel per acre.

4. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch may be needed to anchor straw or hay mulch to erodible soils and concentrated flow areas. These materials shall be installed and anchored according to manufacturer's specifications.

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

Appling Mulch Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or plant-

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Table 6-5.2 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.3 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.4 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.5 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.6 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.7 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.8 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.9 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.10 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.11 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.12 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.13 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

Table 6-5.14 - Permanent Cover Crops. Columns include Species, Broadcast Dates, and Remarks.

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Author: mwilson, Date saved: 08/09/2021, Drawing name: S:\Projects\Avondale Est...C\Wojestic Cir Drainage D Design\ACAD\Civil\GD\Wojestic Circle 2021-10-19.dwg

Table 6-5.1 - Fertilizer Requirements. Columns include Year, Analyze or Equivalent N-P-K, Rate, and Top Dressing Rate.

Table 6-5.2 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

Table 6-5.3 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

Table 6-5.4 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

Table 6-5.5 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

Table 6-5.6 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

Table 6-5.7 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

Table 6-5.8 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

Table 6-5.9 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

Table 6-5.10 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

Table 6-5.11 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

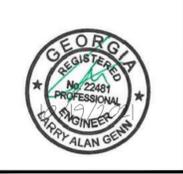
Table 6-5.12 - Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover. Columns include Common Name, Scientific Name, Mature Height, Plant Spacing, and Comments.

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Table with columns: REVISIONS, NO., DATE, BY, CHECKED, DESCRIPTION



CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES MAJESTIC CIRCLE DRAINAGE REPAIR

LOCATED IN LAND LOT 231, 15TH DISTRICT CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

Table with columns: DATE, DRAWN, CHECKED, SCALE, SHEET TITLE, DETAILS

PROJECT NUMBER 16199.00 C8 DRAWING NUMBER

GSWCC GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION Larry A Genn Level II Certified Design Professional CERTIFICATION NUMBER 000029457 ISSUED: 12/20/2018 EXPIRES: 12/20/2021

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Height	Plant Spacing	Comments
Creeping Liriope	Liriope spicata	10-12 in.	1 ft.	Spreads by runners.
Big Leaf Petaluma	Vinca major	12-15 in.	4 ft.	Lilac flowers in spring. Semi-shade.
Common Petaluma	Vinca minor	5-6 in.	4 ft.	Lavender-blue flowers in spring. Semi-shade.
Cherokee Rose	Rosa laevigata	2 ft.	5 ft.	Rampant grower. Not for restricted spaces. State flower.
Memoria Rose	Rosa vesiculata	2 ft.	5 ft.	Rampant grower.
St. Johnswort	Hypericum calycinum	8-12 in.	3 ft.	Semi-shade.
Anthony Walter Spirea	Spirea tomentosa	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Dwarf.
Thunberg Spirea	Spirea thibetensis	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Dwarf.

SITE	SOIL MATERIAL	COMMON SOILS	PLANTING TREE SPECIES*	SPACING	PLANTING DATES†
Borrow areas, graded areas, and spoil material	Sandy	Lakeland, Trout	Loblolly pine (Pinus taeda)	1	M-LP 12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
			Longleaf pine (Pinus palustris)		
	Loamy	Orengburg, Tifton	Loblolly pine Slash pine Loblolly pine	1	M-LP 12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
			Slash pine Virginia pine (Pinus virginiana)	1	M-LP 12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
Streambanks			Willow (Salix species)	2 ft x 2 ft	ALL

* Other trees and shrubs listed on Table 6-5.3 may be interplanted with the pines for improved wildlife benefits.

† Type of Planting

Trees alone	Tree Spacing	No. of Trees Per Acre
	4 ft. x 4 ft.	2722

Trees in combination with grasses and/or other plants

Tree Spacing	No. of Trees Per Acre
6 ft. x 6 ft.	1210

M-LP represents the Mountains, Blue Ridge, and Ridges and Valleys MLRA. P represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA. C represents the Southeast Coastal Plain, Sand Hills, Black Lands, and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs (See Figure 6-4.1).

† Fertilization of companion crop is ample for this species.

Sediment Barrier Sd1



DEFINITION
Sediment Barriers are temporary structures made up of a porous material typically supported by steel or wood posts. Types of sediment barriers may include slit fence, brush piles, much berm, compost filter socks or other filtering material.

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/or 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 stored 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
Sediment barriers are designed to retain sediment transported by sheet flow from disturbed areas. It is important for the design professional to take into account the profile of the product for use on the site.

Non-sensitive Areas Sd1-NS
Sediment barriers being used as Type NS shall have a support spacing of no greater than 6 feet on a center of each being driven into the ground a minimum of 18 inches.

