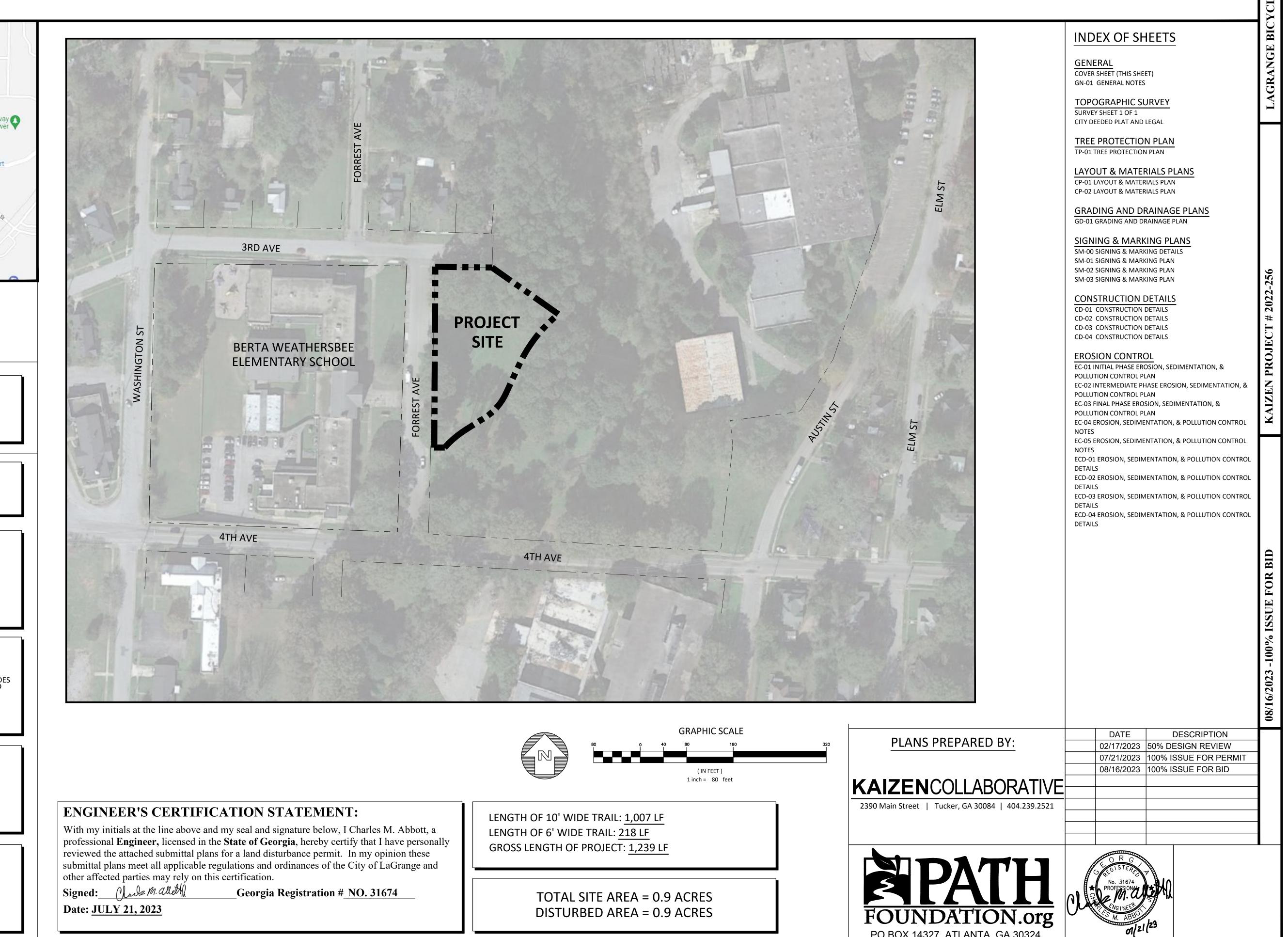
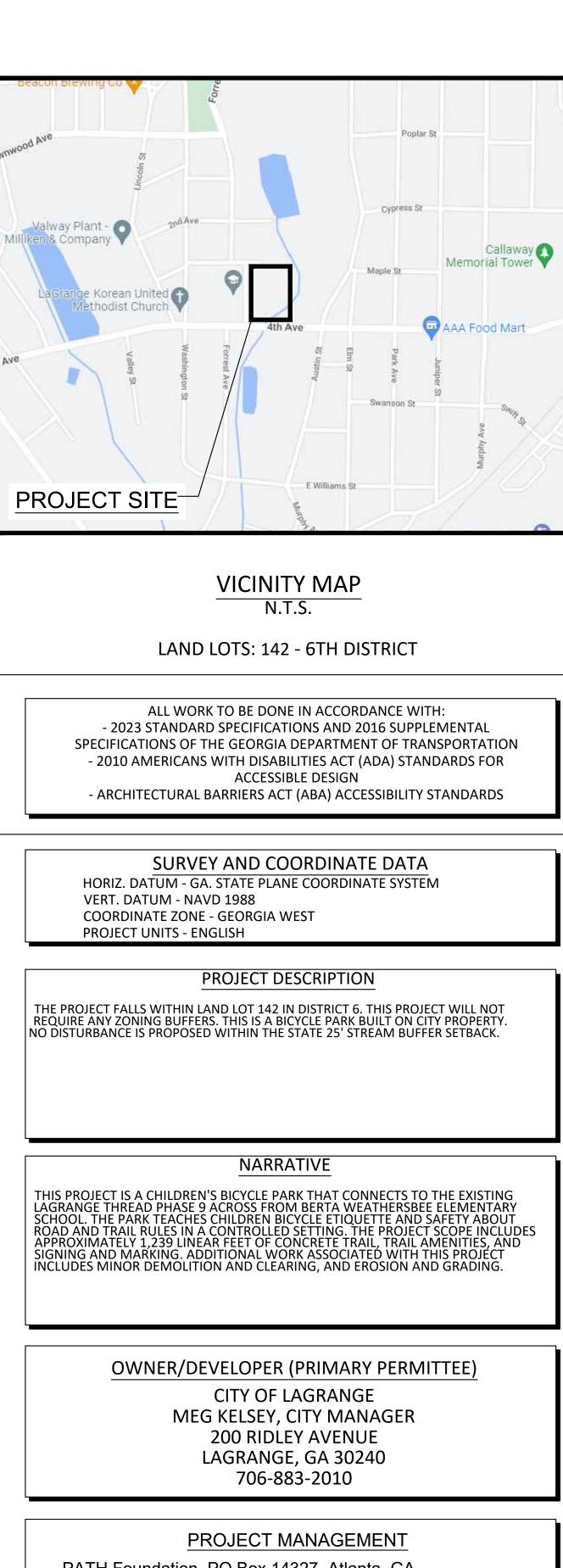
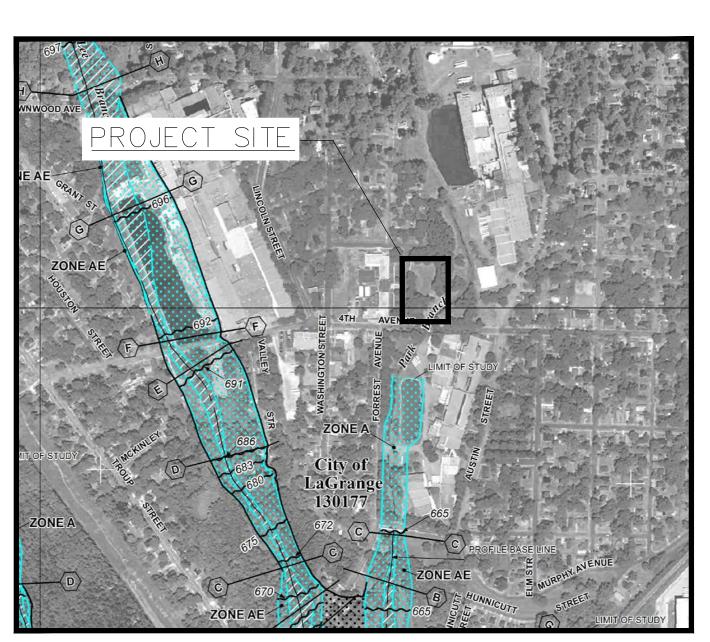
LAGRANGE - BICYCLE PARK CITY OF LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

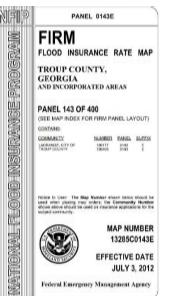




PATH Foundation, PO Box 14327, Atlanta, GA. PETE PELLEGRINI - 24 HOUR CONTACT GA GSWCC LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATION # 0000029813 12/21/2023 office 404-875-7284 x2 cell 404-277-5392

PO BOX 14327, ATLANTA, GA 30324





NOTE: NONE OF THE DISTURBED AREA IS WITHIN THE FEMA 100 YEAR FLOOD HAZARD ZONE

SITE DATA

TOTAL SITE AREA = 0.9 ACRE NPDES FEE = 0 (N/A < 1 AC. DISTURBANCE)DISTURBED AREA = 0.9 ACRE STATE AMOUNT = \$0 (N/A <1 AC. DISTURBANCE)

LAND LOT: 142 - DISTRICT 6

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

PATH Foundation, PO Box 14327, Atlanta, GA. PETE PELLEGRINI - 24 HOUR CONTACT GA GSWCC LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATION # 0000029813 12/21/2023 office 404-875-7284 x2 cell 404-277-5392

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL

1. THE ESCAPE OF SEDIMENT FROM THE SITE SHALL BE PREVENTED BY THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES PRIOR TO, OR CONCURRENT WITH, LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES.

2. 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.

3. ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED FOR A PERIOD GREATER THAN 14 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH MULCH OR TEMPORARY SEEDING.

4. ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES WILL BE INSTALLED IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE ON-SITE INSPECTOR.

5. EROSION AND SEDIMENT MEASURES AND PRACTICES TO BE INSPECTED DAILY.

6. ALL INSPECTION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING SHALL BE PERFORMED AS REQUIRED BY NPDES PERMIT AND BY PROJECT EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL NOTES.

U.S. ACCESS BOARD'S GUIDELINES FOR ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS, 2016 EDITION, TABLE 1017.7.1

Table 1017.7.1 Maximum Running Slope and Segment Length

Running S	lope of Trail Segment	
Steeper than	But not Steeper than	Maximum Length of Segment
1:20 (5%)	1:12 (8.33%)	200 feet (61 m)
1:12 (8.33%)	1:10 (10%)	30 feet (9 m)
1:10 (10%)	1:8 (12%)	10 feet (3050 mm)

WHERE THE RUNNING SLOPE OF A SEGMENT OF A TRAIL IS STEEPER THAN 1:20 (5%), THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF THE SEGMENT SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE 1017.7.1, AND A RESTING INTERVAL COMPLYING WITH 1017.8 SHALL BE PROVIDED.

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING DIMENSIONS SHOWN HEREON WITH THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND EXISTING BUILDINGS PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL PROMPTLY NOTIFY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

2. PROPOSED CONTOURS AND SPOT ELEVATIONS REPRESENT FINAL GRADE. PROPOSED GRADE ELEVATIONS SHOWN WITHIN PAVED AREA REPRESENT TOP OF PAVEMENT ELEVATIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL ALLOW FOR PAVEMENT THICKNESS, TOPSOIL, BASE COURSE, SLABS, ETC. WHEN GRADING TO SUBGRADE ELEVATIONS.

3. DIMENSIONS ARE TO BACK OF CURB, CENTER OF STRUCTURE AND CENTER LINE OF COLUMN LINE, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ANGLES SHOWN ON STORM AND SANITARY SEWER ARE TO CENTER OF PIPE, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

4. CALL BEFORE YOU DIG 811. THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. BEWARE OF HIDDEN UTILITIES NOT SHOWN. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANIES PRIOR TO EXCAVATION. IF UNCHARTED UTILITIES ARE ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE PROJECT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY FOR INSTRUCTIONS. ANY DAMAGE OR INTERRUPTION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL BE REPAIRED PROMPTLY AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

5. PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY, THE LIMITS OF LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL BE CLEARLY AND ACCURATELY DEMARCATED WITH STAKES, RIBBONS, OR OTHER APPROPRIATE MEANS. THE LOCATION AND EXTENT OF ALL AUTHORIZED DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DEMARCATED FOR THE DURATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. NO DISTURBANCE SHALL OCCUR OUTSIDE THE LIMITS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS WITHOUT APPROVAL IN WRITING FROM THE PROJECT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

6. THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN SUFFICIENT BARRICADES, LIGHTS, WARNING SIGNS, AND OTHER TRAFFIC CONTROL METHODS ADJACENT TO EXISTING ROADWAYS AND PARKING AREAS AS MAY BE REQUIRED FOR THE PROTECTION AND SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC. ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL MEASURES UTILIZED WITHIN PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL COMPLY WITH MANUAL FOR UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD), CURRENT EDITION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE CITY OF LAGRANGE THE ANTICIPATED SCHEDULE FOR CLOSURE OF PANTHER WAY FOR ROADWAY RECONSTRUCTION. CITY OF LAGRANGE TO CREATE A DETOUR PLAN AND INSTALL SIGNAGE FOR DETOUR.

7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LAYOUT OF ALL CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS, WITH SOME FIELD ADJUSTMENTS MADE AS NECESSARY TO MEET FIELD CONDITIONS AND PROVIDED THAT SUCH ADJUSTMENT HAVE BEEN GIVEN PRIOR APPROVAL BY THE PROJECT DESIGN TEAM. IN ADDITION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSURING THAT TRAIL AND AMENITY CONSTRUCTION COMPLIES WITH AASHTO REQUIREMENTS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO TRAIL CROSS-SLOPES AND GRADIENTS.

8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT GROUNDWATER CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION, AS WELL AS PROVISIONS FOR CONTROLLING SURFACE WATER RUN-OFF, IN ORDER TO PREVENT PONDING IN OPEN EXCAVATIONS AND POTENTIAL UNDERMINING OF PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION FEATURES.

9. EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SOIL COMPACTION SHALL BE PERFORMED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS. PRIOR TO POURING CONCRETE, EARTHWORK SHALL BE CLEAR OF DEBRIS AND MACHINE COMPACTED. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE MONITORED BY A GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTING FIRM APPROVED BY THE OWNER TO VERIFY THAT EARTHWORK, WALL CONSTRUCTION, AND OTHER OPERATIONS CONFORM WITH THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES SHALL BE AT THE COST OF THE CONTRACTOR.

10. THE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY GEORGIA AND WEST INC., (770) 834-4694, AND IS REFERENCED TO THE GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (WEST ZONE).

11. DEMOLITION DEBRIS SHALL BECOME PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND WASTE SOILS, VEGETATION, AND OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIALS SHALL BE HAULED OFF-SITE AND BE DISPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED LOCATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. BURNING WILL NOT BE ALLOWED ON THIS PROJECT.

12. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND OTHER SITE ISSUES SHALL BE INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED BY CONTRACTOR THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.

13. ON ALL AREAS WHERE ROADWAYS, CONCRETE TRAILS, RETAINING WALLS, OR OTHER STRUCTURES ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON COMPACTED SUBGRADE, FOUNDATION SOILS SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTING FIRM PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE, AGGREGATE BASE, OR FILL MATERIALS.

14. CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS ARE APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS AND MUST BE FIELD VERIFIED AND APPROVED BY CITY OF LAGRANGE.

15. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, CURRENT EDITION, THE 2010 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITY ACT (ADA) STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBLE DESIGN, THE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS ACT (ABA) ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS, THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES, AND AS MODIFIED BY CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

16. ALL CONCRETE TO BE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRAILS TO BE 3000 PSI CONCRETE, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION

AUTHORITIES.

19. CONTRACTOR TO CONTACT KAIZEN COLLABORATIVE FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION STAKING CAD DATA.

TRAIL NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING MINIMUM GRADES AND NOT EXCEEDING MAXIMUM GRADES ALONG THE TRAIL. TRAIL LONGITUDINAL GRADES NOT ADJACENT TO A ROADWAY THAT EXCEED 4.9% SHALL ADHERE TO TABLE 1017.7.1 OF THE U.S. ACCESS BOARD'S GUIDELINES FOR ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS. 2016 EDITION. TRAILS ADJACENT TO A ROADWAY SHALL NOT EXCEED THE GENERAL GRADE ESTABLISHED FOR THE ADJACENT STREET OR HIGHWAY PER PROWAG R302.5.1. TRAIL CROSS SLOPE SHALL BE MINIMUM 1%, MAXIMUM 2%.

2. THE LAYOUT OF THE TRAIL IS SHOWN IN RELATION TO THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LAYOUT WITH OWNER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF TRAIL.

3. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEARING OF ALL UNDERSTORY VEGETATION WITHIN 10' FROM CENTERLINE OF TRAIL. CLEARING AREA MAY INCREASE WHERE INVASIVE PLANTS ARE LOCATED. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM VEGETATION TO BE CLEARED WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND PROJECT ENGINEER PRIOR TO CLEARING.

4. ALL TREES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AND/OR IDENTIFIED ON PLANS TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE MARKED IN THE FIELD & VERIFIED BY CITY OF LAGRANGE PRIOR TO REMOVAL. ALL DISEASED, DYING, OR DEAD TREES AND TREE LIMBS WITHIN 25' OF THE TRAIL EDGE SHALL BE REMOVED

5. ALL SIGNING & MARKING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD), LATEST EDITION

6. ALL ROADWAY PAVEMENT MARKINGS SHALL BE THERMOPLASTIC AND MEET GDOT SPECIFICATIONS UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE BY CITY. TRAIL PAVEMENT MARKINGS TO BE PAINT, UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE BY CITY.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. TRAIL BACKFILL DIRT SHALL BE CLEAN, COHESIVE CLAY OR SANDY CLAY FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANICS, DELETERIOUS MATERIAL AND ROCKS GREATER THAN 3" DIAMETER.

2. DESIRABLE GRADED SLOPES ARE TO BE 3:1 (H:V) OR FLATTER. MAX CUT OR FILL SLOPES SHALL BE 2:1 (H:V), UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED.

3. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN AREAS DESIGNATED BY THE OWNER. CONSTRUCTION AND STORAGE AREAS SHALL BE KEPT NEAT AND CLEAN. TREE SAVE AREAS SHALL NOT BE USED FOR STORAGE OR PARKING. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL SHALL NOT BE STORED WITHIN THE DRIP LINE OF TREES.

4. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY THE ELEVATIONS OF ALL TIE-IN POINTS FOR INSTALLATION OF UTILITIES, CURB & GUTTER AND PAVING.

5. TRENCH BACKFILL MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO NOT LESS THAN 95% OF THE OPTIMUM COMPACTION FOR ANY SOIL CLASSIFICATION AS DETERMINED BY THE STANDARD PROCTOR TEST AASHTO T-180 METHOD "A". THE TOP 2 FEET OF ALL AREAS TO RECEIVE PAVEMENT SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 100% STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY. BACKFILL MATERIAL SHALL BE CLEAN AND FREE OF ROOTS, ROCK OR DELETERIOUS MATTER. CONTRACTOR SHALL CORRECT ANY DAMAGE TO CURBING OR PAVING CAUSED BY TRENCH SETTLEMENT WHICH OCCURS WITHIN 12 MONTHS OF PROJECT ACCEPTANCE.

6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE PROJECT DESIGN TEAM OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PLAN AND FIELD CONDITIONS PROMPTLY UPON DISCOVERY.

7. ALL EXISTING UTILITY BOXES AND/OR COVERS THAT ARE TO REMAIN SHALL BE SET FLUSH WITH THE TOP OF THE PROPOSED GRADE.

8. AREAS INTENDED TO SUPPORT PAVEMENT OR NEW FILL SHALL BE PROOF ROLLED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER TO LOCATE WEAK, SOFT OR EXCESSIVELY WET MATERIALS. AREAS WHICH PUMP WHILE PROOF ROLLED SHALL BE UNDERCUT AND BACK-FILLED AS DIRECTED BY GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

9. CRUSHED STONE AGGREGATE IN PAVEMENT BASE SHALL CONFORM WITH SECTION 815 OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS. ALL ASPHALT MATERIAL AND PAVING OPERATIONS SHALL MEET APPLICABLE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

10. ALL FILL AREAS MUST BE COMPACTED TO A MINIMUM 95% STANDARD PROCTOR. THE TOP 2 FEET OF ALL AREAS TO RECEIVE PAVEMENT SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 100% STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY. A REPORT FROM A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER WILL BE REQUIRED FOR ALL FILL AREAS WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.

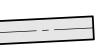
11. CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE POSITIVE DRAINAGE ACROSS DISTURBED AREA AND INTO DRAINAGE FEATURES.

17. CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH CITY OF LAGRANGE, GEORGIA AND WEST INC., PATH FOUNDATION, AND KAIZEN COLLABORATIVE PRIOR TO

18. NOTICE: IT IS THE OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO COMPLY WITH ALL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ISSUES AND TO OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS FROM THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNING

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CONSTRUCTION LEGEND





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X-man

MATCHLINE STA 7+00

PROPOSED TRAIL AND CENTERLINE PROPOSED STRUCTURAL SLAB BRIDGE CROSSINGS PROPOSED CROSSWALK PROPOSED LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE **PROPOSED FENCELINE** EXISTING FENCELINE

PROPOSED DEMOLITION ITEM

EXISTING CONTOUR ELEVATION PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR EXISTING GRAVEL DRIVE PROPOSED PIPE AND CULVERT PROPOSED BOLLARDS EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION

SHEET MATCHLINE

PROPERTY LINE

LAND LOT LINE

			LEGEND		
<u>_</u>	1033 CATCH BASIN		OVERGROUND DOWNSPOUT	—	SEDIMENT BARRIER
	1035 CATCH BASIN 1034 CATCH BASIN 1019A DROP INLET 1011A JUNCTION BOX 1019A TYPE E CURB INLET 1125 HEADWALL DRAINAGE SLOPE SEWER MANHOLE EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT LAMP POST GUY POLE	J¥X ≈X ~U ↑	WATER VALVE GAS VALVE HANDICAPPED PARKING TRAFFIC FLOW UNDERGROUND POWER OVERHEAD POWER UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE WATER SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN GAS	→ TP → → → → X→ → P/L→ → 100→ → 100→ ↓ 1010 ↓ 1010 ↓ 1010 ↓ 1010	TREE PROTECTION FENCE CHAIN LINK FENCE EXISTING FENCE PROPERTY LINE EXISTING CONTOUR PROPOSED CONTOUR EXISTING CURB & GUTTER PROPOSED CURB & GUTTER EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION EXISTING WATER METER IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE MAILBOX
⊠	UTILITY POLE UNDERGROUND DOWNSPOUT		STORM DRAIN	GM PM	GAS METER POWER METER

	TREE LEGEND				
BE = BOXELDER	CW = COTTONWOOD	MA = MAPLE	PO = POPLAR		
BG = BLACK GUM	CY = CYPRESS	MG = MAGNOLIA	RB = REDBUD		
BH = BEECH	DW = DOGWQOOD	MI = MIMOSA	SG = SWEETGUM		
BI = BIRCH	EM = ELM	O = OAK	SM = SYCAMORE		
C = CEDAR	GI = GINKO	PC = PECAN	SW = SOURWOOD		
CH = CHERRY	HB = HACKBERRY	PE = PEAR	UK = UNKNOWN		
CM = CREPE MYRTLE	HK = HICKORY	PI = PINE	WA = WALNUT		

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Know what's **below. Call** before you dig

KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE

2390 MAIN STREET | TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084 | 404.239.2521 CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR, P.E. DESIGN ENGINEER LEVEL II CERTIFICATION GSWCC # 000004168 EXPIRES: 04/28/2025 CHUCK.ABBOTT@KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE.COM 0:404-239-2521



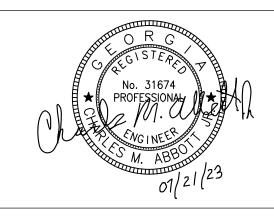
PATH FOUNDATION PO BOX 1432, ATLANTA, GA 30305

24 HOUR CONTACT - PETE PELLEGRINI E: PETEVP@PATHFOUNDATION.ORG O: 404-875-7284 x 2 C: 404-277-5392

DATE DESCRIPTION 02/17/2023 50% DESIGN REVIEW 07/21/2023 100% ISSUE FOR PERMIT 08/16/2023 100% ISSUE FOR BID **PROJECT**# 2022 - 256 PROJECT MANAGER AC

