SITEPLAN-22-000061

68 QUARRY RD, NEWNAN GA 30263

5/30/2023 11:39:23 AM

General Conditions

ENGINEERING

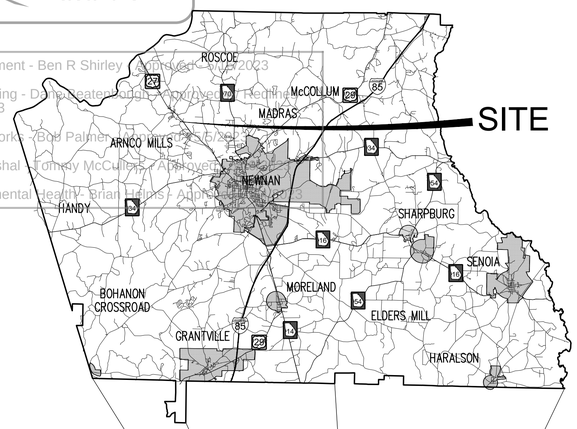
Georgia Power Encroachment Agreement

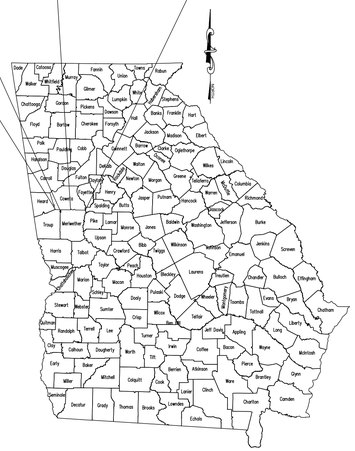
An encroachment agreement with Georgia Power will be required for any proposed work within their right of way prior to issuance of a Land Disturbance Permit.

APPROVED
SITEPLAN-22-000061
5/30/2023

Development - Ben R Shirley - Approved - 5/30/2023
Engineering - Daniel Bateman - Approved - Revisions Required 5/26/2023
Public Works - Bob Palmer - Approved - 5/26/2023
Fire Marshal - Tommy McCullers - Approved - 5/26/2023
Environmental Health - Brian Collins - Approved - 5/26/2023

COWETA COUNTY
N.T.S.





GEORGIA

CONSTRUCTION PLANS

for

MEAT PACKING FACILITY

Located in L.L. 128 ~ 5th District

PROPERTY CURRENT ZONING: M (INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT)

COWETA COUNTY, GA

NOVEMBER 23, 2022

VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

OWNER/ PRIMARY PERMITTEE

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES

68 QUARRY RD
NEWNAN, GA 30263

24 HOUR CONTACT: MAJDI AMRIA
PHONE: 404-201-5997
EMAIL: MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA811
www.Georgia811.com
Know what's below. Call before you dig.

SITE DATA:

PARCEL NUMBER(S): COWETA COUNTY TAX ASSESOR HAS NOT ASSIGNED COMBINED PARCEL ID. PART OF PARENT ID 046 5128 004 046 5128 006

ADDRESS: 68 QUARRY RD NEWNAN, GA 30263

TOTAL AREA (SITE): ±2.50 ACRES

TOTAL SITE DISTURBANCE: ±1.64 ACRES

TOTAL AREA OF WETLANDS DISTURBANCE: 00.00

STATE WATERS LOCATED WITHIN 200 FEET: NONE

FEMA NOTE:

ACCORDING TO F.I.R.M. 13077C0140D DATED FEBRUARY 6, 2013, THIS PROPERTY DOES NOT LIE WITHIN A FLOOD HAZARD AREA.

INDEX OF DRAWINGS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SHEETS = 14

PROJECT SCOPE: COMMERCIAL PARKING LOT

REVISION			
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	01/26/2023	DH/MG	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY REVIEW COMMENTS
2	04/27/2023	DH/MG	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY REVIEW COMMENTS

H&A
HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 770-460-2200
EMAIL: dghovey@bellsouth.net

CONSTRUCTION PLANS
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
COWETA COUNTY, GA

PROJECT NO. 2022-33

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 18090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 4.24.2023

SHEET
C1.1

Apr 27, 2023 - 9:26am - D:\BACKUP\HA Projects\Jobs\SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES\MEAT PACKING FACILITY\CONSTRUCTION PLANS\SHEET FILES\00C-101 COVER SHEET (24X36).dwg

APPROVED 5/30/2023

GENERAL SITE NOTES:

1. PARCEL NUMBER(S): COWETA COUNTY TAX ASSESOR HAS NOT ASSIGNED COMBINED PARCEL ID. PART OF PARENT ID: 046 5128 004 046 5128 006
2. PROPERTY ADDRESS: 68 QUARRY RD NEWNAN, GA 30263
3. TOTAL SITE AREA: 2.50 ACRES
4. PROPERTY PROPOSED ZONING: M (INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT)
   ZONING DISTRICT SIZE: 2.00 AC
   LOT WIDTH (AT FRONT SETBACK): 30 FT
   MAX IMPERVIOUS AREA: 90%
   FRONT YARD SETBACK: 100 FT (FROM ROW)
   SIDE YARD SETBACK: 20 FT
   REAR YARD SETBACK: 30 FT
   HEIGHT LIMIT: 3 STORIES (34' 11")
5. NO WETLANDS OR STATE WATERS ARE PRESENT ON THIS SITE OR WITHIN 200 FEET OF THIS SITE.
6. PROPERTY IS SERVED BY COWETA COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY.
7. PROPERTY IS SERVED BY INDIVIDUAL SEPTIC TANK AND DRAIN FIELD.
8. PROPERTY HAS EXISTING STRUCTURES OR FEATURES ON THIS SITE.
9. PROPERTY HAS EXISTING EASEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS SITE.
10. PROPERTY DRAINS TO AN UN-NAMED TRIBUTARY OF WAHOO CREEK, WHICH IS AN IMPAIRED STREAM.
11. PROPERTY LIES WITHIN A GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREA.
12. SEE SHEET C1.3 FOR COWETA COUNTY PLAN NOTES

SURVEY AND FLOOD NOTE:

NO PORTIONS OF THIS PROPERTY LIE WITHIN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA AS DEFINED BY F.E.M.A FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) NO. 13077C0140D, WITH EFFECTIVE DATE OF FEBRUARY 06, 2013. SEE F.E.M.A MAP BELOW

BOUNDARY RETRACEMENT AND TOPOGRAPHIC, FIELD RUN INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FOR PYRAMID TRADING, LLC, PREPARED BY W.D. GRAY AND ASSOCIATES INC. DATED 09/28/2022.

LEGEND/ABBREVIATIONS NOTE:

SOME INFORMATION SHOWN IN THIS CONSTRUCTION SET IS REDUNDANT AND IS PLACEHOLDER INFORMATION. THE LEGENDS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DETAILS ARE FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES. THE PLACEHOLDER INFORMATION IS THERE FOR ANTICIPATORY CHANGES TO OCCUR. WHEN CHANGES DO OCCUR THE PLACEHOLDER INFORMATION CAN BE IMPLEMENTED AT THAT TIME. EXAMPLE: THE CLIENT MAY CHOOSE TO SELECT A DIFFERENT TYPE OF DRAINAGE STRUCTURE THAT IS APPLICABLE TO THE DESIGN, BUT MORE COST EFFECTIVE.

ALL PROPOSED DESIGN DETAILS AND EROSION CONTROL SYMBOLS ARE REFERENCED, APPLY ALL REFERENCED ITEMS TO THE PROPOSED DESIGN.

TREE PROTECTION NOTES:

TREE PROTECTION AREA (TPA): ANY PORTION OF A SITE LOCATED WITHIN TREE PROTECTION BOUNDARY AREA WITH EXISTING TREES TO BE PRESERVED IN COMPLIANCE TO REQUIREMENTS OF COWETA COUNTY ORDINANCE. THE TREE PROTECTION AREA SHALL INCLUDE NO LESS THAN THE TOTAL AREA BENEATH THE TREE CANOPY AS DEFINED BY THE DRIP LINE OF THE TREE OR GROUP OF TREES COLLECTIVELY.

THERE SHALL BE NO INDISCRIMINATE REMOVAL OF TREES FROM THIS SITE. AN ASSERTED EFFORT TO PRESERVE AND RETAIN SPECIMEN EXISTING TREES WILL BE MADE.

BEING DEVELOPED SHALL MAINTAIN A MINIMUM TREE DENSITY BASED UPON THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES THAT CAN BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDS WITH THE ORDINANCE FOR TREE SIZE AND DENSITY.

THE CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT, STORAGE OF MATERIALS OR DIRT, DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATERIAL SUCH AS PAINT, OIL SOLVENT OR OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES, OR ANY OTHER SUCH ACT WHICH MAY BE HARMFUL TO THE CONTINUED VITALITY OF THE TREE(S) WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION AREA, IS PROHIBITED.

PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY GRADING, CONSTRUCTION OR TREE REMOVAL, A TREE PROTECTION AREA FOR ANY TREE LOCATED WITHIN TWENTYFIVE FEET (25') OF ANY PROPOSED GRADING, CONSTRUCTION OR TREE REMOVAL MUST BE ESTABLISHED BY PHYSICAL BARRIER AND MAINTAINED UNTIL SUCH WORK IS COMPLETED.

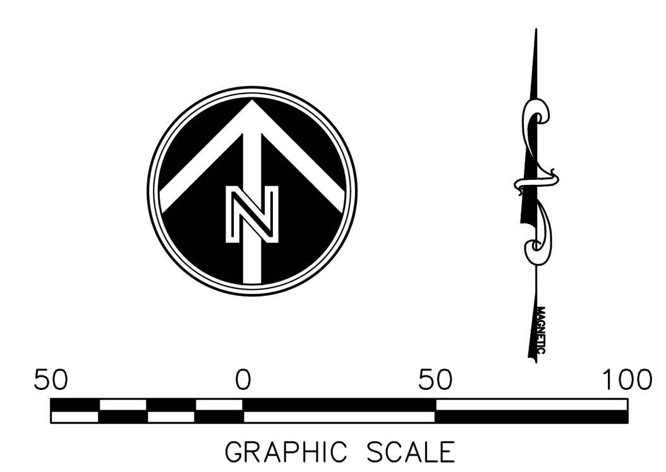
LEGEND / SYMBOLOGY

Symbol	Description
FZ	FLOOD PLAIN
	℄ OF CREEK
LOD	LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
WL	WETLANDS BOUNDARY LINE AND HATCH
	25' IMPERVIOUS STREAM SETBACK HATCH
WSF 880.86'	WATER SURFACE FUTURE FLOODPLAIN ELEVATION
	DEMOLITION STRUCTURE / ABANDON UTILITIES
	PROPOSED BUILDING FOOTPRINT
X	FENCE LINE (SILT, PROPOSED, ECT.)
XX	DOUBLE ROW SILT FENCE
	EXISTING TREE LINE
TP	TREE PROTECTION FENCE
#1 #2	SPECIMEN TREES
TP	PROPOSED TREE PROTECTION
	TREE REMOVAL
CuC PuE PfD	SOILS TYPE WITH SOILS BOUNDARY LINE (TYP.)
MSP-1	MONITORING SAMPLING POINT

