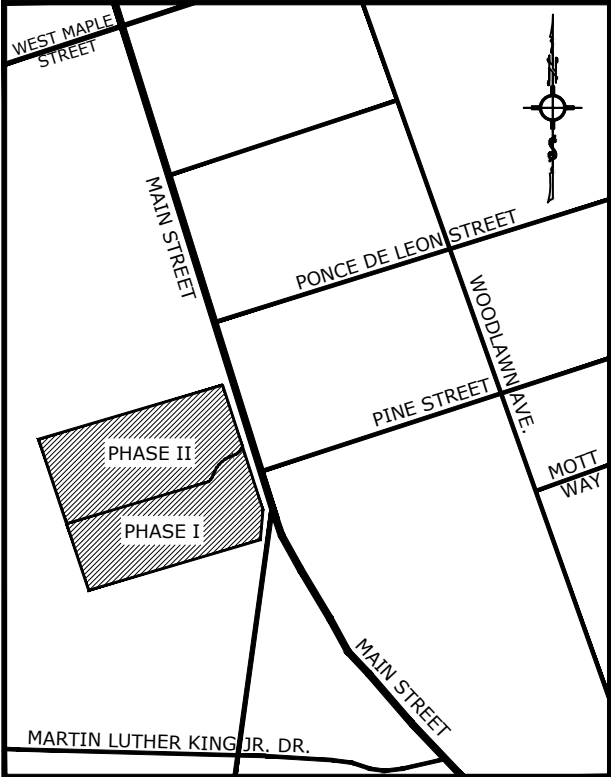


PROPOSED SUBDIVISION
(A COMMON DEVELOPMENT)
FOR
BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT
AT 2700 SOUTH US HIGHWAY 41, TIFTON,
TIFT COUNTY, GEORGIA 31794

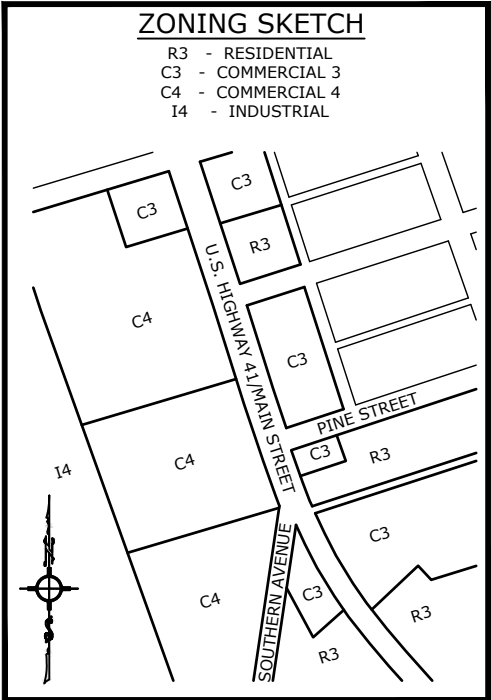
GPS LOCATION OF
CONSTRUCTION EXIT
LATITUDE: 31.0235°N;
LONGITUDE: 83.1234°W



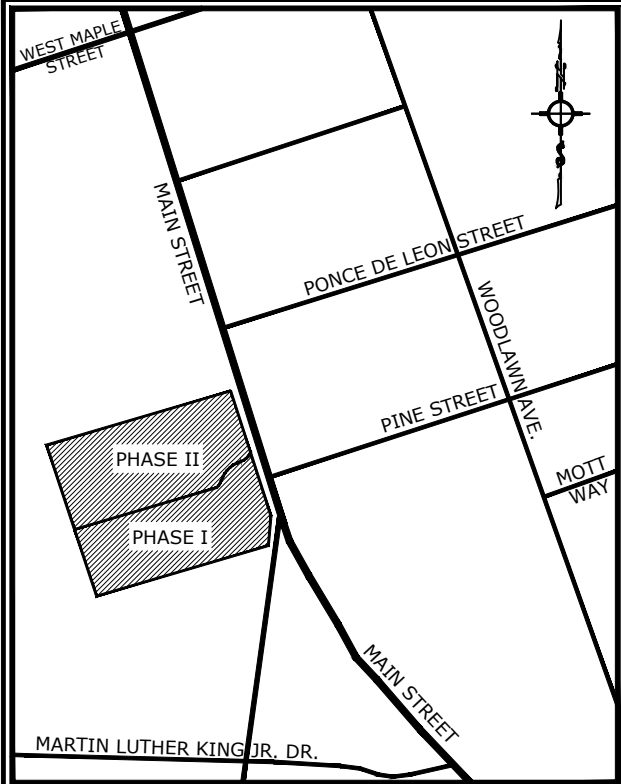
EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION
I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED AFTER A
SITE VISIT TO THE LOCATIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN BY MYSELF OR MY
AUTHORIZED AGENT, UNDER MY SUPERVISION.
BY *Harry Highball*
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234



SITE LOCATION SKETCH
NOT TO SCALE



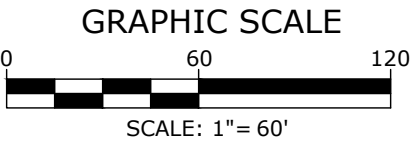
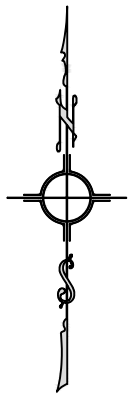
BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT		
HARRY HIGHBALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
OWNER	COUNTY, STATE	
A. DUNLOP	TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY	LAND LOT	
JAN JACOBY	336	
DATE	LAND DISTRICT	
OCTOBER 15, 2024	6th	
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY	DATE
	GSWCC	



SITE LOCATION SKETCH
NOT TO SCALE

SOIL INFORMATION						
SOIL SYMBOL	SOIL TYPE	SLOPE %	K	LIMITATION	SYMBOL	REASONS FOR LIMITATION
An	ALAPAHA URBAN LAND COMPLEX	0 - 2	0.10	VERY LIMITED		FLOODING, DEPTH TO SATURATED ZONE
OnA	OCILLA-URBAN LAND COMPLEX	0 - 2	0.10	SOMEWHAT LIMITED		DEPTH TO SATURATED ZONE
TuB	TIFTON-URBAN LAND COMPLEX	0 - 5	0.06 0.20	SOMEWHAT LIMITED		DEPTH TO WATER TABLE

DRAWING 2
SOILS, VEGETATION AND DRAINAGE



GPS LOCATION OF
CONSTRUCTION EXIT
LATITUDE: 31.0235°N;
LONGITUDE: 83.1234°W



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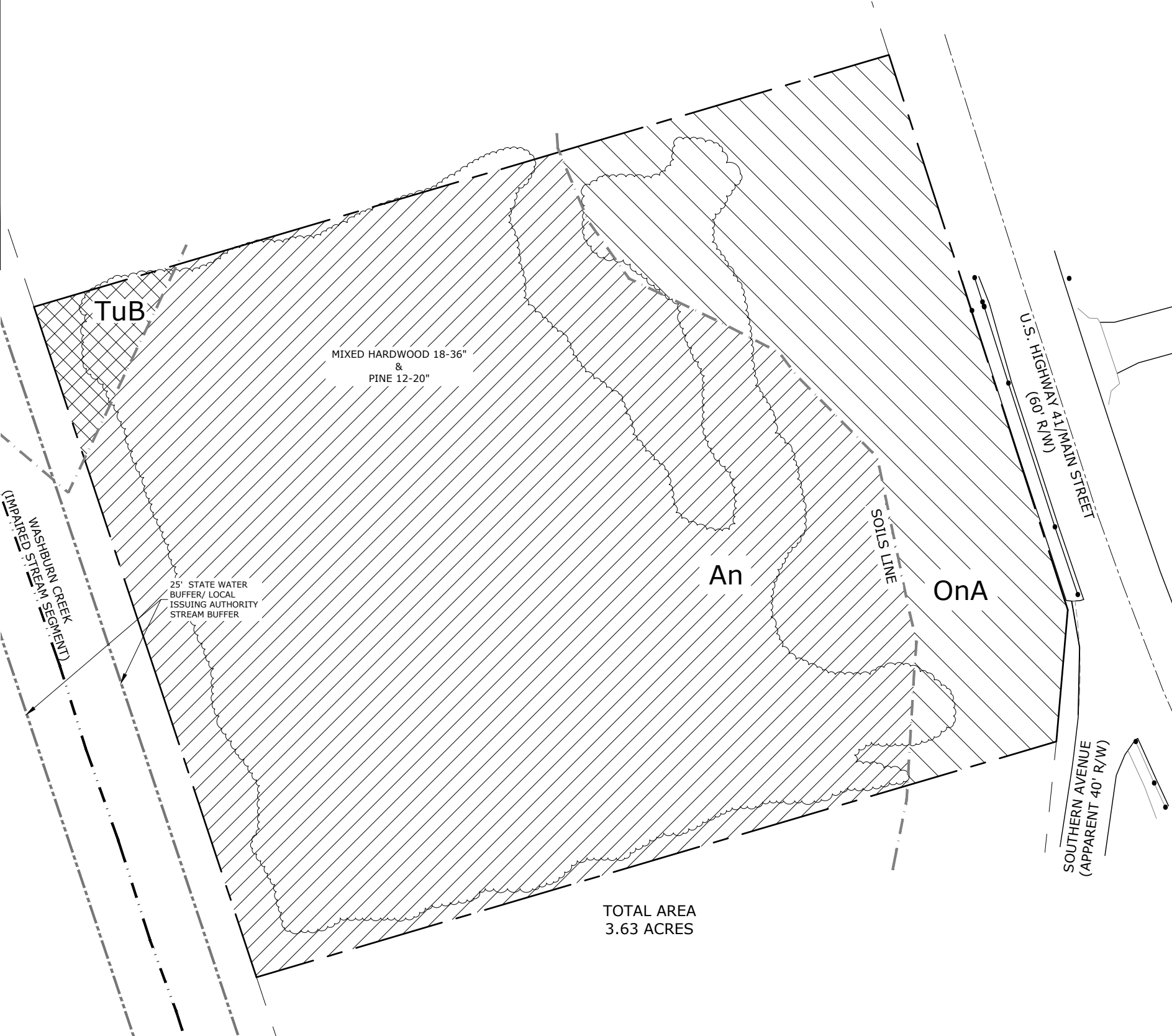
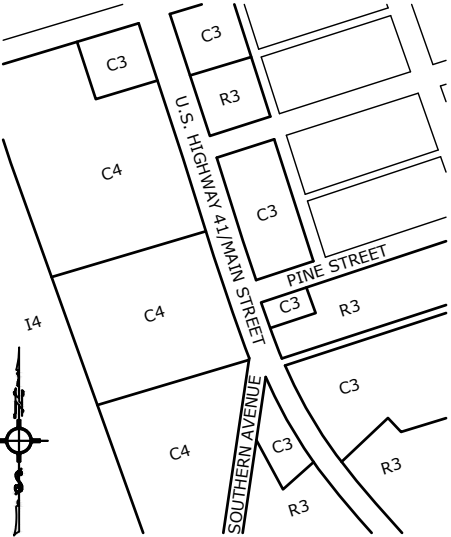
BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT		
HARRY HIGHBALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
OWNER	COUNTY, STATE	
A. DUNLOP	TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY	LAND LOT	
JAN JACOBY	336	
DATE	LAND DISTRICT	
OCTOBER 15, 2024	6th	
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	GSWCC	

LEGEND

- - - - - PROPERTY LINE
- VEGETATION
- . - . - . SOIL BOUNDARY
- OnA - SOIL SYMBOL
- - - - - IMPAIRED CREEK

ZONING SKETCH

- R3 - RESIDENTIAL
- C3 - COMMERCIAL 3
- C4 - COMMERCIAL 4
- I4 - INDUSTRIAL

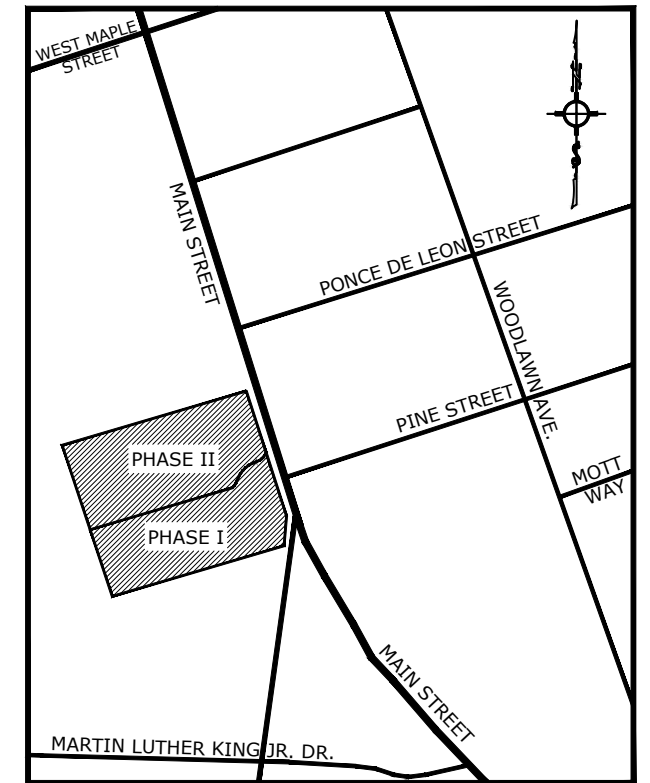


LEGEND

- - IRON PIN FOUND
- - IRON PIN SET
- — — - PROPERTY LINE
- OH — - POWER LINE
- SS — - SANITARY SEWER LINE
- W — - WATER LINE
- - - - CONTOUR LINE, EXISTING
- — — - CONTOUR LINE, FINISH