LaGRANGE BICYCLE PARK

LaGRANGE, GA

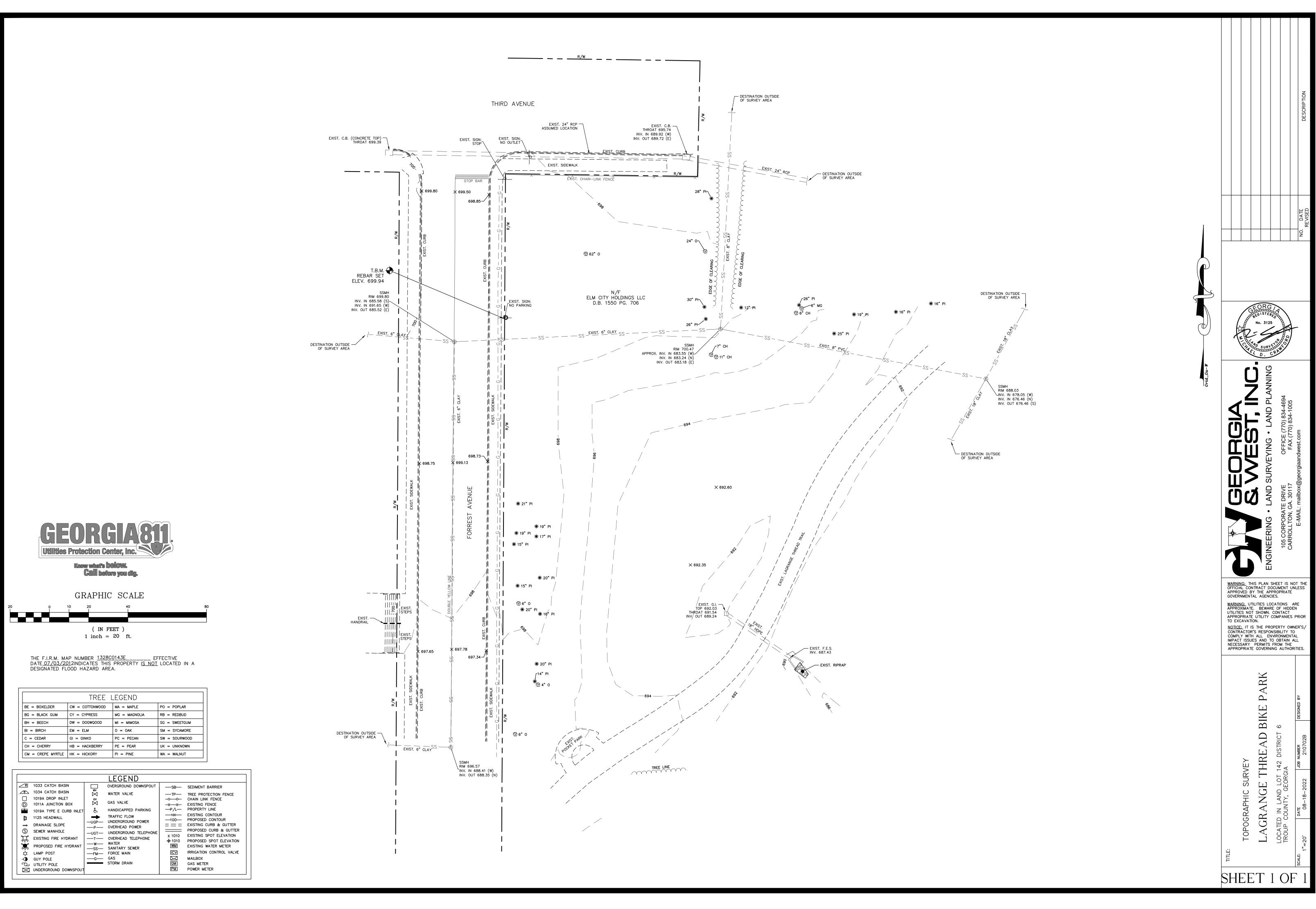


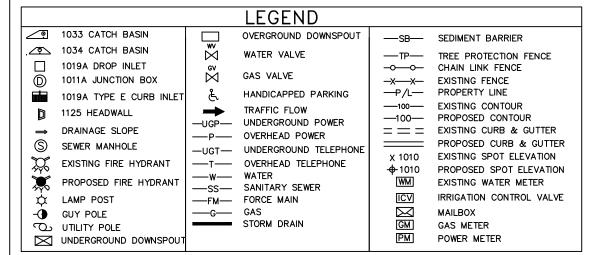
GENERAL NOTES

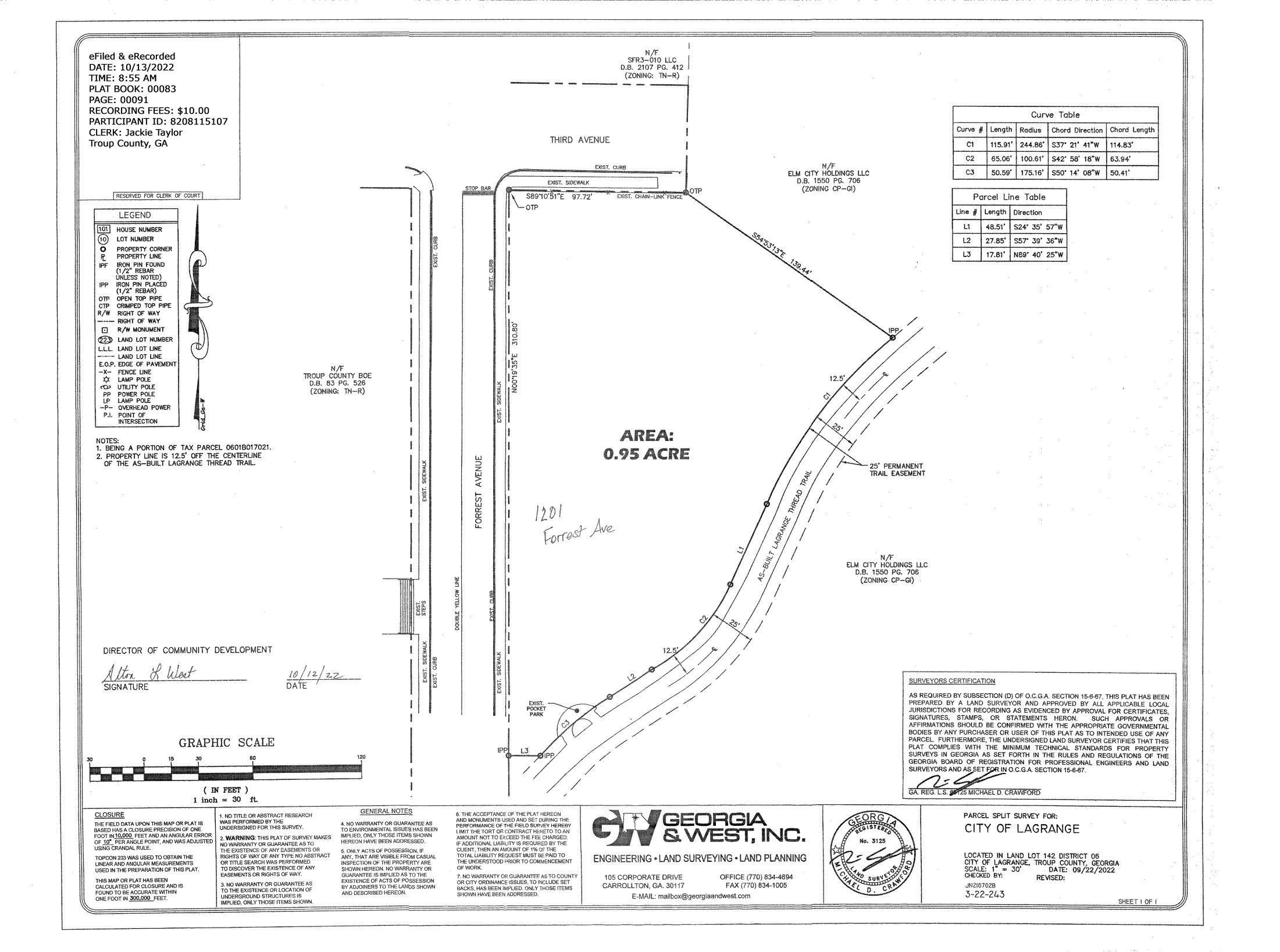


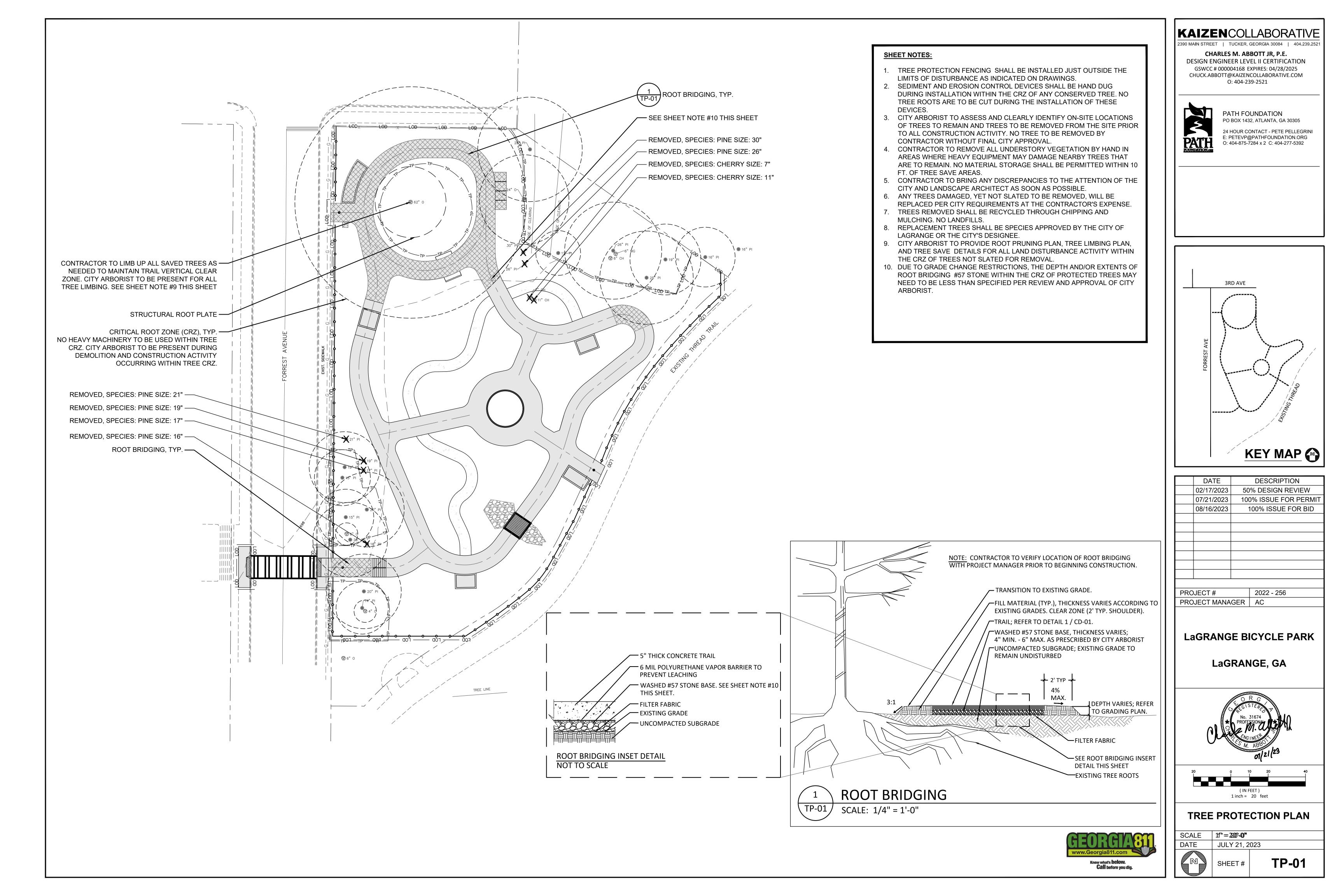
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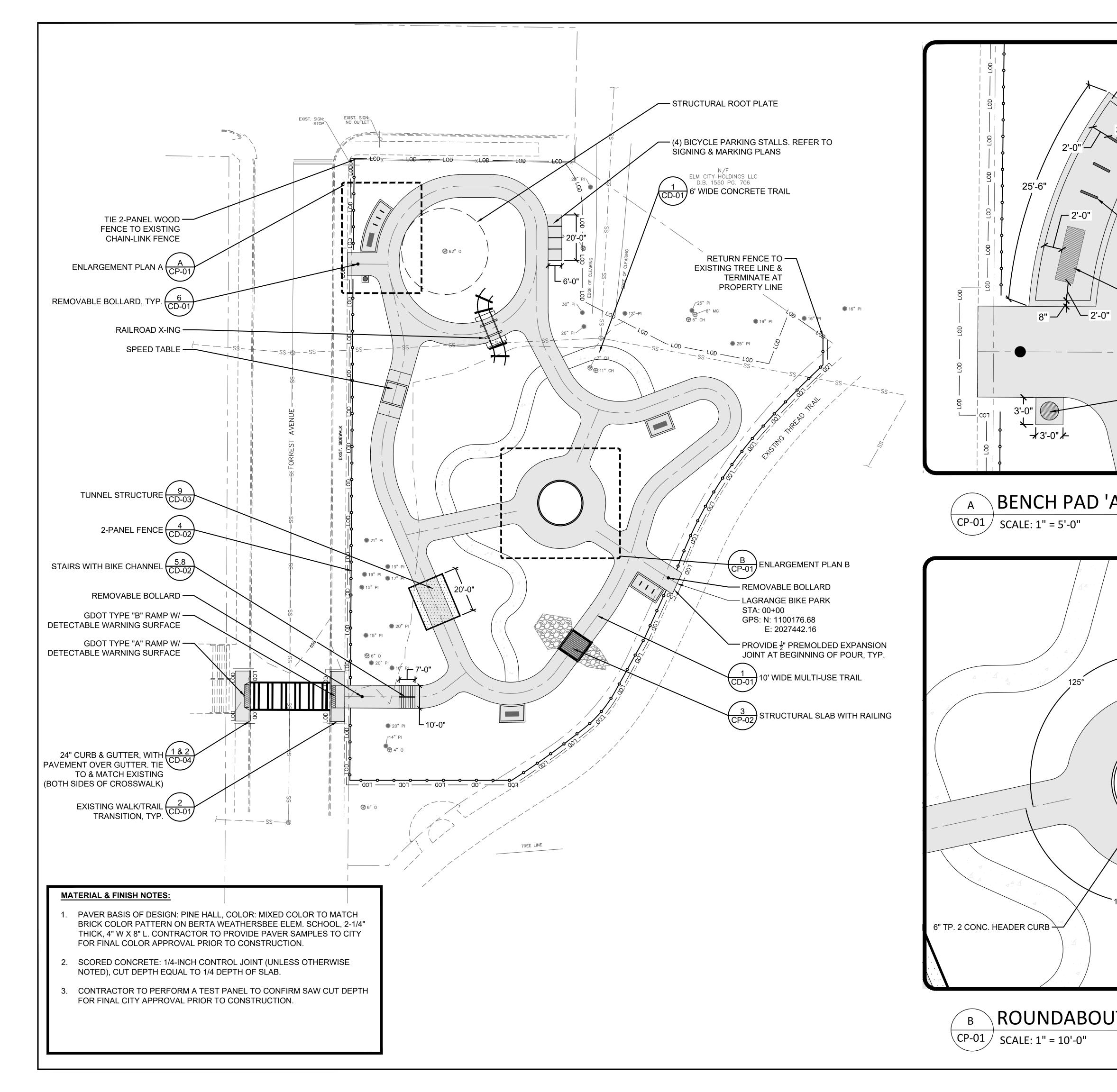
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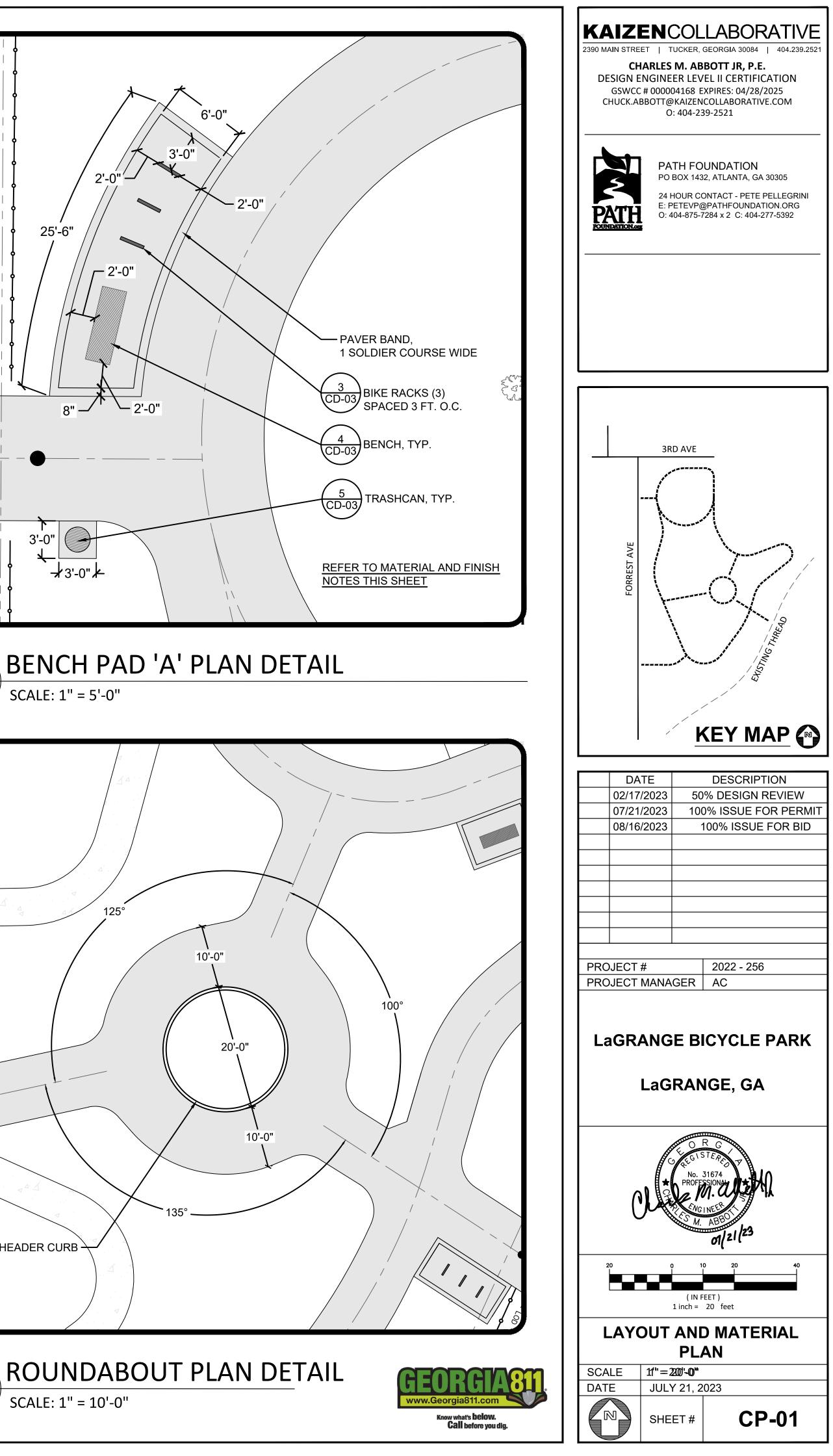


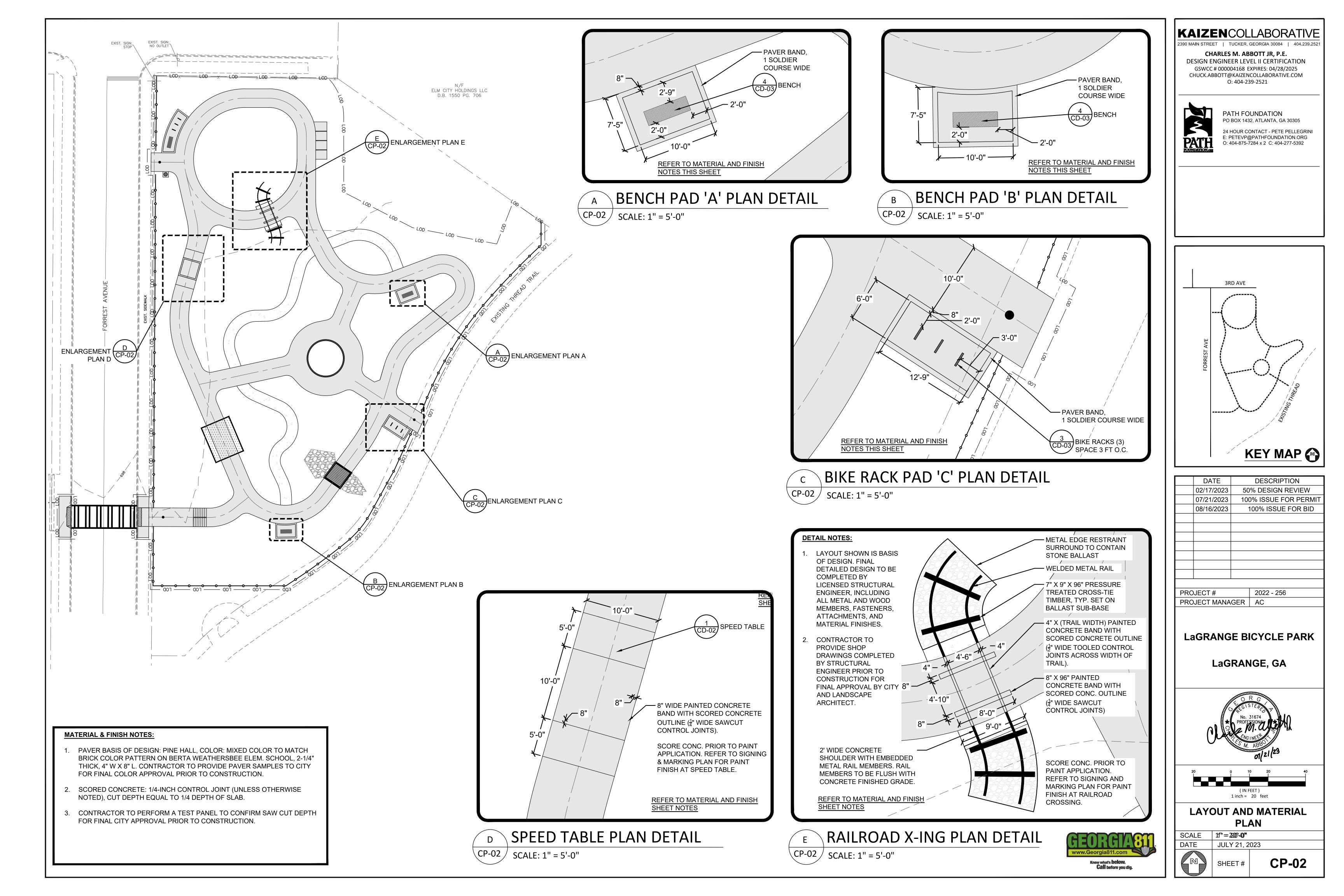


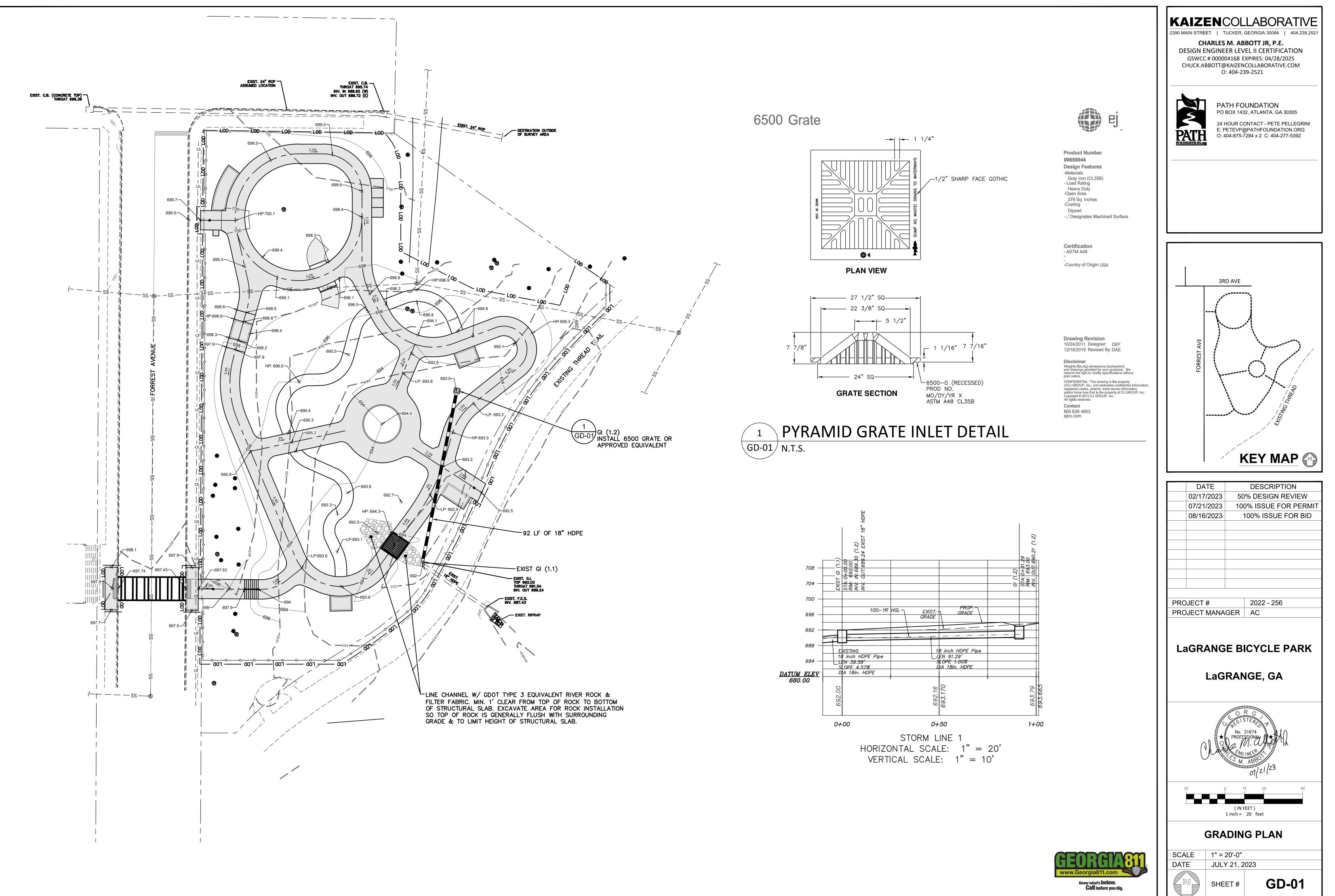


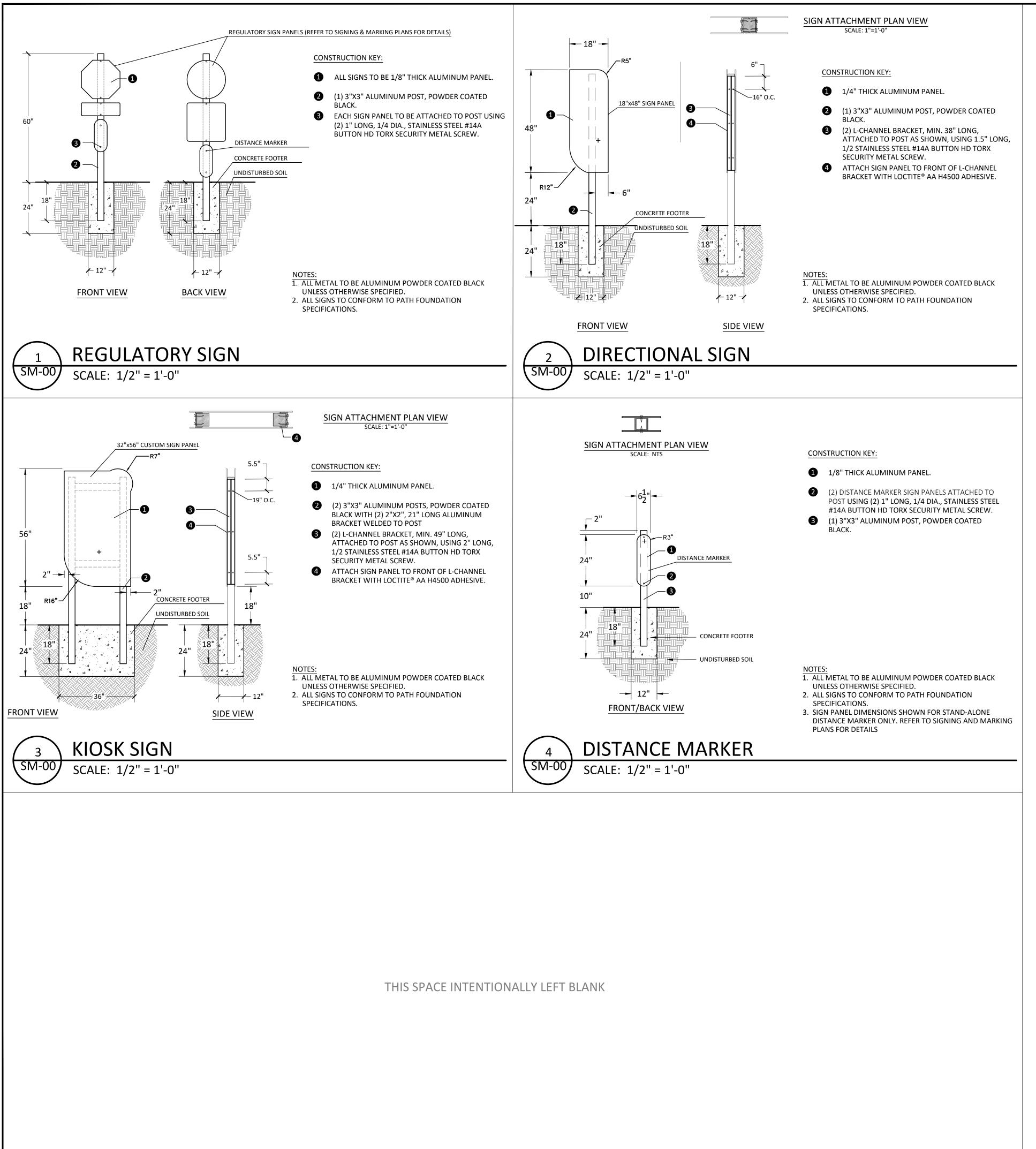












PATH FOL

- 1. ALUMINUM SIGN BLANKS S SECTION 912--SIGN BLANKS 0.125-INCH THICK ALUMINU ASTM B 209 (B 209M), ALLO
- 2. SIGNS LOCATED WITHIN RIGI AT LEAST 10-YEAR LIFE EXPE ADMINISTRATION (FHA) MAI (MUTCD) SPECIFICATIONS. **RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS** RIGHT-OF-WAY:

RETRO REFLECTIVE VINYL PRODUCT NAME

3M[™] High Intensity Reflectiv ORALITE[®] 5800 High Intensit OTHER PRODUCTS MUST BE MANAGEMENT BEFORE USE

ALL REFLECTIVE SIGNS MUST 10-YEAR LIFE EXPECTANCY. **RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS**

ANTI-GRAFFITI FILMS: PRODUCT NAME

3M[™] Protective Overlay Film OTHER PRODUCTS MUST BE MANAGEMENT BEFORE USE

3. ALL SIGNS MUST HAVE AT LE CUSTOM TEXT AND GRAPHIC **GRAPHICS ON ONLY ONE FAC** LEAST 10-YEAR LIFE EXPECTA RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

CUSTOM TEXT AND GRAPH PRODUCT NAME

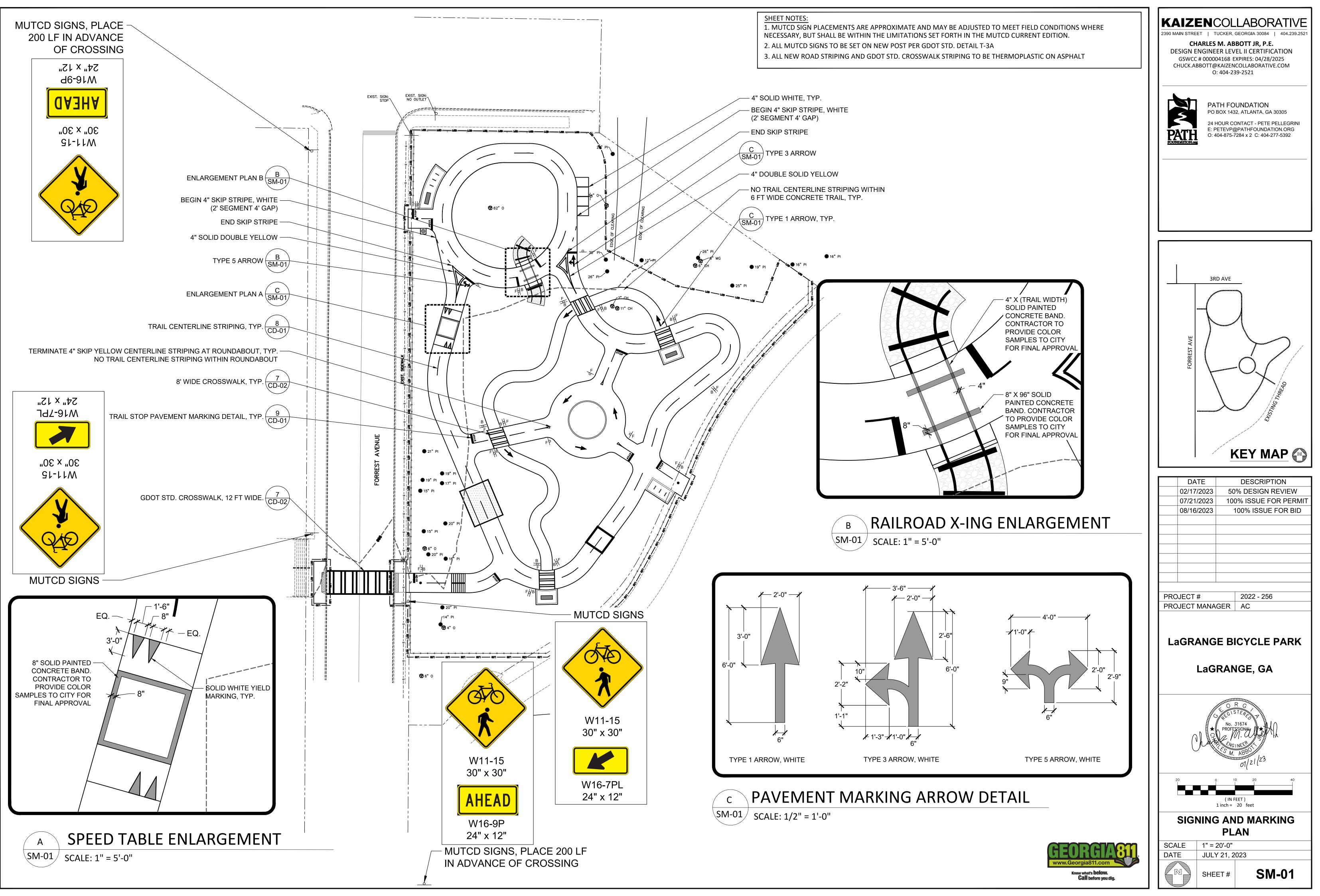
Direct Print to Aluminum wi Grip Gard BC System with sat OTHER PRODUCTS MUST BE MANAGEMENT BEFORE USE

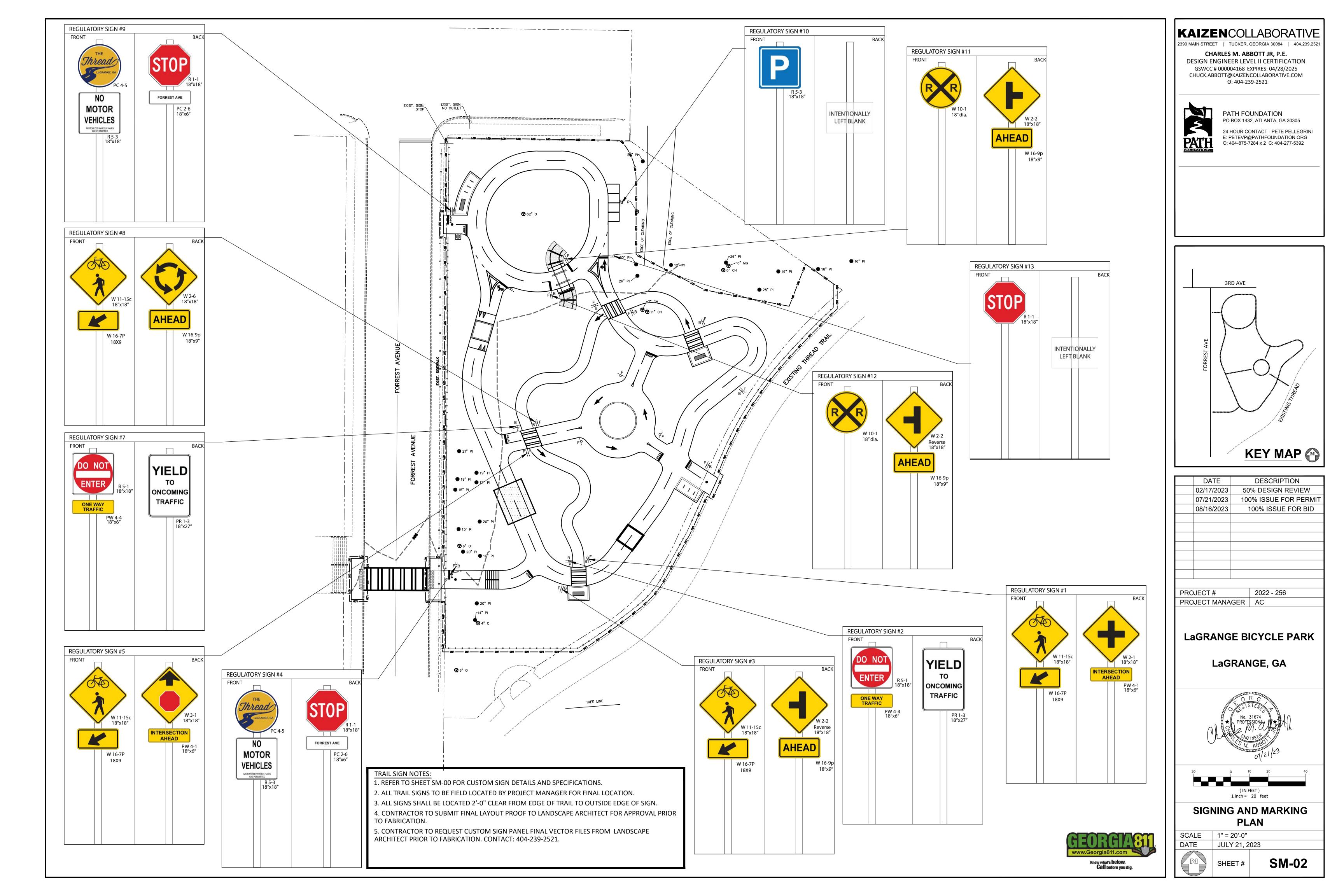
- 4. ALL SIGNS MUST BE PRINTED EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURE
- 5. ON STANDARD SIGNS, THE B THICKNESS OF THE BLACK BO THAN 24" X 36" MAY COME BORDERS. THESE BORDERS MATCH STANDARD DIE CUT
- 6. PATH GREEN IS 85 20 69 -YELLOW ON PATH SIGNS IS 0 OTHER COLORS WILL BE DET MATRIX.

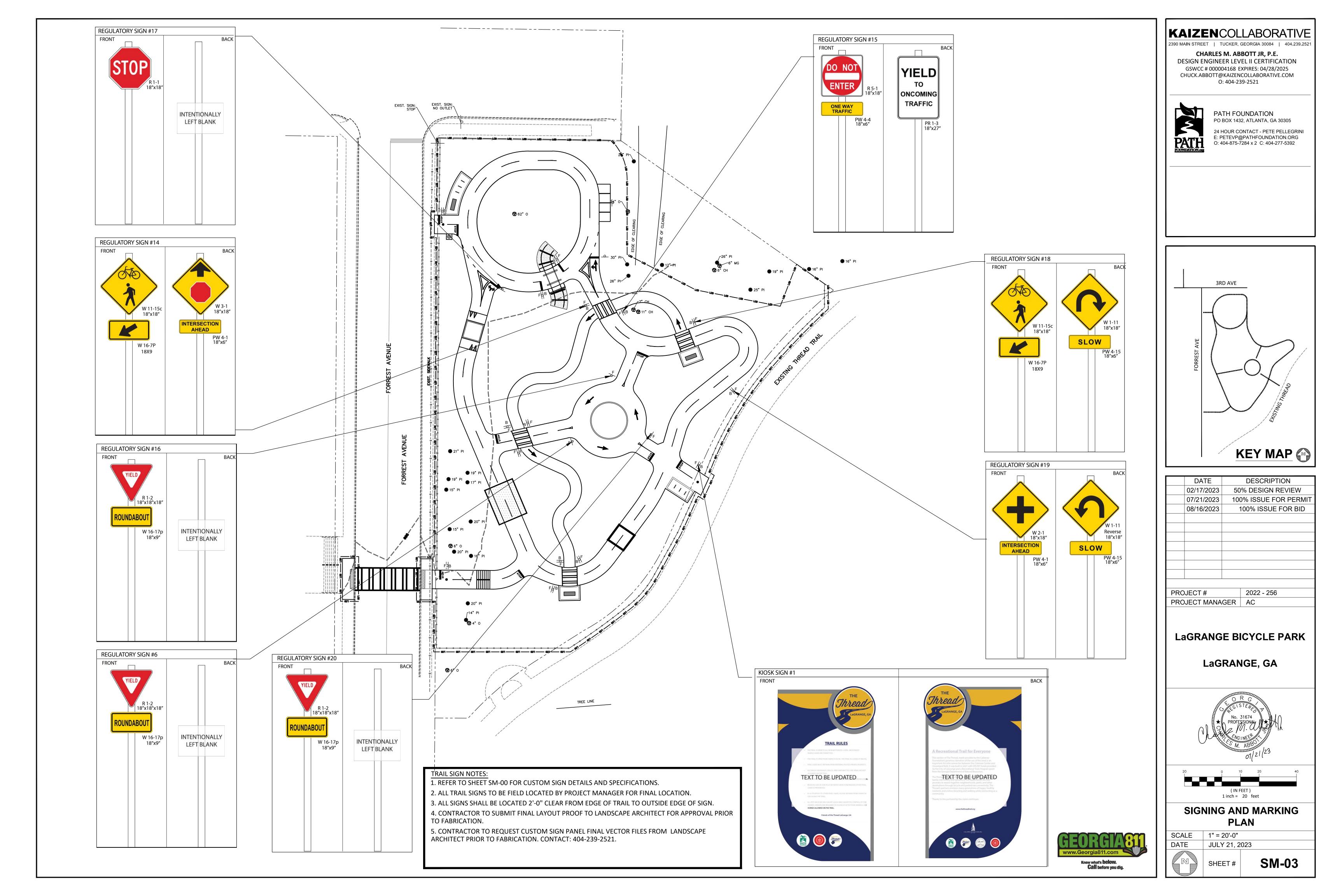
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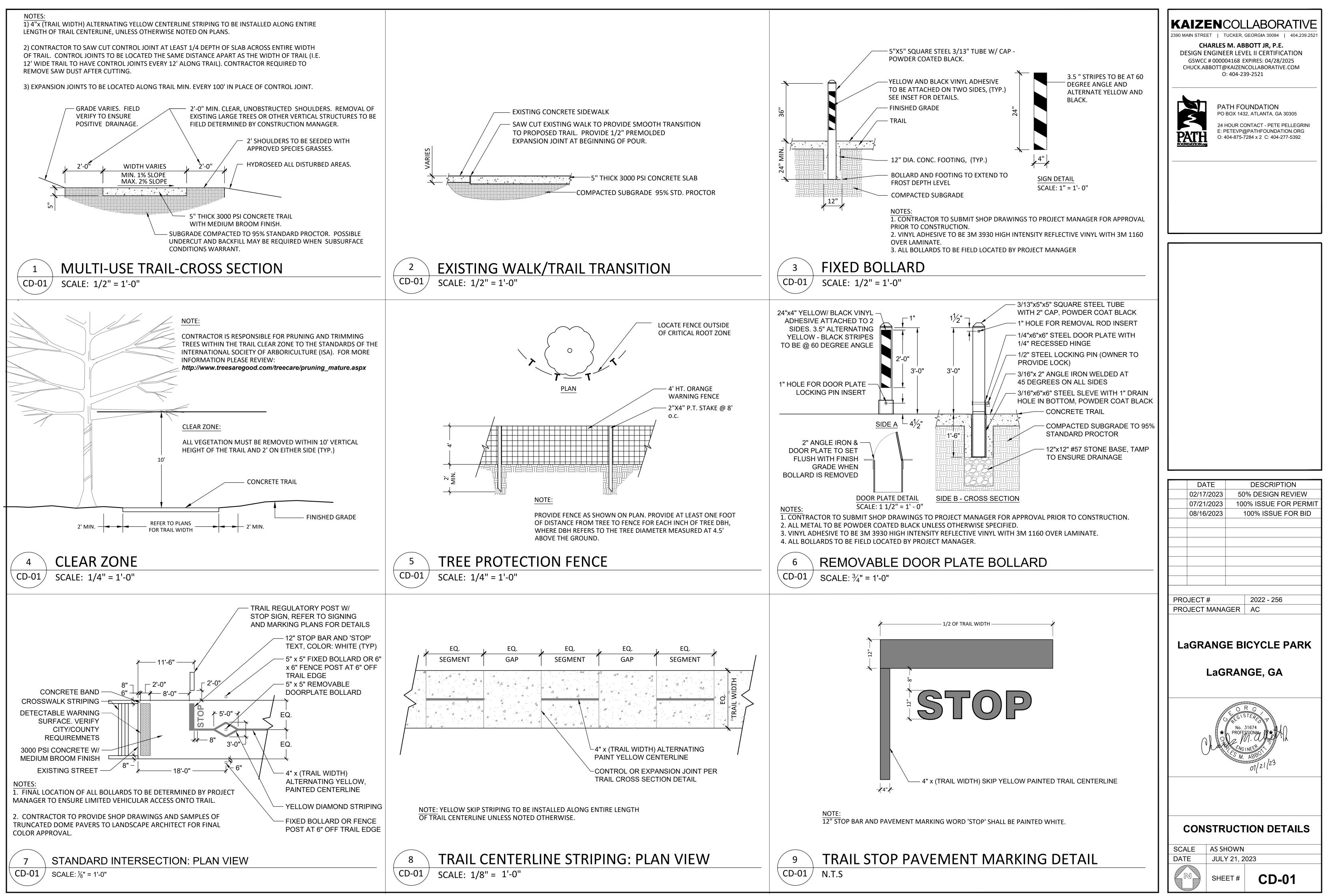
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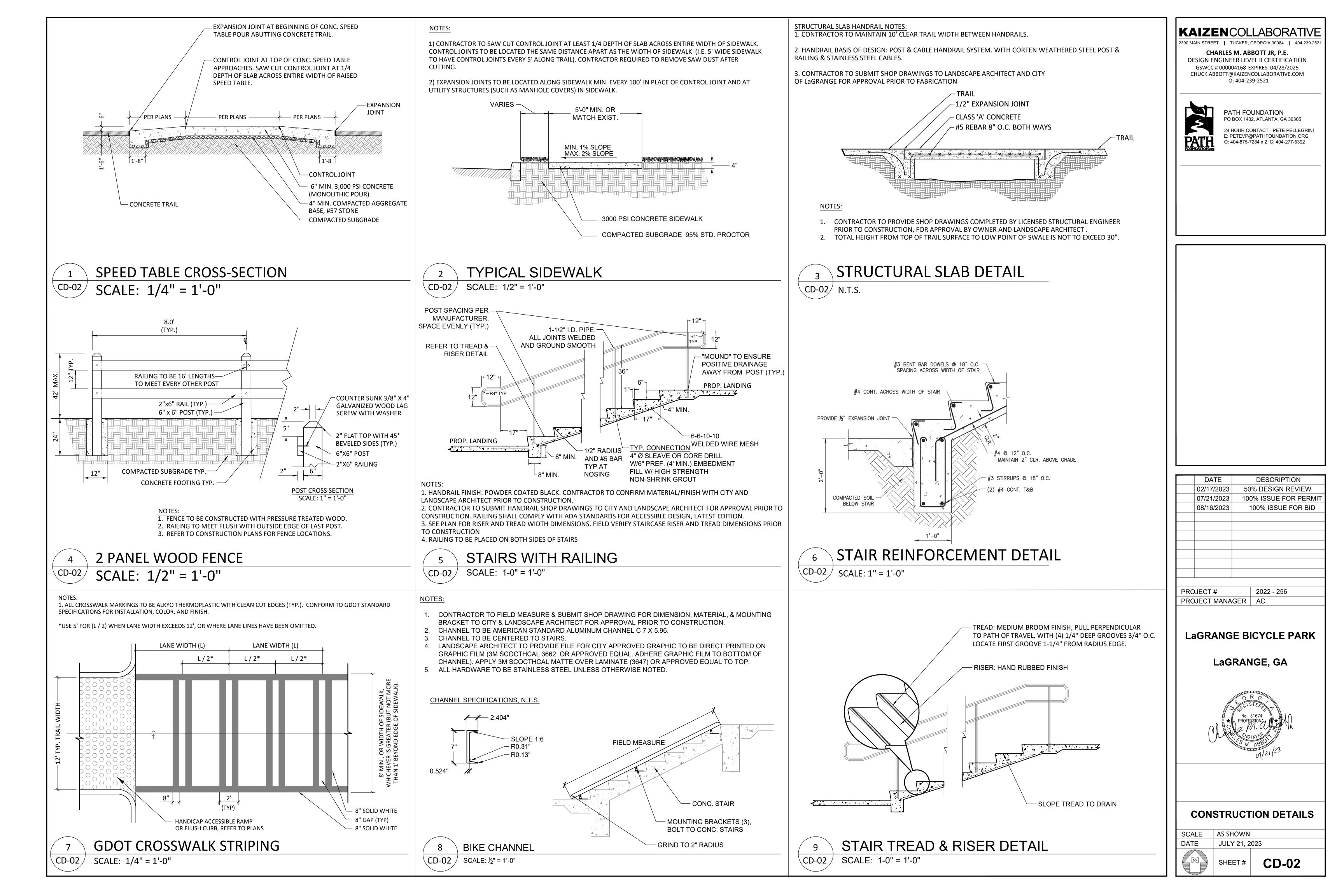
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ONTACT TO BE APPROVED BY THE	CITY.	LaGRANGE, GA
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		SIGNING AND MARKING DETAILS
	GEORGIA<mark>811</mark> .	SCALEAS SHOWNDATEJULY 21, 2023
	www.Georgia811.com	SHEET # SM-00
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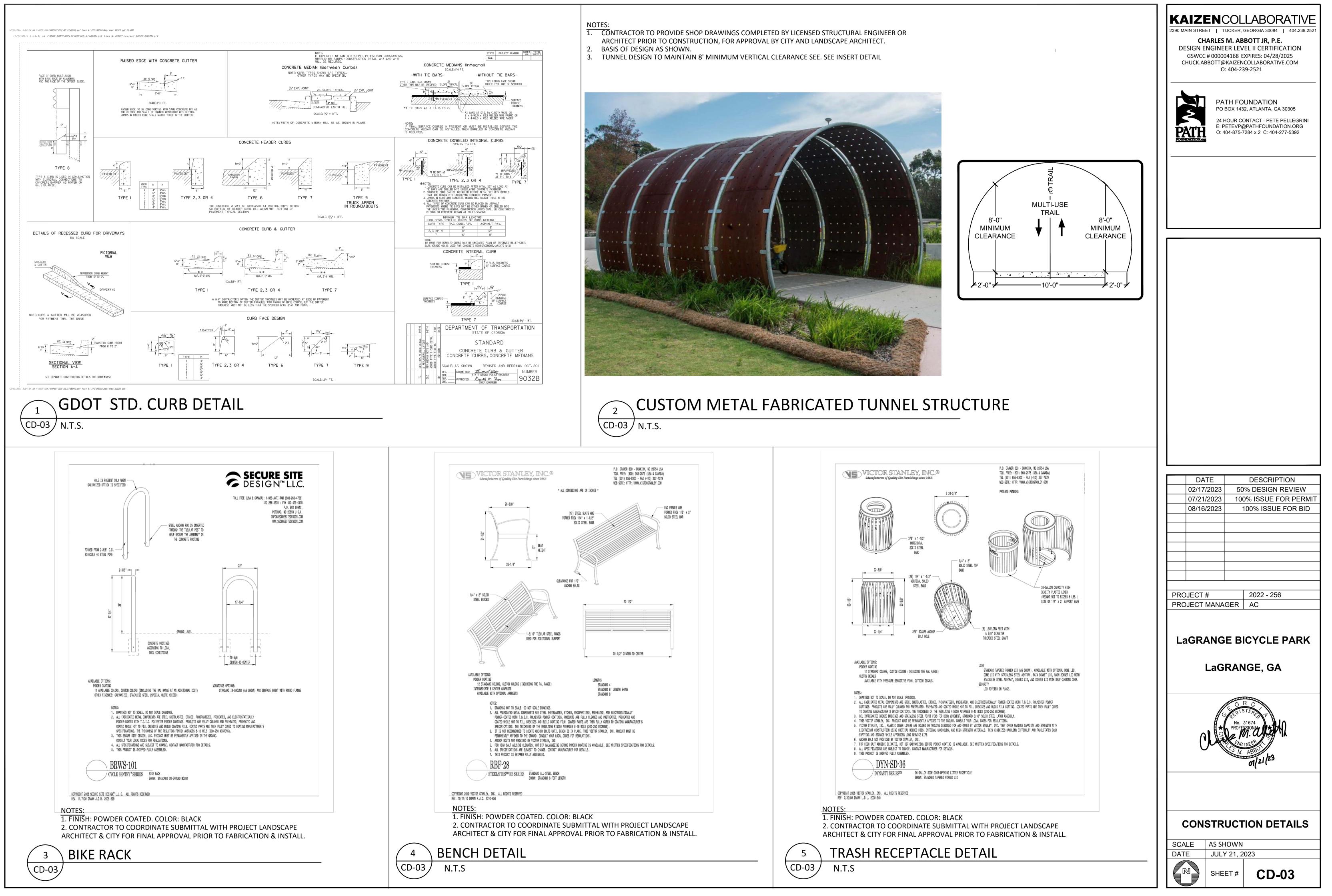


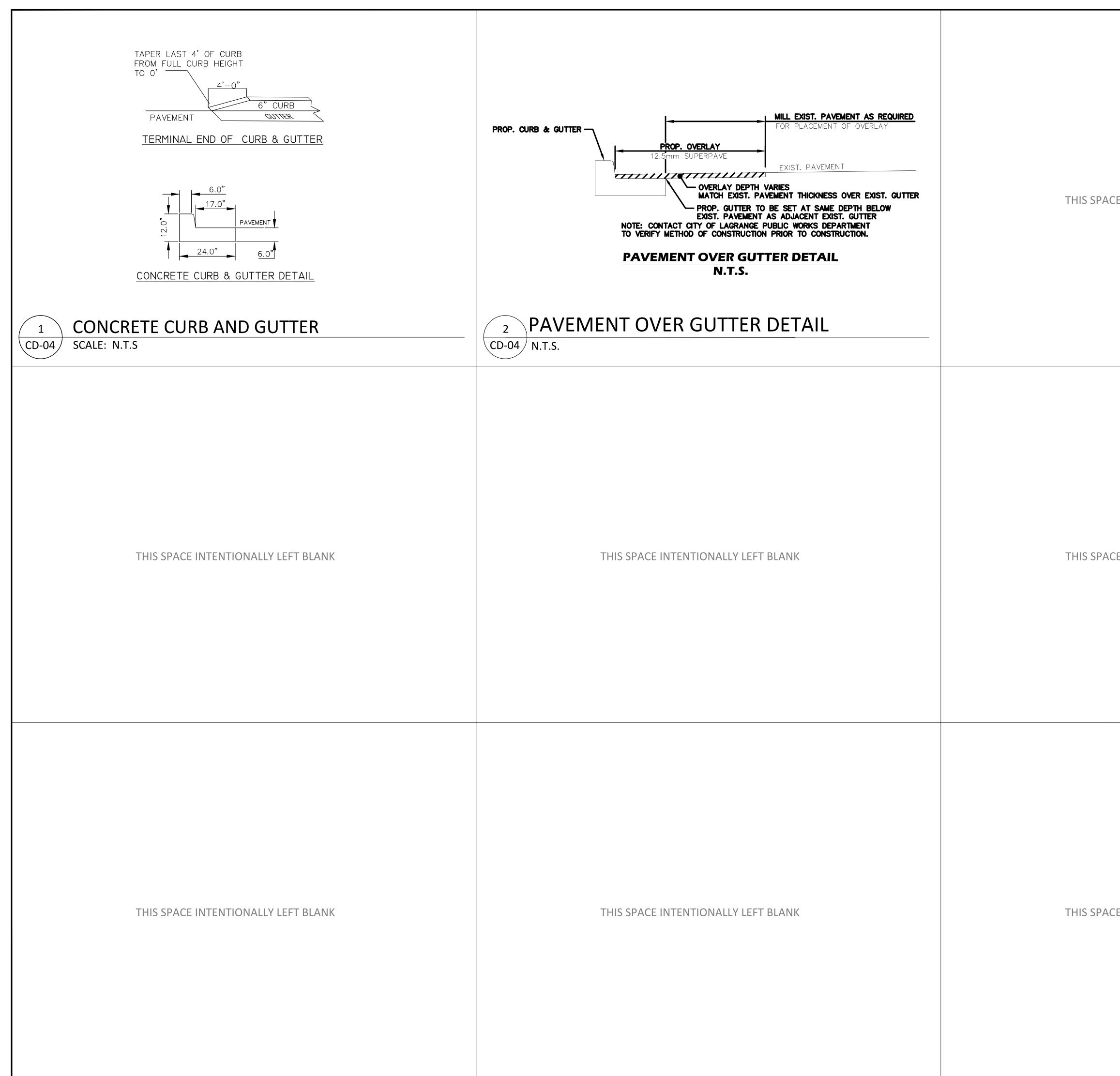












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E INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK	PROJECT # 2022-256 PROJECT MANAGER AC LaGRANGE BICYCLE PARK LaGRANGE, GA CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SCALE AS SHOWN DATE JULY 21, 2023 SHEET # CD-04

EROSION CONTROL NOTES 1) 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.