Sediment Barriers should also provide a riprap splash pad or other outlet protection device for any point where flow may overtop the sediment barrier. Ensure that the maximum height of the barrier at 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 longer slope lengths, slope interruptions must be used. The drainage area shall not exceed 1/4 acre for every 100 feet of sediment barrier.

Land Slope	Maximum Slope Length Above Fence
< 2%	100
2 to 5%	75
5 to 10%	50
10 to 20%	25
> 20%	15

*In areas where the slope is greater than 20%, a flat area length of 10 feet between the toe of slope to the barrier should be provided.

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 additional protection, these areas include but are not limited to, state waters, wetlands, or any area the design professional designates as sensitive.

When using multiple types of sediment barriers on a site in a single run, the barriers must be overlapped 18 inches or as specified by design professional. See Figure 6-2.5.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Non-sensitive Areas Sd1-NS
Sediment barriers being used as Type NS shall have a support spacing of no greater than 6 feet on a center of each being driven into the ground a minimum of 18 inches.

Sensitive Areas Sd1-S

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

*As of January 1, 2016, in the existing Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products list #36 (QPL-36), Type A, B, or 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 BMP List.

PRACTICE CLASSIFICATIONS
For slit fence Type A, B, or C, refer to Table 6-2.4.

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

Type B Slit Fence
Though only 22-inches wide, this filter fabric allows the same flow rate as Type A slit fence. Type B slit fence shall be limited to use on minor projects, such as residential home sites or small commercial developments where permanent stabilization will be achieved in less than six months. Type B is classified as non-sensitive application.

Type C Slit Fence
Type C fence is 36-inches wide with wire reinforcement or equivalent. The wire reinforcement is necessary because the fabric allows almost three times the flow rate as Type A slit fence. Type C slit 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.

Filter Media Sock Specifications
Compost filter media used for sediment barrier filter material shall be weed free and derived from a well-decomposed source of organic matter. Filter Media Sock is classified as a Type B, non-sensitive application. The compost shall be produced using an organic composting process meeting CFR 503 regulations including time and temperature data. The compost shall be free of any refuse, contaminants or other material toxic to plant growth. Non-composted products will not be accepted without applicable water quality test results. Test methods for the items below should follow US Composting Council Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost guidelines for laboratory procedures:

- A. pH: 5.0-8.0 in accordance with TMECC 04.11.1-A, Electrometric pH Determinations for Compost
- B. Particle size - 95% passing a 2 inch (50mm) sieve and a maximum of 40% passing a 3/8 inch (9.5mm) sieve, in accordance with TMECC 02.02-B, Sample Sieving for Aggregate Size Classification. (Note: In the field, product commonly is between 1/2 in./12.5mm and 2 in./50 mm in particle size.)
- C. Moisture content of less than 60% in accordance with standardized test methods for moisture determination.
- D. Material shall be relatively free (<1% by dry weight) of inert or foreign manmade materials.
- E. Sock containment system for compost filter media shall be a photodegradable or biodegradable knitted mesh material and should have 18 in. to 3/8 in. openings.

Sediment Barrier Sd1-BB

Brush Barrier
(Only during timber clearing operations)
Brush obtained from clearing and grubbing operations may be piled in a row along the perimeter of disturbance at the time of clearing and grubbing. Brush barriers should not be used in developed areas or locations where aesthetics are a concern.

Brush should be well-towed on the contour as nearly as possible and may require compaction. The minimum base width of the brush barrier shall be 3 feet and should not be wider than 10 feet. The height of the brush barrier should be between 3 and 5 feet tall.

Static Sliding Method
The static sliding machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a 12" deep, and simultaneously inserts the slit fence fabric into the slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly disrupt soil (cannot need to slit) and to minimize horizontal compaction, thereby creating an optimum condition for compacting the soil vertically 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.

Static Sliding Method
The static sliding machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a 12" deep, and simultaneously inserts the slit fence fabric into the slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly disrupt soil (cannot need to slit) and to minimize horizontal compaction, thereby creating an optimum condition for compacting the soil vertically 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.

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Sensitive Areas Sd1-S

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

*As of January 1, 2016, in the existing Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products list #36 (QPL-36), Type A, B, or 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 BMP List.

PRACTICE CLASSIFICATIONS
For slit fence Type A, B, or C, refer to Table 6-2.4.

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

Type B Slit Fence
Though only 22-inches wide, this filter fabric allows the same flow rate as Type A slit fence. Type B slit fence shall be limited to use on minor projects, such as residential home sites or small commercial developments where permanent stabilization will be achieved in less than six months. Type B is classified as non-sensitive application.

Type C Slit Fence
Type C fence is 36-inches wide with wire reinforcement or equivalent. The wire reinforcement is necessary because the fabric allows almost three times the flow rate as Type A slit fence. Type C slit 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.