DRAWING 3

DETAILED BOUNDARY LINE AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY WITH FIXED IMPROVEMENTS



SITE LOCATION SKETCH
NOT TO SCALE



EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION

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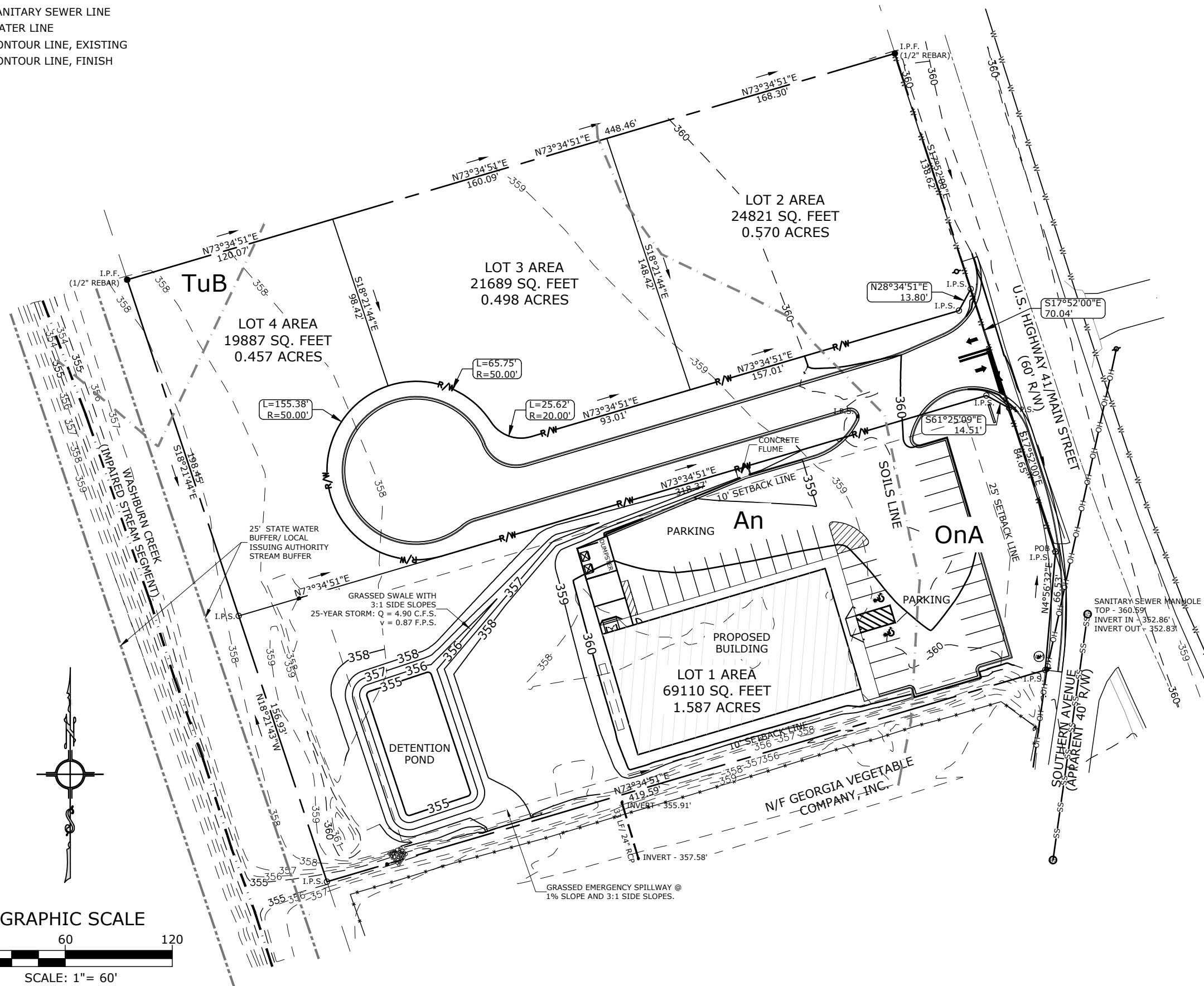
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HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT

HARRY HIGHBALL
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

OWNER	COUNTY, STATE	
A. DUNLOP	TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY	LAND LOT	
JAN JACOBY	336	
DATE	LAND DISTRICT	
OCTOBER 15, 2024	6th	
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY	DATE
	GSWCC	

GRAPHIC SCALE



FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS				
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. 1500 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 1/2/ 30 lbs./ac.
2. COOL SEASON GRASSES AND LEGUMES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 6-12-12 0-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1500 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 PELLET PER SEEDLING PLACED IN THE CLOSING HOLE	-
5. SHRUB LESPEDEZA	FIRST MAINTENANCE	10-10-10 10-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 700 lbs./ac. /4	-
6. TEMPORARY COVER CROPS SEEDED ALONE	FIRST	10-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac. 5/
7. COOL SEASON GRASSES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 800 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/6/ 50-100 lbs./ac. 2/ 30 lbs./ac.
8. WARM SEASON GRASSES AND LEGUMES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 6-12-12 0-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1100 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac. 6/ -

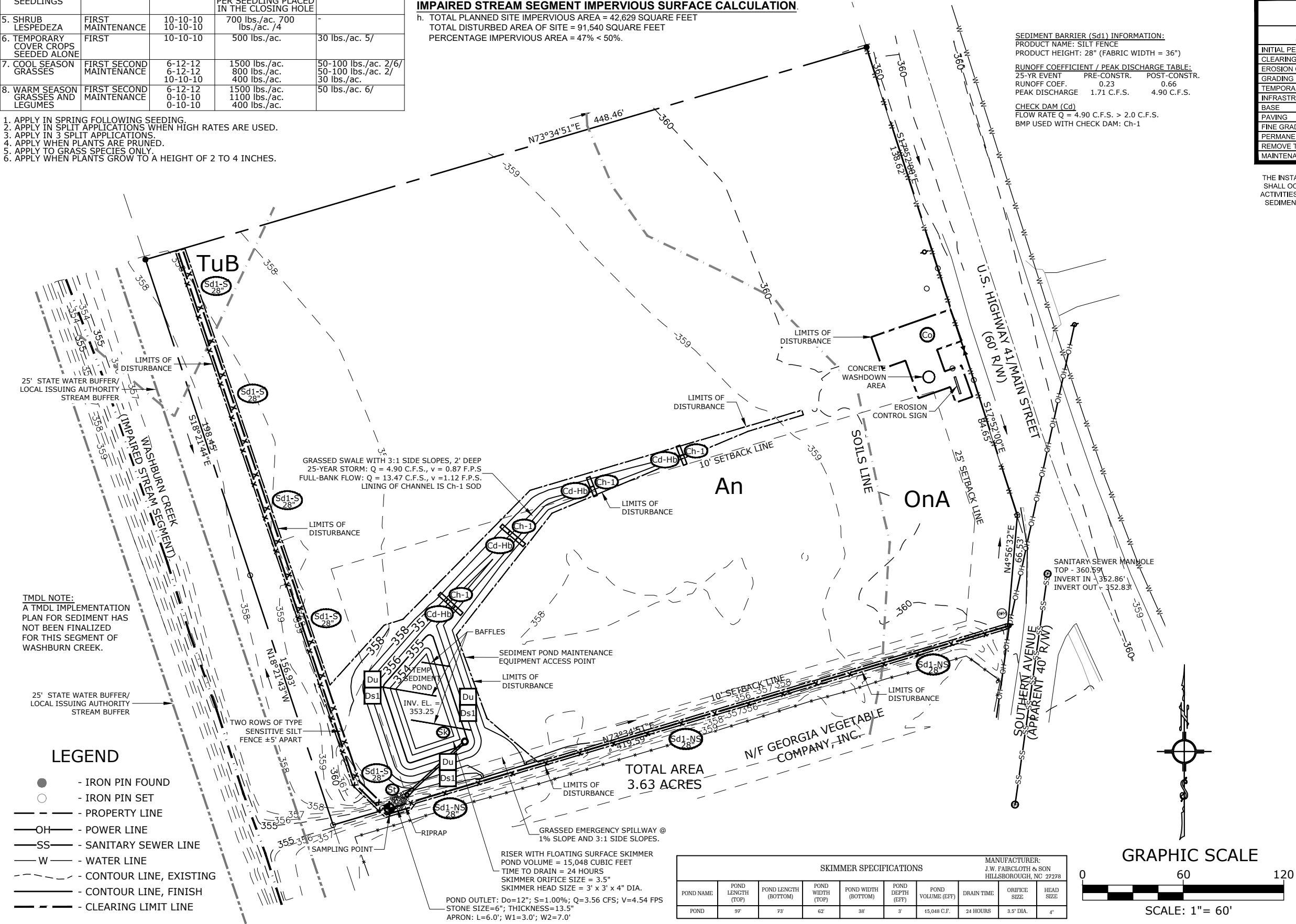
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2. APPLY IN SPLIT APPLICATIONS WHEN HIGH RATES ARE USED.
3. APPLY IN 3 SPLIT APPLICATIONS.
4. APPLY WHEN PLANTS ARE PRUNED.
5. APPLY TO GRASS SPECIES ONLY.
6. APPLY WHEN PLANTS GROW TO A HEIGHT OF 2 TO 4 INCHES.

IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT NOTE

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c. USE BAFFLES IN THE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN/RETROFITTED STORM WATER MANAGEMENT BASIN TO AT LEAST DOUBLE THE CONVENTIONAL FLOW PATH LENGTH TO THE OUTLET STRUCTURE.
d. PLACE A LARGE SIGN (MINIMUM 4 FT X 8 FT) BY THE ACTUAL START DATE OF CONSTRUCTION, ON THE SITE VISIBLE FROM THE ROADWAY IDENTIFYING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, THE PERMITTEE(S), THE CONTACT PERSON(S) AND THEIR TELEPHONE NUMBER(S), AND THE PERMITTEE-HOSTED WEBSITE WHERE THE PLAN CAN BE VIEWED.
h. LIMIT THE TOTAL PLANNED SITE DISTURBANCE TO LESS THAN 50% IMPERVIOUS SURFACES (EXCLUDING ANY STATE MANDATED BUFFER AREAS FROM SUCH CALCULATIONS). SEE CALCULATION BELOW.
o. INSTALL SOD FOR A MINIMUM 20 FOOT WIDTH, IN LIEU OF SEEDING, AFTER FINAL GRADING ALONG THE SITE PERIMETER WHEREVER STORM WATER MAY BE DISCHARGED.

IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT IMPERVIOUS SURFACE CALCULATION

h. TOTAL PLANNED SITE IMPERVIOUS AREA = 42,629 SQUARE FEET
TOTAL DISTURBED AREA OF SITE = 91,540 SQUARE FEET
PERCENTAGE IMPERVIOUS AREA = 47% < 50%.



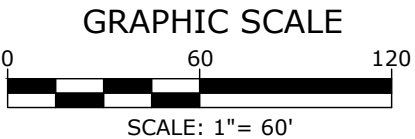
SEDIMENT BARRIER (Sd1) INFORMATION:
PRODUCT NAME: SILT FENCE
PRODUCT HEIGHT: 28" (FABRIC WIDTH = 36")

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT / PEAK DISCHARGE TABLE:
25-YR EVENT PRE-CONSTR. POST-CONSTR.
RUNOFF COEF. 0.23 0.66
PEAK DISCHARGE 1.71 C.F.S. 4.90 C.F.S.

CHECK DAM (Cd)
FLOW RATE Q = 4.90 C.F.S. > 2.0 C.F.S.
BMP USED WITH CHECK DAM: Ch-1

- LEGEND**
- - IRON PIN FOUND
 - - IRON PIN SET
 - - - - - PROPERTY LINE
 - OH - POWER LINE
 - SS - SANITARY SEWER LINE
 - W - WATER LINE
 - - - - - CONTOUR LINE, EXISTING
 - - - - - CONTOUR LINE, FINISH
 - - - - - CLEARING LIMIT LINE

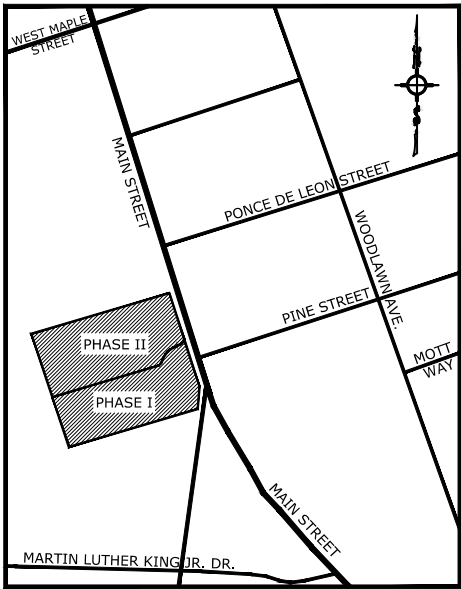
SKIMMER SPECIFICATIONS									
MANUFACTURER: J.W. FAIRCLOTH & SON, HILLSBOROUGH, NC 27278									
POND NAME	POND LENGTH (TOP)	POND LENGTH (BOTTOM)	POND WIDTH (TOP)	POND WIDTH (BOTTOM)	POND DEPTH (EFT)	POND VOLUME (EFT)	DRAIN TIME	ORIFICE SIZE	HEAD SIZE
POND	97'	73'	62'	38'	3'	15,048 C.F.	24 HOURS	3.5" DIA.	4"



DRAWING 4
EROSION AND SEDIMENT
CONTROL PLAN
INITIAL (CLEARING) PHASE

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE					
ACTIVITY	MONTH 1	MONTH 2	MONTH 3	MONTH 4	MONTH 5
INITIAL PERIMETER AND SEDIMENT STORAGE BMP's					
CLEARING & GRUBBING					
EROSION CONTROL DEVICES					
GRADING					
TEMPORARY VEGETATION					
INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION (INCL. UTILITIES)					
BASE					
PAVING					
FINE GRADING & LANDSCAPING					
PERMANENT VEGETATION					
REMOVE TEMP. EROSION CONTROL					
MAINTENANCE OF BMP'S					

NOTE:
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EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION
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BY *Harry Highball*
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT		
HARRY HIGHBALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
OWNER	COUNTY, STATE	
A. DUNLOP	TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY	LAND LOT	
JAN JACOBY	336	
DATE	LAND DISTRICT	
OCTOBER 15, 2024	6th	
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY	DATE
	GSWCC	

FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS				
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. 1500 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 1/2/ 30 lbs./ac.
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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 PELLET PER SEEDLING PLACED IN THE CLOSING HOLE	-
5. SHRUB LESPEDEZA	FIRST MAINTENANCE	10-10-10 10-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 700 lbs./ac. /4	-
6. TEMPORARY COVER CROPS SEEDED ALONE	FIRST	10-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac. 5/
7. COOL SEASON GRASSES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 800 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/6/ 50-100 lbs./ac. 2/ 30 lbs./ac.
8. WARM SEASON GRASSES AND LEGUMES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1100 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac. 6/

1. APPLY IN SPRING FOLLOWING SEEDING.
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3. APPLY IN 3 SPLIT APPLICATIONS.
4. APPLY WHEN PLANTS ARE PRUNED.
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6. APPLY WHEN PLANTS GROW TO A HEIGHT OF 2 TO 4 INCHES.

IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT NOTE

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h. LIMIT THE TOTAL PLANNED SITE DISTURBANCE TO LESS THAN 50% IMPERVIOUS SURFACES (EXCLUDING ANY STATE MANDATED BUFFER AREAS FROM SUCH CALCULATIONS). SEE CALCULATION BELOW.
o. INSTALL SOD FOR A MINIMUM 20 FOOT WIDTH, IN LIEU OF SEEDING, AFTER FINAL GRADING ALONG THE SITE PERIMETER WHEREVER STORM WATER MAY BE DISCHARGED.