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- 7) SILT FENCE SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 171, "SILT FENCE" OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, AND MEET SPECIFICATIONS FOR TYPE "C" SILT FENCE IN THE "MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA", AND SHALL BE WIRE REINFORCED AS REQUIRED BY THESE SPECIFICATIONS. A DOUBLE ROW MUST BE INSTALLED BETWEEN LAND DISTUBBING ACTIVITIES AND STATE WATERS.
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 29) THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL WHO PREPARED THE ES&PC PLAN IS TO INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS,
- PERIMETER CONTROL BMPS, AND SEDIMENT BASINS WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION.
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- 31) AMENDMENTS/REVISIONS TO THE ES&PC PLAN WHICH HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON BMPS WITH A HYDRAULIC COMPONENT MUST BE CERTIFIED BY THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL.

NOTE:

ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY WHICH DISCHARGES STORMWATER INTO AN IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT, OR WITHIN 1 LINEAR MILE UPSTREAM OF AND WITHIN THE SAME WATERSHED AS, ANY PORTION OF A BIOTA IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT MUST COMPLY WITH PART III.C. OF THE PERMIT. INCLUDE THE COMPLETED APPENDIX 1 LISTING ALL THE BMPs THAT ILL BE USED FOR THOSE AREAS OF THE SITE WHICH DISCHARGE TO THE IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT.

IF A TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR SEDIMENT HAS BEEN FINALIZED FOR THE IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT (IDENTIFIED ABOVE) AT LEAST SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO SUBMITTAL OF THE NOI, THE ES&PC PLAN MUST ADDRESS ANY SITE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OR REQUIREMENTS INCLUDED IN THE TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

GEORGIA'S 2020 OR SUBSEQUENT 305 (b)/ 303 (d) LIST DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSULTED. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THIS SITE DOES NOT DRAIN INTO AN IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT, AND IS NOT WITHIN ONE (1) LINEAR MILE UPSTREAM OF, AND WITHIN THE SAME WATERSHED AS, ANY PORTION OF A BIOTA IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT.

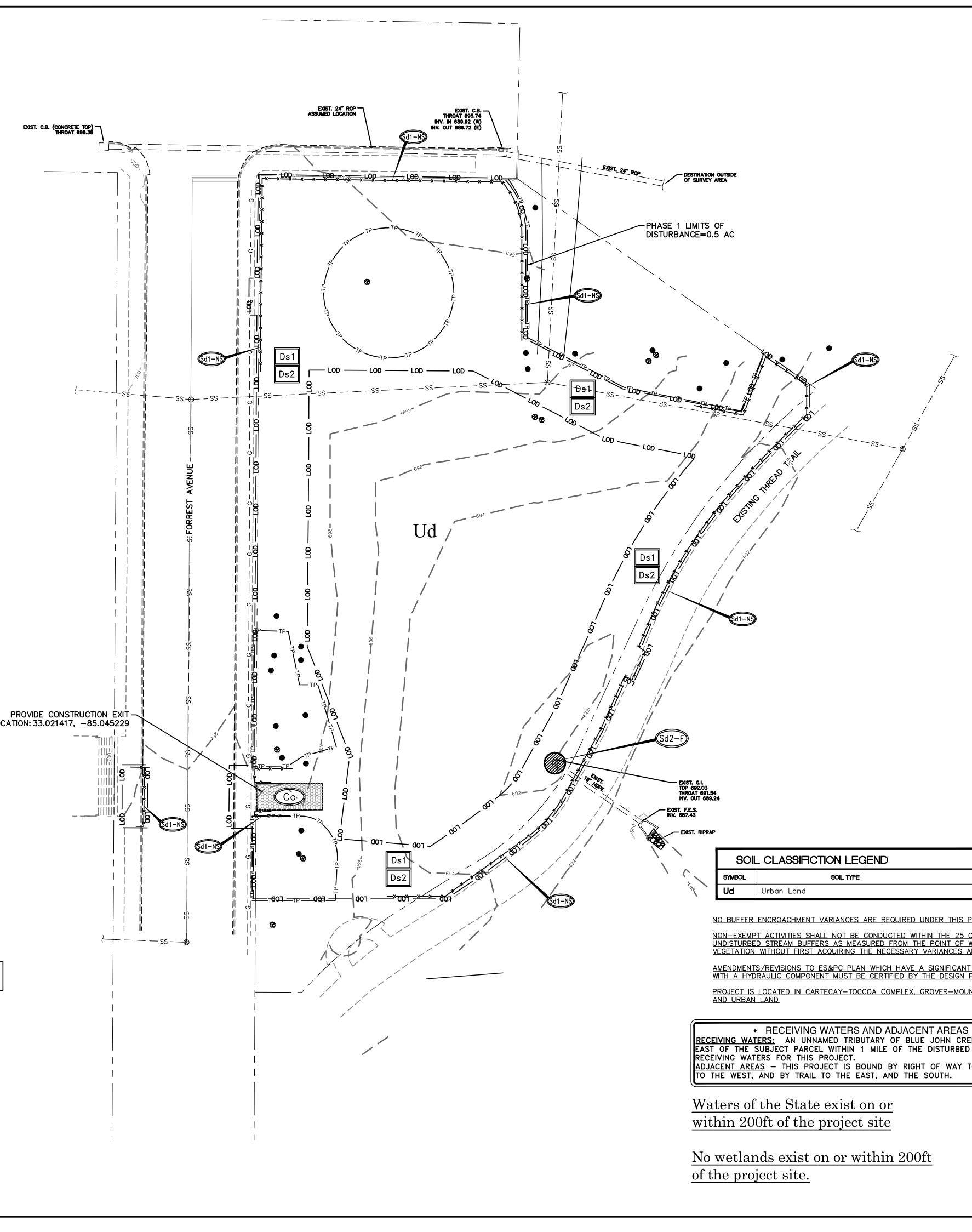
THE CONTRACTOR WILL IMPLEMENT THE SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL COUNTERMEASURES (SPCC) PLAN FOUND WITHIN THIS ESPCP AND WILL TRAIN ALL PERSONNEL IN THE PROPER CLEANUP AND HANDLING OF SPILLED MATERIALS. NO SPILLED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR HAZARDOUS WASTES WILL BE ALLOWED TO COME IN CONTACT WITH STORMWATER DISCHARGES. IF SUCH CONTACT OCCURS, THE STORMWATER DISCHARGE WILL BE CONTAINED ON SITE UNTIL APPROPRIATE MEASURES IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS ARE TAKEN TO DISPOSE OF SUCH CONTAMINATED STORMWATER. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JOB SITE SUPERINTENDENT TO PROPERLY TRAIN PERSONNEL IN THE USE OF THE SPCC PLAN.

SEDIMENT STORAGE IN THE PROJECT IS ACCOMPLISHED WITH THE USE OF TYPE NS SILT FENCE INSTALLED ALONG THE DOWNHILL SIDE OF THE ENTIRE DISTURBED LENGTH.

SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIRED: 67 CU. YD./ACRE 67 x 0.9 = 61 CU. YD. STORAGE

TYPE NS FENCE WILL STORE SEDIMENT = $\frac{1}{4}$ ACRE / 100 L.F. (SOURCE: US EPA, NPDES, COMPOST FILTER BERM GUIDANCE DOCUMENT AND GSWCC 2016 EDITION, PAGE 6-137)

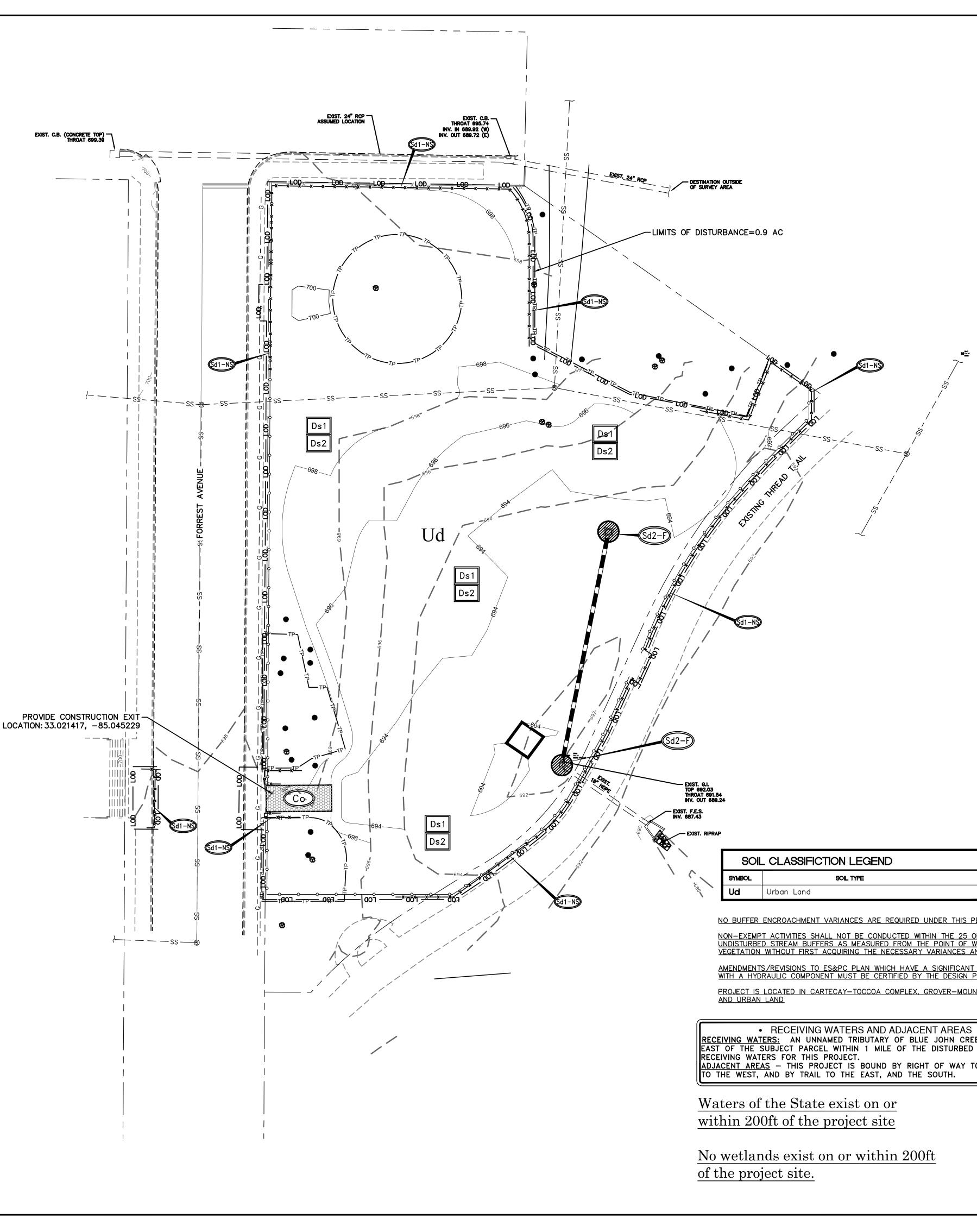
0.9 ACRE / ‡ ACRE = 3.6 3.6 x 100 L.F. FENCE = 360 L.F. REQUIRED 550 L.F. OF SILT FENCE PROVIDED



		EXAMPLE A CONTRACT STREET TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084 404.239.2521 CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR, P.E. DESIGN ENGINEER LEVEL II CERTIFICATION GSWCC # 000004168 EXPIRES: 04/28/2025 CHUCK.ABBOTT@KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE.COM 0: 404-239-2521
		PATH FOUNDATION PO BOX 1432, ATLANTA, GA 30305 24 HOUR CONTACT - PETE PELLEGRINI E: PETEVP@PATHFOUNDATION.ORG O: 404-875-7284 x 2 C: 404-277-5392
		BORGET ALE BORGET ALE
PHAS	TOTAL ACREAGE = 0.9 AC SE 1 DISTURBED ACREAGE = 0.5 AC	DATEDESCRIPTION02/17/202350% DESIGN REVIEW
	LEGEND	07/21/2023 100% ISSUE FOR PERMIT 08/16/2023 100% ISSUE FOR BID
	SEDIMENT BARRIER -X	
	Sd2-F	PROJECT # 2022 - 256 PROJECT MANAGER AC
	(Sd2-P) BLANKET" CMU BLOCKS OR FILTER SOCK	
	St STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION SOIL STABILIZATION/MATTING	LaGRANGE BICYCLE PARK
<u>PERMIT.</u> DR 50-FOOT WRESTED	DISTURBED AREA Ds1 STABILIZATION WITH MULCH	LaGRANGE, GA
ND PERMITS. EFFECT ON BMP'S PROFESSIONAL. NTAIN PARK COMPLEX • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Ds2DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION WITH TEMPORARY SEEDINGDs3DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION WITH PERMANENT SEEDING DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION WITH PERMANENT SODDING	No. 31674 PROFESSIONAL M_{eff} M_{eff}
O THE NORTH AND	Du DUST CONTROL	20 0 10 20 40
		1 inch = 20 feet INITIAL PHASE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, & POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN
		SCALE 1" = 20'-0" DATE JULY 21, 2023
		SHEET # EC-01

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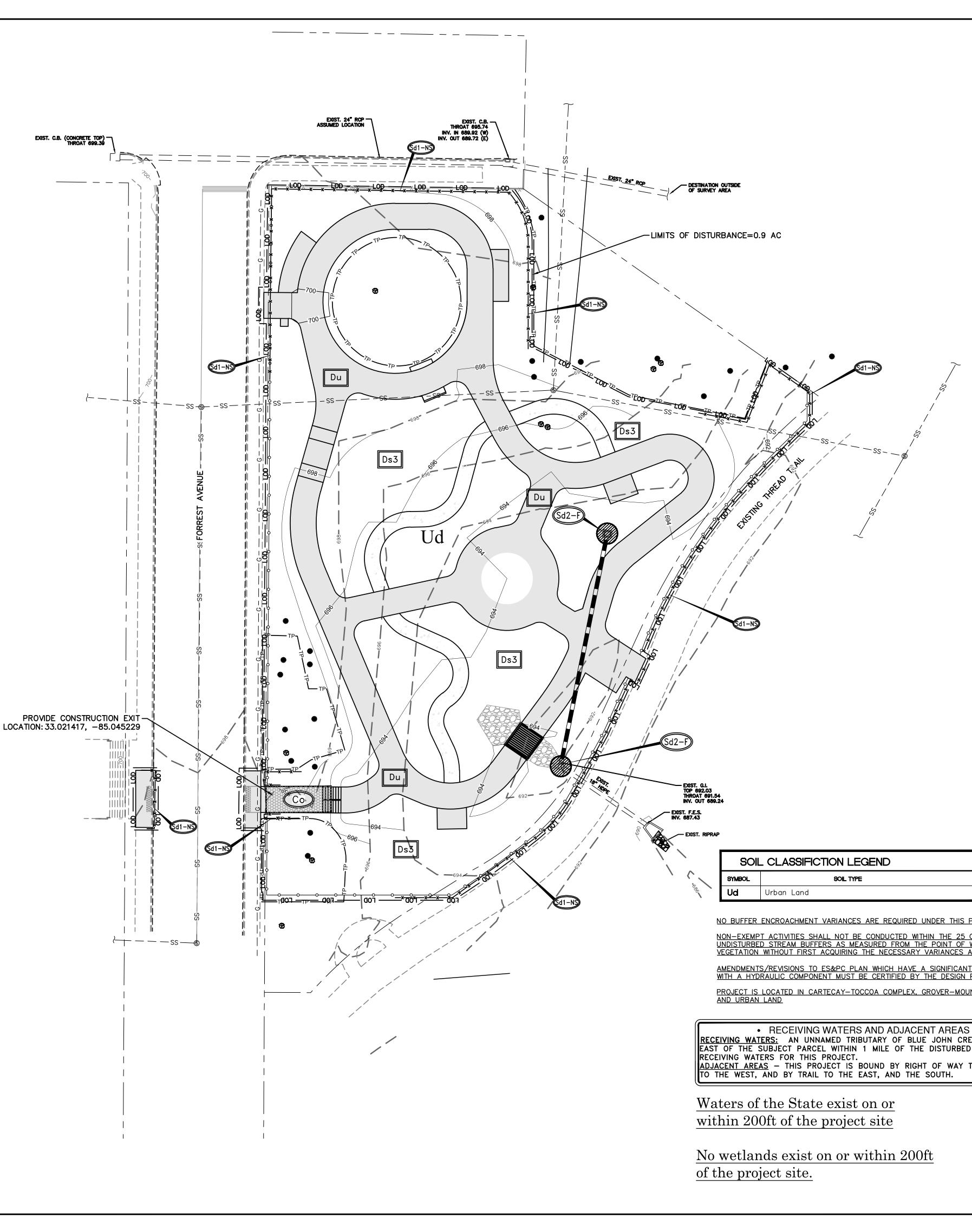
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	EXAMPLE A CONSTRUCTION STATE A CONSTRUCTION
	24 HOUR CONTACT - PETE PELLEGRINI E: PETEVP@PATHFOUNDATION.ORG O: 404-875-7284 x 2 C: 404-277-5392
	EOREST ALE
TOTAL ACREAGE = 0.9 AC PHASE 2 DISTURBED ACREAGE = 0.9 AC	DATEDESCRIPTION02/17/202350% DESIGN REVIEW07/21/2023100% ISSUE FOR PERMIT08/16/2023100% ISSUE FOR BID
LEGEND CONSTRUCTION EXIT SEDIMENT BARRIER -X- (SILT FENCE OR FILTER MEDIA SOCK) INLET SEDIMENT TRAP W/ FILTER FENCE INLET SEDIMENT TRAP "PIGS IN A BLANKET" CMU BLOCKS OR FILTER SOCK	08/16/2023 100% ISSUE FOR BID 08/16/2023 100% ISSUE FOR BID 08/16/2023 0 08/16/2023 100% ISSUE FOR BID 08/16/2023 0 08/16/2023 100% ISSUE FOR BID 08/16/2023 0 08/16/2023 0 08/16/2023 0 08/16/2023 0 0<
ERMIT.	LaGRANGE BICYCLE PARK LaGRANGE, GA
DR 50-FOOT VRESTED ND PERMITS. Ds1 STABILIZATION WITH MULCH EFFECT ON BMP'S PROFESSIONAL. DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING NTAIN PARK COMPLEX DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION WITH PERMANENT SEEDING • EK IS LOCATED AREA AND IS THE DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION WITH PERMANENT SODDING	No. 31674 PROFESSIONAL $*$ M_{C} M_{C}
O THE NORTH AND	(IN FEET) 1 inch = 20 feet INTERMEDIATE PHASE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, & POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN
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- 70% OF THE DISTURBED AREA AND TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE OWNER.
 6) IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO CLEAN OUT ALL EXISTING AND PROPOSED INLETS, PIPES, AND MANHOLES OF DEBRIS AND SEDIMENT AT COMPLETION OF THE SITE WORK IN CONFORMANCE WITH ALL STATE AND LOCAL SPECIFICATIONS, AND TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE OWNER.
- 7) SILT FENCE SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 171, "SILT FENCE" OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, AND MEET SPECIFICATIONS FOR TYPE "C" SILT FENCE IN THE "MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA", AND SHALL BE WIRE REINFORCED AS REQUIRED BY THESE SPECIFICATIONS. A DOUBLE ROW MUST BE INSTALLED BETWEEN LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AND STATE WATERS.
- 8) ALL EARTHWORK OPERATIONS SHOULD BE SCHEDULED IN A MANNER TO MAINTAIN PROPER ROUTING OF STORM WATER THROUGH SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES. IF IT IS NECESSARY TO PERFORM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN AN ORDER THAT IS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACTIVITY SCHEDULE ON THIS PLAN, OR THE CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE WILL ALLOW FOR DISTURBED AREAS TO BYPASS BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CONTACT THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF SUCH ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENT EROSION CONTROL DEVICES THAT WILL CONTROL SEDIMENT, AT THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA.
- 9) DETENTION FACILITIES AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION ON THE SITE AND MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT GROUND COVER IS ESTABLISHED.
 10) LENGTH OF RIPRAP SHALL BE 6 TIMES THE DIAMETER OF THE STORMWATER OUTLET PIPE AT A MINIMUM.
- 11) FILE NOTICE OF INTENT AND NOTICE OF TERMINATION WITH GA EPD IF REQUIRED.
 12) NO CONCRETE VEHICLE WASHDOWN OR UNPROTECTED STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IS ALLOWED ON SITE.
 13) OCCUPATION OF DECRETACED ON THE CITE WITH THE
- 13) STORMWATER POLLUTANTS ARE DECREASED ON THIS SITE WITH THE INSTALLATION OF SEDIMENT BARRIERS AND PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER. THE VEGETATIVE COVER WILL REMAIN AS A PERMANENT GROUND STABILIZATION MEASURE.
- 14) REVISIONS TO THE ES&PC PLAN WHICH HAVE A SIGNIFICANT HYDRAULIC
- COMPONENT MUST BE CERTIFIED BY THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. 15) WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED TO WATERS OF THE STATE,
- EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED BY A SECTION 404 PERMIT. 16) OWNER TO VERIFY ALL WASTE DISPOSAL, SANITARY SEWER, AND SEPTIC TANK REGULATIONS FOR REMOVAL AND REMEDIATION HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED.
- 17) ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED FOR A PERIOD GREATER THAN 14 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY VEGETATION.
- 18) ANY DISTURBED AREA REMAINING IDLE FOR 30 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION.
 19) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST
- 19) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST WEEKLY, AFTER EACH RAIN AND REPAIRED AS NECESSARY.
 20) ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED
- IF DETERMINED NECESSARY BY ON-SITE INSPECTION. 21) "SILT FENCE SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 171-TYPE C TEMPORARY SILT FENCE, OF THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, 1993 EDITION"
- 22) THE PROPERTY OWNER AND CONTRACTOR ARE EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL EROSION CONTROL ACTIVITIES.
 23) IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN QUALIFIED
- PROFESSIONAL ADVICE WHEN QUESTIONS ARISE CONCERNING DESIGN AND EFFECTIVENESS OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, NOT THE CITY OF ATLANTA. 24) ALL TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING SHALL BE PERFORMED IN THE APPROPRIATE SEASON. IN SUCH INSTANCES WHERE THE ESTABLISHED VEGETATION IS INOPPORTUNE DUE TO SEASON OR DROUGHT, DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED USING 2"-4" OF MULCH (DS1). ADDITIONAL PLANTS IN WILL BE NECESSARY IF A SUFFICIENT STAND OF GRASS FAILS TO GROW.
- 25) THE CITY INSPECTOR OR DESIGNEE WILL VERIFY ADEQUATE GROUND COVER (100% COVER, 70% DENSITY) OF PERMANENT VEGETATION (DS3, DS4).
 26) SILT FENCES SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN STREAM BUFFER LIMITS OR FLOOD PLAIN LIMITS UNLESS UTILIZED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXEMPT ACTIVITY (EG ROADWAY DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, SEWER/WATER UTILITY CROSSINGS, ETC) AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS. FOR SUCH DISTURBANCES WITHIN THE UNDISTURBED BUFFER LIMITS, THE BUFFER SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY STABILIZED WITH MATTING AND BLANKETS ONCE THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IS COMPLETE.
- 27) FOR EACH SITE ON WHICH LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY OCCURS, EACH ENTITY OR PERSON ACTING AS EITHER A PRIMARY, SECONDARY OR TERTIARY PERMITTEE, AS DEFINED IN THE STATE GENERAL PERMIT, SHALL HAVE AS A MINIMUM ONE PERSON WHO IS IN RESPONSIBLE CHARGE OF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF SAID ENTITY OR PERSON AND MEETS THE APPLICABLE (LEVEL 1A) EDUCATION OR TRAINING CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS (O.C.G.A. 12–7–19 (A)(2)). 28)SUBCONTRACTORS INVOLVED WITH LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL MEET THE EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS (LEVEL 1) DESCRIBED IN 0.C.G.A. 12–7–19.
- 28) SD1-S SEDIMENT BARRIERS MAY BE EITHER SILT FENCE OR FILTER MEDIA SOCK AS PER DETAILS SHOWN ON SHEET ECD-103. CONTRACTOR MUST PRICE SILT FENCE IN BASE BID AND SHOW ADD/DEDUCT FOR FILTER MEDIA SOCK IN BID ALTERNATE. USE FILTER MEDIA SOCK IN AREAS OF CRITICAL ROOT ZONES.
 29) THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL WHO PREPARED THE ES&PC PLAN IS TO INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS,
- PERIMETER CONTROL BMPS, AND SEDIMENT BASINS WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION.
 30) NON-EXEMPT ACTIVITIES SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED WITHIN THE 25 OR 50-FOOT UNDISTURBED STREAM BUFFERS AS MEASURED FROM THE POINT OF WRESTED VEGETATION OR WITHIN 25-FEET OF THE COASTAL MARSHLAND BUFFER AS MEASURED FROM THE JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION LINE WITHOUT
- FIRST ACQUIRING THE NECESSARY VARIANCES AND PERMITS. 31) AMENDMENTS/REVISIONS TO THE ES&PC PLAN WHICH HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON BMPs WITH A HYDRAULIC COMPONENT MUST BE CERTIFIED BY THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL.



	EXAMPLE COLSPANSESANAL STREETTUCKER, GEORGIA 30084404.239.2521CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR, P.B.DESIGN ENGINEER LEVEL II CERTIFICATIONGSWCC # 000004168 EXPIRES: 04/28/2025CHUCK.ABBOTT@KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE.COMCICK.ABBOT@KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE.COMCICK.ABBOT@KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE.COMCICK.ABBOT@KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE.COMCICK.ABBOT@KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE.COMCICK.ABBOT@KAIZENCOLLAB
	BRD AVE
TOTAL ACREAGE = 0.9 AC PHASE 1 DISTURBED ACREAGE = 0.9 AC	DATEDESCRIPTION02/17/202350% DESIGN REVIEW07/21/2023100% ISSUE FOR PERMIT
LEGEND CONSTRUCTION EXIT SEDIMENT BARRIER (SILT FENCE OR FILTER MEDIA SOCK) INLET SEDIMENT TRAP W/ FILTER FENCE INLET SEDIMENT TRAP "PIGS IN A BLANKET" CMU BLOCKS OR	08/16/2023 100% ISSUE FOR BID 08/16/2023 100% ISSUE FOR
FILTER SOCK	LaGRANGE BICYCLE PARK LaGRANGE, GA
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	SCALE 1" = 20'-0" DATE JULY 21, 2023
	SHEET # EC-03

EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

1 certify that the permittee's Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan provides for an appropriate and comprehensive system of best management practices required by the Georgia Water Quality Control Act and the document 'Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia" (Manual) published by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land-disturbing activity was permitted, provides for the sampling of the receiving water(s) or the sampling of the storm water outfalls and that the designed system of best management practices and sampling methods is expected to meet the requirements contained in the General NPDES Permit No. GAR 100002."