KEY NOTE DESIGNATION

A2 — KEY NOTE NUMBER

GEOMETERICAL NORTH



LEGEND / SYMBOLS

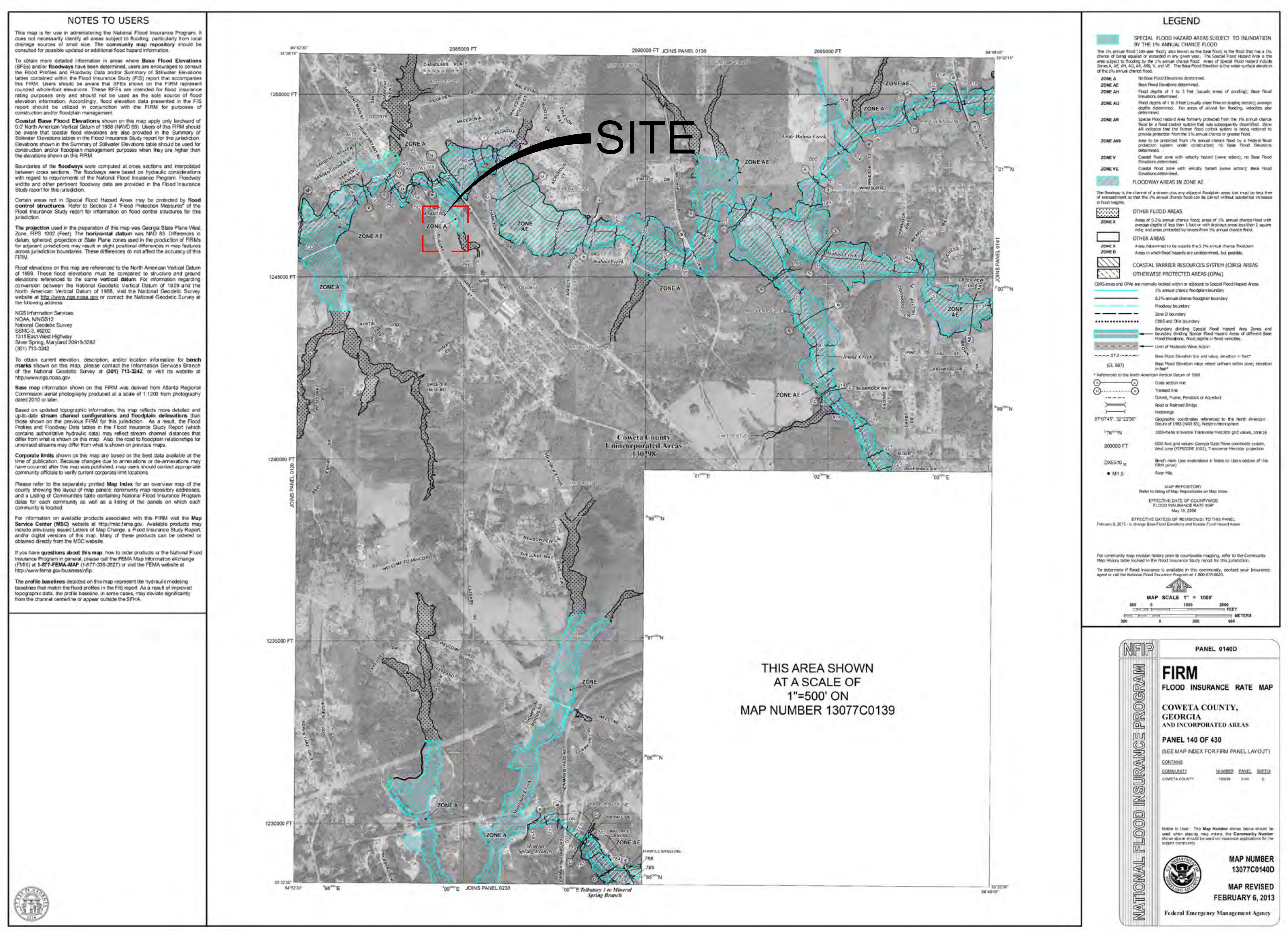
Symbol	Description
	EXISTING POWER POLE
S	EXISTING SAN. SEWER MANHOLE
	PROPOSED SAN. SEWER MANHOLE
SS	EXISTING SAN. SEWER LINE
SS	PROPOSED SAN. SEWER LINE
W	EXISTING WATERLINE
W	PROPOSED WATERLINE
G	EXISTING GAS LINE
UC	EXISTING UNDERGROUND CABLE
OHP	EXISTING OVER HEAD POWER
	EXISTING RAILROAD LINE
	EXISTING GATE VALVE
	PROPOSED GATE VALVE
HYD	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
	PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
	BLOW OFF VALVE
	THRUST BLOCK
	SINGLE WATER CONNECTION (SHORT SIDE)
	SINGLE WATER CONNECTION (LONG SIDE)
	PROPOSED DOUBLE WING CATCH BASIN
	PROPOSED SINGLE WING CATCH BASIN
	PROPOSED JUNCTION BOX
	EXISTING STORM DRAIN LINE
	PROPOSED STORM DRAIN LINE
	ROADWAY CENTERLINE
	PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE
	UTILITY EASEMENT
	RIGHT-OF-WAY
858	EXISTING CONTOUR (MINOR)
860	EXISTING CONTOUR (MAJOR)
FRONT OF SIGN; POLE / POST (BACK OF SIGN)	STREET SIGN

ABBREVIATIONS

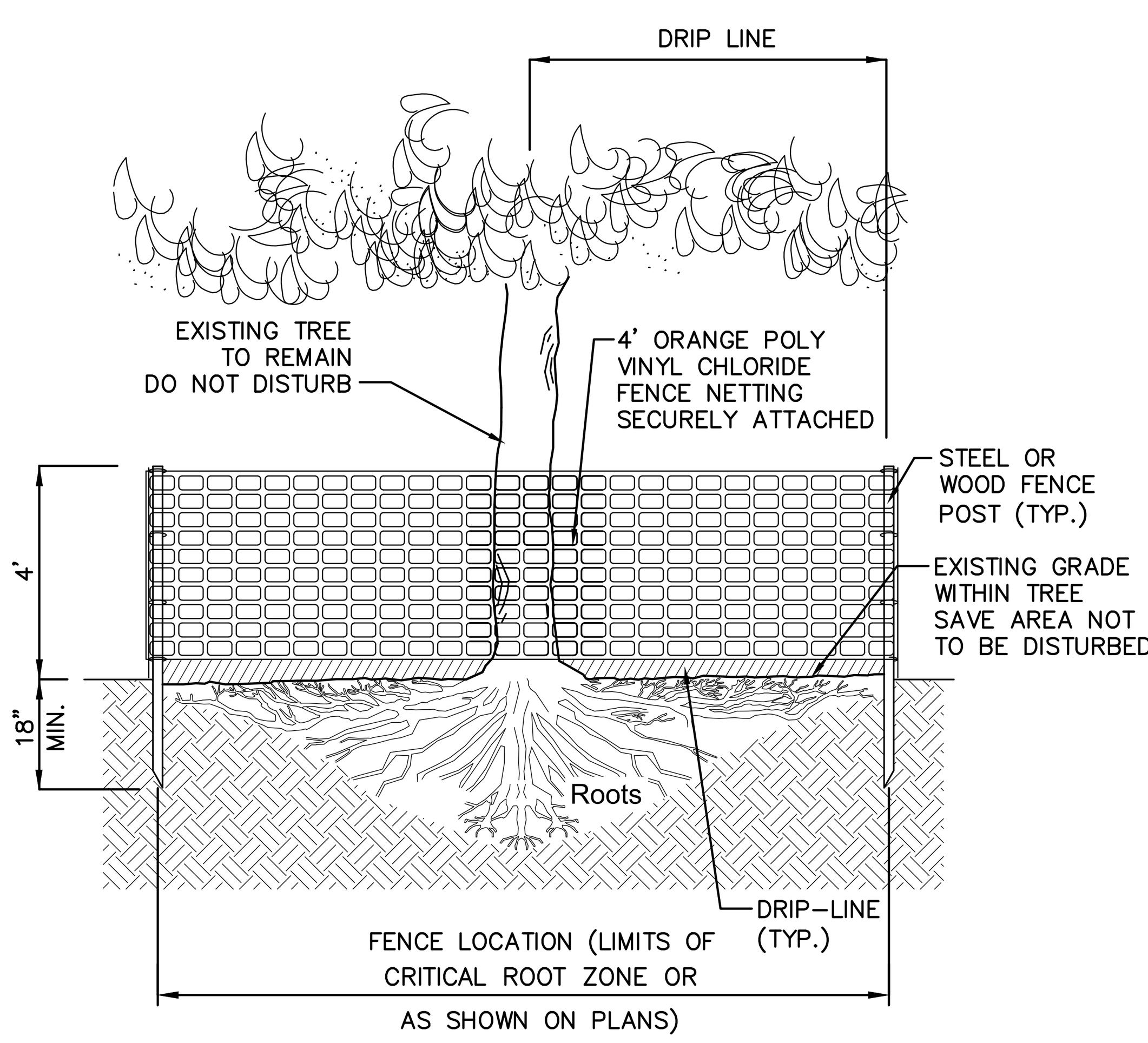
AC	AIR CONDITIONING UNIT
BOC	BACK OF CURB
BOW	BOTTOM OF WALL
CLF	CHAIN LINK FENCE
C/O	CLEAN OUT
DE	DRAINAGE EASEMENT
EOP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
EM	ELECTRIC METER
FDC	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
FFE	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
FH	FIRE HYDRANT
FM	SANITARY FORCE MAIN
GM	GAS MARKER / GAS METER
GV	GAS VALVE
GW	GUY WIRE
IPF	IRON PIN FOUND
IPS	IRON PIN SET
LLL	LAND LOT LINE
LP	LIGHT POLE
MB	MAIL BOX
MFFE	MINIMUM FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OHP	OVERHEAD POWER
P/L	PROPERTY LINE
POB	POINT OF BEGINNING
PP	POWER POLE
ROW	RIGHT-OF-WAY
SCP	STEEL CASING PIPE
SS	SANITARY SEWER
SSMH	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
STA	STATION
TBR	TO BE REMOVED
TEL	TELEPHONE
TOW	TOP OF WALL
TS&V	TAPPING SLEEVE AND VALVE
UC	UNDERGROUND CABLE
WL	WATER LINE
WM	WATER METER
WV	WATER VALVE

STORM DRAIN

AUL-T2	ALUMINIZED STEEL TYPE 2
BCMP	BITUMINOUS COATED METAL PIPE
DI	DROP INLET
DWCB	DOUBLE WING CATCH BASIN
FES	FLARED END SECTION
GI	GRATE INLET
HW	HEADWALL
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
IE	INVERT ELEVATION
JB	JUNCTION BOX
LF	LINEAR FEET
MH	MANHOLE
OCS	OUTLET CONTROL STRUCTURE
RLDI	RAISED LID DROP INLET
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
SWCB	SINGLE WING CATCH BASIN
SD	STORM DRAIN
WQS	WATER QUALITY STRUCTURE