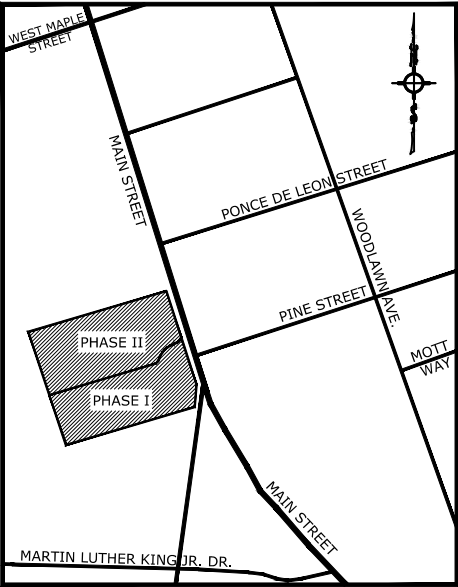
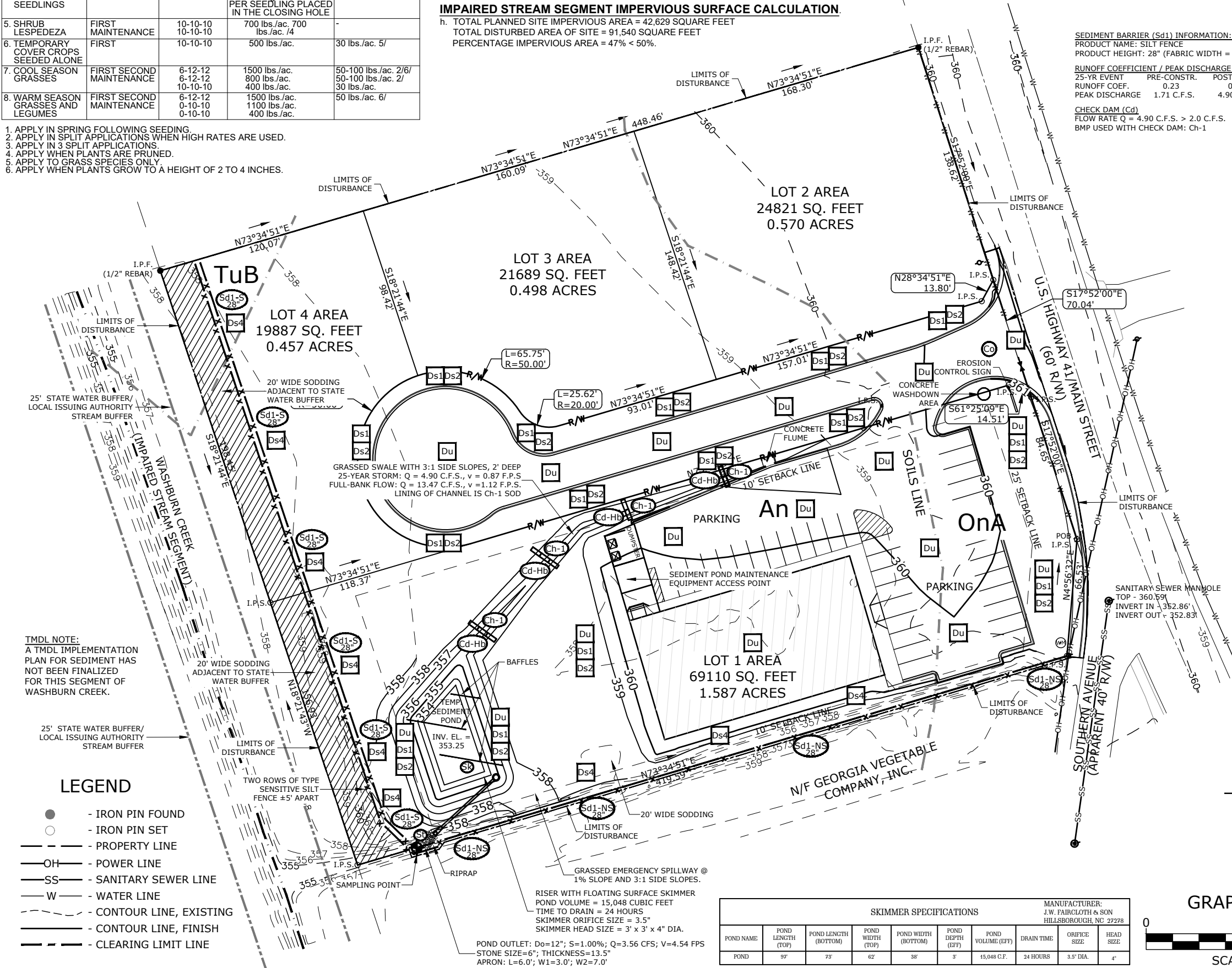
IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT IMPERVIOUS SURFACE CALCULATION

h. TOTAL PLANNED SITE IMPERVIOUS AREA = 42,629 SQUARE FEET
TOTAL DISTURBED AREA OF SITE = 91,540 SQUARE FEET
PERCENTAGE IMPERVIOUS AREA = 47% < 50%.

DRAWING 5
EROSION AND SEDIMENT
CONTROL PLAN
INTERMEDIATE (GRADING) PHASE

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE					
ACTIVITY	MONTH 1	MONTH 2	MONTH 3	MONTH 4	MONTH 5
INITIAL PERIMETER AND SEDIMENT STORAGE BMP's					
CLEARING & GRUBBING					
EROSION CONTROL DEVICES					
GRADING					
TEMPORARY VEGETATION					
INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION (INCL. UTILITIES)					
BASE					
PAVING					
FINE GRADING & LANDSCAPING					
PERMANENT VEGETATION					
REMOVE TEMP. EROSION CONTROL					
MAINTENANCE OF BMP's					

NOTE:
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SITE LOCATION SKETCH
NOT TO SCALE



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BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT		
HARRY HIGHBALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
OWNER	COUNTY, STATE	
A. DUNLOP	TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY	LAND LOT	
JAN JACOBY	336	
DATE	LAND DISTRICT	
OCTOBER 15, 2024	6th	
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	GSWCC	

FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS				
TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT N-P-K	RATE	N TOP DRESSING RATE
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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 PELLET PER SEEDLING PLACED IN THE CLOSING HOLE	-
5. SHRUB LESPEDEZA	FIRST MAINTENANCE	10-10-10 10-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 700 lbs./ac. /4	-
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7. COOL SEASON GRASSES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 800 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/6/ 50-100 lbs./ac. 2/ 30 lbs./ac.
8. WARM SEASON GRASSES AND LEGUMES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1100 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac. 6/

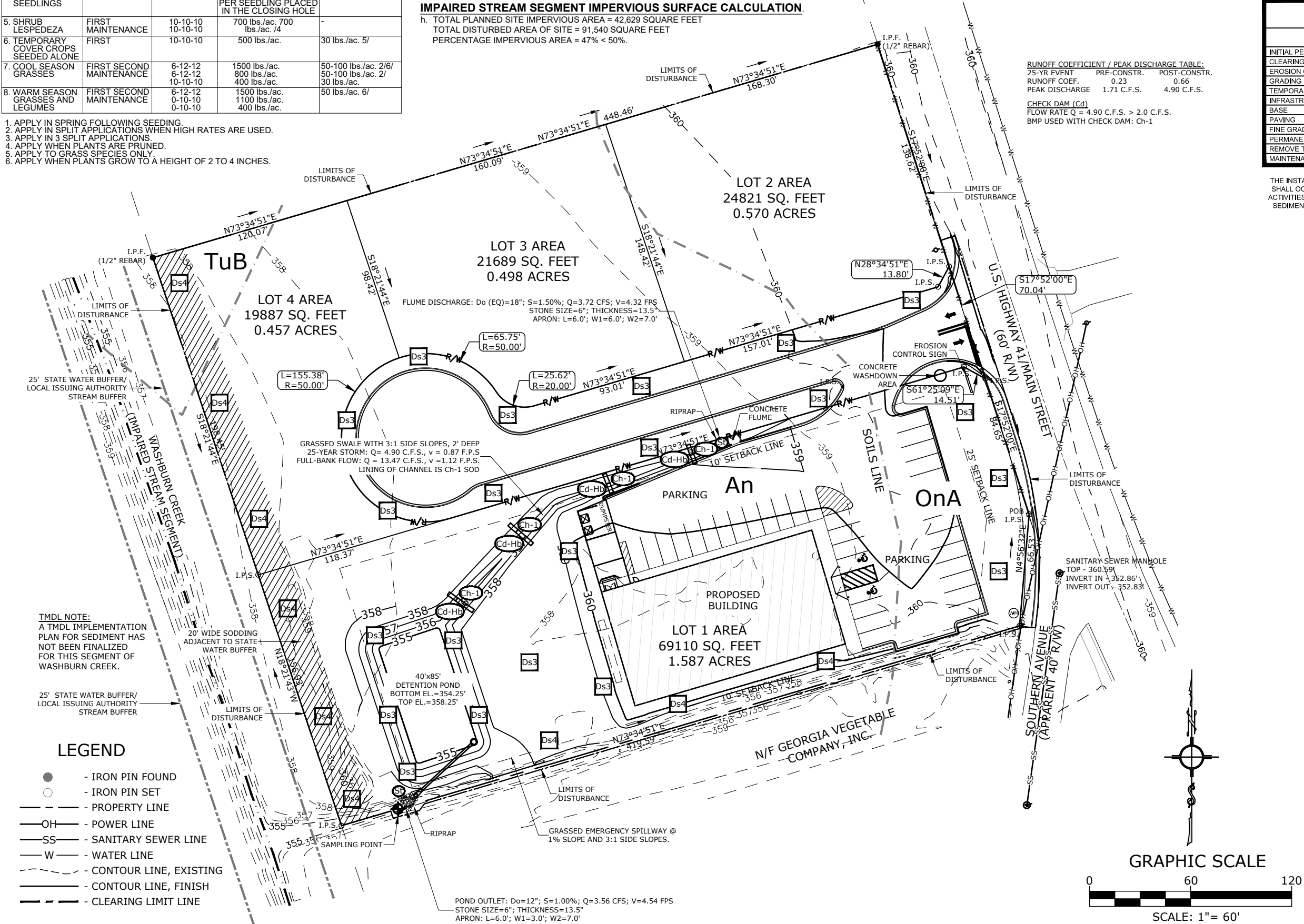
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IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT IMPERVIOUS SURFACE CALCULATION

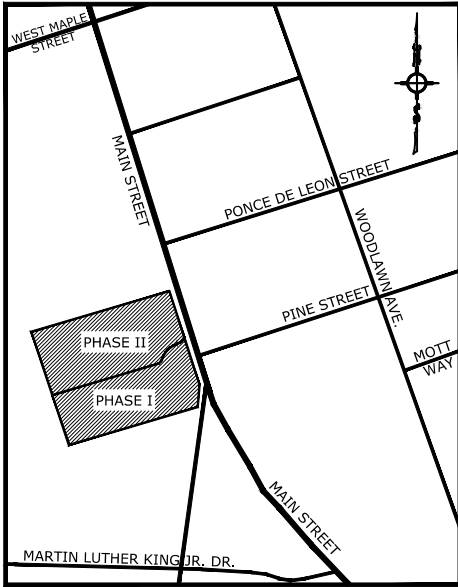
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PERCENTAGE IMPERVIOUS AREA = 47% < 50%.



DRAWING 6
EROSION AND SEDIMENT
CONTROL PLAN
FINAL PHASE

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE					
ACTIVITY	MONTH 1	MONTH 2	MONTH 3	MONTH 4	MONTH 5
INITIAL PERIMETER AND SEDIMENT STORAGE BMP's					
CLEARING & GRUBBING					
EROSION CONTROL DEVICES					
GRADING					
TEMPORARY VEGETATION					
INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION (INCL. UTILITIES)					
BASE					
PAVING					
FINE GRADING & LANDSCAPING					
PERMANENT VEGETATION					
REMOVE TEMP. EROSION CONTROL					
MAINTENANCE OF BMP's					

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I 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.

BY
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES
DEVELOPMENT

HARRY HIGHBALL
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

OWNER	COUNTY, STATE	
A. DUNLOP	TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY	LAND LOT	
JAN JACOBY	336	
DATE	LAND DISTRICT	
OCTOBER 15, 2024	6th	
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY	DATE
	GSWCC	

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE					
ACTIVITY	MONTH 1	MONTH 2	MONTH 3	MONTH 4	MONTH 5
INITIAL PERIMETER AND SEDIMENT STORAGE BMP's					
CLEARING & GRUBBING					
EROSION CONTROL DEVICES					
GRADING					
TEMPORARY VEGETATION					
INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION (INCL. UTILITIES)					
BASE					
PAVING					
FINE GRADING & LANDSCAPING					
PERMANENT VEGETATION					
REMOVE TEMP. EROSION CONTROL					
MAINTENANCE OF BMP'S					

NOTE:
THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL OCCUR PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. CLEARING/GRUBBING/GRADING ACTIVITIES WILL NOT OCCUR BEFORE, AND/OR AT THE SAME TIME AS, INITIAL PERIMETER AND SEDIMENT STORAGE BMP's. THE BEGIN AND END DATES SHOWN ARE TENTATIVE AND FINAL DATES WILL BE SET WHEN ALL PERMITS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

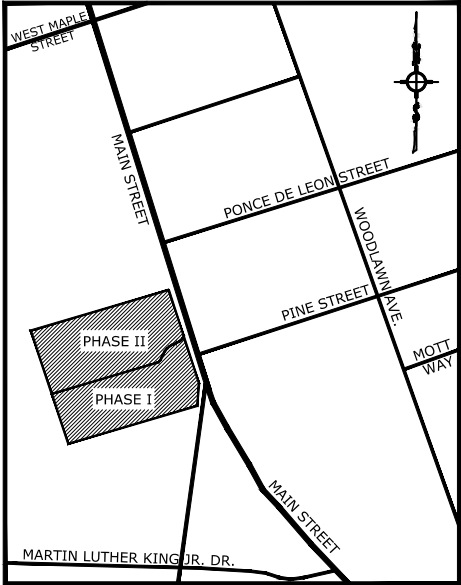
DRAINAGE AREA LEGEND:

- IMPERVIOUS AREA
- PERVIOUS AREA

OFF-SITE DRAINAGE
AREA = 0.44 Ac.
WEIGHTED C = 0.21
 $0.23/100 = 0.23\%$
 $4.50/355 = 1.27\%$

ONSITE DRAINAGE
AREA = 3.63 Ac.
WEIGHTED C = 0.23
 $0.10/100 = 0.10\%$
 $5.00/403 = 1.24\%$

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT / PEAK DISCHARGE TABLE:		
25-YR EVENT	PRE-CONSTR.	POST-CONSTR.
RUNOFF COEF.	0.23	0.66
PEAK DISCHARGE	1.71 C.F.S.	4.90 C.F.S.



EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION
I 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.
BY Harry Highball
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES
DEVELOPMENT

HARRY HIGHBALL
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

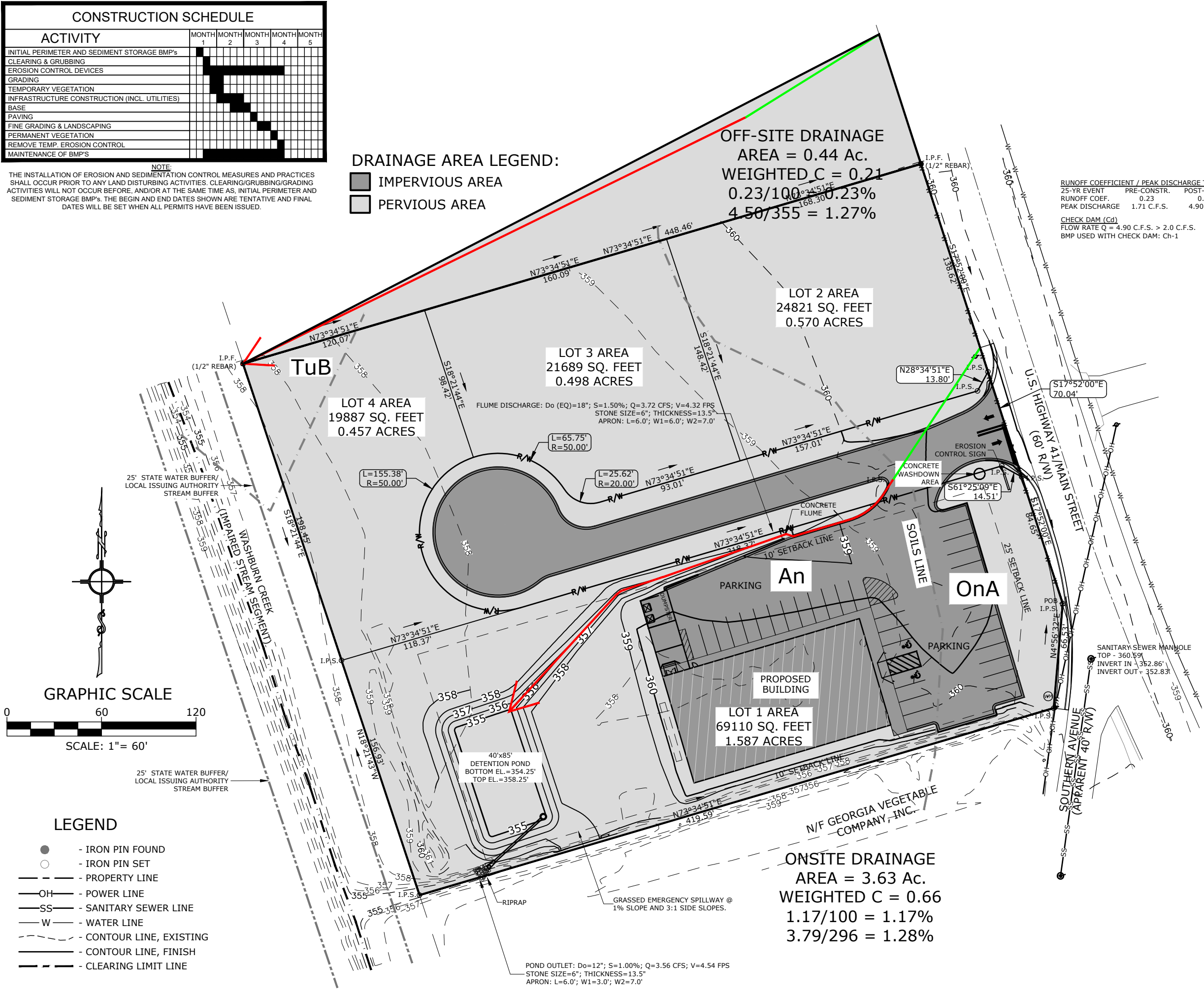
OWNER	COUNTY, STATE	
A. DUNLOP	TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY	LAND LOT	
JAN JACOBY	336	
DATE	LAND DISTRICT	
OCTOBER 15, 2024	6th	
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY	DATE
	GSWCC	

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE					
ACTIVITY	MONTH 1	MONTH 2	MONTH 3	MONTH 4	MONTH 5
INITIAL PERIMETER AND SEDIMENT STORAGE BMP's					
CLEARING & GRUBBING					
EROSION CONTROL DEVICES					
GRADING					
TEMPORARY VEGETATION					
INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION (INCL. UTILITIES)					
BASE					
PAVING					
FINE GRADING & LANDSCAPING					
PERMANENT VEGETATION					
REMOVE TEMP. EROSION CONTROL					
MAINTENANCE OF BMP'S					

NOTE:
THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL OCCUR PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. CLEARING/GRUBBING/GRADING ACTIVITIES WILL NOT OCCUR BEFORE, AND/OR AT THE SAME TIME AS, INITIAL PERIMETER AND SEDIMENT STORAGE BMP'S. THE BEGIN AND END DATES SHOWN ARE TENTATIVE AND FINAL DATES WILL BE SET WHEN ALL PERMITS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

DRAINAGE AREA LEGEND:

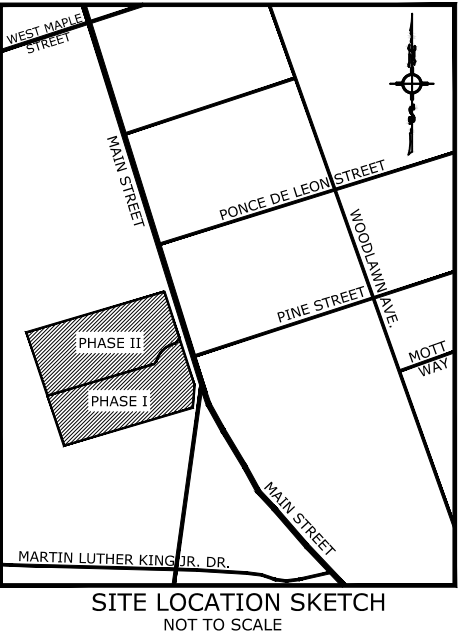
- IMPERVIOUS AREA
- PERVIOUS AREA



DRAWING 8
EROSION AND SEDIMENT
CONTROL PLAN
POST-DEVELOPMENT
DRAINAGE AREAS

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT / PEAK DISCHARGE TABLE:		
25-YR EVENT	PRE-CONSTR.	POST-CONSTR.
RUNOFF COEF.	0.23	0.66
PEAK DISCHARGE	1.71 C.F.S.	4.90 C.F.S.

CHECK DAM (Cd)
FLOW RATE Q = 4.90 C.F.S. > 2.0 C.F.S.
BMP USED WITH CHECK DAM: Ch-1



EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION
I 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.
BY *Harry Highball*
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT		
HARRY HIGHBALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
OWNER	COUNTY, STATE	
A. DUNLOP	TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY	LAND LOT	
JAN JACOBY	336	
DATE	LAND DISTRICT	
OCTOBER 15, 2024	6th	
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	GSWCC	

CLEARING PHASE NOTES

PRIOR TO LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE AREA SITE DEVELOPMENT INSPECTOR. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBSERVE THE PROJECT SEQUENCE SHOWN ON THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN CAREFUL SCHEDULING AND PERFORMANCE TO ENSURE THAT LAND STRIPPED OF ITS NATURAL COVER IS EXPOSED ONLY IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

THE OWNER AGREES TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN OFF-STREET PARKING ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY DURING THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

NO STAGING AREAS, MATERIAL STORAGE, CONCRETE WASH OUT AREAS, OR DEBRIS PROTECTION AREAS.

A COPY OF THE APPROVED LAND DISTURBANCE PLAN AND PERMIT SHALL BE PRESENT ON THE SITE AT ALL TIMES.

PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY, LIMITS OF LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL BE IDENTIFIED AND MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT. APPROPRIATE MEANS, AND SHALL BE DEMARKED FOR THE DURATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. NO LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL OCCUR OUTSIDE THE LIMITS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED PLANS.

PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION, A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH POINT OF ENTRY TO OR EXIT FROM THE SITE OR ONTO ANY PUBLIC ROADWAY.

THE FOLLOWING INITIAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY:

1. THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT SHALL BE PLACED AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTRUCTION EXIT, ALL PERIMETER EROSION CONTROL AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THE CLEARING PHASE EROSION CONTROL PLAN.
3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY.

WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION OF INITIAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, THE SITE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE AN INSPECTION BY THE PROJECT DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. NO OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL OCCUR UNTIL THE PROJECT PROFESSIONAL APPROVES THE INSTALLATION OF SAID EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. IF UNFORSEEN CONDITIONS EXIST IN THE FIELD THAT WARRANT ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, THE CONTRACTOR MUST CONSTRUCT ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE PROJECT PROFESSIONAL DURING THE SITE INSPECTION.

AFTER APPROVAL OF INITIAL EROSION CONTROL INSTALLATION, THE CONTRACTOR MAY PROCEED WITH CLEARING AND GRUBBING ACTIVITIES, AS CLEARING PERMITS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT PONDS AS SHOWN ON PLANS.

THE CONTRACTOR CAN UTILIZE CLEARED TREES AS BARRIER BRUSH SEDIMENT CONTROL WHERE INITIAL GRADING ACTIVITIES WILL NOT OCCUR.

NO BURN OR BURRY PITS SHALL BE PERMITTED ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION BY THE OWNER AND/OR THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.

ALL SEDIMENT BARRIERS BEING USED MUST BE APPROVED ON THE EQUIVALENT BMP LIST AS FOUND ON THE GASWCC WEBSITE PER THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.

MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN 7 DAYS OF LAND DISTURBANCE. ALL DISTURBED AREAS LEFT MULCHED MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY VEGETATION.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE CHECKED AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT. EACH DEVICE IS TO BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED IF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION HAS REACHED HALF THE CAPACITY OF THE DEVICE. ADDITIONAL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED IF NEW CHANNELS HAVE DEVELOPED.

THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACK OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH 1"-3" OF STONE, AS CONDITIONS DEMAND. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED FROM A VEHICLE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY OR INTO STORM DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.

CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY TO ENSURE PROPER FUNCTIONING.

STORAGE CALCULATIONS (DETENTION POND ACTING AS TEMPORARY SEDIMENT POND):

1. REQUIRED STORMWATER STORAGE = 276 cu.yd. (25yr DESIGN STORM) (AS DETERMINED BY LOCAL ORDINANCE)
2. REQUIRED SEDIMENT STORAGE = 243 cu.yd. (67 cy/ac * 3.63 ac DRAINAGE AREA)
3. TOTAL REQUIRED STORAGE = 276+243 = 519 cu.yd.
4. AVAILABLE STORAGE = 557 cu.yd.
5. IS THE AVAILABLE STORAGE (4) GREATER THAN THE TOTAL REQUIRED STORAGE (3)? ☒ YES ☐ NO
6. IF "NO", THE SEDIMENT STORAGE CAPACITY MUST BE INCREASED. CHOOSE THE METHOD TO BE USED:
____ RAISE THE INVERT OF THE OUTLET STRUCTURE ____ INCHES
____ UNDERCUT THE POND ____ FEET
____ OTHER ____
7. CLEANOUT ELEVATION = 0.46' (80 cu.yd.) (ELEVATION CORRESPONDING TO 22 cy/ac * 3.63 ac DRAINAGE AREA)
8. IS THE LENGTH-WIDTH RATIO 2:1 OR GREATER?
____ YES ☒ NO
9. IF "NO", THE LENGTH OF FLOW MUST BE INCREASED. CHOOSE THE METHOD TO BE USED:
____ BAFFLES (TYPE OF BAFFLE = PLWOOD) ____
____ OTHER ____

NOTE: THE CMP DIAMETER AND HEIGHT IF A HALF-ROUND CMP RETROFIT IS TO BE USED: DIAMETER = 48 inches HEIGHT = 3.0 feet

GRADING PHASE NOTES

DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN CAREFUL SCHEDULING AND PERFORMANCE TO ENSURE THAT LAND STRIPPED OF ITS NATURAL GROUND COVER IS EXPOSED ONLY IN SMALL QUANTITIES, AND THEREFORE LIMITED DURATIONS, BEFORE PERMANENT EROSION PROTECTION IS ESTABLISHED.

EARTHWORK OPERATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF STREAM BUFFERS SHALL BE CAREFULLY CONTROLLED TO AVOID DUMPING OR SLOUGHING INTO THE BUFFER AREAS.

EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GROUND DISTURBANCE OCCURS. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCOMPLISH EROSION CONTROL FOR ALL DRAINAGE PATTERNS CREATED AT VARIOUS STAGES DURING CONSTRUCTION. EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. ANY DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING EROSION DURING ANY PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL IMMEDIATELY.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ESTABLISH BARRIERS AT THE TOP OF ALL SLOPES UNDER CONSTRUCTION. CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL NOT EXCEED 3:1.

STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PLACED AT ALL OUTLET HEADWALLS AS SOON AS THE HEADWALL IS CONSTRUCTED.

ALL DRAINAGE SWALES AND GRADED AREAS SHALL BE APPLIED WITH VEGETATIVE COVER AS SOON AS FINAL GRADE IS ACHIEVED. MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN 7 DAYS OF LAND DISTURBANCE. ALL DISTURBED AREAS LEFT MULCHED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY GRASSING.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SEDIMENT POND UNTIL PERMANENT GROUND COVER IS ESTABLISHED. SEDIMENT SHALL BE CLEANED OUT OF THE POND WHEN IT REACHES ONE THIRD OF THE DEPT OF THE BASIN.

MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN 7 DAYS OF LAND DISTURBANCE. ALL DISTURBED AREAS LEFT MULCHED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY GRASSING.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE CHECKED AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT. EACH DEVICE IS TO BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED IF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION HAS REACHED HALF THE CAPACITY OF THE DEVICE. ADDITIONAL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED IF NEW CHANNELS HAVE DEVELOPED.

CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT CONTROL MEASURES AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY TO ENSURE MEASURES ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.

THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACK OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH 1"-3" OF STONE, AS CONDITIONS DEMAND. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED FROM A VEHICLE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY OR INTO STORM DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.

FINAL PHASE NOTES

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SEDIMENT POND UNTIL PERMANENT GROUND COVER IS ESTABLISHED. SEDIMENT SHALL BE CLEANED OUT OF THE POND WHEN IT REACHES ONE THIRD OF THE DEPT OF THE BASIN.

ALL ROADWAY AND PARKING SHOULDERS SHOULD BE GRASSED AS SOON AS FINAL GRADE IS ACHIEVED.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE CHECKED AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT. EACH DEVICE IS TO BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED IF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION HAS REACHED HALF THE CAPACITY OF THE DEVICE. ADDITIONAL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED IF NEW CHANNELS HAVE DEVELOPED.

UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT AND RECEIPT OF THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND DISPOSE OF THEM UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON PLANS.

PERMIT COVERAGE:

THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE STATE OF GEORGIA, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION (EPD), GENERAL PERMIT NO. GAR100093 FOR AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES). SUCH DISCHARGES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY FOR COMMON DEVELOPMENTS.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND PERMIT VIOLATIONS (PART II.D).
1. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND MUST BE IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS CONTAINED IN THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA TO PREVENT EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION FROM OCCURRING ON THE PROJECT. INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BMP'S SHALL CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE DEFENSE TO ANY ACTION BY THE DIRECTOR OR TO ANY OTHER ALLEGATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH PART III.D.3 AND PART III.D.4.

2. FAILURE TO PROPERLY DESIGN, INSTALL, OR MAINTAIN BMP'S SHALL CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF THE PERMIT. ROUTINE INSPECTIONS SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED A VIOLATION. IF DURING THE COURSE OF THE PERMITTEE'S ROUTINE INSPECTIONS, THE PERMITTEE OBSERVES A VIOLATION OF THE PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL CORRECT THE BMP FAILURE AND SHALL SUBMIT A SUMMARY OF THE VIOLATIONS TO EPD IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART V.A.2 OF THE PERMIT.