Churle M. allett

07-21-2023 DATE FOR THE FIRM - KAIZEN COLLABORATIVE CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR. GSWCC LEVEL II #0000041686

1 certify under penalty of law that this Plan was prepared after a site visit to the locations described herein by myself or my authorized agent, under my supervision." The Plan shall include, as a minimum, best management practices, including sound conservation and engineering practices to prevent and minimize erosion and resultant sedimentation, which are consistent with, and no less stringent than, those practices contained in the 'Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia" (Manual) published by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land disturbing activity was permitted and O.C.G.A. 12-7-6, as well as the following:

Churle M. allett

07-21-2023 FOR THE FIRM - KAIZEN COLLABORATIVE DATE CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR. GSWCC LEVEL II #0000041686

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that certified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information. including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Churle M. allett

07-21-2023 FOR THE FIRM - KAIZEN COLLABORATIVE DATE CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR. GSWCC LEVEL II #0000041686

"I certify that the permittee's Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan provides for the monitoring of: (a) all perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies shown on the USGS topographic map and all other field verified perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies, or (b) where any such specific identified perennial or intermittent stream and other water body is not proposed to be sampled. I have determined in my professional judgment, utilizing the factors required in the General NPDES Permit No. GAR100002, that the increase in the turbidity of each specific identified sampled receiving water will be representative of the increase in the turbidity of a specific identified un-sampled receiving water."

Charle M. allett	07-21-2023
FOR THE FIRM - KAIZEN COLLABORATIVE CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR. GSWCC LEVEL II #0000041686	DATE

(i). Except as provided in Part IV.(iii). below, no construction activities shall be conducted within a 25 foot buffer along the banks of all State waters, as measured horizontally from the point where vegetation has been wrested by normal stream flow or wave action, except where the Director has determined to allow a variance that is at least as protective of natural resources and the environment in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. 12-7-6, or where a drainage structure or a roadway drainage structure must be constructed, provided that adequate erosion control measures are incorporated in the project plans and specifications and are implemented. The buffer shall not apply to the following activities provided that

adequate erosion control measures are incorporated into the project plans and specifications are implemented:

(1) public drinking water system reservoirs,

(2) stream crossings for water lines, provided that the stream crossings occur at an angle, as measured from the point of crossing, within 25 degrees of perpendicular to the stream and cause a width of disturbance of not more than 50 feet within the buffer.

(3) stream crossings for sewer lines, provided that the stream crossings occur at an angle, as measured from the point of crossing, within 25 degrees of perpendicular to the stream and cause a width of disturbance of not more than 50 feet within the buffer.

(4) buffer crossing for fences, provided that the crossings occur at an angle, as measured from the point of crossing, within 25 dearees of perpendicular to the stream and: cause a width of disturbance of not more than 50 feet within the buffer, and

(5) stream crossings for aerial utility lines, provided that: (a) the new utility line right-of-way width does not exceed 100 linear feet, (b) utility lines are routed and constructed so as to minimize the number of stream crossings and disturbances to the buffer, (c) only trees and tree debris are removed from within the buffer resulting in only minor soil erosion (i.e., disturbance to underlying vegetation is minimized), and (d) functional native riparian vegetation is re-established in any bare or disturbed areas within the buffer. The Plan shall include a description of the stream crossings with details of the buffer disturbance including area and length of buffer disturbance, estimated length of time of buffer disturbance, and justification;

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR STATE WATER BUFFER DISTURBANCES.

(ii). No construction activities shall be conducted within a 50 foot buffer, as measured horizontally from the point where vegetation has been wrested by normal stream flow or wave action, along the banks of any State waters classified as 'trout streams' except when approval is granted by the Director for alternate buffer requirements in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. 12-7-6, or where a roadway drainage structure must be constructed; provided, however, that small springs and streams classified as 'trout streams' which discharge an average annual flow of 25 gallons per minute or less shall have a 25 foot buffer or they may be piped, at the discretion of the permittee, pursuant to the terms of a rule providing for a general variance promulaated by the Board of Natural Resources including notification of such to EPD and the Local Issuing Authority of the location and extent of the piping and prescribed methodology for minimizing the impact of such piping and for

measuring the volume of water discharged by the stream. Any such pipe must stop short of the downstream permittee's property, and the permittee must comply with the buffer requirement for any adiacent trout streams. The buffer shall not apply to the following activities provided that adequate erosion control measures are incorporated into the project plans and specifications are implemented:

(1) public drinking water system reservoirs,

(2) stream crossings for water lines, provided that the stream crossings occur at an angle, as measured from the point of crossing, within 25 degrees of perpendicular to the stream and cause a width of disturbance of not more than 50 feet within the buffer.

(3) stream crossings for sewer lines, provided that the stream crossings occur at an angle, as measured from the point of crossing, within 25 degrees of perpendicular to the stream and cause a width of disturbance of not more than 50 feet within the buffer.

(4) buffer crossing for fences, provided that the crossings occur at an angle, as measured from the point of crossing, within 25 degrees of perpendicular to the stream and; cause a width of disturbance of not more than 50 feet within the buffer, and (5) stream crossings for aerial utility lines, provided that: (a) the new utility line right-of-way width does not exceed 100 linear feet, (b) utility lines are routed and constructed so as to minimize the number of stream crossings and disturbances to the buffer, (c) only trees and tree debris are removed from within the buffer resulting in only minor soil erosion (i.e., disturbance to underlying vegetation is minimized), and (d) functional native riparian vegetation is re-established in any bare or disturbed areas within the buffer. The Plan shall include a description of the stream crossings with details of the buffer disturbance including area and length of buffer disturbance, estimated length of time of buffer disturbance, and justification;

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR TROUT STREAM BUFFER DISTURBANCES.

(iii). Except as provided above, for buffers required pursuant to Part IV.(i), and (ii), no construction activities shall be conducted within a buffer and a buffer shall remain in its natural, undisturbed, state of vegetation until all land disturbing activities on the construction site are completed. After the submittal of a Notice of Termination, a buffer may be thinned or trimmed of vegetation as long as a protective vegetative cover remains to protect water auglity and aquatic habitat and a natural canopy is left in sufficient quantity to keep shade on the stream bed.

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR ALL BUFFER LOCATIONS. NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE TO BE CONDUCTED IN BUFFERS ON THIS SITE UNLESS COVERED UNDER AN APPROVED VARIANCE

The Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan shall identify all potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the construction site. In addition, the Plan shall describe and the applicable permittee shall ensure the implementation of practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activity at the site and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The applicable permittee must implement and maintain the provisions of the Plan required under this part as a condition of this permit.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION

SEDIMENT Sediment from Clearing and Grubbing Sediment from Construction

Shipping and Packing Materials Illegal Dumping Food and Drink Containers PETROLEUM

Heavy Equipment Fuel Tanks, Drums, Cans and Containers

Except as provided in Part IV.A.2., a single Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan for a infrastructure projects must be prepared by the primary permittee for all sites within the infrastructure projects whether or not all of the sites within the infrastructure projects are owned or operated by a single entity or by multiple entities. The Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan must address the best management practices for the phase or phases of the infrastructure projects which includes all sites (i.e., individual home lots, out-parcels, etc) regardless of who owns or operates the individual sites.

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

For construction that commences after the effective date of this permit, the primary permittee must provide a copy of the Plan or applicable portions of the Plan to each secondary permittee prior to the secondary permittee conducting any construction activity. Any revisions to the Plan must be provided to the secondary permittees in a timely manner. A written acknowledgment of receipt of the Plan must be made by the secondary permittee and a copy of such be retained in the primary permittee's records in accordance with Part IV.F. of this permit. If the primary permittee changes after the Plan is prepared and implemented, any subsequent primary permittee must ensure that the Plan complies with all terms and conditions of this permit and that each secondary permittee is provided with any revisions to the Plan made by the new primary permittee. A written acknowledgment of receipt of the Plan or amendments to the Plan must be made by the secondary permittee and a copy of such be retained in the new primary permittee's records in accordance with Part IV.F. of this permit.

A. DEADLINES FOR PLAN PREPARATION AND COMPLIANCE.

1. Except as provided in Part IV.A.2. and Part IV.A.6., the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan shall be completed prior to submitting the NOI and prior to conducting any construction activity by any permittee.

2. For construction activities that began on or before the effective date of this permit and were subject to regulations under the previous general permit, the permittee(s) shall continue to operate under the existing Plan.

3. For construction activities that begin after the effective date of this permit, the primary permittee shall be required to prepare the Plan for that phase of the infrastructure projects that corresponds with the NOI being submitted and the primary and all secondary permittee(s) shall implement the applicable portion of the Plan on or before the day construction activities begin.

4. Additional Plan Submittals.

a. For all projects identified under Part I.C.1.b., which begin after the effective date of this permit, in a jurisdiction where there is no certified Local Issuing Authority regulating that project, a single copy of the Plan must be submitted to the EPD Watershed Protection Branch and a second copy of the Plan must be submitted to the appropriate EPD District Office prior to the NOI submittal. The EPD Watershed Protection Branch will review Plans for deficiencies using the applicable Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan Checklist established by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission as of January 1 of the year in

b. For sites that are equal to or greater than 50 acres of disturbed area, regardless of the existence of a certified Local Issuing Authority in the jurisdiction, one of the following submissions is also reauired:

which the land-disturbing activity was permitted.

(i) for all projects which begin after the effective date of this permit a single copy of the NOI and a single copy of the Plan shall be submitted to the appropriate EPD District Office.

(ii) for all projects which began on or before the effective date of this permit single copy of the NOI and a single copy of the Plan, if amended, shall be submitted to the appropriate EPD District Office.

5. For infrastructure projects that begin construction activity after the effective date of this permit, the primary permittee and tertiary permittee(s) must retain the design professional who prepared the Erosion. Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan. except when the permittee has requested in writing and EPD has agreed to an alternate design professional, to inspect the installation of the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs which the design professional designed within seven (7) days after installation. The design professional shall determine if these BMPs have been installed and are being maintained as designed. The design professional shall report the results of the inspection to the permittee within seven (7) days and the permittee must correct all deficiencies within two (2) business days of receipt of the inspection report from the design professional unless weather related site conditions are such that additional time is required.

6. For storm- or emergency-related repair work, the permittee shall implement appropriate BMPs and certified personnel (provided by the primary permittee) shall inspect at least once every seven 7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that is 0.5 inches or greater. If the storm- or emergency-related repair work will not be completed within sixty (60) days of commencement of construction activity, a single copy of the Plan shall be submitted to EPD and the permittee shall comply with all requirements of this permit on the sixty—first (61st) day.

B. SIGNATURE AND PLAN REVIEW.

1. The Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan shall be signed in accordance with Part V.G., and be retained on the site (or, if not possible, at a readily accessible location) which generates the storm water discharge in accordance with Part IV.F. of this permit. The primary permittee shall ensure, as provided for elsewhere in this permit, that each secondary permittee is provided with a copy of the Plan and that the secondary permittee understands their role in implementing the Plan. The secondary permittee shall sign the Plan or the portion of the Plan applicable to their site in accordance with Part V.G. and the Plan or applicable portion thereof shall be retained on the site or be readily available at a designated alternate location from the date of project initiation to the date of final stabilization.

2. The primary permittee and tertiary permittee(s) shall make Plans available upon request to the EPD; to designated officials of the local government reviewing soil erosion and sediment control plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; or in the case of a storm water discharge associated with construction activity which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system with an NPDES permit, to the local government operating the municipal separate storm sewer system. A secondary shall make the Plan or portion of the Plan applicable to their site available upon request to the EPD; to the local government reviewing soil erosion and sediment control plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; or in the case of a storm water discharae associated with construction activity which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system with an NPDES permit, to the local government operating the municipal separate storm sewer system. The Plan must be submitted to EPD or to the local government within three business days of such notification or within an alternate time frame established by EPD.

3. EPD may notify the primary, secondary or tertiary permittee at any time that the Plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part. Within seven (7) days of such notification (or as otherwise provided by EPD), the primary or tertiary permittee shall make the required changes to the Plan and shall submit to EPD either the amended Plan or a written certification that the requested changes have been made. For sites commencing construction on or before the effective date of this permit, EPD may notify the secondary permittee at any time that the Plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. Within seven (7) days of such notification (or as otherwise provided by FPD), the secondary permittee shall implement the required changes to the Plan and shall submit to EPD either the amended Plan or a written certification that the requested changes have been made. For sites commencing construction after the effective date of this permit, when EPD notifies a secondary permittee of any Plan deficiencies, the secondary permittee must notify the primary permittee within 24-hours of the deficiencies. The primary permittee must amend the Plan in accordance with this paraaraph to address those deficient BMPs within seven (7) days of being notified by the secondary permittee. When the Plan is amended, the primary permittee must notify and provide a copy of mendment to any and all affected secondary pe this seven (7) day period. The secondary permittees must implement any new Plan requirements within 48-hours of notification by the primary permittee.

C. KEEPING PLANS CURRENT.

The primary, secondary or tertiary permittees, as applicable, shall amend their Plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on BMPs with a hydraulic component (i.e., those BMPs where the design is based upon rainfall intensity, duration and return frequency of storms) or if the Plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part IV.D.3. of this permit. Amendments to the Plan must be certified by a design professional as provided in this permit. Secondary permittees must notify the primary permittee within 24—

hours of becoming aware of any suspected BMP designed deficiencies which are not effective in controlling the discharge of pollutants from the secondary permittee's site. The primary permittee must evaluate whether these deficiencies exist within 48-hours of such notice, and if these deficiencies are found to exist must amend the Plan in accordance with this paragraph to address those deficient BMPs within seven (7) days of being notified by the secondary permittee. When the Plan is amended, the primary permittee must notify and provide a copy of the amendment to all affected secondary permittees within this seven (7) day period. The secondary permittee(s) must implement any new Plan requirements affecting their site(s) within 48-hours of notification by the primary permittee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the primary or tertiary permittee remains responsible for insuring that the Plan, as appropriate, meets the requirements of this permit.

D. CONTENTS OF PLAN.

The Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan shall include, as a minimum. best management practices, including sound conservation and engineering practices to prevent and minimize erosion and resultant sedimentation, which are consistent with, and no less stringent than, those practices contained in the "Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia" (Manual) published by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land—disturbing activity was permitted, as well as the following:

1. CHECKLIST.

Each plan shall include the applicable Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan Checklist established by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land disturbing activity was permitted. The Checklist is available on the EPD website, www.gaepd.org.

SEE CHECKLIST ON SHEET N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION.

information as indicated:

CHILDREN'S BIKE PARK

b. A description and chart or timeline of the intended sequence of major activities which disturb soils for major portions of the site (i.e., initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter BMPs, clearing and grubbing activities, excavation activities, grading activities, utility activities, immediate and final stabilization activities);

Each Plan shall provide a description of pollutant sources and other

a. A description of the nature of the construction activity;

SEE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SCHEDULE ON SHEET EC-01

c. Estimates of the total area of the site and the total area of the site that is expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other activities;

TOTAL SITE AREA: 0.9 AC. ± DISTURBED AREA: 0.9 TOTAL AC. ±

d. An estimate of the runoff coefficient or peak discharge flow of

the site prior to the construction activities and after construction activities are completed and existing data describing the soil or the quality of any discharge from the site;

PRE-CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF COEFFICIENT: 0.80 POST-CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF COEFFICIENT: 0.80 SEE SOIL DATA CHART ON SHEET EC-01

e. A site map indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities, areas of soil disturbance, an outline of areas which are not to be disturbed, the location of major structural and nonstructural controls identified in the Plan. the location of areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur, surface waters (including wetlands), and locations where storm water is discharged to a surface water;

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS f. Identify the receiving water(s) and areal extent of wetland

acreage at the site; and RECEIVING WATER: UNNAMED TRIBUTARY OF BLUE JOHN CREEK AREA OF WETLANDS: 0.0 Ac.

SEE CONSTRUCTION PLANS SHEETS N/A FOR LOCATIONS.

g. For Plans prepared by a primary permittee for a infrastructure projects, a list of the names and addresses of all secondary permittees must be included in the Plan and be amended as appropriate. These amendments are not subject to the design professional certification requirements specified in Part IV.C.

3. CONTROLS.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS.

(1). Stabilization Measures. A description of interim and permanent stabilization measures, including site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the measures. Site plans should ensure that existing vegetation is preserved and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Stabilization measures may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures. A record of the dates when major grading activities occur, when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and when stabilization measures are initiated shall be included in the Plan. Except as provided in paragraphs IV.D.3.(a).(1).(a). and (b). below, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.

(a). Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceases is precluded by snow cover or other adverse weather conditions. stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.

(b). Where construction activity will resume on a portion of the site within 21 days from when activities ceased, (i.e., the total time period that construction activity is temporarily ceased is less than 21 days) then stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of site by the 14th day after construction activity temporarily ceased.

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR DESCRIPTION AND SCHEDULES OF STABILIZATION.

(2). Structural Practices. A description of structural practices to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site to the degree attainable. Such practices may include silt fences, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, level spreaders, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. Structural practices should be placed on upland soils to the degree atto The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the CWA.

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF ALL STRUCTURAL PRACTICES.

(3). Sediment Basins. For common drainage locations a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin providing at least 1800 cubic feet (67 cubic yards) of storage per acre drained, or equivalent control measures, shall be provided until final stabilization of the site. The 1800 cubic feet (67 cubic yards) of storage area per acre drained does not apply to flows from off-site areas and flows from on-site areas that are either undisturbed or have undergone final stabilization where such flows are diverted around both the disturbed area and the sediment basin. For drainage locations where a temporary sediment basin providing at least 1800 cubic feet (67 cubic yards) of storage per acre drained, or equivalent controls is not attainable, sediment traps, silt fences, wood mulch berms or equivalent sediment controls are required for all side slope and down slope boundaries of the construction area. When the sediment fills to a volume at most of 22 cubic vards per acre for each acre of drainage area, the sediment shall be removed to restore the original design volume. This sediment must be properly disposed. Sediment basins may not be appropriate at some construction projects. Careful consideration must be used to determine when a sediment basin is not to be used and a written rationale explaining the decision not to use sediment basins must be included in the Plan. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this paragraph, perennial and intermittent waters of the State shall not be used for temporary or permanent sediment detention.

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASINS. SEE EROSION SEDIMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS FOR SEDIMENT BASIN CALCULATIONS.

(4). Alternative BMPs. The use of alternative BMPs whose performance has been documented to be equivalent or superior to conventional BMPs as certified by a Design Professional may be allowed (unless disapproved by EPD or the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission).

(5). High performance BMPs. The use of infiltration trenches, seep berms, sand filters, dry wells, polyacrylamide, etc. for minimizing point source discharges except for large rainfall events is encouraged.

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.

A description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the CWA. This permit only addresses the installation of storm water management measures, and not the ultimate operation and maintenance of such structures after the construction activities have been completed and the site has undergone final stabilization. Operators are only responsible for the installation and maintenance of storm water management measures prior to final stabilization of the site, and are not responsible for maintenance after storm water discharges associated with construction activity have been eliminated from the site.

SEE EROSION. SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR LOCATION OF ALL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES. SEE THE HYDROLOGY STUDY FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CALCULATIONS.

(1). Such practices may include: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds): storm water retention structures: flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff on-site; and sequential systems (which combine several practices). The Plan shall include an explanation of the technical basis used to select the practices to

control pollution where flows exceed pre-development levels.

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR LOCATION OF ALL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES. SEE THE HYDROLOGY STUDY FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CALCULATIONS.

(2). Velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel for the purpose of providing a non-erosive velocity flow from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected [e.g. no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water(s).

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR LOCATION OF ALL VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES. SEE FROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS FOR VELOCITY DISSIPATION CALCULATIONS.

(3). Installation and use of Green Infrastructure approaches and practices that mimic natural processes and direct storm water where it can be infiltrated, evapotranspirated or re-used with significant utilization of soils and vegetation rather than traditional hardscape collection, conveyance and storage structures are encouraged to the maximum extent practicable. Green Infrastructure practices or approaches include permeable or porous paving, vegetated swales instead of curbs and gutters, green roofs, tree boxes, rain gardens, constructed wetlands, infiltration planters, vegetated median strips, protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains, and the overall reduction in site disturbance and impervious area. Design information on Green Infrastructure practices and other ways to manage storm water can be found in the Georaia Stormwater Management Manual (www.georgiastormwater.com) and the Georgia Green Growth

Guidelines (crd.dnr.state.ga.us). Additional information on Green Infrastructure can be found at: cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=298,

greenvalues.cnt.org/greeninfrastructure, and www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/gi_action_strategy.pdf.

OTHER CONTROLS

(1). Waste disposal. Locate waste collection areas away from streets, gutters, watercourses and storm drains. Waste collection areas, such as dumpsters, are often best located near construction site entrances to minimize traffic on disturbed soils. The Plan should include secondary containment around liquid waste collection areas to further minimize the likelihood of contaminated discharges. Solid materials, including building materials, shall not be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR LOCATION OF WASTE COLLECTION AREAS.

ALL WASTE MATERIALS WILL BE COLLECTED AND STORED IN A SECURELY LIDDED METAL DUMPSTER RENTED FROM A LICENSED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY IN THE PROJECT COUNTY. THE DUMPSTER WILL MEET ALL LOCAL AND ANY STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS. ALL TRASH AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS FROM THE SITE WILL BE DEPOSITED IN THE DUMPSTER. THE DUMPSTER WILL BE EMPTIED A MINIMUM OF TWICE PER WEEK OR MORE OFTEN IF NECESSARY, AND THE TRASH WILL BE HAULED TO AN APPROVED SOLID WASTE LANDFILL. NO CONSTRUCTION WASTE MATERIALS WILL BE BURIED ONSITE. ALL PERSONNEL WILL BE INSTRUCTED REGARDING THE CORRECT PROCEDURE FOR WASTE DISPOSAL. NOTICES STATING THESE PRACTICES WILL BE POSTED IN THE OFFICE TRAILER AND 24-HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT WILL BE

ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIALS WILL BE DISPOSED OF IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED BY LOCAL OR STATE REGULATIONS OR BY THE MANUFACTURER SITE PERSONNEL WILL BE INSTRUCTED IN THESE PRACTICES AND 24-HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEING THAT THESE PRACTICES ARE FOLLOWED.

RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEING THAT THESE PROCEDURES ARE FOLLOWED.

ALL SANITARY WASTE WILL BE COLLECTED FROM THE PORTABLE UNITS A MINIMUM OF THREE TIMES PER WEEK BY A LICENSED SANITARY WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTRACTOR, OR AS REQUIRED BY LOCAL REGULATIONS.

(2). Off-site vehicle tracking of dirt, soils, and sediments and the generation of dust shall be minimized or eliminated to the maximum extent practical. The Plan shall include the best management practice to be implemented at the site or infrastructure projects.

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS FOR BMP LOCATIONS.

ALL VEHICLES LEAVING THE PROJECT SHALL EXIT VIA THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT TO CONTROL THE OFF-SITE VEHICLE TRACKING OF DIRT, SOILS AND SEDIMENTS. ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH MULCH, TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT VEGETATION AND / OR IMPERVIOUS SURFACES AS SOON AS PRACTICAL. ALL OTHER AREAS SHALL BE SPRAYED WITH AN ADHESIVE-WATER SOLUTION AS REQUIRED TO CONTROL DUST FROM THE PROJECT. CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC SHOULD BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM IN THESE AREAS. THE PAVED STREET ADJACENT TO THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE WILL BE SWEPT DAILY TO REMOVE ANY EXCESS MUD, DIRT OR ROCK TRACKED FROM THE SITE. DUMP TRUCKS HAULING MATERIAL FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE WILL BE COVERED WITH A TARPAULIN.

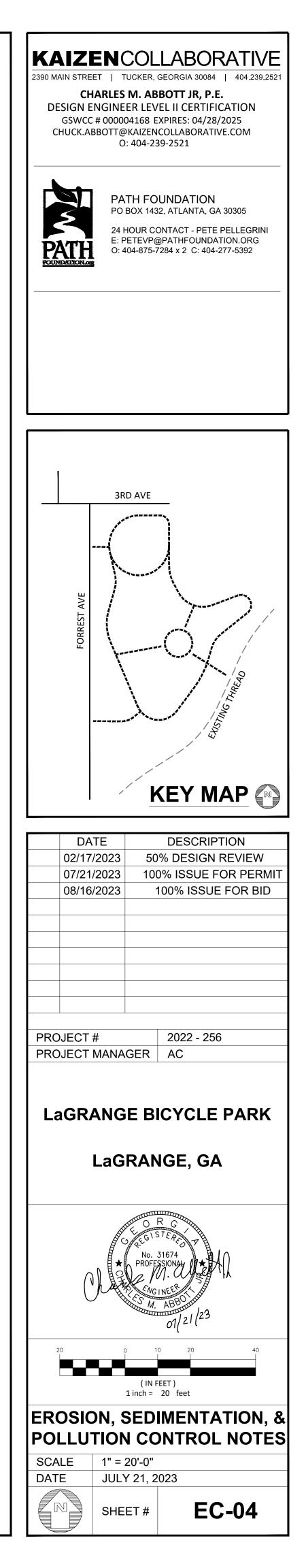
(3). All permittees shall ensure and demonstrate that their Plan is in compliance with applicable State and local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

SEE CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR LOCATION AND SIZE OF SANITARY SEWER AND SEPTIC TANK SYSTEMS. DESIGN OF SANITARY SEWER AND SEPTIC TANK SYSTEMS ARE TO BE APPROVED BY THE APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL JURISDICATION.

(4). The Plan shall include best management practices for the remediation of all petroleum spills and leaks as appropriate.

SEE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN FOR LOCATION OF THE FUELING AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE AREA. SEE EROSION, SEDIMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS FOR SPILL PREVENTION AND SPILL CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

(5). The Plan shall include best management practices for concrete washdown of tools, concrete mixer chutes, hoppers and the rear of vehicles. Washout of the drum at the construction site is prohibited.



THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL WHO PREPARED THE ES&PC PLAN IS TO INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF THE INTITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND PERMITER CONTROL BMP'S WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION.

> Churle Malleth 07-21-2023 CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR., P.E. GSWCC # 0000041686 EXPIRES: 04/28/2025

b. Secondary Permittee.

(1). Each day when any type of construction activity has taken place at a primary permittee's site, certified personnel provided by the primary permittee shall inspect: (a) all areas at the primary permittee's site where petroleum products are stored, used, or handled for spills and leaks from vehicles and equipment and (b) all locations at the primary permittee's site where vehicles enter or exit the site for evidence of off-site sediment tracking. These inspections must be conducted until a Notice of Termination is submitted.

(2). Measure rainfall once every 24 hours except any non-working Saturday, non-working Sunday and non-working Federal holiday until a Notice of Termination is submitted. Measurement of rainfall may be suspended if all areas of the site have undergone final stabilization or established a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region.

(3). Certified personnel (provided by the primary permittee) shall inspect the following at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that is 0.5 inches rainfall or greater (unless such storm ends after 5:00 PM on any Friday or on any non-working Saturday, non-working Sunday or any non-working Federal holiday in which case the inspection shall be completed by the end of the next business day and/or working day, whichever occurs first): (a) disturbed areas of the primary permittee's construction site ; (b) areas used by the primary permittee for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation ; and (c) structural control measures. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the Plan applicable to the primary permittee's site shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving water(s). For areas of a site that have undergone final stabilization or established a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region, the permittee must comply with Part IV.D.4.a.(4).. These inspections must be conducted until a Notice of Termination is submitted.

(4). Certified personnel (provided by the primary permittee) shall inspect at least once per month during the term of this permit (i.e., until a Notice of Termination is submitted to EPD) the areas of the site that have undergone final stabilization or established a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region. These areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system and the receiving water(s). Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the Plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they significant impacts to receiving water(s).

shall be revised as appropriate not later than seven (7) calendar days following each inspection. seven (7) calendar days following each inspection. The primary permittee must amend the Plan in accordance with Part IV.D.4.b.(5). when a secondary permittee notifies the primary permittee of any Plan deficiencies.