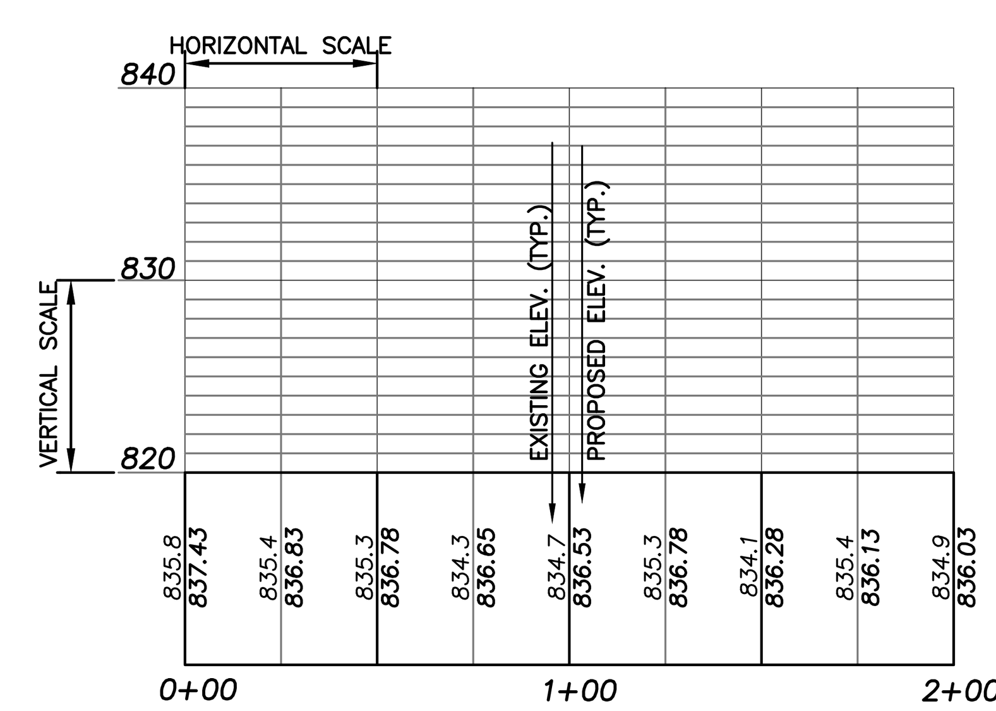


F.E.M.A MAP
N.T.S.



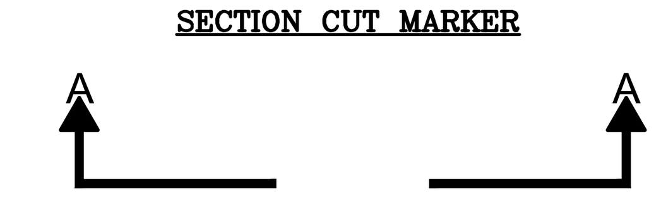
1 / C1-2 — TREE PROTECTION FENCE DETAIL
N.T.S.

ROADWAY PROFILE ELEVATION DETAIL



SCALE: HORZ. 1" = XX' VERT. 1" = XX'

SECTION CUT MARKER



DETAIL MARKER

SECTION LETTER
SECTION
SCALE: HORZ. 1" = 20' VERT. 1" = 10'
X / XXX
SHEET WHERE SECTION SECTION VIEW IS CUT

Apr 27, 2023 – 9:26am – D:\BACKUP\HA\Projects\Jobs\SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES\MEAT PACKING FACILITY\CONSTRUCTION PLANS\SHEET FILES\00C-102-GENERAL NOTES.dwg

H&A
HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 770-460-2200
EMAIL: dghovey@bellsouth.net

PREPARED FOR:

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
68 QUARRY RD
NEWNAN, GA 30263

24 HOUR CONTACT:
NAME: MAJDI AMRIA
PHONE: 404-201-5997
EMAIL: MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 18090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 04.24.2023

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL / VERTICAL

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			
3			
2	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DHMG
1	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DHMG

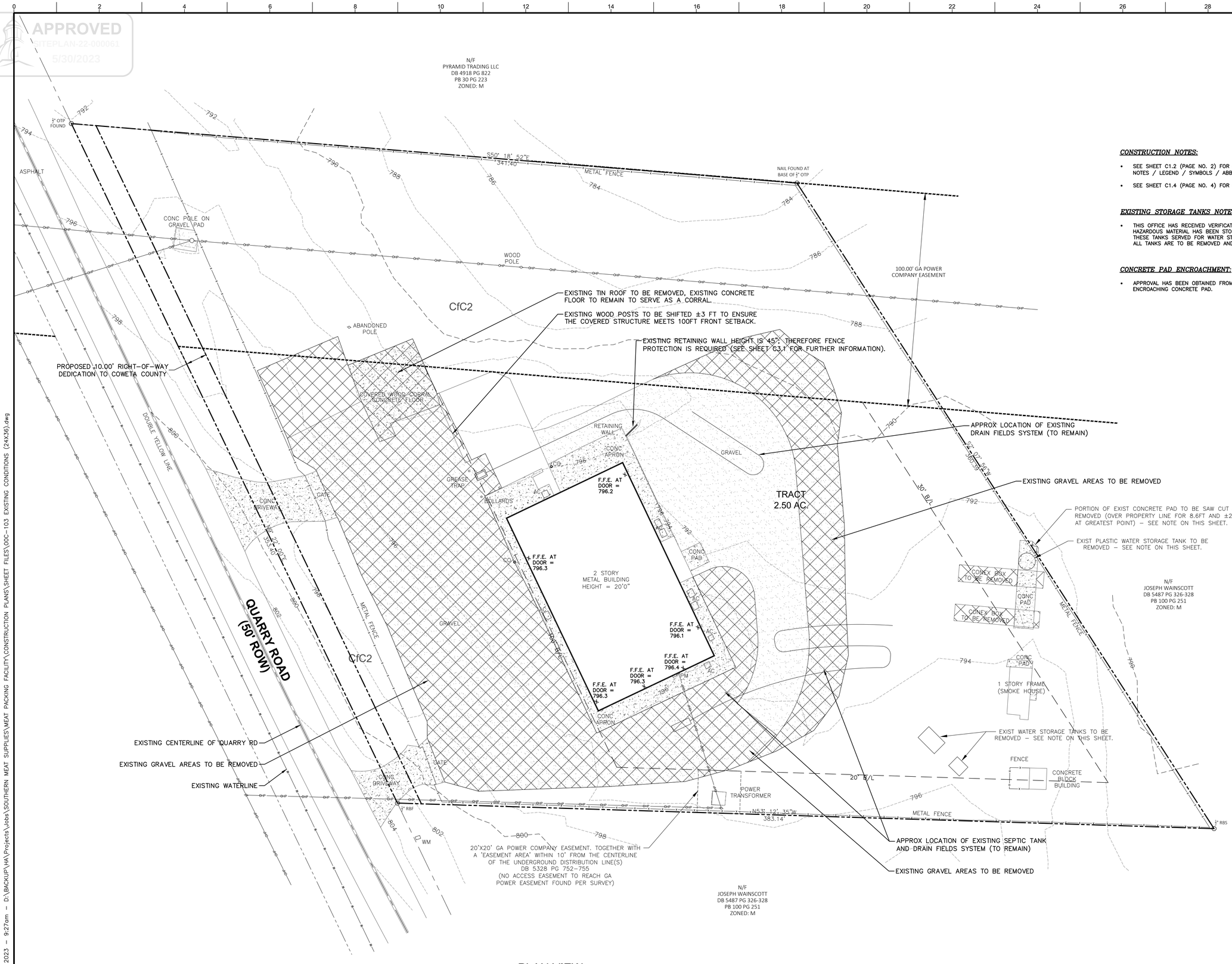
DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER 2022-33

GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 – 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY

GENERAL NOTES / LEGEND / ABBREVIATIONS

SHEET C1.2



PLAN VIEW
HORZ: SCALE: 1" = 20'

20 0 20 40
GRAPHIC SCALE

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- SEE SHEET C1.2 (PAGE NO. 2) FOR GENERAL SITE NOTES / SURVEY AND FLOOD NOTES / LEGEND / SYMBOLS / ABBREVIATIONS
- SEE SHEET C1.4 (PAGE NO. 4) FOR COWETA COUNTY PLAN NOTES.

EXISTING STORAGE TANKS NOTE:

- THIS OFFICE HAS RECEIVED VERIFICATION FROM THE OWNER THAT NO FUEL OR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL HAS BEEN STORED IN THE EXISTING TANKS ON THE PROPERTY. THESE TANKS SERVED FOR WATER STORAGE AT ONE TIME BUT ARE CURRENTLY EMPTY. ALL TANKS ARE TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

CONCRETE PAD ENCROACHMENT:

- APPROVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER TO REMOVE ENCROACHING CONCRETE PAD.

HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 770-460-2200
EMAIL: dghovey@bellsouth.net

PREPARED FOR:

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES

68 QUARRY RD
NEWNAN, GA 30263

24 HOUR CONTACT:
NAME: MAJDI AMRIA
PHONE: 404-201-5997
EMAIL:
MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 19090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 11-24-2022

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL 1" = 20'
VERTICAL N/A

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			
3	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
2	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
1			

DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER 2022-33

GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS

FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 – 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY

EXISTING CONDITIONS / DEMOLITION

SHEET
C1.3

Apr 27, 2023 – 9:27am – D:\BACKUP\HA\Projects\Jobs\SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES\MEAT PACKING FACILITY\CONSTRUCTION PLANS\SHEET FILES\00C-103 EXISTING CONDITIONS (24X36).dwg

COWETA COUNTY PLAN NOTES:

1. A Pre-Construction Meeting shall be scheduled by the Permittee with the Community Development Department prior to the issuance of the County Land Disturbance Activity Permit (LDP). Contact Linda Ham at 770-254-2635 to schedule the meeting with the Development Inspector. The Development Inspector will require that the contractor responsible for the land disturbing activity be present at this meeting. The Permit application shall be completed, and all required documents shall be provided to the Community Development Department. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) requires that a Notice of Intent (NOI) be completed and approved by the Ga. EPD and provided to the Community Development Department prior to the County LDP being issued.

2. Land Disturbance Activity Permit shall be displayed onsite and in plain view from a public road.

3. All NPDES Permit documents shall be kept up to date as required by the General Permit and made available to the County Development Inspector upon request.

4. The Permittee is responsible for all construction traffic control signs and devices as required by current M.U.T.C.D. and GDOT standards and specifications. Proper and adequate traffic control is mandatory prior to beginning construction activities.

5. Prior to any work within the County right-of-way the Permittee shall contact the County Development Inspector. All materials and construction methods for work within the right of way shall conform to the Coweta County Code of Ordinances.