3. A DISCHARGE OF STORM WATER RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS WHERE BMP'S HAVE NOT BEEN PROPERLY DESIGNED, INSTALLED, AND MAINTAINED SHALL CONSTITUTE A SEPARATE VIOLATION FOR EACH DAY ON WHICH SUCH DISCHARGE RESULTS IN THE REBIDDING OF RECEIVING WATERS (BEING INCREASED BY MORE THAN TEN (10) PERCENT OVER THE PREVIOUS DISCHARGE). SUCH DISCHARGES SHALL BE REPORTED TO EPD MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE (25) NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS FOR WATERS SUPPORTING WARM WATER FISHERIES, REGARDLESS OF A PERMITTEE'S CERTIFICATION UNDER PART II.B.1.g, AND PART II.B.3.h.

AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES (PART I.C).
1. ALL DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY THAT ARE NOT AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT SHALL BE CONSIDERED A VIOLATION OF THE PERMIT.
2. ALL DISCHARGES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT SHALL BE COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF STORM WATER EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PART I.C.2 AND PART III.A.2 OF THE PERMIT.

3. AUTHORIZED MIXED STORM WATER DISCHARGES: PART I.C.2.

A. THE INDUSTRIAL SOURCE OR ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTION IS LOCATED ON THE SAME SITE AS THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.

B. THE DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY FROM THE AREAS OF THE SITE WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE OCCURRING ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE PERMIT.

C. STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY FROM THE AREAS OF THE SITE WHERE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTION ARE OCCURRING ARE COVERED BY A DIFFERENT NPDES GENERAL PERMIT OR INDIVIDUAL PERMIT AUTHORIZING SUCH DISCHARGES AND THE DISCHARGES ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH A DIFFERENT NPDES GENERAL PERMIT.

4. THE FOLLOWING PERMIT STORM WATER DISCHARGES MAY BE AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT PROVIDED THE NON-STORM WATER COMPONENT OF THE DISCHARGE IS EXPLICITLY IN THE PLAN AND IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH PART IV.D.7:
PART III.A.2.

- A. FIRE FIGHTING ACTIVITIES;
- B. FIRE HYDRANT FLUSHING;
- C. POTABLE WATER SOURCES INCLUDING WATER LINE FLUSHING;
- D. DISCHARGES FROM FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT;
- E. AIR CONDITIONING CONDENSATE;
- F. SPRINGS;
- G. UNCONTAMINATED GROUND WATER, AND
- H. FOUNDATION OR FOOTING DRAINS WHERE THE FLOWS ARE NOT CONTAMINATED WITH PROCESS MATERIALS OR POLLUTANTS.

LIMITATIONS ON COVERAGE: PART I.C.3
THE FOLLOWING STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES ARE NOT AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT:

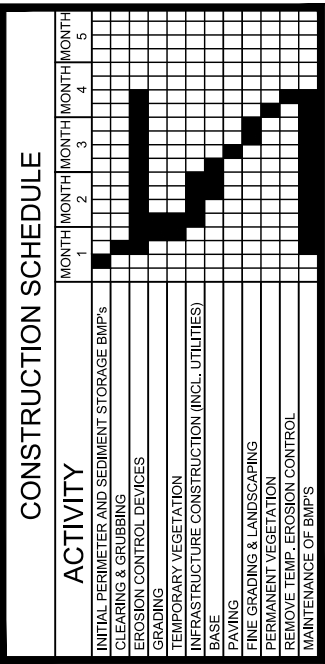
A. STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH AN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY THAT ORIGINATE FROM THE SITE AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND THE SITE HAS UNDERGONE FINAL STABILIZATION;

B. DISCHARGES THAT ARE MIXED WITH SOURCES OF NON-STORM WATER OTHER THAN DISCHARGES WHICH ARE IDENTIFIED IN PART III.A.2 OF THE PERMIT, AND WHICH ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH PART IV.D.7. (NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES) OF THIS PERMIT;

C. STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY THAT ARE SUBJECT TO AN EXISTING NPDES INDIVIDUAL OR GENERAL PERMIT. SUCH DISCHARGES MAY BE AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS PERMIT AFTER AN EXISTING PERMIT EXPIRES PROVIDED THE EXISTING PERMIT DID NOT ESTABLISH NUMERIC LIMITATIONS FOR SUCH DISCHARGES.

D. STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES THAT THE DIRECTOR (EPD) HAS DETERMINED TO BE OR MAY REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO BE CONTRIBUTING TO A VIOLATION OF A WATER QUALITY STANDARD.

COMPLIANCE WITH WATER QUALITY STANDARDS: PART I.C.4
NO DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT SHALL CAUSE VIOLATIONS OF GEORGIA'S FRESHWATER QUALITY STANDARDS AS REQUIRED BY THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR WATER QUALITY CONTROL, CHAPTER 381-3-6-.03.



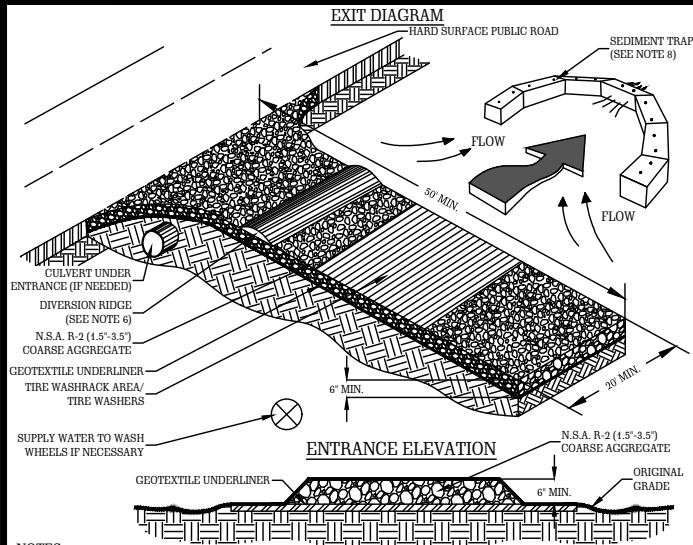
NOTE
THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL OCCUR PRIOR TO ANY AND ALL DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. CLEARING GRUBBING PAVING ACTIVITIES WILL NOT OCCUR BEFORE AND/OR AT THE SAME TIME AS INITIAL PERIMETER AND SEDIMENT STORAGE BMP'S. THE BEGIN AND END DATES SHOWN ARE TENTATIVE AND FINAL DATES WILL BE SET WHEN ALL PERMITS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

DRAWING 11
EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL
NOTES
SHEET #3



EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION
I 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.
BY *Harry Highball*
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT		
HARRY HIGHBALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
OWNER A. DUNLOP	COUNTY, STATE TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY JAN JACOBY	LAND LOT 336	
DATE OCTOBER 15, 2024	LAND DISTRICT 6th	
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY GSWCC	DATE



- NOTES:
1. Avoid locating on steep slopes or at curves on public roads.
 2. Remove all vegetation and other unsuitable material from the foundation area, grade, and crown for positive drainage.
 3. Aggregate size shall be in accordance with National Stone Association R-2 (1.5"-3.5" Stone).
 4. Gravel pad shall have a minimum thickness of 6".
 5. Pad width shall be equal full width at all points of vehicular egress, but no less than 20'.
 6. A diversion ridge should be constructed when grade toward paved area is greater than 2%..
 7. Install pipe under the entrance if needed to maintain drainage ditches.
 8. When washing is required, it should be done on an area stabilized with crushed stone that drains into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin (divert all surface runoff and drainage from the entrance to a sediment control device).
 9. Washracks and/or tire washers may be required depending on scale and circumstance. If necessary, washrack design may consist of any material suitable for truck traffic that remove mud and dirt.
 10. Maintain area in a way that prevents tracking and/or flow of mud onto public rights-of-ways. This may require top dressing, repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment.



CRUSHED STONE CONSTRUCTION EXIT
N.T.S.

Figure 6-14.1

DEFINITION

Small temporary barrier, grade control structure, or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch, or area of concentrated flow.

CONDITIONS

This practice is applicable for use in small open channels and is not to be used in a live stream. Specific applications include:

1. Temporary or permanent swales or ditches in need of protection during establishment of grass linings.
2. Temporary or permanent swales or ditches which, due to their short length of service or other reasons, cannot receive a permanent non-erodible lining for an extended period of time.
3. Other locations where small localized erosion and resulting sedimentation problems exist.

SPECIFICATIONS

The following types of check dams are used for this standard:

Haybale Check Dams

Staked and embedded hay-bales may be used as temporary check dams in concentrated flow areas while vegetation is becoming established. They should not be used where the drainage area exceeds one acre. Haybales should be embedded a minimum of 4 inches. (See Figure 6-10.3)

NOTES:

1. Bales should be bound with wire or nylon string and should be placed in rows with bale ends **tightly** abutting the adjacent bales.
2. Remove #4 rebar after straw bales are no longer in place.
3. Point C of SECTION B-B should **always** be higher than Point D.



CHECK DAM - STRAW BALES
N.T.S.

TYPICAL STRAW BALE CHECK DAM

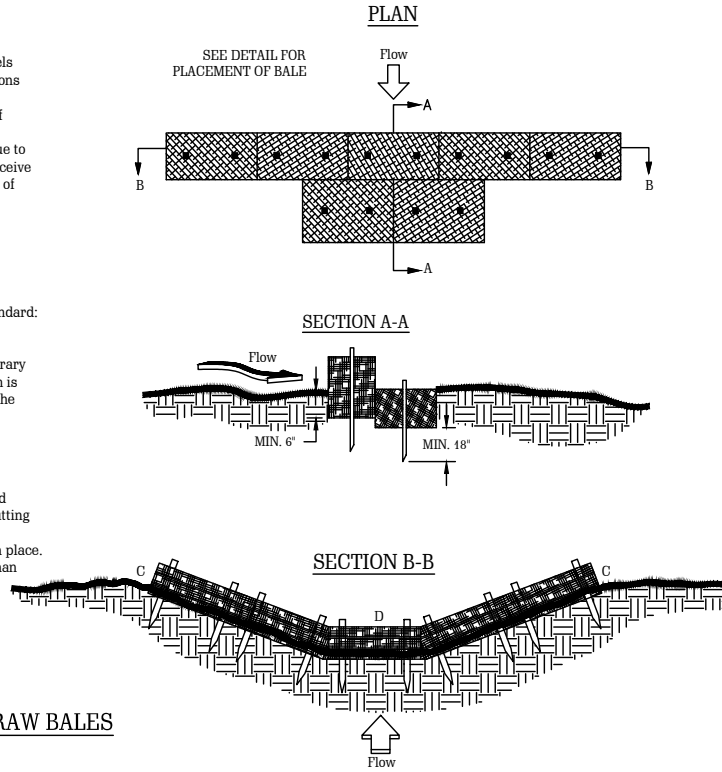
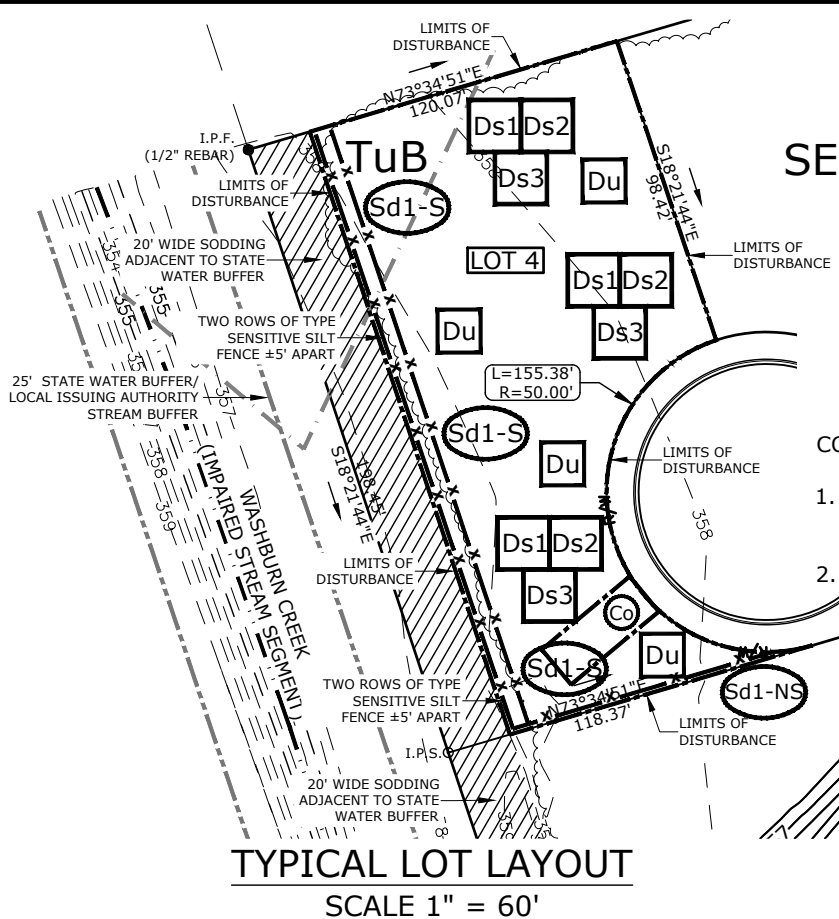


Figure 6-10.3



DRAWING 12 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS SHEET #1

CONCRETE WASHOUT NOTES:

1. SEE NOTE #25 ON DRAWING #9 FOR ONSITE CONCRETE WASHOUT LIMITATIONS.
2. SEE DRAWING #17 FOR CONCRETE WASHOUT DETAILS

DEFINITION

Improving, constructing or stabilizing an open channel for water conveyance.

CONDITIONS

This standard applies to the improvement, construction or stabilization of open channels and existing ditches with drainage areas less than one square mile. This standard applies only to channels conveying intermittent flow, not to channels conveying a continuous, live stream.

An adequate outlet for the modified channel length must be available for discharge by gravity flow. Construction or other improvements of the channel should not adversely affect the environmental integrity of the area and must not cause significant erosion upstream or flooding and/or sediment deposition downstream.

CHANNEL LININGS AND STRUCTURAL MEASURES

Where channel velocities exceed safe velocities for vegetated lining due to increased grade or a change in channel cross-section, or where durability of vegetative lining is adversely affected by seasonal changes, channel linings of rock, concrete or other durable material may be needed. Grade stabilization structures may also be needed.

Channels may be stabilized by using one or more of the following methods:

Vegetated Lining

Ch-1

Vegetated lining shall be designed to resist erosion when the channel is flowing at the bankfull discharge or 25-year frequency discharge, whichever is the greater. Temporary erosion control blankets or sod shall be used on all channels and concentrated flow areas to aid in the establishment of the vegetated lining. If a vegetated lining is desired in a channel with velocities between 5-10 ft/sec, permanent soil



CHANNEL STABILIZATION
N.T.S.

reinforcement matting shall be used. Refer to specifications Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation), Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding), and Mb - Matting and Blankets.

Rock Riprap Lining

Ch-2

Rock riprap shall be designed to resist displacement when the channel is flowing at the bankfull discharge or 25-year frequency discharge, whichever is the lesser. Rock riprap lining should be used when channel velocities are between 5 and 10 ft/sec.