(6). A report of each inspection that includes the name(s) of certified personnel making each inspection, the date(s) of each inspection, construction phase (i.e., initial, intermediate or final), major observations relating to the implementation of the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan, and actions taken in accordance with Part IV.D.4.a.(5).. of the permit shall be made and retained at the site or be readily available at a designated alternate location until the entire site or that portion of a construction project that has been phased has undergone final stabilization and a Notice of Termination is submitted to EPD. Such reports shall be readily available by end of the second business day and/or working day and shall identify all incidents of best management practices that have not been properly installed and/or maintained as described in the Plan. Where the report does not identify an incident, the inspection report shall contain a statement that the best management practices are in compliance with the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part V.G.2. of this permit.

(1). Each day when any type of construction activity has taken place at a secondary permittee's site, certified personnel provided by the secondary permittee shall inspect: (a) all areas used by the secondary permittee where petroleum products are stored, used, or handled for spills and leaks from vehicles and equipment; and (b) all locations at the secondary permittee site where that permittee's vehicles enter or exit the site for evidence of off-site sediment tracking. These inspections must be conducted until a Notice of Termination is submitted. This paragraph is not applicable to utility companies and utility contractors if they are secondary permittees.

(2). Certified personnel (provided by the utility companies and utility contractors if they are secondary permittees) shall inspect the following each day any type of construction activity has taken place at the construction site: (a) areas of the construction site disturbed by the utility companies and utility contractors that have not undergone final stabilization or established a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region; (b) areas used by the utility companies and utility contractors for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation that have not undergone final stabilization or established a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region or established a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region; and (c) structural control measures. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the Plan applicable to the utility companies and utility contractors' construction activities shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving water(s). This paragraph is not applicable to utility companies and utility contractors when they are secondary permittees performing service line installations or when conducting repairs on existing line installations.

(3). Certified personnel (provided by the secondary permittee) shall inspect the following at least once every seven calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that is 0.5 inches rainfall or greater (unless such storm ends after 5:00 PM on any Friday or on any non-working Saturday, non-working Sunday or any non-working Federal holiday in which case the inspection shall be completed by the end of the next business day and/or working day, whichever occurs first): (a) disturbed areas of the secondary permittee's construction site; (b) areas used by the secondary permittee for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation ; and (c) structural control measures. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the Plan applicable to the secondary permittee's site shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving water(s). For areas of a site that have undergone final stabilization or established a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region, the permittee must comply with Part IV.D.4.b.(4). These inspections must be conducted until a Notice of Termination is submitted. This paragraph is not applicable to utility companies and utility contractors if they are secondary permittees.

(4). Certified personnel (provided by the secondary permittee) shall inspect at least once per month during the term of this permit (i.e., until a Notice of Termination is submitted to EPD) the areas of their sites that have undergone final stabilization or established a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region. These areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system and the receiving water(s). Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the Plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving water(s). This paragraph is not applicable to utility companies and utility contractors if they are secondary permittees.

seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region, the permittee must comply with Part IV.D.4.c.(4). These inspections must be conducted until a Notice of Termination is submitted. This paragraph is not applicable to utility companies and utility contractors performing only service line installations or when conducting repairs on existing line installations.

(4). Certified personnel (provided by the tertiary permittee) shall inspect at least once per month during the term of this permit (i.e., until a Notice of Termination is submitted to EPD) the areas of their sites that have undergone final stabilization or established a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target perennials appropriate for the region. These areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system and the receiving water(s). Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the Plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving water(s). This paragraph is not applicable to utility companies and utility contractors performing only service line installations or when conducting repairs on existing line installations.

(5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and control measures identified in the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan, the Plan shall be revised as appropriate not later than seven (7) calendar days following each inspection. Implementation of such changes shall be made as soon as practical but in no case later than seven (7) calendar days following the inspection.

(6). A report of each inspection that includes the name(s) of certified personnel making each inspection, the date(s) of each inspection, construction phase (i.e., initial, intermediate or final), major observations relating to the implementation of the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan, and actions taken in accordance with Part IV.D.4.c.(5) of the permit shall be made and retained at the site or be readily available at a designated alternate location until the entire site has undergone final stabilization and a Notice of Termination is submitted to EPD. Such reports shall be readily available by the end of the second business day and/or working day and shall identify all incidents of best management practices that have not been properly installed and/or maintained as described in the Plan. Where the report does not identify any incidents, the inspection report shall contain a certification that the best management practices are in compliance with the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part V.G.2. of this permit. This paragraph is not applicable to utility companies and utility contractors performing only service line installations or when conducting repairs on existing line installations.

shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing 5. Maintenance. The Plan shall include a description of procedures to ensure the timely maintenance of vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in the site plan.

control measures identified in the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan, the Plan or outfalls in accordance with this permit. This section is applicable to primary permittees with a total planned prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge. disturbance equal to or greater than one (1) acre and tertiary permittees with a total planned disturbance equal to Implementation of such changes shall be made as soon as practical but in no case later than or greater than five (5) acres. This section is not applicable to secondary permittees. The following procedures E. Reporting constitute EPD's guidelines for sampling turbidity.

a. Sampling Requirements shall include the following:

1. The applicable permittees are required to submit the sampling results to the EPD at the address shown in Part II.C. by the fifteenth day of the month following the reporting period. Reporting periods are months during which samples are taken in accordance with this permit. Sampling results shall be in a clearly legible format. Upon (1). A USGS topographic map, a topographic map or a drawing (referred to as a topographic written notification, EPD may require the applicable permittee to submit the sampling results on a more frequent map) that is a scale equal to or more detailed than a 1:24000 map showing the location of the site basis. Sampling and analysis of any storm water discharge(s) or the receiving water(s) beyond the minimum or the common development; (a) the location of all perennial and intermittent streams and other frequency stated in this permit must be reported in a similar manner to the EPD. The sampling reports must be water bodies as shown on a USGS topographic map, and all other perennial and intermittent signed in accordance with Part V.G.2. Sampling reports must be submitted to EPD until such time as a NOT is streams and other water bodies located during mandatory field verification, into which the storm submitted in accordance with Part VI.

water is discharged and (b) the receiving water and/or outfall sampling locations. When the permittee has chosen to use a USGS topographic map and the receiving water(s) is not shown on the USGS topographic map, the location of the receiving water(s) must be hand-drawn on the 2. All sampling reports shall include the following information: USGS topographic map from where the storm water(s) enters the receiving water(s) to the point where the receiving water(s) combines with the first blue line stream shown on the USGS topographic map;

(2). The analytical method used to collect and analyze the samples including quality control/quality assurance procedures. This narrative must include precise sampling methodology for each sampling location;

(3). When the permittee has determined that some or all outfalls will be sampled, a rationale must be included on the Plan for the NTU limit(s) selected from Appendix B. This rationale must include the size of the construction site, the calculation of the size of the surface water drainage area, and the type of receiving water(s) (i.e., trout stream or supporting warm water fisheries);

(4). Any additional information EPD determines necessary to be part of the Plan. EPD will provide written notice to the permittee of the information necessary and the time line for submittal.

b. Sample Type. All sampling shall be collected by "grab samples" and the analysis of these samples must be conducted in accordance with methodology and test procedures established by 40 CFR Part 136 receipt certified mail or similar service. (unless other test procedures have been approved); the guidance document titled "NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document, EPA 833-B-92-001" and guidance documents that may be prepared by F. Retention of Records.

(1). Sample containers should be labeled prior to collecting the samples.

(2). Samples should be well mixed before transferring to a secondary container.

(3). Large mouth, clean and rinsed glass or plastic jars should be used for collecting samples. The jars should be cleaned thoroughly to avoid contamination.

(4). Manual, automatic or rising stage sampling may be utilized. Samples required by this permit should be analyzed immediately, but in no case later than 48 hours after collection. However, samples from automatic samplers must be collected no later than the next business day after their accumulation, unless flow through automated analysis is utilized. If automatic sampling is utilized and the automatic sampler is not activated during the qualifying event, the permittee must utilize manual sampling or rising stage sampling during the next qualifying event. Dilution of samples is not required. Samples may be analyzed using a direct reading, properly calibrated 2. Each secondary permittee shall retain the following records at the construction site or the records shall be turbidimeter. Samples are not required to be cooled.

(5). Sampling and analysis of the receiving water(s) or outfalls beyond the minimum frequency stated in this permit must be reported to EPD as specified in Part IV.E.

c. Sampling Points

(1). For construction activities the primary permittee with a total planned disturbance equal to or greater than one (1) acre and tertiary permittee with a total planned disturbance equal to or greater than five (5) acres must sample all receiving water(s), or all outfall(s), or a combination of receiving water(s) and outfall(s). Samples taken for the purpose of compliance with this permit receiving water(s) and/or the storm water outfalls using the following minimum guidelines:

(a). The upstream sample for each receiving water(s) must be taken immediately upstream of the confluence of the first storm water discharge from the permitted activity (i.e., the discharge farthest upstream at the site) but downstream of any other storm water discharges not associated with the permitted activity. Where appropriate, several upstream samples from across the receiving water(s) may need to be taken and the arithmetic average of the turbidity of these samples used for the upstream turbidity value.

(b). The downstream sample for each receiving water(s) must be taken downstream of the confluence of the last storm water discharge from the permitted activity (i.e., the discharge farthest downstream at the site) but upstream of any other storm water discharge not associated with the permitted activity. Where appropriate, several downstream samples from across the receiving water(s) may need to be taken and the arithmetic average of the turbidity of these samples used for the downstream turbidity (c). Ideally the samples should be taken from the horizontal and vertical center of the

receiving water(s) or the storm water outfall channel(s). (d). Care should be taken to avoid stirring the bottom sediments in the receiving water(s) permittee.

or in the outfall storm water channel. (e). The sampling container should be held so that the opening faces upstream.

(f). The samples should be kept free from floating debris.

and seeding of target crop perennials appropriate for the region).

density of 70% or greater, or landscaped according to the Plan (uniformly covered with conditions of this permit. landscaping materials in planned landscaped areas), or equivalent permanent

(h). All sampling pursuant to this permit must be done in such a way (including generally accepted sampling methods, locations, timing, and frequency) as to accurately reflect 3. Penalties for violations of permit conditions. The Federal Clean Water Act and the Georgia Water Quality set forth in Parts III.D.3. or III.D.4., whichever is applicable.

d. Sampling Frequency.

five (5) acres must sample in accordance with the Plan at least once for each rainfall refusing to comply with any final or emergency order of the Director. event described below. For a qualifying event, the permittee shall sample at the beginning of any storm water discharge to a monitored receiving water and/or from a **B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit.** This permit expires on the date shown on the cover page monitored outfall within forty-five (45) minutes or as soon as possible.

(2). However, where manual and automatic sampling are impossible (as defined in this permit), or are beyond the permittee's control, the permittee shall take samples as soon as possible, but in C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an no case more than twelve (12) hours after the beginning of the storm water discharge. enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

(3). Sampling by the permittee shall occur for the following qualifying events:

(a). For each area of the site that discharges to a receiving water or from an outfall, the first rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.5 inch with a storm water discharge that allows for sampling during normal business hours as defined in this permit after all clearing and grubbing operations have been completed, but prior to completion of mass grading operations, in the drainage area of the location selected as the sampling location;

(b). In addition to (a) above, for each area of the site that discharges to a receiving water or from an outfall, the first rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.5 inch with a storm water discharge that occurs during normal business hours as defined in this permit either 90 days after the first sampling event or after all mass grading operations have been completed, but prior to submittal of a NOT, in the drainage area of the location selected as the sampling location, whichever comes first;

(c). At the time of sampling performed pursuant to (a) and (b) above, if BMPs in any area of the site that discharges to a receiving water or from an outfall are not properly designed, installed and maintained, corrective action shall be defined and implemented within two (2) business days, and turbidity samples shall be taken from discharges from that area of the site for each subsequent rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.5 inch during normal business hours* until the selected turbidity standard is attained, or until post-storm event inspections determine that BMPs are properly designed, installed and maintained:

(d). Where sampling pursuant to (a), (b) or (c) above is required but not possible (or not required because there was no discharge), the primary permittee, in accordance with Part IV D 4 a (6) or the tertiary permittee, in accordance with Part IV D 4 c (6), must include a written justification in the inspection report of why sampling was not performed. Providing this justification does not relieve the permittee of any subsequent sampling obligations under (a), (b) or (c) above; and

(e). Existing construction activities, i.e., those that are occurring on or before the effective date of this permit, that have met the sampling required by (a) above shall sample in accordance with (b). Those existing construction activities that have met the sampling required by (b) above shall not be required to conduct additional sampling other than as required by (c) above.

*Note that the Permittee may choose to meet the requirements of (a) and (b) above by collecting turbidity samples from any rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.5 inch and allows for sampling at any time of the day or week.

7. Non-storm water discharges. Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in Part III.A.2. of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with construction activity (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (5). Based on the results of each inspection, the site description and the pollution prevention and (6). Based on the results of each inspection and the pollution prevention and (6). Based on the results of each inspection and the pollution prevention and (7). Based on the results of each inspection and the pollution prevention and (7). Based on the results of each inspection and (7). Based on the results of each inspection and (8). Based on the results of each inspection and (8). Based on the results of each inspection and (8). Based on the results of each inspection and (8). Based on the results of each inspection and (8). Based on the results of each inspection and (8). Based on the results of each inspection and (8). Based on the results of each inspection and (8). Based on the results of each inspection a

- The rainfall amount, date, exact place and time of sampling or measurements; The name(s) of the certified personnel who performed the sampling and measurements;
- The date(s) analyses were performed;
- The time(s) analyses were initiated;
- The name(s) of the certified personnel who performed the analyses; References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used;
- The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results;
- Results which exceed 1000 NTU shall be reported as "exceeds 1000 NTU;" and Certification statement that sampling was conducted as per the Plan.

3. All written correspondence required by this permit shall be submitted by return receipt certified mail (or similar service) to the appropriate District Office of the EPD according to the schedule in Appendix A of this permit. The applicable permittees shall retain a copy of the proof of submittal at the construction site or the proof of submittal shall be readily available at a designated location from commencement of construction until such time as a NOT is submitted in accordance with Part VI. If an electronic submittal is provided by EPD then the written correspondence may be submitted electronically; if required, a paper copy must also be submitted by return

1. The primary permittee shall retain the following records at the construction site or the records shall be readily available at a designated alternate location from commencement of construction until such time as a NOT is submitted in accordance with Part VI:

- a. A copy of all Notices of Intent submitted to EPD;
- b. A copy of the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan required by this permit; . The design professional's report of the results of the inspection conducted in accordance with Part IV.A.5. of this permit
- d. A copy of all sampling information, results, and reports required by this permit; e. A copy of all inspection reports generated in accordance with Part IV.D.4.a. of this permit;
- A copy of all violation summaries and violation summary reports generated in accordance with Part
- III D.2. of this permit; and g. Daily rainfall information collected in accordance with Part IV.D.4.a.(2). of this permit.

readily available at a designated alternate location from commencement of construction until such time as a NOT is submitted in accordance with Part VI:

- a. A copy of all Notices of Intent submitted to EPD; b. A copy of the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan required by this permit or the applicable portion of the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan for their activities at the construction site
- required by this permit: c. A copy of all inspection reports generated in accordance with Part IV.D.4.b. of this permit; and d. A copy of all violation summaries and violation summary reports generated in accordance with Part III.D.2. of this permit

shall be representative of the monitored activity and representative of the water quality of the 3. Each tertiary permittee shall retain the following records at the construction site or the records shall be readily available at a designated alternate location from commencement of construction until such time as a NOT is submitted in accordance with Part VI:

- a. A copy of all Notices of Intent submitted to EPD: b. A copy of the Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan required by this permit;
- The design professional's report of the results of the inspection conducted in accordance with Part IV.A.5. of this permit: d. A copy of all sampling information, results, and reports required by this permit:
- e. A copy of all inspection reports generated in accordance with Part IV.D.4.c. of this permit;
- f. A copy of all violation summaries and violation summary reports generated in accordance with Part III.D.2. of this permit: and g. Daily rainfall information collected in accordance with Part IV.D.4.c.(2). of this permit.

4. Copies of all Notices of Intent, Notices of Termination, inspection reports, sampling reports (including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation) or other reports requested by the EPD, Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plans, records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit and all other records required by this permit shall be retained by the permittee who either produced or used it for a period of at least three years from the date that the NOT is submitted in accordance with Part VI of this permit. These records must be maintained at the permittee's primary place of business once the construction activity has ceased at the permitted site. This period may be extended by request of the EPD at any time upon written notification to the

Part V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply.

(g). Permittees do not have to sample sheetflow that flows onto undisturbed natural areas 1. Each permittee must comply with all applicable conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes or areas stabilized by the project. For purposes of this section, stabilized shall mean, for a violation of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. §§12-5-20, et seq.) and is grounds for enforcement unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures and areas located action; for permit termination; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Failure of a primary permittee, outside the waste disposal limits of a landfill cell that has been certified by EPD for waste secondary permittee or tertiary permittee to comply with any applicable term or condition of this permit shall not disposal, 100% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation with a relieve any other primary, secondary or tertiary permittee from compliance with their applicable terms and

stabilization measures as defined in the Manual (excluding a crop of annual vegetation 2. Each permittee must document in their records any and all known violations of this permit at his/her site within seven (7) days of his/her knowledge of the violation. A summary of these violations must be submitted to EPD by the permittee at the addresses shown in Part II.C. within fourteen (14) days of his/her discovery of the violation.

whether storm water runoff from the construction site is in compliance with the standard Control Act (O.C.G.A. §§12-5-20, et seq.) provide that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit, makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine or by imprisonment, or by both. The Federal Clean Water Act and the Georgia Water (1). The primary permittee with a total planned disturbance equal to or greater than one Quality Control Act also provide procedures for imposing civil penalties which may be levied for violations of the (1) acre and tertiary permittee with a total planned disturbance equal to or greater than Acts, any permit condition or limitation established pursuant to the Acts, or negligently or intentionally failing or

> of this permit. However, an expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued, final and effective.

SPILL PREVENTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following are the material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to water runoff.

The following GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES will be followed onsite during the construction project. An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do

the job. All materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner

other enclosure. Products will be kept in their original containers with the original

manufacture's label. Substances will not be mixed with one another unless

in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or

recommended by the manufacturer

Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container.

Manufacturers' recommendations for proper use disposal will be followed.

The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use disposal of materials onsite.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PRACTICES

contain important product information

These practices are used to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials: Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not

resealable Original labels and material safety data will be retained; they

If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers' or local and State recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PRACTICES

The following product specific practices will be followed onsite: PETROLEUM BASED PRODUCTS:

Containers for products such as fuels, lubricants and tars will be inspected daily for leaks and spills. This includes on-site vehicle

and machinery daily inspections and regular preventative maintenance of such equipment. Equipment maintenance areas will be located away from state water, natural drains and storm water drainage inlets. In addition, temporary fueling tanks shall have a secondary containment liner to prevent/minimize site contamination. Discharge of oils, fuels and lubricants is prohibited. Proper disposal methods will include collection in a suitable container and disposal as required by local and State regulations.

POINTS/FINISHES/SOLVENTS:

All products will be stored in tightly sealed original containers when 6. Properly dispose of washdown in the pit. Fill in pit and not in use. Excess products will not be discharged to the storm water collection system. Excess product, materials used with these products and product containers will be disposed of according to manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

CONCRETE TRUCK WASHING:

No concrete trucks will not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water onsite

FERTILIZER/HERBICIDES:

These products will be applied at rates that do not exceed the manufacturer's specifications or above the guidelines set forth in the crop establishment or in the GSWCC Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia. Any storage of these materials will be under roof in sealed containers.

BUILDING MATERIALS:

Site Area:

Surface Water Drainage Basin:

Type of Receiving Waters:

NTU Value from Appendix B:

No building or construction materials will be buried or disposed of onsite. All such material will be disposed of in proper waste disposal procedures.

SOIL CLEANUP AND SPILL CONTROL PRACTICES

Local, State and manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and procedures will be made available to site personnel.

Material and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage areas. Typical materials and equipment includes, but is not limited to, brooms, dustpans, maps, rags, gloves, goggles, cat litter, sand, sawdust and property labeled plastic and metal waste containers.

Spill prevention practices and procedures will be reviewed after a spill and adjusted as necessary to prevent future spills.

All spills will be cleaned up immediately upon discovery. All spills will reported as required by local, State and Federal regulations.

FOR SPILLS THAT IMPACT SURFACE WATER (LEAVE A SHEEN ON SURFACE WATER). THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NCR) WILL BE CONTACTED WITHIN 24 HOURS AT 1-800-426-2675.

FOR SPILLS of AN UNKNOWN AMOUNT, THE NATIONAL CENTER (NCR) WILL BE CONTACTED WITH 24 HOURS AT 1-800-426-2675.

FOR SPILLS GREATER THAN 25 GALLONS AND NO SURFACE WATER IMPACTS, THE GEORGIA EPD WILL BE CONTACTED WITHIN 24 HOURS.

FOR SPILLS LESS THAT 25 GALLONS AND NO SURFACE WATER IMPACTS, THE SPILL WILL BE CLEANED UP AND LOCAL AGENCIES WILL BE CONTACTED AS REQUIRED.

The contractor shall notify licensed professional who prepared this plan if more than 1320 gallons of petroleum is stared onsite (this includes capacities of equipment) or if any one piece of equipment has a capacity greater than 560 gallons. The contractor will need a Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasures Plan prepared by that licensed professional.

0.9 AC.

75

< 0.1 sa. mi.

Warm Waters

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

These are the inspection and maintenance practices that will be used to maintain erosion and sediment controls. 1. Less than one half of the site will be denuded at one time.

- report
- 4. Built up sediment will be removed from silt fence when it has reached one-third the height of the fence.

 - one-third of the design capacity or at the end of the job.
 - repaired.
 - 9. A maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection
 - activities, and filling out the inspection and maintenance report
 - 11. Personnel selected for inspection and maintenance and sediment controls used onsite in good working order.

CONCRETE WASHDOWN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

These are the BMP's for preventing the illegal discharge or concrete washdown water into storm drains, streams or rivers.

- 1. Choose a suitable location away from storm drains, streams and rivers that is accessible to the vehicle.

- into the pit. 5. Verify that washdown water goes into and stays the in the
- smooth out ground.

Note: On some sites where it is not possible to have access to a washdown pit, washdown of chute and hopper will need to be done into a wheelbarrow or container and taken to an approved disposal site.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: AND GRADING.

CURRENTLY UNDEVELOPED OPEN SPACE.

ADJACENT AREAS: THE SITE IS SURROUNDED BY COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT TO THE WEST AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TO THE NORTH AND EAST. STORMWATER RUNOFF AND SEDIMENTATION IS CONTROLLED USING AN SD1-NS TEMPORARY SILT FENCING. THE TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA FOR THE BASIN IS 0.9 ACRES.

INSPECT

RECORD

WATER DAMAGE

SANITARY WASTE:

1.00-10

10.01-25

25.01-50

50.01-100

100.01+

Site Size,

acres

2. All control measures will be inspected at least once each week and following any storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.

3. All measures will be maintained in good working order; if a repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of

5. Silt fence will be inspected for depth of sediment, tears, to see if the fabric is securely attached to the fence posts, and to see that the fence posts are firmly in the ground. 6. The sediment basin will be inspected for depth of sediment, and built up sediment will be removed when it reaches

7. Diversion dike will be inspected and any breaches promptly 8. Temporary and permanent seeding and planting will be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth.

10. The 24-hour emergency contact will select individuals who will be responsible for inspections, maintenance and repair

responsibilities will receive training from the 24-hour emergency contact. They will be trained in all the inspection and maintenance practices necessary for keeping the erosion

2. Excavate a pit deep enough to contain the washdown water.

3. Vehicle should always back into the pit. 4. Washdown only the chute, hopper and rear of the vehicle.

DO NOT wash out the drum or discharge surplus concrete

7. Washout of Concrete Truck Drum is prohibited.

THIS PROJECT IS A CHILDREN'S BICYCLE PARK THAT CONNECTS TO THE EXISTING LAGRANGE THREAD PHASE 9 ACROSS FROM BERTA WEATHERSBEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. THE PARK TEACHES CHILDREN BICYCLE ETIQUETTE AND SAFETY ABOUT ROAD AND TRAIL RULES IN A CONTROLLED SETTING. THE PROJECT SCOPE INCLUDES APPROXIMATELY 1,239 LINEAR FEET OF CONCRETE TRAIL, TRAIL AMENITIES, AND SIGNING AND MARKING. ADDITIONAL WORK ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PROJECT INCLUDES MINOR DEMOLITION AND CLEARING, AND EROSION

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS: THE EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY ON THE SITE IS GENTLY SLOPED WITH SLOPES FROM 2-10%. THE SITE IS

EROSION CONTROL: A VARIETY OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE USED ON THE PROJECT SITE IN ORDER TO KEEP VALUABLE SOIL ON SITE AND PROTECT DOWNSTREAM AREAS FROM POLLUTION FROM STORMWATER RUNOFF. THESE MEASURES INCLUDE: TYPE NS SILT FENCE, TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING, AND STORM DRAINAGE INLET PROTECTION. WITH PROPER DAILY MAINTENANCE, THESE DEVICES WILL PROTECT THE SITE AND DOWNSTREAM PROPERTIES FROM EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION.

FOR ALL NEW SITES. THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL OF RECORD WHO PREPARED THE PLAN MUST THE INSTALLATION OF BMP'S WITHIN SEVEN DAYS AFTER INITIAL CONSTRUCTION BEGINS AND A

OF THIS INSPECTION SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON THE SITE.

AFTER ANY FAILURE THAT ALLOWS SEDIMENT TO MIGRATE OFF-SITE, OR CAUSES STORM

DOWNSTREAM, THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL OF RECORD WHO PREPARED THE PLAN WILL BE RESPONSIBLE TO UPDATE THE PLAN WITHIN 48 HOURS TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL BMP'S AND DESIGN REVISIONS TO PREVENT RECURRENCE.

NO ALTERNATE BMP'S ARE SHOWN.

A MINIMUM OF ONE PORTABLE SANITARY UNIT WILL BE PROVIDED FOR EVERY 10 WORKERS ON SITE. ALL SANITARY WASTE WILL BE COLLECTED FROM THE PORTABLE UNITS A MINIMUM OF ONE TIMER PER WEEK BY A LICENCED PORTABLE FACILITY PROVIDER IN COMPLETE COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATIONS.

ALL SANITARY WASTE UNITS WILL BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE THE LIKELIHOOD OF THE UNIT CONTRIBUTING TO STORM WATER DISCHARGE IS NEGLIGIBLE. ADDITIONAL CONTAINMNET BMP'S MUST BE IMPLEMENTED, SUCH AS GRAVEL BAGS OR SPECIALLY DESIGNED PLASTIC SKID CONTAINERS AROUND THE BASE, TO PREVENT WASTES FROM CONTRIBUTING TO STORM WATER DISCHARGES. THE LOCATION OF SANITARY WASTE UNITS MUST BE IDENTIFIED ON THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN GRADING PHASE, SHEET C-4.1, BY THE CONTRACTOR ONCE THE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED.

SANITARY SEWER IS LOCATED ON THIS PROJECT.

Warm Water (Supporting Warm Water Fisheries)

Surface Water Drainage Area, square miles

0-4.99	5-9.99	10-24.99	25-49.99	50-99.99	100-249.99	250-499.99	500+
75	150	200	400	750	750	750	750
50	100	100	200	300	500	750	750
50	50	100	100	200	300	750	750
50	50	50	100	100	150	300	600
50	50	50	50	50	100	200	100

To use these tables, select the size (acres) of the construction site. Then, select the surface water drainage area (square miles). The NTU matrix value arrived at from the above tables is the one to use in Part III.D.4.

KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE 2390 MAIN STREET | TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084 | 404.239.252 CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR, P.E. DESIGN ENGINEER LEVEL II CERTIFICATION GSWCC # 000004168 EXPIRES: 04/28/2025

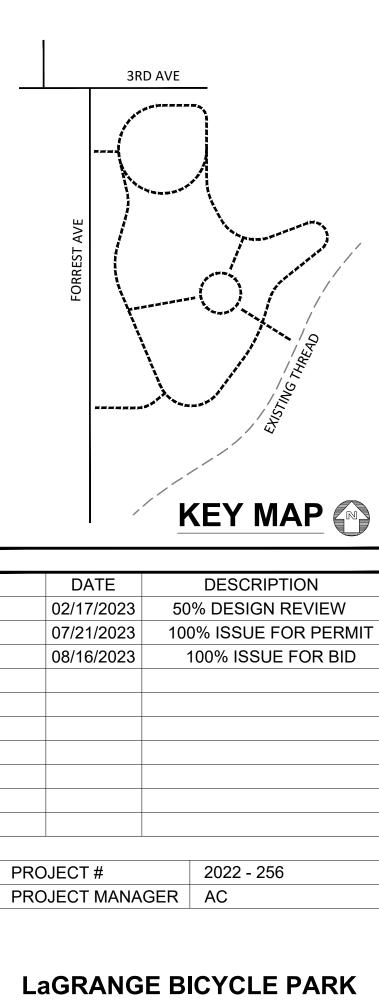
CHUCK.ABBOTT@KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE.COM

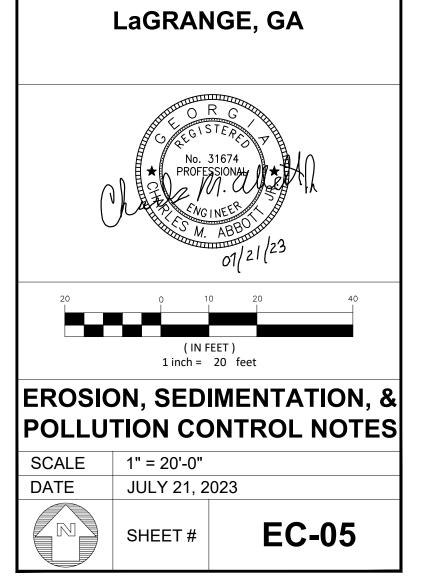
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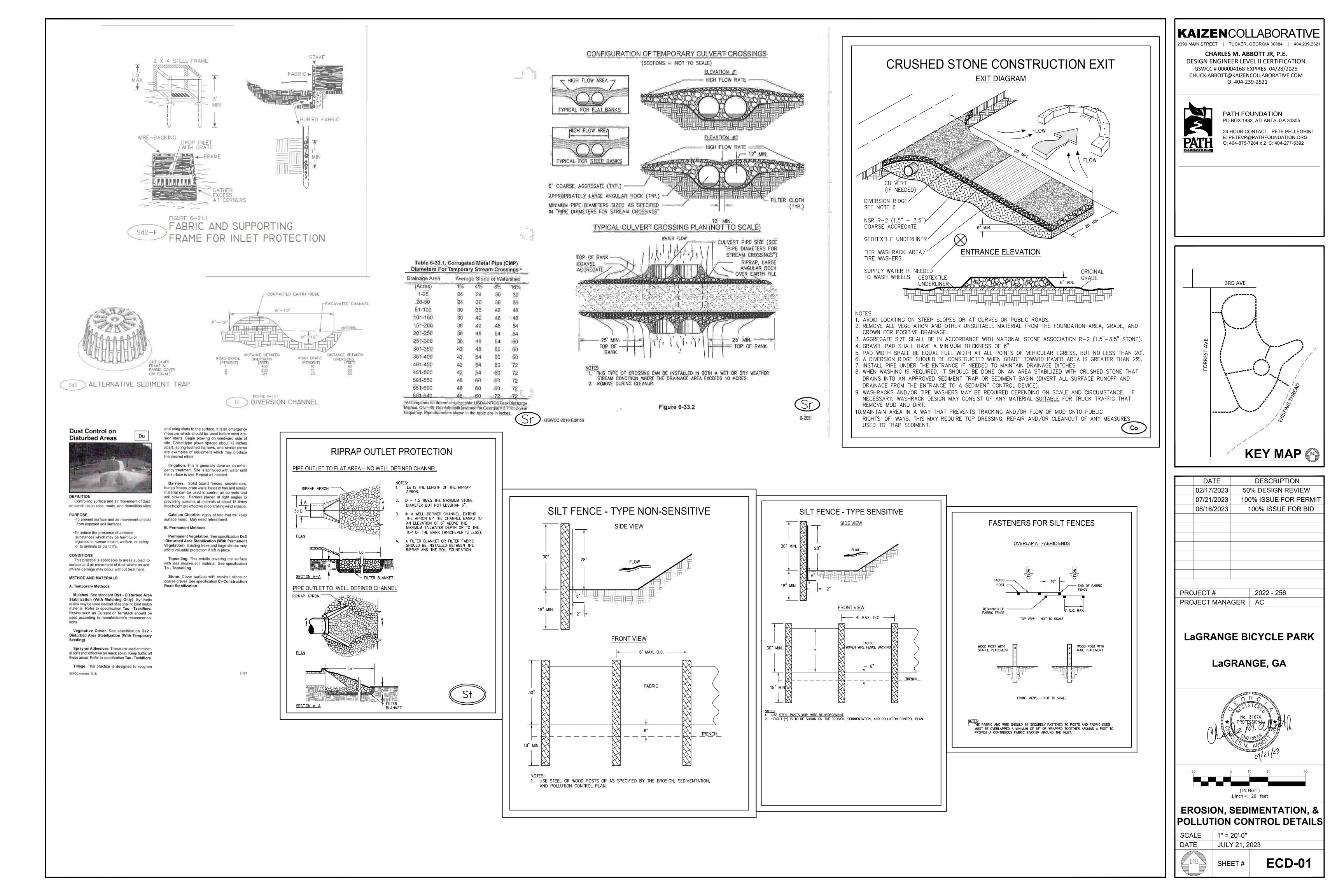


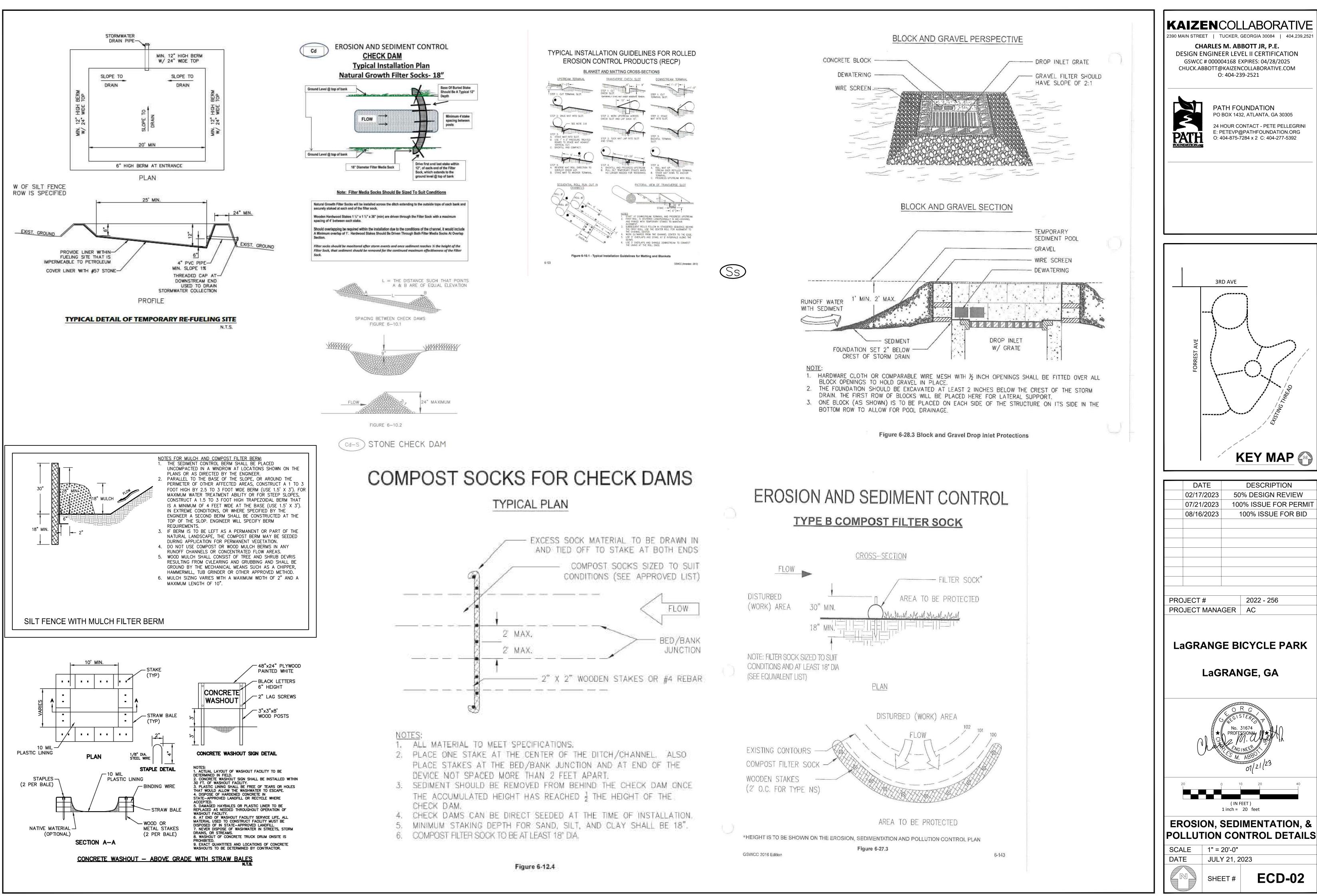
PATH FOUNDATION PO BOX 1432, ATLANTA, GA 30305

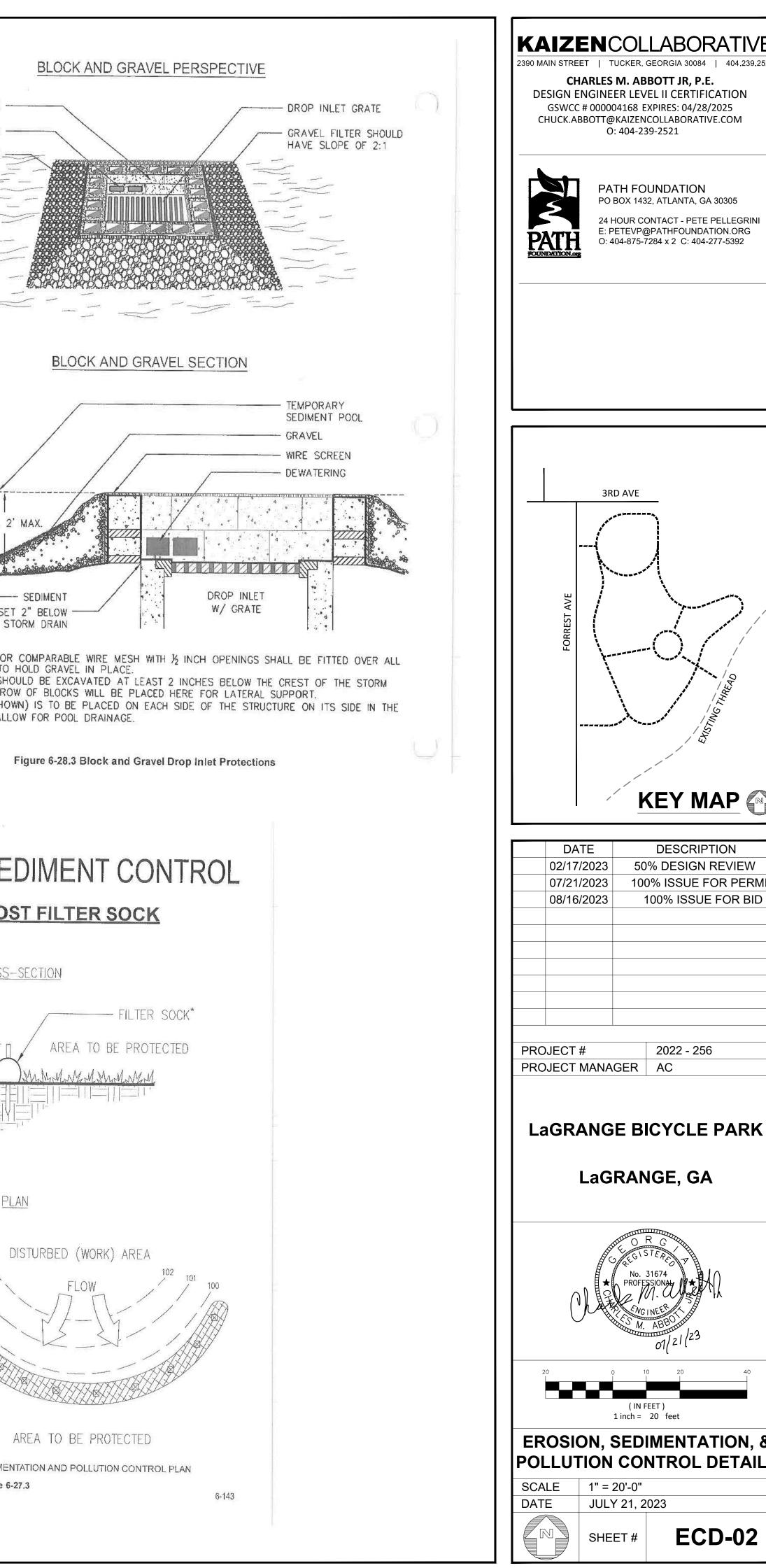
24 HOUR CONTACT - PETE PELLEGRINI E: PETEVP@PATHFOUNDATION.ORG O: 404-875-7284 x 2 C: 404-277-5392











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

Mulching without Seeding

This standard applies to grades or cleared areas where seedings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retardant cover, but can be stabilized with a mulch cover.

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

Select one of the following materials and apply at the depth indicated: 1. 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. 2. 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. 3. Polyethylene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled soil 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. Dry straw or Hay mulch and wood chips shall be applied uniformly by hand or by mechanical equipment. 2. If the area will eventual be covered with perennial vegetation, 20-30pounds 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. 3. Apply polyethylene film on exposed areas.

Anchoring Mulch

1. Straw or hay mulch can be pressed into the soil with a disk arrow with the disk set straight or with a special "packer 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 no 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. Tackifieers, binders and hydraulic mulch with tackifier specifically designed for tacking straw can be substirued for emulsified asphalt. Please refer to specification Tac-Tackifers. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch shall be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.

2. Netting of the appropriate size shall be used to anchor wood waste. Openings of the netting shall not be larger than the average size of the wood waste chips. 3. Polyethylene film shall be anchor trenched at the top as well as incrementally as necessary.

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH	ł
MULCHING ONLY)	Ds1
(NTS)	

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS Sediment traps may be constructed on natural ground surface, on an excavated surface, or on machine compacted fill provided they have a non-erodible outlet.
Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame This method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to inlets receiving concentrated flows, such as in street or highway medians. As shown in Figure 6–28.1, Type C silt fence supported by steel posts shall be used. The stakes shall be spaced evenly around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3 feet apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately
18 inches deep. The fabric shall be 36" tall and entrenched

12 inches and backfilled with crushed stone

a minimum of 18 inches or wrapped together

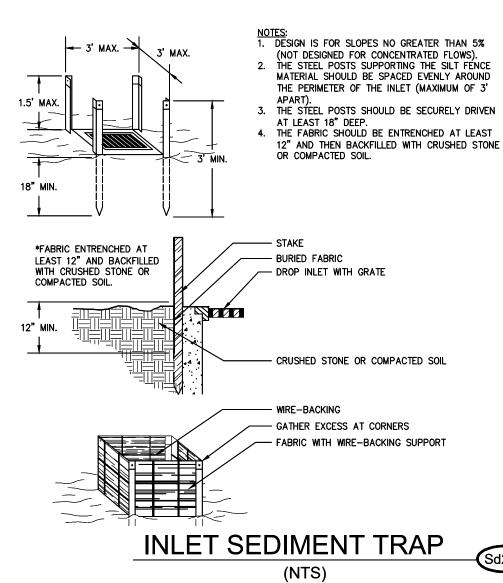
or compacted soil. Fabric and wire shall be securely

around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier

fastened to the posts, and fabric ends must be overlapped

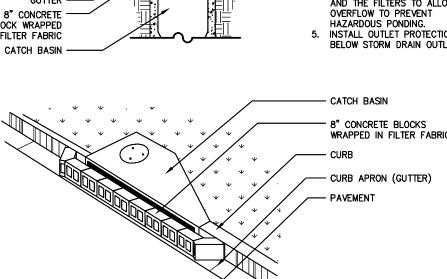
around the inlet.Block and Gravel Drop Inlet Protection This method of inlet protection is applicable where FABRIC AND SUPPORTING FRAME FOR INLET PROTECTION

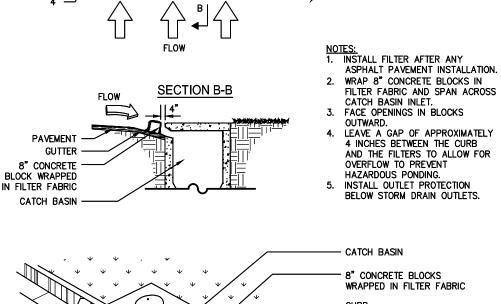
STEEL FRAME AND SILT FENCE INSTALLATION



-Sd2-F

CURB INLET FILTER "PIGS IN **BLANKET** (NTS)





 ← <u>PLAN</u> - 8" CONCRETE BLOCK - CATCH BASIN - CURBING - GUTTER

and repairs made as needed Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one-half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Sod inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding). Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap and disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet, again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

PLS is an abbreviation for Pure Live Seed I/ M-L represents the Mountain: Blue Ridge; and Ridges P represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA C represents Southern Coastal Plain; Sand Hills; Black

Ds2

heavy flows are expected and where an overflow capacity is necessary to prevent excessive ponding around the structure. As shown in Figure 6-21.3, one block is placed on each side of the structure on its side in the bottom row to allow pool drainage. The foundation should be excavated at least 2 inches below the crest of the storm drain. The bottom row of blocks are placed against the edge of the storm drain for lateral support and to avoid washouts when overflow occurs. If needed, lateral support may be given to subsequent rows by placing 2" x 4" wood studs through block openings. Hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with 1/2 inch openings shall be fitted over all block openings to hold gravel in place. Clean gravel should be placed 2 inches below the top of the block on a 2:1 slope or flatter and smoothed

to an even grade. DOT #57 washed stone is recommended

Once pavement has been installed, a curb inlet filter

(Sd2-P)

Curb Inlet Protection

MAINTENANCE

where a poor stand exists.

Re-seed areas where an adequate stand of temporary vegetation fails to emerge or

> MAINTENANCE shall be installed on inlets receiving runoff from disturbed areas. This method of inlet protection shall be removed if a safety hazard is created. One method of curb inlet protection uses "pigs-in-ablanket" - 8-inch concrete blocks wrapped in filter fabric. See Figure 6-28.6. Another method uses gravel bags constructed by wrapping DOT #57 stone with filter fabric, wire, plastic mesh, or equivalent material. A gap of approximately 4 inches shall be left between the inlet filter and the inlet to allow for overflow and prevent hazardous ponding in the roadway. Proper installation and maintenance are crucial due to possible ponding in the roadway, resulting in a hazardous condition. Several other methods are available to prevent the

entry of sediment into storm drain inlets. Figure 6-28.7

The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain

shows of one of these alternative methods

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING)

6"— 8" HAND DUG, IF 2:1 OR STEEPER NECESSARY

needed.	
SUGGESTED SE	EDBED DEPTHS
SLOPE	SEEDBED DEPTHS
3:1 OR FLATTER	LESS THAN 4" DEPTH
2:1 TO 3:1	1" TO 4" DEPTH
	DEPRESSIONS EVERY

Howev germir should be considered Ds1-Disturbed Area Sta Irrigation

use of

During times of drough and erosion. The soil

an, in most cases, be established without the there is little to no erosion poteintial. ulch can often accelerate and enchance tion establishement. Mulch without seeding or short term protection. Refer to u bilization (With Mulching Only).
t, water shall be applied at a rate not causing runoff hall be thoroughly wetted to a depth that will insure d. Subsequent applications should be made when
GGESTED SEEDBED DEPTHS

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. See Table 6-4.1
Mulching
Temporary vegetation can, in most cases, be established without the use of mulch, provided there is little to no erosion poteintial. However, the use of mulch can often accelerate and enchance germination and vegetation establishement. Mulch without seeding

drill, cultipacker-seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and

fertilizer). Drill or cultipacker seeders should normally place seed

Mul Tempo

germination of the seed

tation establishement. Mulch without seeding for short term protection. Refer to tabilization (With Mulching Only).	
ht, water shall be applied at a rate not causing runoff shall be thoroughly wetted to a depth that will insure ed. Subsequent applications should be made when	
JGGESTED SEEDBED DEPTHS	

(Sd2-P)

fertilizer or the equivalent per acre (12-16 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.) shall be
applied. Fertilizer 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,

tested to determine required amounts of fertilzer and amendments. Fertilizer should be applied before land prepreation and incorporaed with a
disk, ripper or chisel. On slopes too steep for, or inaccessible to
equipment, fertilizer shall be hydraulically applied, preferably in thefirst pass with seed. and shoume hydraulic mulch, then topped with the remaining required application rate.
Apply agricultural lime at a rate of one ton per acre. Graded areas require lime application. Soils can be tested to determine if fertilizer is

required. For soils with very low fertility, 500 to 700 pounds of 10-10-10

needed. On reasonably fertile soils or soil material, fertilizer is not

tested to determine required amou

matter in the soil. Graded areas require lime application. Soils must be

lime shold be incorporated to midify pH during th egermination period. Bio stimulants should also be considered when there is less than 3% organic

Agricultural lime is required unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Apply agricultrual lime at a reate determined by soil test for pH. Quick actina

sealed by rainfall or consists of smooth cut slopes, the soil shall be pitted, trenched or otherwise scarified to provide a place for seed to lodge and aerminate. Lime and fertilizer

using conventional or hand-seeding, seedbed preparation is not required if the soil material is loose and not sealed by rainfall. When soil has been

to be used. Seedbed preparation When a hydraulic seeder is used, seedbed preparation is not required. When

sediment barriers and others. No shaping or grading is required if slopes can be stabilized by hand-seeded vegetation or if hydraulic seeding equipment is

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

INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS Grading and shaping

Seeding).

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE Refer to specification Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary

<u>Species</u>

ARI FY

(Hordeum vulgare)

Broadcas

Per <u>Acre</u>

<u>ates 2/ - PLS 3/</u><u>Area 4/</u>

Per | 1000

sq.f

esource

3.3 || 3 bu. (144 lbs.) n mixtures 1/2 bu. (24 lbs.) 0.6 lb. ESPEDEZA, ANNUAL Lespedeza striata) 40 lbs. 0.9 lb 10 lbs. 0.2 lb. in mixtures DVEGRASS, WEEPING · agrostis curvula 4 lbs. 0.1 lb. in mixtures 2 lbs. 0.05 lb. MILLET. BROWNTOP anicum fasciculatur 40 lbs. 0.9 lb. 10 lbs. in mixtures 0.2 lb MILLET, PEARL (Pennesetum glaucum) M-L 50 lbs. 1.1 lb Avena sativa) 4 bu. (128 lbs.) in mixtures 0.7 lb. 1 bu. (32 lbs.) M-L Secale cereale) 3.9 lb 3 bu. (168 lbs.) 1/2 bu. (28 lbs.) in mixtures 0.6 lb. EGRASS, ANNUAL olium temulentum. 40 lbs. 0.9 lb DANGRASS Sorghum sudanese) 1.4 만 60 lbs. ITICALE (-Triticosecale) 3.3 lb. 3 bu. (144 lbs.) 1/2 bu. (24 lbs.) 0.6 lb. in mixtures riticum aestivum) 4.1 lt 3 bu. (180 lbs.) 1/2 bu. (30 lbs.) mixtures 0.7 lb. Temporary cover crops are very competitive and will cr Reduce seeding rates by 50% when drilled.

Sd2-P

CURB INLET FILTER "PIGS IN BLANKET' WRAPPED IN FILTER FABRIC

- PAVEMENT

	EXAMPLE A CONSTRUET TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084 404.239.2521 CHARLES M. ABBOTT JR, P.E. DESIGN ENGINEER LEVEL II CERTIFICATION GSWCC # 000004168 EXPIRES: 04/28/2025 CHUCK.ABBOTT@KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE.COM C: 404-239-2521
NDINDIII,500,000 seed per pound May last for several years. Mix with Sericea lespedeza.NDIII37,000 seed per pound Quick dense cover. Will provide too much competition in mixtures if seeded at high rates.NDINDINDINDINDINDINDINDIII3,000 seed per pound Quick dense cover.NDINDIII3,000 seed per pound for mixtures.	PO BOX 1432, ATLANTA, GA 30305 24 HOUR CONTACT - PETE PELLEGRINI E: PETEVP@PATHFOUNDATION.ORG O: 404-875-7284 x 2 C: 404-277-5392
I 13,000 seed per pound Use on productive soils. Not as winterhardy as rye or barley. N D IIIII 18,000 seed per pound Quick cover. Drought tolerant and winterhardy. N D IIIIII 227,000 seed per pound Dense cover. Very competitive and is NOI to be used in mixtures. N D N D N D IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	3RD AVE
W Use on lower part of Southern Coastal Plain and in Atlantic Coastal Flatwoods only. N D W D U 18,000 seed per pound Quick cover. Drought tolerant and winterhardy. W out perennials if seeded too heavily. W valleys MLRAs Lands and Atlantic Coastal Flatwoods MLRA	FORREST AVE
	DATE DESCRIPTION 02/17/2023 50% DESIGN REVIEW 07/21/2023 100% ISSUE FOR PERMIT 08/16/2023 100% ISSUE FOR BID
	PROJECT # 2022 - 256 PROJECT MANAGER AC LaGRANGE BICYCLE PARK
	LaGRANGE, GA
	20 0 10 20 40 (IN FEET) 1 inch = 20 feet BROSION, SEDIMENTATION, & POLLUTION CONTROL DETAILS SCALE 1" = 20'-0" DATE JULY 21, 2023 Image: Colspan="2">Image: Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2">Colspan="2" Colspan="2" Colspan="2" Colspan="2" Colspan="2" Colspan="2" Colspan="2" <tr< th=""></tr<>

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Ds3

Vegetation)

DEFINITION

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

PURPOSE

 To protect the soil surface from erosion To reduce damage from sediment and runoff to down-stream areas 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 at fina grade. Final Stabilization means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that for unpaved areas and areas

not covered by permanent structures and areas ocated outside the waste disposal limits of a landfill cell that has been certified by the GA EPD for waste disposal, 100% of the soil surface is uniformlycovered in permanent vegetation with a density of 70% or greater, or landscaped according to the Plan (uniformly covered with land-

scaping materials in planned landscaped areas). r equivalent permanent stabilization measures Wildlife Plantings

Commercially available plants beneficial to wildlife species include the following:

Mast Bearing Trees

Beech, Black Cherry, Blackgum, Chestnut, Chinkapin, 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 used mainly by squirrels and bear.

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 wildlife, except for lespedeza which produces seeds used by quail and songbirds.

Grasses, Legumes, Vines and Temporary Cover Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Grass-Legume nixtures, Partridge Pea, Annual Lespedeza, Or-

chardgrass (for mountains), Browntop Millet (for temporary cover), and Native grapes. Provides herbaceous cover in clearings for a

game bird brood-rearing habitat. Appropriate legumes such as vetches, clovers, and lespedezas may be mixed with grass, but they may die out after a few years.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS Grading and Shaping

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

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

Concentrations of water that will cause excessive

nydroseeder

Finely ground limestone can be applied in the hulch slurry 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 seedbed preparation.