6. Prior to timbering activities, the Permittee shall notify the County Development Inspector. Perimeter silt fence will be required as soon as practical to protect down gradient properties, State Waters (if any) and Wetlands (if any). All State Waters shall be protected by 2 rows of Type C Silt Fence or 2 rows of CPOP silt fence. Removal of all vegetation to include brush, trees and stumps. All debris is typically burned or ground. No burn or bury pits within the roadway construction limits. Bury pits are not allowed. The Permittee shall contact the Georgia Forestry Commission for burn permit inquiry and notify the County Development Inspector prior to any burning activity.

7. No permanent excavation or site grading shall be allowed which has a slope exceeding 3:1 (horizontal measure: vertical measure) unless approved by the County Development Review Staff.

8. Install construction entrance/exit at location shown on the plans or contact County Development Inspector to discuss location revision.

9. Prior to beginning grading, the Permittee shall install the best management practices (BMPs) per the approved plans; the stormwater management facilities shall be constructed, stabilized and retrofitted for sediment storage per the approved plans. The Permittee shall notify the County Development Inspector at least 24 hours prior to requesting an initial erosion control inspection. Prior to beginning any grading activity, the Permittee shall obtain approval from the County Development Inspector.

10. The Building Division of the Coweta County Community Development Department will not issue permits or review the building plans until the initial phase erosion and sedimentation controls are installed, inspected and approved by the Engineering Division of the Community Development Department. Once approved, the Engineering Division will send a memo to the Building Division stating, "no objections to the release of the Building Permit" and this memo along with other County department's "no objection memos" will allow the review of the building plans by the Building Department. The Building Division will release the Building Permit once all site approvals are granted AND once building plans are approved by the Building Official and Fire Marshal. It is strongly recommended to contact the Building Department to avoid delays.

11. Street name signs, traffic control signs and devices such as striping and signalization, shall be provided by the Permittee. Installation can be accomplished by payment of fees for installation by the Coweta County Public Works Department or installation by the owner / developer. In any case installation / placement of all required signs and traffic control devices shall be complete prior to final plat approval and / or the issuance of any Certificate of Occupancy for the development.

12. Install erosion control (per the construction plans) as clearing and grubbing proceeds through the project.
Permittee shall contact the County Development Inspector for logistical staging of construction.

13. All topsoil shall be stripped from the roadbed and all fill areas. The depth of removal of unsuitable soil will depend on conditions. Surge stone topped with #34 stone and stabilization fabric is acceptable if they are a minimum of 4.5 ft. below subgrade or below utility installation. Fill areas shall be inspected prior to placement of fills. Contact County Development Inspector for inspection prior to fill placement. All fills shall be placed in thin (8 inches) layers and compacted with a sheep's-foot roller, either self-propelled or pulled. All fills over two feet shall be tested for compaction by a geotechnical engineering firm at the owners / developers / contractors' expense. All fills are tested at two feet below subgrade (95% standard proctor) and at subgrade (98% standard proctor).

14. Rock shall be removed from the subgrade to a depth of one foot below subgrade. Rock in the shoulders should be removed to facilitate proper installation of utilities. The typical depth of removal is 4.5 ft. to allow for waterline installation. Should utilities cross the roadway where rock exists, the rock shall be removed prior to installation of curb and gutter or utilities. When rock is encountered the Permittee shall contact the County Development Inspector to discuss rock removal intentions. The Permittee shall be responsible for contacting the Coweta County Community Development Department and the Coweta County Fire Marshal's Office prior to any rock blasting activities.

15. The vertical alignment of the roadway must be checked for sight distance on crest vertical curves using eye heights and object heights of 3.5 and 2 ft. respectively to achieve a minimum sight distance of 200 ft. Minimum and maximum profile grades shall be 2% and 10% respectively. Assure positive drainage through intersections and cul-de-sacs (3 ft. minimum fall across cul-de-sacs) assuring a minimum 2% grade along any grade line.

16. All roadway grades shall conform to the construction plans as much as possible. Figure #7 governs the roadway typical section. Figure #7 depicts the lane width, curb and gutter, shoulder width, sidewalk location and utility locations and depths. Deviation from the plans shall not produce road grades under 2% or over 12%. Cul-de-sacs shall be graded to establish a 2% grade around the outside perimeter of the cul-de-sac to the drainage inlet or throat of the cul-de-sac. This will usually produce a difference in elevation of 3-feet across the cul-de-sac but in no case should the difference be greater than 5 ft. Shoulders and slopes shall be graded per the typical section with shoulder slopes at ½-inch/foot +/-, and front and back slopes at a 2:1 maximum. Shoulders shall be at grade with a 3-foot to 4-foot box out for curb and gutter with approximately 18-inches of material for backfill. The Permittee shall contact the County Development Inspector prior to any plan deviations. In most cases a plan revision will be required to be submitted to the County Staff Engineer for approval prior to field construction.

17. Storm Drain Systems:
The Permittee shall notify the County Development Inspector 24 hours prior to storm system installation to ensure that adequate inspections are made and documented by the County Development Inspector for approval and to help ensure County Staff right of way acceptance recommendation to the Board of Commissioners.
Roadway crossings – an appropriate class of reinforced concrete pipes and structures shall be required on all roadway crossings. Compaction shall be obtained from the bottom of the trench, typically using a wacker packer or trench roller. If ground water is encountered while installing the storm pipe, #57 stone shall be placed under the entire system. When storm pipe is placed in areas of flowing streams, a minimum of 6 inches of #57 stone shall be placed underneath the pipe. Pipes underneath the roadway and inside the utility corridor shall have minimum of 4 ft. of cover for adequate utility placement depth.

    Longitudinal and conveyance systems: an appropriate class of bituminous coated galvanized corrugated metal pipe, aluminized steel, type 2 corrugated pipe conforming to AASHTO M 274, polymer coated steel corrugated pipe conforming to AASHTO M 246, or reinforced concrete pipe conforming to AASHTO M 170 will be used on storm drain systems which run longitudinal to the roadway or convey stormwater to or from a roadway crossing. Minimum class or thickness of pipe shall be in accordance with Georgia Department of Transportation Standard 1030 D based upon the proposed cover and height of fill. Any structure in a flowing stream or where ground water is encountered shall be bedded in a minimum of 6-inches in stone from the inlet to the outlet of the structure. During the installation of pipe, the structures under the roadway shall be compacted from the bottom of the trench to the sub grade in no more than 8-inch lifts. A minimum of 2-feet of cover is required from the top of pipe to subgrade. All pipes shall be inspected prior to backfill. They should be backfilled and compacted to the top of the pipe with joints and bands exposed. The gauge and corrugation of pipe shall be verified by invoice. The corrugations shall be 2 2/3"X1/2" on pipes up to 36 inches in diameter. Over 36 inches is 3"X 1", in any case, no pipe will exceed 3"X1" corrugation. Typically, the gauges of pipe will be 16 gauge except for 3" X 1" which shall be 14 gauge.

    Stormwater structures: All structures (i.e., catch basins, drop inlets, junction boxes) shall be grouted both on the inside and outside the structure with GDOT class "A" concrete or brick masonry. Any repairs shall be made with GDOT class "A" concrete or brick masonry. In addition, these structures shall have paved inverts. All structures shall have 0.2 ft. fall across the structure. Compaction around catch basins shall be inspected by the County Development Inspector when placed. In cul-de-sacs, the catch basin shall be offset one foot and have a one foot throat at the entrance.

18. End treatments for storm drain pipes smaller than 48 inches in diameter shall be flared end sections. Metal end treatments shall be fully bituminous coated. All other treatments shall be concrete headwalls or approved alternates.

19. 6-inch-high back concrete curb and gutter shall be installed with GDOT class "A" concrete. Concrete testing will be required at Permittee's expense for mix utilized other than GDOT class "A". Prior to placement of the curb and gutter the Permittee shall notify the County Development Inspector 24 hours in advance to schedule inspection of the required proof roll of the sub grade with a tandem axle truck loaded with approximately 17 tons of stone. The subgrade and all drainage structures shall be inspected and approved by the County Development Inspector prior to curb and gutter installation. As a part of this inspection, it is required that the centerline be staked and compaction tests for the soil be provided from a qualified geotechnical testing firm and stamped by an engineer practicing geotechnical engineering. Prior to placement of curb and gutter all drainage structures shall be in place and the shoulders graded and boxed out. Subgrade shall be prepared by lodging and having no more than 0.02 feet of difference in elevation across the roadbed. While performing the proof roll, any areas that are pumping, unstable or scabbing shall be corrected. All shoulders shall be graded full width for utility and sidewalk placement and sloped towards the road at ½ inch per ft. Finish elevations of the curb, from one side to the other, shall not be more than 0.2 ft. The distance from back of curb to back of curb shall be 26 ft. Curb and gutter shall have contraction joints, either sawed or formed, at maximum spacing of 15 feet. Expansion joints, with approved expansion material, shall be placed at all radius returns and at maximum spacing of 200 feet in tangent sections.
Special attention to intersections is strongly recommended to ensure that the curb grades are such that promotes positive drainage. In no case will ponding of stormwater be allowed. It is the Permittee's responsibility to ensure that stormwater ponding doesn't occur. It shall be the Permittee's responsibility to cure any areas deemed not acceptable to the County Development Inspector at no cost to the County.

20. The Permittee shall notify 24 hours in advance to schedule an inspection with the County Development Inspector. Inspections shall be made prior to any concrete placement. The throats and tops are poured upon completion of the curbs. Expansion joints shall be placed between the curb line and the catch basin. When the throats are poured, the pedestals shall be poured monolithically. Tops shall have ½" (#4) rebar at 6" centers each way. Double runs of steel shall be placed across the front.

21. Utility installation typically occurs upon the completion of the curb and gutter. All services that cross under the roadway shall be bored. This includes mainline water service as well as longside services. Should the contractor wish to install conduit prior to curb and gutter, trenches shall be wide enough to allow for proper compaction equipment. Should situation arise for the need to open cut the roadway, the Permittee shall contact the County Development Inspector prior to doing so.

22. The Permittee shall notify the County Development Inspector at least 24 hours prior to required inspection to schedule the subgrade inspection. Prior to placement of graded aggregate base (GAB), the sub grade shall be proof rolled with a tandem load of rock weighing approximately 17 tons and a string line pulled every 50 ft. to assure proper crown and depth. The County Development Inspector shall perform this inspection and approve for records. Where vertical curves are allowed with lengths less than 200 ft., grade shall be ensured at 25 ft. to ensure uniform grades. The County Development Inspector shall perform this inspection and approval for records. Graded aggregate is placed to a depth of 6-inches in subdivisions and per the plans on road widening. Sub grade stabilization will be required in areas that they may be needed. Areas of unstable soil shall be stabilized with #34 stone. Additional subgrade material will need to be removed when this stone is applied. Scarifying and mixing of the soil shall be accomplished to a depth of approximately 6 inches and re-compacted. After subgrade has been stabilized, the graded aggregate base shall be installed. Prior to asphalt placement, the GAB shall be proof rolled with a tandem load of rock weighing approximately 17 tons and a string line pulled every 50 ft. to assure proper crown and depth. Where vertical curves are allowed with lengths less than 200 ft., grade shall be ensured at 25 ft. to ensure uniform grades. The Permittee shall ensure that the County Development Inspector has made the required inspections in order to proceed with subsequent construction.