Filter Media Sock Specifications
Compost filter media used for sediment barrier filter material shall be weed free and derived from a well-decomposed source of organic matter. Filter Media Sock is classified as a Type B, non-sensitive application. The compost shall be produced using an organic composting process meeting CFR 503 regulations including time and temperature data. The compost shall be free of any refuse, contaminants or other material toxic to plant growth. Non-composted products will not be accepted without applicable water quality test results. Test methods for the items below should follow US Composting Council Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost guidelines for laboratory procedures:

- A. pH: 5.0-8.0 in accordance with TMECC 04.11.1-A, Electrometric pH Determinations for Compost
- B. Particle size - 95% passing a 2 inch (50mm) sieve and a maximum of 40% passing a 3/8 inch (9.5mm) sieve, in accordance with TMECC 02.02-B, Sample Sieving for Aggregate Size Classification. (Note: In the field, product commonly is between 1/2 in./12.5mm and 2 in./50 mm in particle size.)
- C. Moisture content of less than 60% in accordance with standardized test methods for moisture determination.
- D. Material shall be relatively free (<1% by dry weight) of inert or foreign manmade materials.
- E. Sock containment system for compost filter media shall be a photodegradable or biodegradable knitted mesh material and should have 18 in. to 3/8 in. openings.

Brush Barrier
(Only during timber clearing operations)
Brush obtained from clearing and grubbing operations may be piled in a row along the perimeter of disturbance at the time of clearing and grubbing. Brush barriers should not be used in developed areas or locations where aesthetics are a concern.

Brush should be well-towed on the contour as nearly as possible and may require compaction. The minimum base width of the brush barrier shall be 3 feet and should not be wider than 10 feet. The height of the brush barrier should be between 3 and 5 feet tall.

Static Sliding Method
The static sliding machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a 12" deep, and simultaneously inserts the slit fence fabric into the slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly disrupt soil (cannot need to slit) and to minimize horizontal compaction, thereby creating an optimum condition for compacting the soil vertically 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.

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Sensitive Areas Sd1-S

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

*As of January 1, 2016, in the existing Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products list #36 (QPL-36), Type A, B, or 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 BMP List.

PRACTICE CLASSIFICATIONS
For slit fence Type A, B, or C, refer to Table 6-2.4.

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

Type B Slit Fence
Though only 22-inches wide, this filter fabric allows the same flow rate as Type A slit fence. Type B slit fence shall be limited to use on minor projects, such as residential home sites or small commercial developments where permanent stabilization will be achieved in less than six months. Type B is classified as non-sensitive application.

Type C Slit Fence
Type C fence is 36-inches wide with wire reinforcement or equivalent. The wire reinforcement is necessary because the fabric allows almost three times the flow rate as Type A slit fence. Type C slit 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.

Filter Media Sock Specifications
Compost filter media used for sediment barrier filter material shall be weed free and derived from a well-decomposed source of organic matter. Filter Media Sock is classified as a Type B, non-sensitive application. The compost shall be produced using an organic composting process meeting CFR 503 regulations including time and temperature data. The compost shall be free of any refuse, contaminants or other material toxic to plant growth. Non-composted products will not be accepted without applicable water quality test results. Test methods for the items below should follow US Composting Council Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost guidelines for laboratory procedures:

- A. pH: 5.0-8.0 in accordance with TMECC 04.11.1-A, Electrometric pH Determinations for Compost
- B. Particle size - 95% passing a 2 inch (50mm) sieve and a maximum of 40% passing a 3/8 inch (9.5mm) sieve, in accordance with TMECC 02.02-B, Sample Sieving for Aggregate Size Classification. (Note: In the field, product commonly is between 1/2 in./12.5mm and 2 in./50 mm in particle size.)
- C. Moisture content of less than 60% in accordance with standardized test methods for moisture determination.
- D. Material shall be relatively free (<1% by dry weight) of inert or foreign manmade materials.
- E. Sock containment system for compost filter media shall be a photodegradable or biodegradable knitted mesh material and should have 18 in. to 3/8 in. openings.

Brush Barrier
(Only during timber clearing operations)
Brush obtained from clearing and grubbing operations may be piled in a row along the perimeter of disturbance at the time of clearing and grubbing. Brush barriers should not be used in developed areas or locations where aesthetics are a concern.

Brush should be well-towed on the contour as nearly as possible and may require compaction. The minimum base width of the brush barrier shall be 3 feet and should not be wider than 10 feet. The height of the brush barrier should be between 3 and 5 feet tall.

Static Sliding Method
The static sliding machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a 12" deep, and simultaneously inserts the slit fence fabric into the slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly disrupt soil (cannot need to slit) and to minimize horizontal compaction, thereby creating an optimum condition for compacting the soil vertically 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.

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