- Mix with the soil used to fill the holes, distribute in furrows.
- Broadcast after steep surfaces are scarified, pitted or trenched.
- 4. A fertilizer pellet shall be placed at root depth in the closing hole beside each pine tree

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 pproved 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 ommon Bermuda, Tall Fescue, and Weeping ovegrass.

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 seeding 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

Permanent vegetation shall consist of, planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; or a crop of perennial vegetation appropriate for the region, such that within the growing season a 70% coverage by perennial vegetation shall be achieved. Final stabilization applies to each phase of construction. For linear construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes. inal stabilization may be accomplished by stabilizing the disturbed land for its agricultural or silvicultural use. Until this standard is satisfied and permanent control measures and facilities are operational, 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, dams, and other denuded

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

areas.

- 1. Use conventional planting methods where 2. When mixed plantings are done during marginal planting periods, companion crops shall
- be used 3. No-till planting is effective when planting is done following a summer or winter annual
- cover crop. Sericea lespedeza planted no-till into stands of rye is an excellent procedure. 4. Block sod provides immediate cover. It is
- especially effective in controlling erosion adjacent to concrete flumes and other structures. Refer to Specification Ds4-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).
- 5. Irrigation should be used when the soil is dry the container. or when summer plantings are done.
- 6. Low maintenance plants, as well as natives. should be used to ensure long-lasting erosion control.
- quail nesting season (May to September). manufacturer shall be used.
- critical area plantings.

soil erosion shall be diverted to a safe outlet. Diversions and other treatment practices shall conform with the appropriate standards and specifications. Lime and Fertilizer Rates and Analysis

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

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

Fast-acting lime spread by hydraulic seeding equipment should be "finely ground limestone" spanning from the 180 micron size to the 5 micron ize. Finely ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 95 percent of the material will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

It is desirable to use dolomitic limestone in the Sand Hills, Southern Coastal Plain and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs. (See Figure 6-4.1)

Agricultural lime is generally not required where only trees are planted. Initial fertilization, nitrogen, topdressing, and

maintenance fertilizer requirements for each species or combination of species are listed in Table Lime and Fertilizer Application When hydraulic seeding equipment is used.

the initial fertilizer shall be mixed with seed, innoculant (if needed), and wood cellulose or ood pulp fiber mulch and applied in a slurry. The innoculant, if needed, shall be mixed with the seed prior to being placed into the hydraulic seeder. The slurry mixture will be agitated during application to keep the ingredients thoroughly mixed. The mixture will be spread uniformly over the area within one hour after being placed in the within 24 hours after seeding and/or plant-

mixture 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.

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

Seed Quality The term "pure live seed" is used to express he quality of seed and is not shown on the label Pure live seed, PLS, is expressed as a percentage of the seeds that are pure and will germie. Information on percent germination and purity can be found on seed tags. PLS is deter mined 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: <u>10 lbs. PLS/acre</u> = 17.9 lbs/acre 56% PLS

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

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

Broadcast plantings

1. Tillage, at a minimum, shall adequately

alleviate compaction; incorporate lime and fertilizer; smooth and firm the soil; allow for the proper placement of seed, sprigs, or plants; and allow for the anchoring of straw or hay mulch if a disk is to be used. 2. Tillage may be done with any suitable

loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches;

- 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

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

. Where individual plants are to be set, the

- crowding. . Where pine seedlings are to be planted,
- subsoil under the row 36 inches deep on the Individual Plants contour four to six months prior to planting. Shrubs, vines and sprigs may be planted with Subsoiling should be done when the soil is appropriate planters or hand tools. Pine trees dry, preferably in August or September.

Innoculants All legume seed shall be inoculated with ap propriate nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The innoculant shall be a pure culture prepared specifically for the seed species and used within the dates on

A mixing medium recommended by the manufacturer shall be used to bond the innoculant to the seed. For conventional seeding, use twice the amount of innoculant recommended by the manufacturer. For hydraulic seeding, four times Mowing should not be performed during the the amount of innoculant recommended by the

8. Wildlife plantings should be included in All inoculated seed shall be protected from the sun and high temperatures and shall be planted

> tion establishment enhancement, and erosion control effectiveness. Select the mulching mate-

rial from the following and apply as indicated: 1. Dry straw or dry hay of good quality and free

be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Dry hay shall be applied at a rate of 2 1/2 tons per acre. 2. Wood cellulose mulch or wood pulp fiber shall be used with hydraulic seeding. It shall

of weed seeds can be used. Dry straw shall

- be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Dry straw or dry hay shall be applied (at the rate indicated above) after hydraulic seeding. 3. One thousand pounds of wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber, which includes a tackifier,
- shall be used with hydraulic seeding on slopes 3/4:1 or steeper. 4. Sericea Lespedeza hav containing mature
- seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre. 5. Pine straw or pine bark shall be applied at a
- thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity may be used where ornamentals or other round covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.
- 6. When using temporary erosion control blan kets or block sod, mulch is not required.

Bituminous treated roving may be applied on planted areas, slopes, in ditches or dry waterways to prevent erosion. Bituminous treated roving shall be applied within 24 hours after an area has been planted. Application rates and materials must meet Georgia Depart-

ment of Transportation specifications. Wood cellulose and wood pulp fibers shall not contain germination or growth inhibiting factors. They shall be evenly dispersed when agitated in water. The fibers shall contain a dye to allow visual

metering and aid in uniform application during

Applying Mulch Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly

seeding.

Depth 4" to 6" 4" to 6" Material Grain straw Grass Hay 3" to 5" Pine needles 4" to 6" Wood waste

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

Topdressing Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species planted alone or in mixtures with other species. Recommende rates of application are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Second Year and Maintenance Fertilization econd year fertilizer rates and maintenance fertilizer rates are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Lime 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 Mow Sericea Lespedeza only after frost to

ensure that the seeds are mature. Mow between November and March. 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 the plants are well estab-

ished. Because of the quail nesting season,

mowing should not take place between May and

September.

the same day inoculated. No inoculated seed shall remain in the hydroseeder longer than one hour. Hydraulic Seeding Mix the seed (innoculated if needed), fertilizer

FERTILZER REQUIREMENTS

(KUDZU OMMITTED)

Ambro virgata (Lespedeza virgata Du-or Appalow Sedeza

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.

Seeding will be done on a freshly prepared

and firmed seedbed. For broadcast planting, use

mechanical seeder, or hand seeding to distribute

Cover the seed lightly with 1/8 to 1/4 inch of soil

when using a cultipacker or other suitable equip-

No-till seeding is permissible into annual cov-

er 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 seed-

ing shall be done with appropriate no-till seeding

quipment. The seed must be uniformly distrib-

shall be planted manually in the subsoil furrow.

Nursery stock plants shall be planted at the

same depth or slightly deeper than they grew at

the nursery. The tips of vines and sprigs must be

Where individual holes are dug, fertilizer shall be

placed in the bottom of the hole, two inches of soil

Mulch is required for all permanent vegeta-

tion applications. Mulch 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-

ing. The mulch may be spread by blower-type

or by hand. Mulch shall be applied to cover 75%

plied uniformly with hydraulic seeding equipment.

Anchor straw or hay mulch immediately after

. Hay and straw mulch shall be pressed

into the soil immediately after the mulch is

spread. A special "packer disk" or disk har-

The disks may be smooth or serrated and

should be 20 inches or more in diameter and

shall be dull enough to press the mulch into

the ground without cutting it, leaving much

2. Synthetic tackifiers, binders or hydraulic

mulch specifically designed to tack straw,

shall be applied in conjunction with or im-

mediately after the mulch is spread. Syn-

thetic tackifiers shall be mixed and applied

according to manufacturer's specifications.

All tackifiers, binders or hydraulic mulch

specifically designed to tack straw should be

3. Rve or wheat can be included with Fall and

Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. The

shall be applied at a rate of one-quarter to

4. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger

than one inch by one inch may be needed

to anchor straw or hay mulch on unstable

soils and concentrated flow areas. These

materials shall be installed and anchored

according to manufacturer's specifications

Mulch is used as a bedding material to con-

serve moisture and control weeds in nurseries

ornamental beds, around shrubs, and on bare

verified nontoxic through EPA 2021.0 testing.

plowed into the soil.

Refer to Tackifiers-Tac

one-half bushel per acre.

Bedding Material

areas on law

of it in an erect position. Mulch shall not be

8 to 12 inches apart. The edges of the disk:

w with the disks set straight may be used.

application by one of the following methods:

spreading equipment, other spreading equipment

Wood cellulose or wood fiber mulch shall be ap-

shall be added and the plant shall be set in the hole.

at or slightly above the ground surface.

Each plant shall be set in a manner that will

uted and planted at the proper depth.

avoid crowding the roots.

of the soil surface

Anchoring Mulch

a culti-packer-seeder, drill, rotary seeder, other

the seed uniformly over the area to be treated.

for small seed and 1/2 to 1 inch for large seed

Conventional Seeding

No-Till Seeding

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT N-P-K	RATE	N TOP DRESSING RATE		
1. Cool season grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50–100 lbs./ac. 1/ 2/ 30		
2. Cool season grasses and legumes	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 0-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	0-50 lbs./ac. 1/ - -		
3. Ground covers	First Second Maintenance	10-10-10 10-10-10 10-10-10	1300 lbs./ac. 3/ 1300 lbs./ac. 3/ 1100 lbs./ac.	-		
4. Pine seedlings	First	20-10-5	one 21-gram pelle per seedling placed in the closing hole			
5. Shrub Lespedeza	First Maintenance	0-10-10 0-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 700 lbs./ac.	-		
 Temporary cover crops seeded alone 	First	10-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac. 5/		
7. Warm season grasse	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 800 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50 -100 bs./ac. 2/ 6/ 50 -100 bs./ac. 2/ 6/ 30 lbs./ac. 5/		
8. Warm season grasses and legumes	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 0-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac. 6/ _ _		
2/ Apply in split 3/ Apply in 3 spli	it applications.	igh rates are used. 5/ . 6/ .	115 1 5	ies only. row to a height of 2 to 4	inches.	
PLANTS, PLANTII Species	NG RATES AND Broad	PLANTING DATES FOR Icast Resource	PERMANENT CO			Rer

<u>Species</u>	Broadc – / Rates 1	ast PLS 2/	Resource <u>Planting Dates by Resource Areas</u> Area 3/ Planting Dates							<u>Remarks</u>						
	Per <u>Acre</u>	Per 1000	(Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.)													
		<u>sq.ft.</u>		but J	marg F	ginal M	dates A	s.) М	J	J	A	S	0	N	D	1
BAHIA, PENSACOLA (Paspalum notatum)			P C													166,000 seed per pound. Low growing. Sod forming.
alone or with	60 lbs.	1.4 lb.	C													Low growing. Sod forming. Slow to establish. Plant with a companion crop.
temporary cover with other perennials	30 lbs.	0.7 lb.														Will spread into bermuda pastures and lawns. Mix with Sericea lespedeza or
BAHIA, WILMINGTON			M-L P	J	F	M	A	М	J 11111		A		0		D	weeping lovegrass.
(Paspalum notatum) alone or with	60 lbs.	1.4 lb.	P													Same as above.
temporary cover with other perennials	30 lbs.	0.7 lb.														
	50 103.	0.7 10.	P C	J	F	M	A	м	J 11111	J	A	S	0	N	D	1,787,000 seed per pound
BERMUDA, COMMON (Cynodon dactylon) Hulled seed alone	10 lbs.	0.2 lb.	С													Quick cover. Low growing and sod forming. Full sun. Good for athletic fields.
with other perennials	6 lbs.	0.1 lb.	P	J	F	м	A	м	J	J	A	S	0	N	D	
BERMUDA, COMMON (Cynodon dactylon) Unhulled seed	10	0.0 #	P C													
with temporary cover	10 lbs.	0.2 lb.														Plant with winter annuals.
with other perennials	6 lbs.	0.1 lb.		J	F	м	A	м	J	J	A	s	0	N	D	Plant with Tall fescue.
BERMUDA SPRIGS (Cynodon dactylon)			M-L			111										A cubic foot contains approximately 650 sprigs. A bushel contains 1.25
Coastal, Common, Midland, or Tift 44	10 lbs.	0.2 lb.														cubic feet or approximately 800 sprigs.
Coastal, Common, or Tift 44	6 lbs.	0.1 lb.	P C			 	⊨									Same as above.
Tift 78	6 lbs.	0.1 lb.	С	ııııı J	F	 М	A	м	ı J	uuuu J	A	S	0	n n n	 D	Southern Coastal Plain only
CENTIPEDE (Eremochloa ophiuroides)	Block sod o	nly	P C										-			Drought tolerant. Full sun or partial shade. Effective
																adjacent to concrete and i concentrated flow areas. Irrigation is needed until
																fully established. Do not plant near pastures.
					F	м	A	м				s	0	N		Winterhardy'as far north as Athens and Atlanta.
CROWNVETCH (Cornilla varia)				J		м			J	J		3				100,000 seed per pound. Dense growth. Drought
with winter annuals or cool season	15 lbs.	0.3 lb.	M-L P													tolerant and fire resistant. Attractive rose, pink and white blossoms sring to
grasses			Г										Γ			late fall. Mix with 30 pounds of Tall fescue or 15
																pounds of rye. Inoculate seed with M inoculant. Us from North Atlanta and
FESCUE, TALL				J	F	М	A	М	J	J	A	S	0	N	D	northward. 227,000 seed per pound.
(Festuca arundinacea)	50.0															Use alone only on better
alone with other perennials	50 lbs. 30 lbs.	1.1 lb. 0.7 lb.	M-L P				Γ					-				soils. Mix with perennial lespedezas or Crownvetch. Apply topdressing in spring
and cars persinicie	00 1001	017 101														following fall plantings. No for heavy use areas or
ĻESPEDEZA, SERICEĄ															-	athletic fields.
(Lespedeza cuneata) scarified	60 lba	1.4 lb	мт													350,000 good per pound
scarified	60 lbs.	1.4 lb.	M-L P C													350,000 seed per pound. Widely adapted. Low maintenance. Mix with
																Weeping lovegrass, Commor bermuda, bahia, or tall fescue. Takes 2 to 3
																years to become fully established. Excellent on roadbanks. Inoculate
																seed with EL inoculant.
unscarified	75 lbs.	1.7 lb.	M-L P C	_		11111										Mix with Tall fescue or winter annuals.
seed—bearing hay	3 tons	138 lb.														Cut when seed is mature,
seed-bearing hay	5 tons	100 10.	M-L P C										-			but before it shatters. Add Tall fescue or winter
				J	F	М	A	м	J	J	A	S	0	N	D	annuals.
LESPEDEZA Ambro virgata (Lespedeza virgata DC)																300,000 seed per pound. Height of growth is 18 to 24 inches. Advantageous
or Appalow (Lespedeza cuneata [Dumont] G. Don)																in urban areas. Spreading- type growth. New growth has bronze coloration. Mix
[Dumont] G. Dony																with weeping lovegrass, common bermuda, bahia,
																tall fescue or winter annuals. Do not mix with Sericea lespedeza. Slow
scarified	60 lbs.	1.4 lb.	M-L P													to develop'solid stands. Inoculate seed with EL
			C				F	F				ĺ				inoculant.
unscarified	75 lbs.	1.7 lb.	M-L P	_		11111					шш					
			C	J	F	м	A	м	J	J	A	s	0	N	D	
LESPEDEZA, SHRUB (Lespedeza bicolor)			M-L P C										_			Provide wildlife food and cover.
(Lespedeza thumbérgii) plants	3'X3	ŕ	С		F	м		м			١,	S	0	N N	р	1
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING (Eragrostis curvula)			M-L			rrl	Ĺ		ľ	ľ					Γ	1,500,00 seed per pound. Quick cover. Drought
alone	4 lbs.	0.1 lb.	P C			-	F	F	1			ĺ				tolerant. Grows well with Sericea lespedeza on roadbanks.
with other perennials	2 lbs.	0.05 lb.		J	F	М	A	м	J	J	A	s	0	N	D	
MAIDENCANE (Panicum hemitomon)												ĺ				For very wet sites. May clog channels. Dig springs from local sources. Use
sprigs	2'x3' spacin	g	ALL	 J	F	м	A	м	J		A	s	0	N	D	along river banks and shorelines.
PANICGRASS, ATLANTIC COASTAL	20 lbs.	0.5 lb.	P C	0	 	m		14	Ŭ	Ŭ			Ŭ			Grows well on coastal sand dunes, borrow areas, and
(Panicum amarum var. amarulum)																gravel pits. Provides winter cover for wildlife. Mix with Sericea
					F	м		м	.	.		s	0	N		Mix with Sericea lespedeza except on sand dunes.
REED CANARY GRASS (Phalaris arundinacea)				J		M										Grows similar to tall fescue
alone	50 lbs.	1.1 lb.	M-L P													
with other perennials	30 lbs.	0.7 lb.	г 	J	F	м	A	м	J	J	A	s	0	N	D	
SUNFLOWER. 'AZTEC' MAXIMILLIAN	10 lbs.	0.2 lb.	M-L P							[[[227,000 seed per pound. Mix with Weeping lovegrass
(Helianthus maxilmiliani			C						1							or other low-growing grasses or legumes.
Indxiimiidii																

thea	apecifications.										
3/	M-L represents	to	Mountain;	Blue	Ridge;	and	Ridges	and	Valleys	MLRAs.	
	P represents th	e S	outhern Pi	edmo	nt MLR/	4					

C represents Southern Coastal Plain Sand Hills; Black Lands and Atlantic Coastal Flatwoods MLRA

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION)

round covers laintain mulc over.	s will not be us ch at three—inc	sed unless h theckne	s proper mo ess until plo	to insure survival. aintenance is plann ints provide adequo
				constant watering oots before hot
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	PLANT SPACING	COMMENTS
Abelia	Abelia grandiflora	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Also a prostrate form 2 feet high. Sun, semi—shade. Semi— evergreen.
Carolina Yellow Jasmine	Gelsemium sempervirens	low	3 ft.	Vine. Yellow, trumpet- like flowers. Hardy, one of the best vines. Evergreen. Native to Georgia.
Carpet Bugle	Ajuga reptans	2-4 in.	3 ft.	Needs good drainage, partial shade. Blue or
Bearberry Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster dammeri	2-4 ft.	5 ft.	white flowers. Evergre White flowers, red fruit Sun. Evergreen
Ground Cover Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster salicifoluis 'Repens'	1-2 ft.	5 ft.	White flowers, red fruit Sun. Evergreen
Rock Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster horizontalis	1-2 ft.	5 ft.	Semi-evergreen. Sun.
Virginia Creeper	Parthenocissue quinquefolia	low	3 ft.	Red in fall. Vine. Deciduous. Native to Georgia.
Daylily	Hemerocallis spp. quinquefolia	2–3 ft.	2 ft.	Many flower colors. Full sun. Very hardy.
English Ivy Compacta Holly	Hedera helix Iļex crenata Compacta	low 3-4 ft.	3 ft. 5 ft.	Shade only. Climbs. Sun, semi—shade.
Chinese Holly	llex cornuța Rotunda	3–4 ft.	5 ft.	Very durable. Sun, semi-shade.
Dwarf Burford	llex, burfordii Nana	5-8 ft.	8 ft.	semi silute.
Holly Dwarf Yaupon	llex vomițoria	3–4 ft.	5 ft.	Very durable. Sun, semi—shade.
Holly Repandens	'Nana' Ilex crenata	2–3 ft.	5 ft.	Sun, semi-shade.
Holly Andorra Juniper	'Repandens' Juniperus horizontalis 'Plumosa'	2–3 ft.	5 ft.	Excellent for slopes. Sun.
Andorra Compacta Juniper	Juniperus horizontalis 'Plumosa compacta'	1-2 ft.	5 ft.	More compact than andorra.
Blue Chip Juniper	Juniperus horizontalis 'Blue Chip'	8-10 in.	4 ft.	
Blue Rug Juniper	Juniperus horizontalis Wiltonii	4-6 in.	3 ft.	Very low. Sun.
Parsons Juniper	Juniperus davurica Expansa (Squamata Parsoni)	18-24 in.	5 ft.	One of the best, good winter cover.
Pfitzer Juniper	Juniperus chinensis Pfitzerana	6-8 ft.	6 ft.	Needs room.
Prince of Wales Juniper	Juniperus , horizontalis 'Prince of Wales'	8-10 in.	4 ft.	Feathery appearance.
Sargent Juniper	Juniperus chinensis 'Sargentii'	1-2 ft.	5 ft.	Full sun. Needs good drainage. Good winter color.
Shore Juniper	Juniperus conferta	2–3 ft.	5 ft.	Emerald Sea or Blue Pacicfic cultivars are g
Liriope	Liriope muscari	8-10 in.	3 ft.	
Creeping Liriope	Liriope spicata	10-12 in.	1 ft.	Spreads by runners.
Big Leaf Periwinkle	Vinca major	12-15 in.	4 ft.	Lilac flowers in spring. Semi—shade.
Common Periwinkle	Vinca minor	5-6 in.	4 ft.	Lavender-blue flowers in spring. Semi-shade
Cherokee Rose	Rose laevigata	2 ft.	5 ft.	Rampant grower. Not for restricted spaces. State flower.
Memoria Rose	Rose weuchuriana	2 ft.	5 ft.	Rampant grower.
	Hypericum calycenun		3 ft.	Semi-shade.
Anthony Water Spirea	Spirea bumalda	3–4 ft.	5 ft.	Sun.

DURABLE SHRUBS AND GROUND COVERS FOR PERMANENT COVER

SITE	SOIL MATERIAL	COMMON SOILS	PLANTING TREE SPECIES 1/	SPACING	PLANTING DATES 3/
Borrow areas, graded areas, and spoil material	Sandy	Lakeland Troup	Loblolly pine (Pinus taeda) Longleaf pine (Pinus palustris)	2/	M-L, P12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
	Loamy	Orangeburg, Tifton	Loblolly pine Slash pine	2/	M-L, P12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
	Clay	Cecil, Faceville	Loblolly pine Slash pine	2/	M-L, P12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
			Virginia pine (Pinus virginiana)		
Streambanks			Willows 4/ (Salex species)	2 ft.x2ft.	ALL 11/15-3/15

1/ Other trees and shrubs listed in the previous tables may be interplanted with the pines for improved wildlife benefits. 2/ Type of Planting

Tree Spacing No. of Trees per Acre Trees alone 4 ft.x4 ft. Trees in combination 6 ft.x6 ft.

with grasses and/ or other plants

3/ M-L represents the Mountains; Blue Ridge; and Ridges and Valleys MLRAs P represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA

C represents the Southern Coastal Plain; Sand Hills; Black lands; and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs 4/ Fertilization of companion crop is ample for this species.

INSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTALLATION oil Preparatio nan 1". Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils. oil sterilants. Mix fertilizer into soil surface. Fertilize based on soil tests or Table 6-6.1. Table 6-6.1 ertilizer Requirements for Soil Surface Applicatio Fertilizer Fertilizer Rate (lbs./acre 10-10-10 1000 nstallation See Figure 6 - 62hould be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil. ainfall for a minimum of 2-3 weeks. MATERIALS Sod should be cut and installed within 36 hours of digging. source Area. Table 6-6.2 Sod Planting Requirements Grass Varieties Bermudagrass Common Tifway Tifgreen Tiflawn Bahiagrass Pensacola Centipede Common St. Augustine Bitterblue Raleigh Emerald Zoysia Mver Tall Fescue Kentucky AINTENANCE cordance with soil tests or Table 6-6.3. Table 6-6.3 Fertilizer Requirements for Sod Types of Planting Species Year Cool First season Second grasses Maintenance First Warm season Second grasses Maintenance

Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger

Topsoil properly applied will help guarantee a stand. Don't use topsoil recently treated with herbicides or

ur	race Application	
:)	Fertilizer Rate (lbs./sq.ft.)	Season
	0.025	Fall

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

Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don't overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod

On slopes steeper than 3.1, sod should be anchored with pins or other approved methods. Installed sod

Irrigate sod and soil to a depth of 4" immediately after installation. Sod should not be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather. Irrigation should be used to supplement

Sod selected should be certified. Sod grown in the general area of the project is desirable.

. Sod should be machine cut and contain $\frac{3}{4}$ " (+ or - $\frac{1}{4}$ ") of soil, not including shoots or thatch. . Sod should be cut to the desired size within + or -5%. Torn or uneven pads should be rejected.

4. Avoid planting when subject to frost heave or hot weather if irrigation is not available. 5. The sod type should be shown on the plans or installed according to Table 6-6.2. Se Figure 6-4.1 for your

Resource Area	Growing Season
M-L, P,C P,C P,C P,C	Warm Weather
P,C	Warm Weather
P,C	Warm Weather
С	Warm Weather
P,C	Warm Weather
M-L,P	Cool Weather

Re-sod areas where an adequate stand of sod is not obtained. New sod should be mowed sparingly. Grass height should not be cut less than 2^{-3} or as specified (See Figure 6-6.2). Apply one ton of agricultural lime as indicated by soil test or every 4-6 years. Fertilize grasses in

Fertilizer (N-P-K)	Rate (lbs./acre)	Nitrogen Top Dressing Rate (lbs./acre)
6-12-12	1500	50-100
6-12-12	1000	-
10-10-10	400	30
6-12-12	1500	50-100
6-12-12	800	50-100
10-10-10	400	30

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION

Ds4

(NTS)

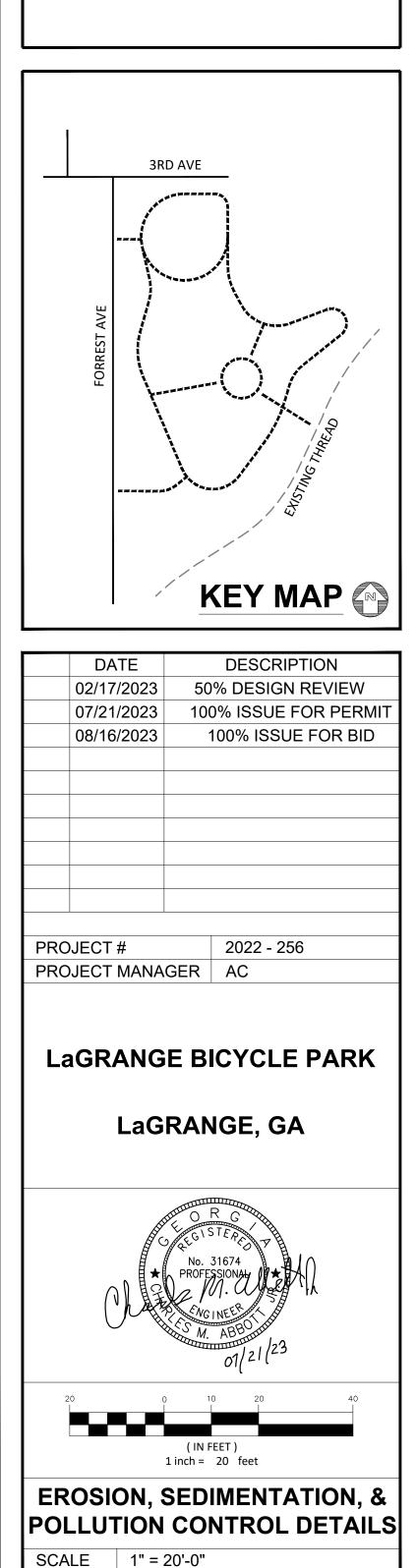
KAIZENCOLLABORATIVE 2390 MAIN STREET | TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084 | 404.239.252

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DATE

JULY 21, 2023

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