Dumped and machine placed riprap should not be installed on slopes steeper than 1-1/2 horizontal to 1 vertical. Rock shall be dense, resistant to the action of air and water, and suitable in all other respects for the purpose intended. Rock shall be installed according to standards specified in Riprap, Appendix C.

A filter blanket layer consisting of an appropriately designed graded filter sand and/or gravel or geotextile material shall be placed between the riprap and base material. The gradation of the filter blanket material shall be designed to create a graded filter between the base material and the riprap. A geotextile can be used as a substitution for a layer of sand in a graded filter or as the filter blanket. Criteria for selecting an appropriate geotextile and guidance for recommended drop heights and stone weights are found in AASH-TO M288-96 Section 7.5, Permanent Erosion Control Specifications.

Concrete Lining

Ch-3

If a channel has velocities high enough to require a concrete lining (when channel velocities exceed 10 ft/sec), methods should be utilized to reduce the velocity of the runoff and reduce erosion at the outlet - a common problem created by the smooth, concrete lining. Refer to specification St - Storm Drain Outlet Protection for information regarding energy dissipators.

If a concrete lining is chosen, it shall be designed according to currently accepted guides for structural and hydraulic adequacy. It must be designed to carry the required discharge and to withstand the loading imposed by site conditions.

A separation geotextile should be placed under concrete linings to prevent undermining in the event of stress cracks due to settlement of the base material. The separation geotextile will keep the base material soils in place and minimize the likelihood of a system failure.

Grade Stabilization Structures

Grade stabilization structures are used to reduce or prevent excessive erosion by reduction of velocities in the watercourse or by providing structures that can withstand and reduce the higher velocities. They may be constructed of concrete, rock, masonry, steel, aluminum, or treated wood.

These structures are constructed where the capability of earth and vegetative measures is exceeded in the safe handling of water at permissible velocities, where excessive grades or overall conditions are encountered or where water is to be lowered structurally from one elevation to another. These structures should generally be planned and installed along with or as a part of other erosion control practices.

The structures shall be designed hydraulically to adequately carry the channel discharge and structurally to withstand loadings imposed by the site conditions. The structure shall meet requirements of Gr - Grade Stabilization Structure.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Where needed, all trees, brush, stumps and other objectionable materials shall be removed so they will not interfere with the construction or proper functioning of the channel.
2. Where possible, trees will be left standing, and stumps will not be removed.
3. Excavation shall be at the locations and grades shown on the drawings. The lining shall not compromise the capacity of the channel, e.g. the emergency spillway shall be over-excavated so that the lining will be flush with the slope surface.
4. The geotextile shall be placed on a smooth graded surface. The geotextile shall be placed in such a manner that it will not excessively stretch or tear upon placement of the

overlying materials. Care should be taken to place the geotextile in intimate contact with the soil such that no void spaces exist between the underlying soil and the geotextile.

5. Construction plans will specifically detail the location and handling of spoils. Spoil material resulting from clearing, grubbing and channel excavation shall be disposed of in a manner which will:

- a. not cause an increase in flood stage,
- b. minimize overbank wash,
- c. not cause an adverse effect on the environmental integrity of the area,
- d. provide for the free flow of water between the channel and flood plain unless the valley routing and water surface profile are based on continuous dikes being installed,
- e. leave the right-of-way in the best condition feasible, and
- f. improve the aesthetic appearance of the site to the extent feasible.

6. Channel linings shall be established or installed immediately after construction or as soon as weather conditions permit.

7. Structures shall be installed according to lines and grades shown on the plan. The foundation for structures shall be cleared of all undesirable materials prior to the installation of the structures.

8. Materials used in construction shall be of permanency commensurate with the design frequency and life expectancy of the facility.

9. Earthfill, when used as a part of the structures, shall be placed according to the installation requirements for sediment basin embankments.

10. Construction operations shall be carried out in such a manner that erosion and air and water pollution will be minimized. State and local laws concerning pollution abatement shall be complied with.

11. Vegetation shall be established on all disturbed areas immediately after construction. If weather conditions cause a delay in establishing vegetation, the area shall be mulched in accordance with the standard for mulching. Refer to specification Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Seeding, fertilizing and mulching shall conform to the standard for permanent vegetative cover. Refer to specification Ds3-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation).

12. All temporary access roads or travelways shall be appropriately closed to exclude traffic.

13. Trees and other fallen natural vegetation not causing a deterrent to stream flow should be left for the purpose of habitat.

DEFINITION

Applying plant residues or other suitable materials, produced on the site if possible, to the soil surface.

CONDITIONS

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 greater than six months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed.

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.



**DISTURBED AREA
STABILIZATION (WITH
MULCHING ONLY)**

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 eventually be covered with perennial vegetation, 20-30 pounds of nitrogen per acre in addition to the normal amount shall be applied to offset the uptake of nitrogen caused by the decomposition of the organic mulches.
3. Apply polyethylene film on exposed areas.

Anchoring Mulch

1. Straw or hay mulch can be pressed into the soil with a disk harrow 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 not to cut the mulch but to press it into the soil leaving much of it in an erect position. Straw or hay mulch shall be anchored immediately after application.

Straw or hay mulch spread with special blower-type equipment may be anchored. Tackifiers, binders and hydraulic mulch with tackifier specifically designed for tacking straw can be substituted with emulsified asphalt. Please refer to specification of Tackifiers Tac. 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.



EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION

I 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.

BY *Harry Highball*
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT

HARRY HIGHBALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS

OWNER	A. DUNLOP	COUNTY, STATE	TIFT, GEORGIA
DRAWN BY	JAN JACOBY	LAND LOT	336
DATE	OCTOBER 15, 2024	LAND DISTRICT	6th
REVISION NUMBER		REQUESTED BY	GSWCC
		DATE	

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..

CONDITIONS

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

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 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. If 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 size. Finely ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 95 percent of the material will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Ds3

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION
(WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION)

It is desirable to use dolomitic limestone in the Sand Hills, Southern Coastal Plain and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRA's.

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 6-5.1 below.

TABLE 6-5.1.
FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT N-P-K	RATE	TOP DRESSING RATE
1. Cool season grasses	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 1/2
	Second	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	-
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac.
2. Cool season grasses and legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	0-50 lbs./ac. 1/
	Second	0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac.	-
	Maintenance	0-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	-
3. Ground covers	First	10-10-10	1300 lbs./ac. /3	-
	Second	10-10-10	1300 lbs./ac. /3	-
	Maintenance	10-10-10	1100 lbs./ac.	-
4. Pine seedlings	First	20-10-5	one 21-gram pellet per seedling placed in the closing hole	-
5. Shrub Lespedeza	First	10-10-10	700 lbs./ac.	-
6. Temporary cover crops seeded alone	Maintenance	10-10-10	700 lbs./ac. /4	-
	First	10-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac. 5/
7. Cool season grasses	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/6
	Second	6-12-12	800 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac.
8. Warm season grasses and legumes	First	6-12-12	1500 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac. 6/
	Second	0-10-10	1100 lbs./ac.	-
	Maintenance	0-10-10	400 lbs./ac.	-

- 1/ Apply in spring following seeding.
2/ Apply in split applications when high rates are used.
3/ Apply in 3 split applications.
4/ Apply when plants are pruned.
5/ Apply to grass species only.
6/ Apply when plants grow to a height of 2 to 4 inches.

Seedbed Preparation

Seedbed preparation may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. When conventional seeding is to be used, seedbed preparation will be done as follows:

Broadcast plantings

1. Tillage at a minimum, shall adequately loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches, 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 equipment.
3. Tillage should be done on the contour where feasible.

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

Individual Plants

1. Where individual plants are to be set, the soil shall be prepared by excavating holes, opening furrows, or dibble planting.
2. For nursery stock plants, holes shall be large enough to accommodate roots without crowding.
3. Where pine seedlings are to be planted, subsoil under the row 36 inches deep on the contour four to six months prior to planting. Subsoiling should be done when the soil is dry, preferably in August or September.

Planting

Hydraulic Seeding

Mix the seed (innoculated if needed), fertilizer, and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch with water and apply in a slurry uniformly over the area to be treated. Apply within one hour after the mixture is made.

Conventional Seeding

Seeding will be done on a freshly prepared and firmed seedbed. For broadcast planting, use a cultipacker seeder, drill, rotary seeder, other mechanical seeder, or hand seeding to distribute the seed uniformly over the area to be treated. Cover the seed lightly with 1/8 to 1/4 inch of soil for small seed and 1/2 to 1 inch for large seed when using a cultipacker or other suitable equipment.

No-Till Seeding

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

Individual Plants

Shrubs, vines and sprigs may be planted with appropriate planters or hand tools. Pine trees shall be planted manually in the subsoil furrow. Each plant shall be set in a manner that will avoid crowding the roots. Nursery stock plants shall be planted at the same depth or slightly deeper than they grew at the nursery. The tips of vines and sprigs must be at or slightly above the ground surface. Where individual holes are dug, fertilizer shall be placed in the bottom of the hole, two inches of soil shall be added and the plant shall be set in the hole.

Mulching

Mulch is required for all permanent vegetation applications. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall achieve 75% soil cover. Select the mulching material from the following and apply as indicated:

1. Dry straw or dry hay of good quality and free of weed seeds can be used. Dry straw shall be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Dry hay shall be applied at a rate of 2 1/2 tons per acre.
2. Wood cellulose mulch or wood pulp fiber shall be used with hydraulic seeding. It shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Drystraw 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 hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre.
5. Pine straw or pine bark shall be applied at a thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity may be used where ornamentals or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.
6. When using temporary erosion control blankets or block sod, mulch is not required.
7. Bituminous treated roving may be applied on planted areas on 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 Department 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 seeding.

Applying Mulch

Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or planting. The mulch may be spread by blower-type spreading equipment, other spreading equipment or by hand. Mulch shall be applied to cover 75% of the soil surface.

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

Anchoring Mulch

Anchor straw or hay mulch immediately after application by one of the following methods:
1. Hay and straw mulch shall be pressed into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread. A special "packer disk" or disk harrow with the disks set straight may be used. The 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 disks shall be dull enough to press the mulch into the ground without cutting it, leaving much of it in an erect position. Mulch shall not be plowed into the soil.

2. Synthetic tackifiers, binders or hydraulic mulch specifically designed to tack straw, shall be applied in conjunction with or immediately after the mulch is spread. Synthetic tackifiers shall be mixed and applied according to manufacturer's specifications. All tackifiers, binders or hydraulic mulch specifically designed to tack straw should be verified nontoxic through EPA 2024.0 testing. Refer to Tackifiers Tac.
3. Rye or wheat can be included with Fall and Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at a rate of one-quarter to one half bushel per acre.
4. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch may be needed to anchor straw or hay mulch on unstable soils and concentrated flow areas. These materials shall be installed and anchored according to manufacturer's specifications.

Irrigation

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

SEEDING RATES FOR
PERMANENT SEEDING

SPECIES	RATE Per 1,000 sq.ft.	RATE Per Acre *	PLANTING DATES **
BAHIA	1.4 POUNDS	60 LBS.	1/1-12/31
BERMUDA	0.2 POUND	10 LBS.	2/15-7/1
CENTPEDE	BLOCK SOD ONLY	BLOCK SOD ONLY	4/1-7/1
LESPEDeza	1.7 POUNDS	75 LBS.	1/1-12/31
WEEPING LOVE GRASS	0.1 POUND	4 LBS.	2/1-6/15
SWITCH GRASS	0.9 POUND	40 LBS.	3/15-6/1

- * Unusual site conditions may require heavier seeding rates
** Seeding dates may need to be altered to fit temperature variations and conditions.

DEFINITION

A permanent vegetation using sods on highly erodible or critically eroded lands.

PURPOSE

- Establish immediate ground cover.
- Reduce runoff and erosion.
- Improve aesthetics and land value.
- Reduce dust and sediments.
- Stabilize waterways and critical areas.
- Filter sediments, nutrients and bugs.
- Reduce downstream complaints.
- Reduce likelihood of legal action.
- Reduce likelihood of work stoppage due to legal action.
- Increase "good neighbor" benefits.

CONDITIONS

This application is appropriate for areas that require immediate vegetative covers, drop inlets, grass swales, and waterways with intermittent flow.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Sodding can initially be more costly than seeding, but the advantages justify the increased initial costs.

1. Immediate erosion control, green surface, and quick use.
2. Reduced failure as compared to seed as well as the lack of weeds.
3. Can be established nearly year-round.

Sodding is preferable to seed in waterways and swales because of the immediate protection of the channel after application. Sodding must be staked in concentrated flow areas (See Figure 6-6.1). Consider using sod framed around drop inlets to reduce sediments and maintaining the grade.

Ds4

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION
(WITH SODDING)

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTALLATION

Soil Preparation

- Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger than 4". Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils.
- Topsoil properly applied will help guarantee stand. Don't use topsoil recently treated with herbicides or soil sterilants.
- Mix fertilizer into soil surface. Fertilize based on soil tests or Table 6-6.1. For fall planting of warm season species, half the fertilizer should be applied at planting and the other half in the spring.

Table 6-6.1. Fertilizer Requirements for Soil Surface Application

Fertilizer Type (lbs./acre)	Fertilizer Rate (lbs./acre)	Fertilizer Rate	Season
10-10-10	1000	.025	Fall

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

Installation

- Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don't overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod (See Figure 6-6.2 in Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia 2016 Edition).
- On slopes steeper than 3:1, sod should be anchored with pins or other approved methods. Installed sod should be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil.
- 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 rainfall for a minimum of 2-3 weeks.

MATERIALS

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

1. Sod should be machine cut and contain 3/4" (+ or -1/4") of soil, not including shoots or thatch.
2. Sod should be cut to the desired size within + or -5%. Torn or uneven pads should be rejected.
3. Sod should be cut and installed within 36 hours of digging.
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. See Figure 6-4.1 page 6-34 in Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia 2016 Edition for your Resource Area.

MAINTENANCE

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 accordance with soil tests or Table 6-6.3.