23. The Permittee shall notify the County Development Inspector of the paving schedule at least 24 hours prior to asphalt paving. Placement of asphaltic concrete requires an approved proof roll of the GAB and a string line for proper depth and crown as previously mentioned. 2-inches of "B" binder and 2-inches of "E" or "F" topping is required for subdivisions according to the plans for road widening. Tack coat shall be applied between layers. Upon completion of the asphalt paving, the Permittee is required to provide core tests of the asphalt every 300 ft. alternating lanes taken at the quarter points of the roadway. Cores shall be taken in the cul-de-sacs forming a triangular pattern measured from the radius to the midpoint (approximately 10 ft. from the curb line). All test reports shall be submitted to the Coweta County Community Development Department for approval.

24. The Permittee shall contact the County Development Inspector prior to sidewalk and curb ramp construction. All required sidewalk curb ramps within the right-of-way shall be constructed and meet the 2010 ADA and current Georgia Accessibility Codes. Sidewalk locations shall be per figure #7. Sidewalks are required to be located off of the right of way and within the 7 ft. sidewalk easement.
Sidewalk curb ramps within the right of way shall be completed and approved by the County Development Inspector prior to right of way acceptance by the Board of Commissioners. The sidewalks can be made the responsibility of each lot owner and shall be noted so on the final plat.

25. Completion of the development will require a final inspection for proper installations and removal of construction debris. All disturbed areas shall be mulched and grassed, and proper riprap placed at the outlet of the drainage structures. The Permittee shall be responsible for notifying the County Development Inspector 24 hours in advance for final inspection.

26. The Permittee or Contractor shall contact the Coweta County Project Lead (770-254-2635) for a closeout conference when the project is approximately 80% complete. This conference will trigger reviews and inspections by all County departments and the Permittee / Contractor will be provided with a punch-list of items of importance that must be completed before Certificate of Completion or Occupancy is granted.

27. After construction is complete the Permittee is required to submit a Stormwater Management Facility Maintenance Agreement(s) and have the Engineer submit a Pond Certificate(s) prior to release of the Certificate of Occupancy or Final Plat acceptance by the Board of Commissioners.

    After construction is complete, the Permittee is required to submit a Final Plat and it shall be approved prior to submission of the Final Plat to the Board of Commissioners for right-of-way acceptance. All improvements within the existing and proposed right of way shall be complete and approved by the County Development Inspector unless exception is granted by the Commission Chairman and performance bonds are approved by staff.

    After construction is complete, the Permittee is required to submit an As-Built Plan and it shall be approved prior to submission of the Final Plat to the Board of Commissioners for right-of-way acceptance. The items required on the As-Built Plan can be included on the Final Plat.

    After construction is complete, the Permittee is required to submit a 3-year Maintenance Bond prior to submission to the Board of Commissioners for right-of-way acceptance. The amount of the bond can be calculated and provided after the Final Plat has been received for review.

    After construction is complete, the Permittee is required to submit right-of-way dedication documents, open space documents, and other legal documents as required prior to submission to the Board of Commissioners for right-of-way acceptance.

    After construction is complete, the Permittee is required to submit a 2-year Landscape Maintenance Bond for all required landscaping improvements.

    Contact the Coweta County Community Development Department for the latest documents.
    770-254-2635.

H & A
HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 770-460-2200
EMAIL: dghovey@bellsouth.net

PREPARED FOR:

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES

68 QUARRY RD
NEWNAN, GA 30263

24 HOUR CONTACT:
NAME: MAJDI AMRIA
PHONE: 404-201-5997
EMAIL:
MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 19090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 11-24-2022

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL
VERTICAL

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			
3	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
2	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
1			

DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE: 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER: 2022-33

GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

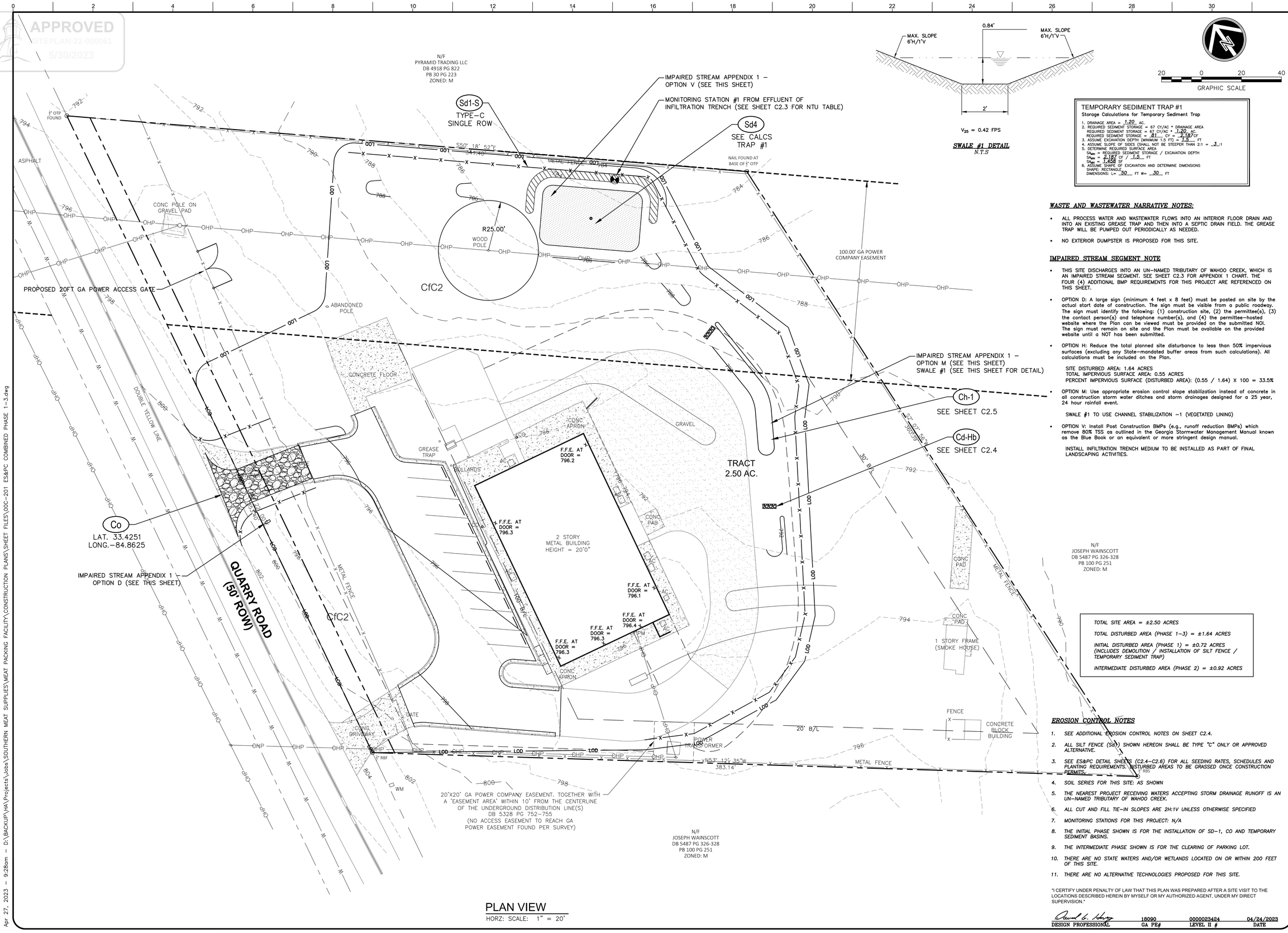
CONSTRUCTION PLANS

FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 - 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY

COWETA COUNTY PLAN NOTES

SHEET
C1.4

Apr 27, 2023 - 9:25am - D:\BACKUP\HA\Projects\Jobs\SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES\MEAT PACKING FACILITY\CONSTRUCTION PLANS\SHEET FILES\00C-104-GENERAL NOTES.dwg



PLAN VIEW
HORZ: SCALE: 1" = 20'

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP #1

Storage Calculations for Temporary Sediment Trap

1. DRAINAGE AREA = 1.20 AC.
2. REQUIRED SEDIMENT STORAGE = 67 CY/AC * DRAINAGE AREA
   REQUIRED SEDIMENT STORAGE = 67 CY/AC * 1.20 AC.
   REQUIRED SEDIMENT STORAGE = 81 CY = 2,187CF
3. ASSUME EXCAVATION DEPTH (MINIMUM 1.5 FT) = 1.5 FT
4. ASSUME SLOPE OF SIDES (SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2:1 = 3 :1
5. DETERMINE REQUIRED SURFACE AREA
   S_{Amin} = REQUIRED SEDIMENT STORAGE / EXCAVATION DEPTH
   S_{Amin} = 2,187 CF / 1.5 FT
   S_{Amin} = 1,458 SF
6. ASSUME SHAPE OF EXCAVATION AND DETERMINE DIMENSIONS
   SHAPE: RECTANGLE
   DIMENSIONS: L= 50 FT W= 30 FT

WASTE AND WASTEWATER NARRATIVE NOTES:

- ALL PROCESS WATER AND WASTEWATER FLOWS INTO AN INTERIOR FLOOR DRAIN AND INTO AN EXISTING GREASE TRAP AND THEN INTO A SEPTIC DRAIN FIELD. THE GREASE TRAP WILL BE PUMPED OUT PERIODICALLY AS NEEDED.
- NO EXTERIOR DUMPSTER IS PROPOSED FOR THIS SITE.

IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT NOTE

- THIS SITE DISCHARGES INTO AN UN-NAMED TRIBUTARY OF WAHOO CREEK, WHICH IS AN IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT. SEE SHEET C2.3 FOR APPENDIX 1 CHART. THE FOUR (4) ADDITIONAL BMP REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS PROJECT ARE REFERENCED ON THIS SHEET.
- OPTION D: A large sign (minimum 4 feet x 8 feet) must be posted on site by the actual start date of construction. The sign must be visible from a public roadway. The sign must identify the following: (1) construction site, (2) the permittee(s), (3) the contact person(s) and telephone number(s), and (4) the permittee-hosted website where the Plan can be viewed must be provided on the submitted NOI. The sign must remain on site and the Plan must be available on the provided website until a NOT has been submitted.
- OPTION H: Reduce the total planned site disturbance to less than 50% impervious surfaces (excluding any State-mandated buffer areas from such calculations). All calculations must be included on the Plan.

  SITE DISTURBED AREA: 1.64 ACRES
  TOTAL IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA: 0.55 ACRES
  PERCENT IMPERVIOUS SURFACE (DISTURBED AREA): (0.55 / 1.64) X 100 = 33.5%
- OPTION M: Use appropriate erosion control slope stabilization instead of concrete in all construction storm water ditches and storm drainages designed for a 25 year, 24 hour rainfall event.