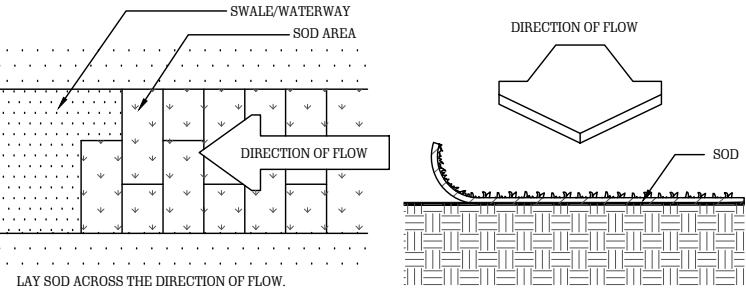
Table 6-6.2. Sod Planting Requirements

Grass	Varieties	Resource Area	Growing Season
Bermudagrass	Common Tifway Tifgreen Tiflawn	M-L,P,C P,C P,C P,C	Warm Weather
Bahiagrass	Pensacola	P,C	Warm Weather
Centipede	-	P,C	Warm Weather
St. Augustine	Common Bitterblue Raleigh	C	Warm Weather
Zoysia	Emerald Myer	P,C	Warm Weather
Tall Fescue	Kentucky	M-L,P	Cool Weather

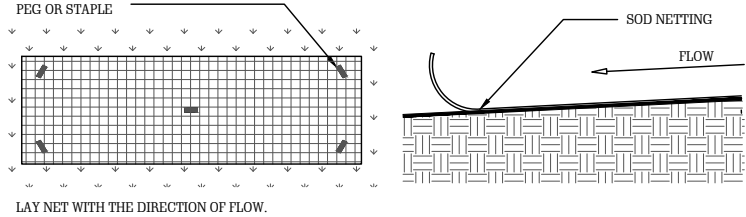
Table 6-6.3. Fertilizer Requirements for Sod

Types of Species	Planting Year	Fertilizer (N-P-K)	Rate (lbs./acre)	Nitrogen Top Dressing Rate (lbs./acre)
Cool Season Grasses	First	6-12-12	1500	50-100
	Second	6-12-12	1000	-
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400	30
Warm Season Grasses	First	6-12-12	1500	50-100
	Second	6-12-12	800	50-100
	Maintenance	10-10-10	400	30

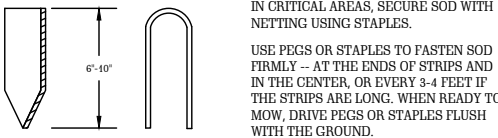
SODDED WATERWAYS
SOD DIRECTIONS



NETTING DIRECTIONS



PEG DETAIL



DRAWING 13
EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL
DETAILS
SHEET #2

EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION
I 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.
BY *Harry Highball*
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES
DEVELOPMENT

HARRY HIGHBALL
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

OWNER	A. DUNLOP	COUNTY, STATE	TIFT, GEORGIA
DRAWN BY	JAN JACOBY	LAND LOT	336
DATE	OCTOBER 15, 2024	LAND DISTRICT	6th
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY	DATE	GSWCC

DEFINITION

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

CONDITIONS

Temporary grassing, instead of mulch, can be applied to rough graded areas that will be exposed for less than six months. Temporary vegetative measures should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economical and effective stabilization. Most types of temporary vegetation are ideal to use as companion crops until the permanent vegetation is established. eeded.

SEEDING RATES FOR
TEMPORARY SEEDING

SPECIES	RATE Per 1,000 sq.ft.	RATE Per Acre *	PLANTING DATES **
Rye	3.9 pounds	3 bu.	9/1-3/1
Ryegrass	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	8/15-4/1
Annual Lespedeza	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	1/15-3/15
Weeping Lovegrass	0.1 pound	4 lbs.	2/15-6/15
Sudangrass	1.4 pounds	60 lbs.	3/1-8/1
Browntop Millet	0.9 pound	40 lbs.	4/1-7/15
Wheat	4.1 pounds	3 bu.	10/15-2/1

* Unusual site conditions may require heavier seeding rates
** Seeding dates may need to be altered to fit temperture variations and conditions.

Ds2

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION
(WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING)

SPECIFICATIONS

Grading and Shaping

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

Seedbed Preparation

When a hydraulic seeder is used, seedbed preparation is not required. When using conventional or handseeding, seedbed preparation is not required if the soil material is loose and not sealed by rainfall.

When soil has been 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 germinate.

Lime and Fertilizer

Agricultural lime is required unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Apply agricultural lime at a rate determined by soil test for pH. Quick acting lime should be incorporated to modify pH during the germination period. Bio stimulants should also be considered when there is less than 3% organic matter in the soil. Graded areas require lime application. Soils must be tested to determine required amounts of fertilizer and amendments. Fertilizer should be applied before land preparation and incorporated with a disk, ripper, or chisel. On slopes too steep for, or inaccessible to equipment, fertilizer shall be hydraulically applied, preferably in the first pass with seed and some hydraulic mulch, then topped with the remaining required application rate.

Seeding

Select a grass or grass-legume mixture suitable to the area and season of the year. Seed shall be applied uniformly by hand, cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker seeder, or hydraulic seeder (slurry including seed and fertilizer). Drill or cultipacker seeders should normally place seed one-quarter to one-half inch deep. Appropriate depth of planting is ten times the seed diameter. Soil should be "raked" lightly to cover seed with soil if seeded by hand.

Mulching

Temporary vegetation can, in most cases, be established without the use of mulch. Mulch without seeding should be considered for short term protection. Refer to Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only).

Irrigation

During times of drought, water shall be applied at a rate not causing runoff and erosion. The soil shall be thoroughly wetted to a depth that will insure germination of the seed. Subsequent applications should be made when needed.

DEFINITION

Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

CONDITIONS

This practice is applicable to areas subject to surface and air movement of dust where on and off-site damage may occur without treatment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

A. TEMPORARY METHODS

Mulches. See standard Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic resins may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders. Resins such as Curasol or Terratack should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Vegetative Cover. See standard Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding).

Spray-on Adhesives. These are used on mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to standard Tb-Tackifiers and Binders.

Tillage. This practice is designed to roughen and bring clods to the surface. It is an emergency measure which should be used before wind erosion starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment which may produce the desired effect.

Irrigation. This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is wet. Repeat as needed.

Barriers. Solid board fences, snow fences, burlap fences, crate walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 15 times their height are effective in controlling wind erosion.

Calcium Chloride. Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment.

B. PERMANENT METHODS

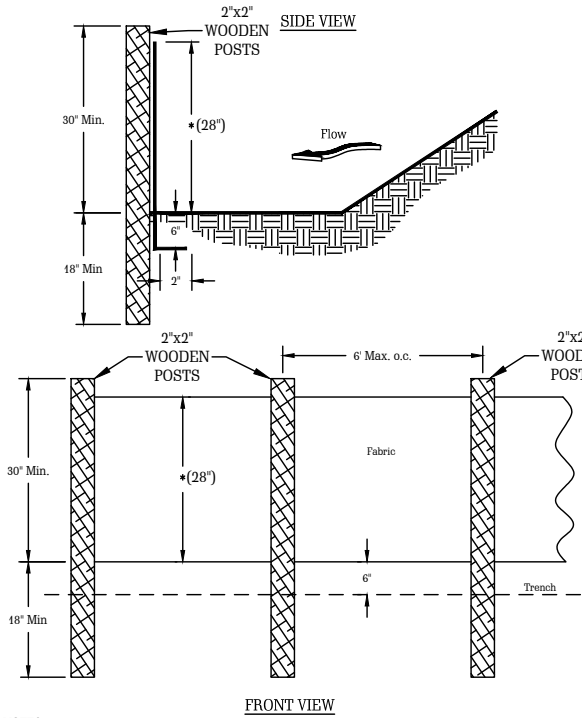
Permanent Vegetation. See standard Ds3 -Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation). Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place.

Topsoiling. This entails covering the surface with less erosive soil material. See standard Tp - Topsoiling.

Stone. Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See standard Cr-Construction Road Stabilization.

Du

DUST CONTROL ON
DISTURBED AREAS

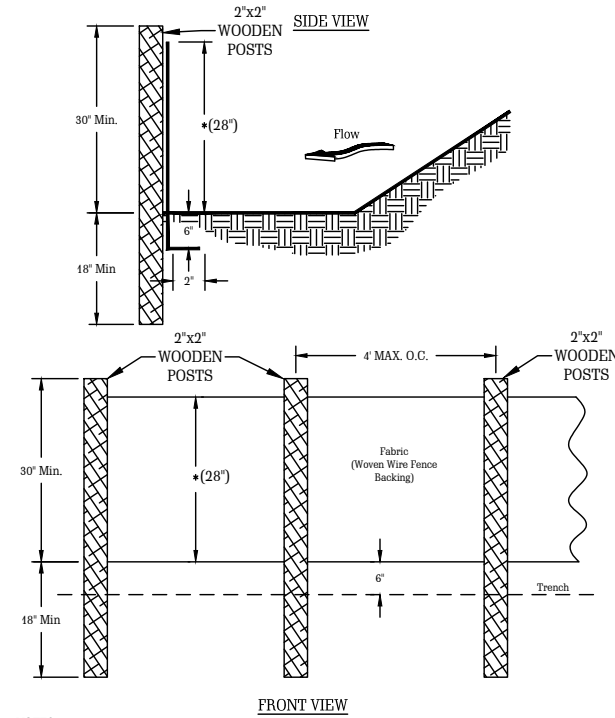


NOTES:
1. Use steel or wood posts or as specified by the EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.
2. Height (*) is to be shown on the EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.

Sd1-NS

SILT FENCE - TYPE NON-SENSITIVE
N.T.S.

Figure 6-20.4



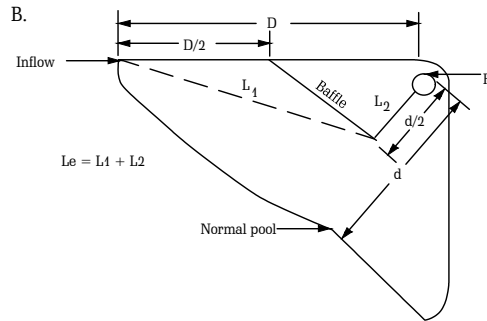
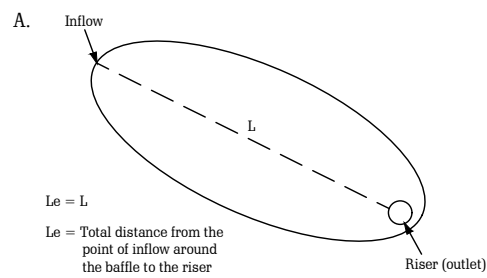
NOTES:
1. Use steel or wood posts or as specified by the EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.
2. Height (*) is to be shown on the EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.

Sd1-S

SILT FENCE - TYPE SENSITIVE
N.T.S.

Figure 6-20.6

Examples: Plan Views - not to scale



DETENTION POND
BAFFLE DETAILS
N.T.S.

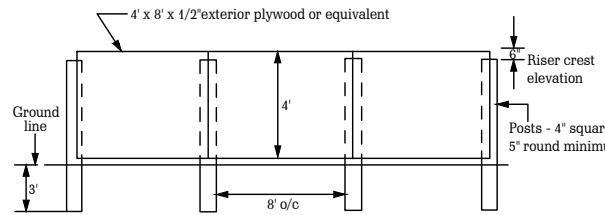
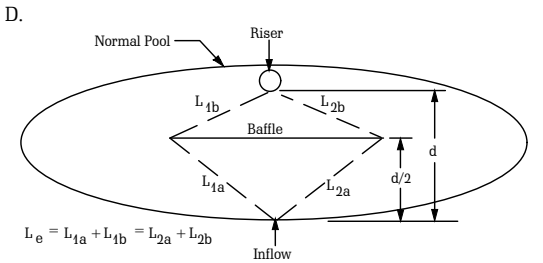
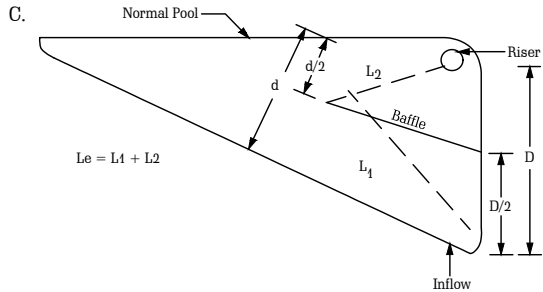
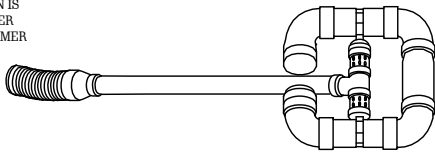


Figure 6-29.2 Baffles

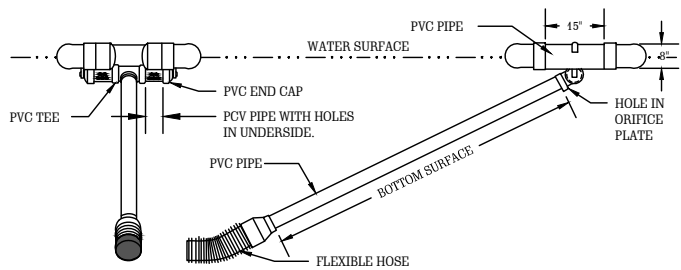
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT POND SUPPLEMENT

NOTE:
SKIMMER CONFIGURATION SHOWN IS
TYPICAL. THE DESIGNER/ENGINEER
MAY SUBMIT AN ALTERNATE SKIMMER
DETAIL FOR REVIEW.

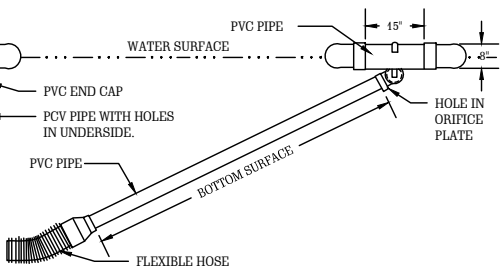
SKIMMER PERSPECTIVE



SKIMMER FRONTAL SECTION VIEW

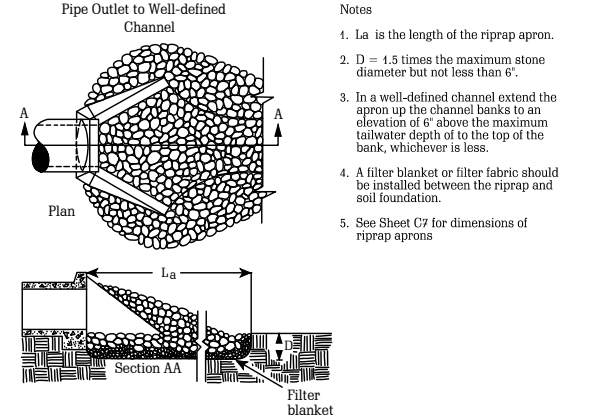
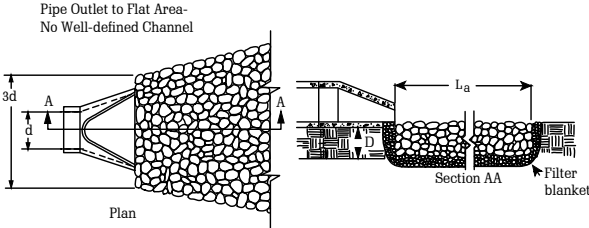


SKIMMER SIDE SECTION VIEW



Sk

SKIMMER OUTLET DETAIL
N.T.S.



Notes

- La is the length of the riprap apron.
- D = 1.5 times the maximum stone diameter but not less than 6".
- In a well-defined channel extend the apron up the channel banks to an elevation of 6" above the maximum tailwater depth of to the top of the bank, whichever is less.
- A filter blanket or filter fabric should be installed between the riprap and soil foundation.
- See Sheet C7 for dimensions of riprap aprons

St

STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION
N.T.S.

Figure 6-24.3

DRAWING 14
EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL
DETAILS
SHEET #3



EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION

I 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.

BY *Harry Highball*
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES
DEVELOPMENT

HARRY HIGHBALL
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

OWNER A. DUNLOP	COUNTY, STATE TIFT, GEORGIA
DRAWN BY JAN JACOBY	LAND LOT 336
DATE OCTOBER 15, 2024	LAND DISTRICT 6th
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY GSWCC
	DATE

GEORGIA
UNIFORM CODING SYSTEM

FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

DRAWING 15
EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL
DETAILS
SHEET #4

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Cd	CHECKDAM			A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch or area of concentrated flow.
Ch	CHANNEL STABILIZATION			Improving, constructing or stabilizing an open channel, existing stream, or ditch.
Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT			A crushed stone pad located at the construction site exit to provide a place for removing mud from tires thereby protecting public streets.
Sd1	SEDIMENT BARRIER			A barrier to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. It may be sandbags, bales of straw or hay, brush, logs and poles, gravel, or a silt fence.
Sd3	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			A basin created by excavation or a dam across a waterway. The surface water runoff is temporarily stored allowing the bulk of the sediment to drop out.
Sk	FLOATING SURFACE SKIMMER			A buoyant device that releases/drains water from the surface of sediment ponds, traps, or basins at a controlled rate of flow.
St	STORMDRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION			A paved or short section of riprap channel at the outlet of a storm drain system preventing erosion from the concentrated runoff.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

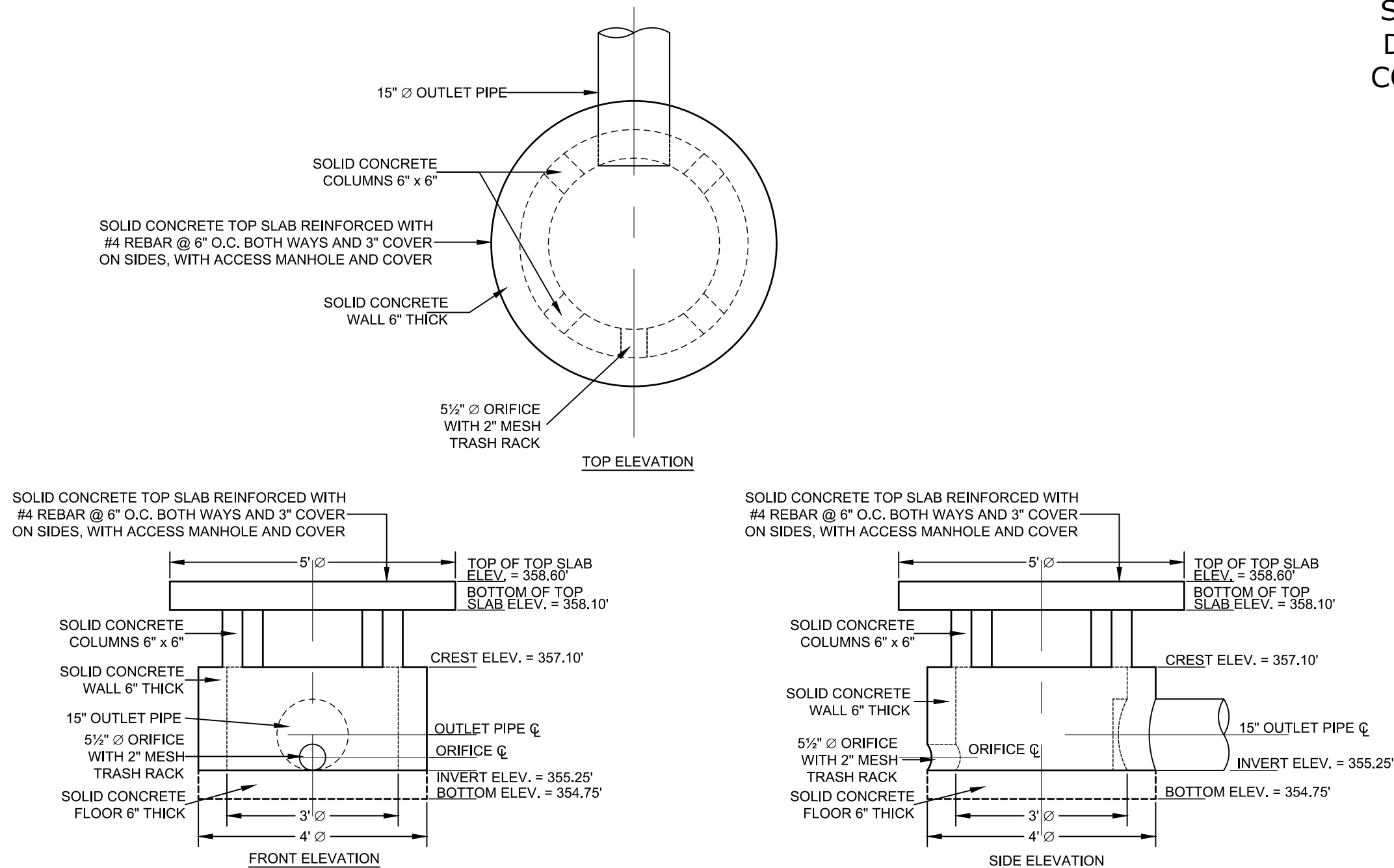
CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)			Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retarding cover.
Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMP SEEDING)			Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings on disturbed areas.
Ds3	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERM SEEDING)			Establishing a permanent vegetative cover such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on disturbed areas.
Ds4	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (SODDING)			A permanent vegetative cover using sods on highly erodable or critically eroded lands.
Du	DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS			Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction site, roadways and similar sites.



EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION
I 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.
BY *Harry Highball*
HARRY HIGHBALL REGISTERED GEORGIA ENGINEER No. PE123456
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL - CERTIFICATION NUMBER 0000001234

BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT		
HARRY HIGHBALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
OWNER A. DUNLOP	COUNTY, STATE TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY JAN JACOBY	LAND LOT 336	
DATE OCTOBER 15, 2024	LAND DISTRICT 6th	
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY GSWCC	DATE

DRAWING 16
EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL
DETAILS OF OUTLET
CONTROL STRUCTURE
DETAILS
SHEET #5



DETAILS OF OUTLET CONTROL STRUCTURE: POND
N.T.S.



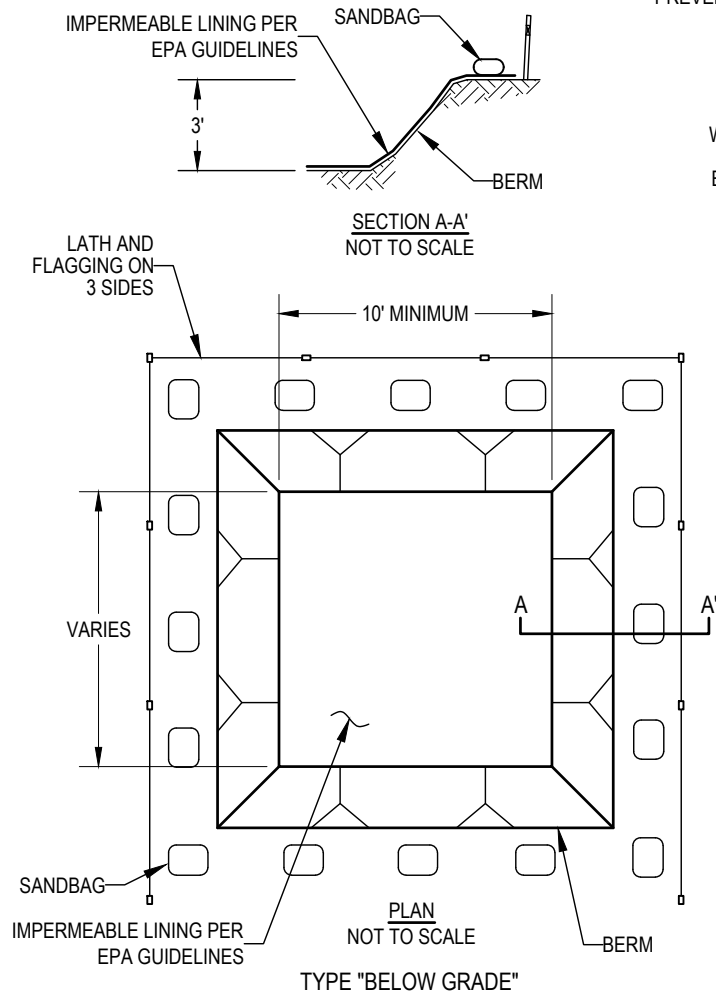
EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION
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BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT		
HARRY HIGHBALL CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
OWNER	COUNTY, STATE	
A. DUNLOP	TIFT, GEORGIA	
DRAWN BY	LAND LOT	
JAN JACOBY	336	
DATE	LAND DISTRICT	
OCTOBER 15, 2024	6th	
REVISION NUMBER	REQUESTED BY	DATE
	GSWCC	

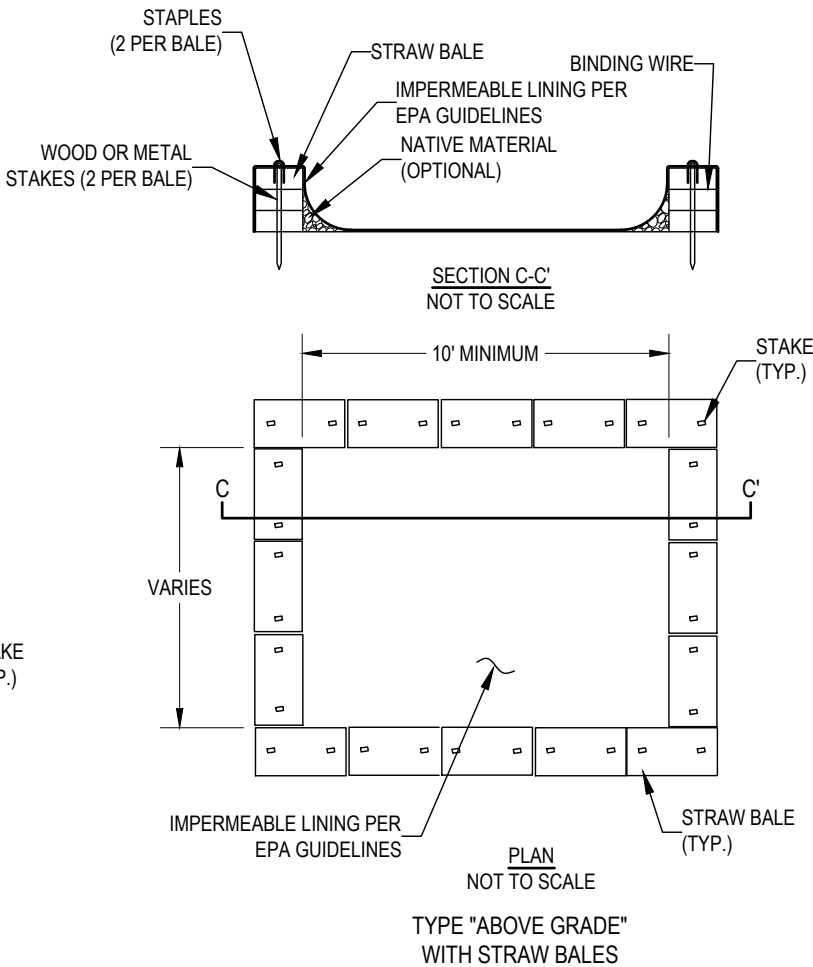
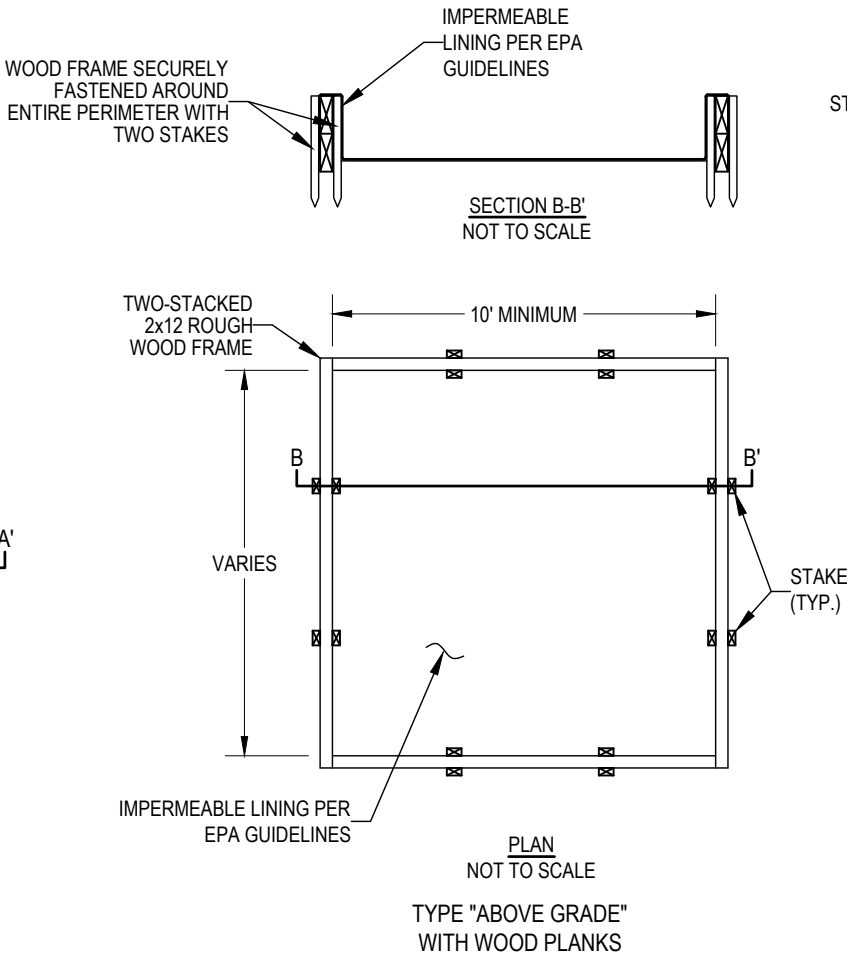
DRAWING 17
EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL
DETAILS OF
CONCRETE WASHOUT
DETAILS
SHEET #6

MATERIALS USED TO CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE OF THE WORK AND DISPOSED OF OR RECYCLED.

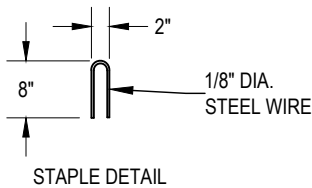
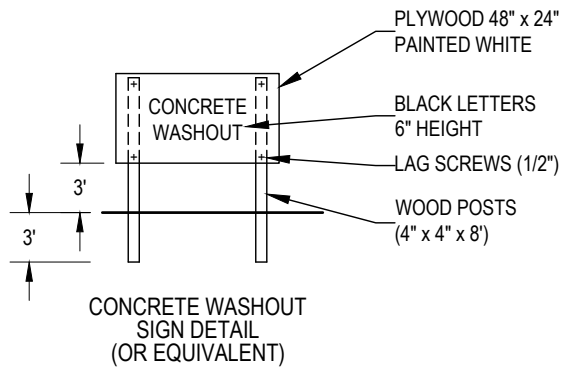
HOLES, DEPRESSIONS OR OTHER GROUND DISTURBANCES CAUSED BY THE REMOVAL OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE BACKFILLED, REPAIRED, AND STABILIZED TO PREVENT EROSION.



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



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



EROSION CONTROL CERTIFICATION

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BARGAIN BUYS STORES DEVELOPMENT		
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