  SWALE #1 TO USE CHANNEL STABILIZATION –1 (VEGETATED LINING)
- OPTION V: Install Post Construction BMPs (e.g., runoff reduction BMPs) which remove 80% TSS as outlined in the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual known as the Blue Book or an equivalent or more stringent design manual.

  INSTALL INFILTRATION TRENCH MEDIUM TO BE INSTALLED AS PART OF FINAL LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES.

TOTAL SITE AREA = ±2.50 ACRES

TOTAL DISTURBED AREA (PHASE 1–3) = ±1.64 ACRES

INITIAL DISTURBED AREA (PHASE 1) = ±0.72 ACRES (INCLUDES DEMOLITION / INSTALLATION OF SILT FENCE / TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP)

INTERMEDIATE DISTURBED AREA (PHASE 2) = ±0.92 ACRES

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

1. *SEE ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL NOTES ON SHEET C2.4.*
2. *ALL SILT FENCE (SE1) SHOWN HEREON SHALL BE TYPE "C" ONLY OR APPROVED ALTERNATIVE.*
3. *SEE ES&PC DETAIL SHEETS (C2.4–C2.6) FOR ALL SEEDING RATES, SCHEDULES AND PLANTING REQUIREMENTS. DISTURBED AREAS TO BE GRASSED ONCE CONSTRUCTION PERMITS.*
4. *SOIL SERIES FOR THIS SITE: AS SHOWN*
5. *THE NEAREST PROJECT RECEIVING WATERS ACCEPTING STORM DRAINAGE RUNOFF IS AN UN-NAMED TRIBUTARY OF WAHOO CREEK.*
6. *ALL CUT AND FILL TIE-IN SLOPES ARE 2H:1V UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED*
7. *MONITORING STATIONS FOR THIS PROJECT: N/A*
8. *THE INITIAL PHASE SHOWN IS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SD-1, CO AND TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASINS.*
9. *THE INTERMEDIATE PHASE SHOWN IS FOR THE CLEARING OF PARKING LOT.*
10. *THERE ARE NO STATE WATERS AND/OR WETLANDS LOCATED ON OR WITHIN 200 FEET OF THIS SITE.*
11. *THERE ARE NO ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES PROPOSED FOR THIS SITE.*

"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 DIRECT SUPERVISION."

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL	18090	0000023424	04/24/2023
	GA PE#	LEVEL II #	DATE

HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
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PREPARED FOR:

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES

68 QUARRY RD
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24 HOUR CONTACT:
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MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 18090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 4-24-2023

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL 1" = XX'
VERTICAL N/A

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			
3	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
2	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
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DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
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ISSUE DATE 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER 2022-33

GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS

FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 - 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY

EROSION, SEDIMENT & POLLUTION CONTROL PHASE 1-3

SHEET
C2.1

(#9) PROJECT NARRATIVE

THE SITE IS WITHIN COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS FOR REDEVELOPMENT OF PARKING AREAS AND WOOD FENCE STRUCTURES FOR A MEAT PROCESSING BUSINESS. THE TOTAL SITE AREA IS ±2.50 ACRES. THE PROPERTY IS ZONED M (INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT).

(#30) INSPECTIONS

4. Inspections.

a. Permittee requirements.

(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 and record rainfall within disturbed areas of the site that have not met final stabilization once every 24 hours except any non-working Saturday, non-working Sunday and non-working Federal holiday. The data collected for the purpose of compliance with this permit shall be representative of the monitored activity. 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 has been submitted) 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 shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving water(s).

(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 each 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.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 site 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 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.

(#33) SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

6. Sampling Requirements. This permit requires the monitoring of nephelometric turbidity in receiving water(s) or outfalls in accordance with this permit. This paragraph shall not apply to any land disturbance associated with the construction of single-family homes which are not part of a subdivision or planned common development unless five (5) acres or more will be disturbed. The following procedures constitute EPD's guidelines for sampling turbidity.

a. Sampling Requirements shall include the following:

(1). A USGS topographic map, a topographic map or a drawing (referred to as a topographic map) that is a scale equal to or more detailed than a 1:24000 map showing the location of the site or the stand alone construction; (a) the location of all perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies as shown on a USGS topographic map, and all other perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies located during mandatory field verification, into which the stormwater 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 USGS topographic map from where the stormwater(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). A written narrative of site specific analytical methods used to collect, handle 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); and

(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 (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 the EPD.

(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, well cleaned 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 directly with a properly calibrated 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.

(#33) SAMPLING POINTS

c. Sampling Points.

(1). For construction activities the primary permittee 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 shall be representative of the monitored activity and representative of the water quality of the receiving water(s) and/or the stormwater 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 stormwater discharge from the permitted activity (i.e., the discharge farthest upstream at the site) but downstream of any other stormwater 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 stormwater discharge from the permitted activity (i.e., the discharge farthest downstream at the site) but upstream of any other stormwater 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 value.

(c). Ideally the samples should be taken from the horizontal and vertical center of the receiving water(s) or the stormwater outfall channel(s).

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

(e). The sampling container should be held so that the opening faces upstream.

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

(g). Permittees do not have to sample sheet flow that flows onto undisturbed natural areas or areas stabilized by the project. For purposes of this section, stabilized shall mean, for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures and areas located outside the waste disposal limits of a landfill cell that has been certified by EPD for waste disposal, 100% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation with a density of 70% or greater, or landscaped according to the Plan (uniformly covered with landscaping materials in planned landscaped areas), or equivalent permanent stabilization measures as defined in the Manual (excluding a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target crop perennials appropriate for the region).

(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 whether stormwater runoff from the construction site is in compliance with the standard set forth in Parts III.D.3. or III.D.4., whichever is applicable.

(#31) SAMPLING FREQUENCY

d. Sampling Frequency.

(1). The primary permittee must sample in accordance with the Plan at least once for each rainfall event described below. For a qualifying event, the permittee shall sample at the beginning of any stormwater discharge to a monitored receiving water and/or from a monitored outfall location within in 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 no case more than twelve (12) hours after the beginning of the stormwater discharge.

(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 stormwater discharge that occurs 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 stormwater 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 permittee, in accordance with Part IV.D.4.a.(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.

(#31) REPORTING

E. Reporting

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 written notification, EPD may require the applicable permittee to submit the sampling results on a more frequent basis. Sampling and analysis of any stormwater discharge(s) or the receiving water(s) beyond the minimum frequency stated in this permit must be reported in a similar manner to the EPD. The sampling reports must be signed in accordance with Part V.G.2. Sampling reports must be submitted to EPD using the electronic submittal service provided by EPD. Sampling reports must be submitted to EPD until such time as a NOT is submitted in accordance with Part VI.

2. All sampling reports shall include the following information:

a. The rainfall amount, date, exact place and time of sampling or measurements;
b. The name(s) of the certified personnel who performed the sampling and measurements;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The time(s) analyses were initiated;
e. The name(s) of the certified personnel who performed the analyses;
f. References and written procedures available, for the analytical techniques or methods used;
g. The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results;
h. Results which exceed 1000 NTU shall be reported as "exceeds 1000 NTU;" and
i. 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 permittee 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.

(#32) RETENTION OF RECORDS

F. Retention of Records

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;
c. 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;
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.a.(2). of this permit.

2. 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 or at a designated alternative location 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 permittee.

(#24) CONCRETE WASHOUT

THE WASHING OF READY MIX CONCRETE DRUMS AND DUMP TRUCK BODIES USED IN THE DELIVERY OF PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE IS PROHIBITED ON THIS SITE. IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS 107-LEGEL REGULATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLIC, ONLY THE DISCHARGE "CHUTE" UTILIZED IN PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE DELIVERY MAY BE RINSED OF FRESH CONCRETE REMAINS. ALTERNATE WASH-DOWN PLANS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PROJECT ENGINEER.

WASH-DOWN PLANS DESCRIBE PROCEDURES THAT PREVENT WASH DOWN WATER FROM ENTERING STREAMS AND RIVERS. NEVER DISPOSE OF WASH DOWN WATER DOWN A STORM DRAIN. ESTABLISH A WASH-DOWN WATER PIT LOCATION THAT INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING: (1) THE PIT IS LOCATED AWAY FROM A STORM DRAIN, STREAM OR RIVER, (2) THE PIT IS ACCESSIBLE TO THE VEHICLE BEING USED FRO WASH-DOWN, (3) THE PIT HAS ENOUGH VOLUME FOR WASH-DOWN WATER, AND (4) MAKE SURE YOU HAVE PERMISSION TO USE THE AREA FOR WASH-DOWN. ON SOME SITES, YOU MAY NOT HAVE PERMISSION OR ACCESS TO ALLOCATION WHICH ALLOWS FOR A WASH-DOWN PIT. IN THOSE CASES, THE CONTRACTOR MAY HAVE TO WASH-DOWN INTO A WHEELBARROW OR OTHER CONTAINER AND CARRY THE CONTAINER FOR TRANSPORT TO A PROPER DISPOSAL SITE. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, REFER TO THE GEORGIA SMALL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM'S "A GUIDE FOR READY MIX CHUTE/HOPPER WASH-DOWN"

THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE OBJECTIVES FOR CONCRETE WASHOUT ARE TO A) COLLECT AND RETAIN ALL THE CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER AND SOLIDS IN LEAK PROOF CONTAINERS, SO THAT THIS CAUSTIC MATERIAL DOES NOT REACH THE SOIL SURFACE AND THEN MIGRATE TO SURFACE WASTERS OR INTO THE GROUND WATER, AND B) RECYCLE 100 PERCENT OF THE COLLECTED CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER AND SOLIDS. ANTHER OBJECTIVE IS TO SUPPORT THE DIVERSION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS FROM LANDFILLS.

CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES, SUCH AS WASHOUT PITS AND VINYL OR METAL WASHOUT CONTAINERS, SHOULD BE PLACED IN LOCATIONS THAT PROVIDE CONVENIENT ACCESS TO CONCRETE TRUCKS, PREFERABLY NEAR THE AREA WHERE CONCRETE IS BEING POURED. HOWEVER THEY SHOULD NOT BE PLACED WITHIN 50 FEET OF STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATERBODIES. APPROPRIATE GRAVEL OR ROCK SHOULD COVER APPROVES TO CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES WHEN THEY ARE LOCATED ON UNDEVELOPED PROPERTY. ON LARGE SITES WITH EXTENSIVE CONCRETE WORK, WASHOUTS SHOULD BE PLACED AT MULTIPLE LOCATIONS FOR EASE OF USE BY READY MIXED TRUCK DRIVERS. IF THE WASHOUT FACILITY IS NOT WITHIN VIEW FROM THE POUR LOCATION, SIGNAGE WILL BE NEEDED TO DIRECT THE TRUCK DRIVERS.

CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHOULD BE INSPECTED DAILY AND AFTER HEAVY RAINS TO CHECK FOR LEAKS, IDENTIFY ANY PLASTIC LININGS AND SIDEWALLS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, AND DETERMINE WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN FILLED TO OVER 75 PERCENT CAPACITY. WHEN THE WASHOUT CONTAINER IS FILLED TO OVER 75 PERCENT OF ITS CAPACITY, THE WASHWATER SHOULD BE VACUUMED OFF OR ALLOWED TO EVAPORATE TO AVOID OVERFLOWS. THEN WHEN THE REMAINING CEMENTITIOUS SOLIDS HAVE HARDENED, THEY SHOULD BE REMOVED AND RECYCLED. DAMAGES TO THE CONTAINER SHOULD BE REPAIRED PROMPTLY. BEFORE HEAVY RAINS, THE WASHOUT CONTAINER'S LIQUID LEVEL SHOULD BE LOWERED OR THE CONTAINER SHOULD BE COVERED TO AVOID AN OVERFLOW DURING THE RAIN STORM.

THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SUPERINTENDENT SHOULD AKE READY MIXED TRUCK DRIVERS AWARE OF WASHOUT FACILITY LOCATIONS AND BE WATCHFUL FOR IMPROPER DUMPING OF CEMENTITIOUS MATERIAL. IN ADDITION, CONCRETE WASHOUT REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN CONTRACTS WITH CONCRETE DELIVERY COPANIES.

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- *TOTAL SITE AREA: ±2.50 AC.*
- (#4) *24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT: MAJDI AMRIA PHONE: 404-201-5997*
- (#5) *PRIMARY PERMITTEE: NAME: SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES ADDRESS: 68 QUARRY RD, NEWNAN, GA 30263 PHONE: 404-201-5997 EMIAL: MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM*
- (#6) *APPROXIMATE DISTURBED AREA FOR INITIAL (PHASE 1): ±0.72 AC. APPROXIMATE DISTURBED AREA FOR INTERMEDIATE (PHASE 2) :±0.92 AC. APPROXIMATE TOTAL DISTURBED AREA (PHASE 1-3): ±1.64 AC.*
- (#7) *CONSTRUCTION EXIT: LAT: 33.4251 LONG: -84.8625*
- (#11) *THE NEAREST PROJECT RECEIVING WATERS ACCEPTING THE STORM DRAINAGE RUNOFF IS AN UN-NAMED TRIBUTARY OF WAHOO CREEK.*
- *ALL SILT FENCE (Sd1) SHOWN HEREON SHALL BE TYPE "C" ONLY OR APPROVED ALTERNATIVE.*
- *SEE THE DETAIL SHEETS FOR ALL SEEDING RATES, SCHEDULES AND PLANTING REQUIREMENTS.*
- *SOIL SERIES FOR THIS SITE: AS SHOWN ON SHEET C2.1*
- *THE INITIAL LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE SHOWN IS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SD-1, CO AND DETENTION SEDIMENT BASINS.*
- *THERE ARE NO STATE WATERS AND/OR WETLANDS LOCATED ON OR WITHIN 200 FEET OF THIS SITE.*
- (#14) *HOVEY AND ASSOCIATES IS TO INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL SEDIMENT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS AND PERIMETER CONTROL BMP'S WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION.*
- (#15) *"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."
- (#16) *NO BUFFER VARIANCE IS REQUIRED FOR THIS SITE.*
- (#17) *"ANY AMENDMENTS/REVISIONS TO THE E.S.&P.C. PLAN WHICH HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON BMP'S WITH A HYDRAULIC COMPONENT MUST BE CERTIFIED BY THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL".*
- (#18) *"WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED TO WATERS OF THE STATE EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED BY A SECT. 404 PERMIT."*
- (#19) *THE ESCAPE OF SEDIMENT FROM THE SITE SHALL BE PREVENTED BY THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES PRIOR TO OR CONCURRENT WITH, LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.*
- (#20) *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.*
- (#21) *ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED FOR A PERIOD GREATER THAN 14 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH MULCH OR TEMPORARY SEEDING.*

(#26) STORM WATER MANAGEMENT STATEMENT (AFTER CONSTRUCTION)

STORMWATER RUNOFF WILL BE TREATED BY AN INFILTRATION TRENCH. ADDITIONAL INFILTRATION AND STORMWATER TREATMENT WILL OCCUR THROUGH EXISTING AND PLANTED VEGETATION.

(#27) MATERIALS AND PRODUCT PROTECTION NOTE:

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SUCH AS ROOFING SHINGLES, LANDSCAPE MATERIALS, FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, DETERGENTS, PAINTS, SANITARY WASTE, BUILDING MATERIALS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WASTE SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM ANY PRECIPITATION BY USE OF A PLASTIC SHEETING OR TARP WITH SUFFICIENT ANCHORING.

(#28) STORM WATER MANAGEMENT STATEMENT (DURING CONSTRUCTION)

TYPE C SILT FENCE / TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP / GRASS SEEDING.

GENERAL

1. THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, DNR, EPD, GENERAL PERMIT NO. GAR 100001 FOR AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NPDES STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY FOR STAND ALONE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

2. THE NOTES PROVIDED BELOW ARE MEANT TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO THE PLAN REVIEWER & ABBREVIATED GUIDANCE TO THE OWNER/DEVELOPER, CONTRACTOR, EROSION CONTROL SUBCONTRACTOR, ETC.. COMPLIANCE WITH THE FULL TEXT OF THE PERMIT IS STILL REQUIRED FOR OWNER/DEVELOPER, CONTRACTOR, EROSION CONTROL SUBCONTRACTOR, ETC.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

(#13) PERMITTEE CERTIFICATION

"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.

(#13) DESIGN PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

"I CERTIFY THAT THE PERMITEE'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 PERMIT NO. GAR 100001.

(#12) "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 DIRECT SUPERVISION.

(#2) David G. Hovey (signature) — DESIGN PROFESSIONAL; 18090 — GA PE#; 0000023424 — LEVEL II #; 04/24/2023 — DATE

(#1) REVIEW CHECKLIST

EROSION, SEDIMENTATION & POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST
STAND ALONE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
SWCD: WEST GEORGIA – REGION 1
Project Name: MEAT PACKING FACILITY Address: 68 QUARRY RD, NEWNAN, GA 30263
City/Country: COWETA COUNTY Date on Plans: APRIL 27, 2023
Name & Email of person filling out checklist: MATT GRAY – HAENGINC01@GMAIL.COM

TO BE SHOWN ON ES&PC PLAN

Plan Page #	Included (Y/N)	No.	Item
C2.2	Y	1.	The applicable Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan Checklist established by the Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land-disturbing activity was permitted. (The completed Checklist must be submitted with the ES&PC Plan or the Plan will not be reviewed)
C2.1-C2.6	Y	2.	Level II certification number issued by the Commission, signature and seal of the certified design professional. (Signature, seal and Level II number must be on each sheet pertaining to ES&PC plan or the Plan will not be reviewed)
	N/A	3.	Limits of disturbance shall be no greater than 50 acres at any one time without prior written authorization from the EPD District Office. If EPD approves the request to disturb 50 acres or more at any one time, the Plan must include at least 4 of the BMPs listed in Appendix 1 of this checklist.* (A copy of the written approval by EPD must be attached to the plan for the Plan to be reviewed.)
C2.2	Y	4.	The name and phone number of the 24-hour local contact responsible for erosion, sedimentation and pollution controls.
C2.2	Y	5.	Provide the name, address, email address, and phone number of primary permittee.
C2.2	Y	6.	Note total and disturbed acreage of the project or phase under construction.
C2.2	Y	7.	Provide the GPS location of the construction exit for the site. Give the Latitude and Longitude in decimal degrees.
ALL	Y	8.	Initial date of the Plan and the dates of any revisions made to the Plan including the entity who requested the revisions.
C2.2	Y	9.	Description of the nature of construction activity.
C1.1	Y	10.	Provide vicinity map showing site's relation to surrounding areas. Include designation of specific phase, if necessary.
C2.2	Y	11.	Identify the project receiving waters and describe all sensitive adjacent areas including streams, lakes, residential areas, wetlands, marshlands, etc. which may be affected.
C2.1-C2.6	Y	12.	Design professional's certification statement and signature that the site was visited prior to development of the ES&PC Plan as stated on Part IV page 19 of the permit.
C2.2	Y	13.	Design professional's certification statement and signature that the permittee's ES&PC Plan provides for an appropriate and comprehensive system of BMPs and sampling to meet permit requirements as stated on Part IV page 19 of the permit.*
C2.2	Y	14.	Clearly note the statement that "The design professional who prepared the ES&PC Plan is to inspect the installation of the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs within 7 days after installation." in accordance with Part IV.A.5 page 25 of the permit.*
C2.2	Y	15.	Clearly note the statement that "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."
C2.2	Y	16.	Provide a description of any buffer encroachments and indicate whether a buffer variance is required.
C2.2	Y	17.	Clearly note the statement that "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."*
C2.2	Y	18.	Clearly note the statement that "Waste materials shall not be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit."*
C2.2	Y	19.	Clearly note statement that "The escape of sediment from the site shall be prevented by the installation of erosion and sediment control measures and practices prior to land disturbing activities."
C2.2	Y	20.	Clearly note statement that "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."
C2.2	Y	21.	Clearly note the statement "Any disturbed area left exposed for a period greater than 14 days shall be stabilized with mulch or temporary seeding."
C2.3	Y	22.	Any construction activity which discharges storm water into an Impaired Stream Segment, or within 1 linear mile upstream of and within the same watershed as, any portion of an Biota Impaired Stream Segment must comply with Part III. C. of the permit. Include the completed Appendix 1 listing all the BMPs that will be used for those areas of the site which discharge to the Impaired Stream Segment.*
C2.3	Y	23.	If a TMDL Implementation Plan for sediment has been finalized for the Impaired Stream Segment (identified in Item 22 above) at least six months prior to submittal of NOI, the ES&PC Plan must address any site-specific conditions or requirements included in the TMDL Implementation Plan.*
C2.2	Y	24.	BMPs for concrete washdown of tools, concrete mixer chutes, hoppers and the rear of the vehicles. Washout of the drum at the construction site is prohibited.*
C2.3	Y	25.	Provide BMPs for the remediation of all petroleum spills and leaks.
C2.2	Y	26.	Description of the measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water that will occur after construction operations have been completed.*
C2.2	Y	27.	Description of practices to provide cover for building materials and building products on site.*
C2.2	Y	28.	Description of the practices that will be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges.*
C2.3	Y	29.	Description and chart or timeline of the intended sequence of major activities which disturb soils for the major portions of the site (i.e., initial perimeter and sediment storage BMPs, clearing and grubbing activities, excavation activities, utility activities, temporary and final stabilization).
C2.2	Y	30.	Provide complete requirements of inspections and record keeping by the primary permittee.*
N/A	Y	31.	Provide complete requirements of sampling frequency and reporting of sampling results.*
C2.2	Y	32.	Provide complete details for retention of records as per Part IV.F. of the permit.*
C2.2	Y	33.	Description of analytical methods to be used to collect and analyze the samples from each location.*
C2.3	Y	34.	Appendix B rationale for NTU values at all outfall sampling points where applicable.*
C2.3	Y	35.	Delineate all sampling locations, perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies into which storm water is discharged.*
C2.3	Y	36.	A description of appropriate controls and measures that will be implemented at the construction site including: (1) initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs, (2) intermediate grading and drainage BMPs, and (3) final BMPs. For construction sites where there will be no mass grading and the initial perimeter control BMPs, intermediate grading and drainage BMPs, and final BMPs are the same, the Plan may combine all of the BMPs into a single phase.*
C2.1	Y	37.	Graphic scale and North arrow.
C2.1	Y	38.	Existing and proposed contour lines with contour lines drawn at an interval in accordance with the following:

Map Scale	Ground Slope	Contour Intervals, ft.
1 inch = 100ft or larger scale	Flat 0 – 2%	0.5 or 1
	Rolling 2 – 8%	1 or 2
	Steep 8% +	2,5 or 10

Plan Page #	Included (Y/N)	No.	Item
	N/A	39.	Use of alternative BMPs whose performance has been documented to be equivalent to or superior to conventional BMPs as certified by a Design Professional (unless disapproved by EPD or the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission). Please refer to the Alternative BMP Guidance Document found at www.gaswcc.org.
	N/A	40.	Use of alternative BMP for application to the Equivalent BMP List. Please refer to Appendix A-2 of the Manual for Erosion & Sediment Control in Georgia 2016 Edition.*
C2.1	Y	41.	Delineation of the applicable 25-foot or 50-foot undisturbed buffers adjacent to state waters and any additional buffers required by the Local Issuing Authority. Clearly note and delineate all areas of impact.
C2.1	Y	42.	Delineation of on-site wetlands and all state waters located on and within 200 feet of the project site.
HYDRO	Y	43.	Delineation and acreage of contributing drainage basins on the project site.
HYDRO	Y	44.	Provide hydrology study and maps of drainage basins for both the pre- and post-developed conditions.*
HYDRO	Y	45.	An estimate of the runoff coefficient or peak discharge flow of the site prior to and after construction activities are completed.
	N/A	46.	Storm-drain pipe and weir velocities with appropriate outlet protection to accommodate discharges without erosion. Identify/Delineate all storm water discharge points.
C2.1	Y	47.	Soil series for the project site and their delineation.
C2.1	Y	48.	The limits of disturbance for each phase of construction.
C2.1	Y	49.	Provide a minimum of 67 cubic yards of sediment storage per acre drained using a temporary sediment basin, retrofitted detention pond, and/or excavated inlet sediment traps for each common drainage location. Sediment storage volume must be in place prior to and during all land disturbance activities until final stabilization of the site has been achieved. A written justification explaining the decision to use equivalent controls when a sediment basin is not attainable must be included in the Plan for each common drainage location in which a sediment basin is not provided. A written justification as to why 67 cubic yards of storage is not attainable must also be given. Worksheets from the Manual included for structural BMPs and all calculations used by the storage design professional to obtain the required sediment when using equivalent controls. When discharging from sediment basins and impoundments, permittees are required to utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible. If outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface are not feasible, a written justification explaining this decision must be included in the Plan.
C2.3	Y	50.	Location of Best Management Practices that are consistent with and no less stringent than the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia. Use uniform coding symbols from the Manual, Chapter 6, with legend.
C2.4-C2.5	Y	51.	Provide detailed drawings for all structural practices. Specifications must, at a minimum, meet the guidelines set forth in the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia.
C2.6	Y	52.	Provide vegetative plan, noting all temporary and permanent vegetative practices. Include species, planting dates and seeding, fertilizer, lime and mulching rates. Vegetative plan shall be site specific for appropriate time of the year that seeding will take place and for the appropriate geographic region of Georgia.

*If using this checklist for a project that is less than 1 acre and not part of a common development but within 200 ft of a perennial stream the * checklist items would be N/A.

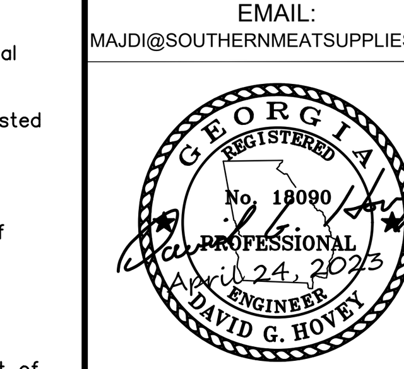
Effective January 1, 2023

HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 770-460-2200
EMAIL: dghovey@bellsouth.net

PREPARED FOR:

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
68 QUARRY RD
NEWNAN, GA 30263

24 HOUR CONTACT:
NAME: MAJDI AMRIA
PHONE: 404-201-5997
EMAIL:
MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM



HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL AS SHOWN; VERTICAL N/A

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY:
7			
6			
5			
4			
3			
2	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
1	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG

DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE: 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER: 2022-33

GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 ~ 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NPDES NOTES

SHEET
C2.2

Apr 27, 2023 – 9:12am – D:\BACKUP\HA\Projects\Jobs\SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES\MEAT PACKING FACILITY\CONSTRUCTION PLANS\SHEET FILES\00C-202 NPDES 01.dwg

#36 CLEARING (INITIAL - PHASE 1)

1. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED ACCORDING TO THE "MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA" (MANUAL).
2. PRIOR TO LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRE–CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE AREA SITE DEVELOPMENT INSPECTOR.
3. 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 IT'S NATURAL COVER IS EXPOSED ONLY IN SMALL QUANTITIES.
4. THE OWNER AGREES TO PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN OFF–STREET PARKING ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY DURING THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
5. A COPY OF THE APPROVED LAND DISTURBANCE PLAN AND PERMIT SHALL BE PRESENT ON THE SITE AT ALL TIMES.
6. NO STAGING AREAS, MATERIAL STORAGE, CONCRETE WASH OUT AREAS, OR DEBRIS BURNING AND BURIAL HOLES SHALL BE LOCATED WITHIN 500 FEET OF DESIGNATED TREE PROTECTION AREAS.
7. PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION, A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT CONSTRUCTED AT EACH POINT OF ENTRY TO OR EXIT FROM THE SITE OR ONTO ANY PUBLIC ROADWAY. THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT–OF–WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH STONE. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED FROM VEHICLE OR SITE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY OR INTO STORM DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
8. 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 LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY SHALL BE DEMARCATED FOR THE DURATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. NO LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL OCCUR OUTSIDE THE APPROVED LIMITS INDICATED ON THE PLANS. IF WETLANDS EXIST ON–SITE, ANY CLEARING MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WETLANDS PERMIT.
9. THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL FINAL LANDSCAPING IS INSTALLED. THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL BE INSPECTED ACCORDING TO REQUIREMENTS OF THE PERMIT. ANY FAILURES SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY.
10. 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 ESTABLISHED OF CONSTRUCTION EXIT, ALL PERIMETER EROSION CONTROL AND STORM WATER 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.
11. WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER INSTALLATION OF INITIAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, THE SITE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE AN INSPECTION BY THE DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. NO OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL OCCUR UNTIL THE PROJECT DESIGN PROFESSIONAL APPROVES THE INSTALLED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. IF UNFORESEEN 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.
12. AFTER APPROVAL OF INITIAL EROSION CONTROL INSTALLATION, THE CONTRACTOR MAY PROCEED WITH CLEARING AND GRUBBING ACTIVITIES. AS CLEARING PERMITS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT ANY TEMPORARY SEDIMENT PONDS, DIVERSION DIKES, ETC. AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS WILL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ALL UPSTREAM GROUND WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA HAS BEEN COMPLETELY STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION AND ALL ROADS/DRIVEWAYS HAVE BEEN PAVED.
13. THE CONTRACTOR CAN UTILIZE CLEARED TREES AS BARRIER BRUSH SEDIMENT CONTROL WHERE INITIAL GRADING ACTIVITIES WILL NOT OCCUR.
14. THE ESCAPE OF SEDIMENT FROM THE SITE SHALL BE PREVENTED BY INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES PRIOR TO, OR CONCURRENT WITH, LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
15. NO BURN OR BURY PITS SHALL BE PERMITTED ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION BY THE OWNER AND/OR ENGINEER OF RECORD.
16. 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.
17. ALL SITE FENCES MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 171–TEMPORARY SILT FENCE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, STATE OF GEORGIA, STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, 1983 EDITION.
18. 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.
19. 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 FROM A VEHICLE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY OR INTO STORM DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
20. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY TO ENSURE PROPER FUNCTIONING.
21. FAILURE TO INSTALL OR MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL RESULT IN CONSTRUCTION BEING STOPPED ON THE JOB UNTIL SUCH MEASURES ARE CORRECTED.

#36 GRADING (INTERMEDIATE - PHASE II)

1. EARTHWORK OPERATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF STREAM BUFFERS SHALL BE CAREFULLY CONTROLLED TO AVOID DUMPING OR SLOUGHING INTO BUFFER AREAS.
2. EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GROUND DISTURBANCE OCCURS. THE LOCATION OF SOME EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MAY HAVE TO BE ALTERED FROM THAT SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS IF DRAINAGE PATTERNS DURING CONSTRUCTION ARE DIFFERENT FROM THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE PATTERNS. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCOMPLISH EROSION CONTROL FOR ALL DRAINAGE PATTERNS CREATED AT VARIOUS STAGES DURING CONSTRUCTION. ANY DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING EROSION DURING ANY PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE PROFESSIONAL IMMEDIATELY.
3. DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN CAREFUL SCHEDULING AND PERFORMANCE TO ENSURE THAT LAND STRIPPING OF IT'S NATURAL GROUND COVER IS EXPOSED ONLY IN SMALL QUANTITIES, AND THEREFORE LIMITED DURATION, BEFORE PERMANENT EROSION PROTECTION IS ESTABLISHED.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND MAINTAIN ALL NECESSARY BARRICADES ALONG ROADWAY FRONTAGE WHILE IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING MADE.
5. STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PLACED AT ALL OUTLET HEADWALL AS SOON AS THE HEADWALL IS CONSTRUCTED.
6. CUT & FILL SLOPES NOT TO EXCEED "2H:1V", UNLESS SPECIFICALLY SPECIFIED ON CUT SLOPES. CUT SLOPES ARE 1.5:1 AND SHOULD BE FULLY MATTED.
7. 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 AL EXPOSED AREAS WITHIN 7 DAYS OF LAND DISTURBANCE. ALL DISTURBED ARES LEFT MULCHED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY GRASSING.
8. THE CONSTRUCTED SHALL ESTABLISHED BARRIERS AT THE TOP ALL SLOPES UNDER CONSTRUCTION. CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL NOT EXCEED 3:1.
9. ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1 AND WITH A HEIGHT OFF 10' OR GREATER, AND CUTS/FILLS WITHIN STREAM BUFFERS, SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH APPROPRIATE EROSION CONTROL MATTING & BLANKETS.
10. TYPE "A" SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED AT TOE OF ALL STOCK PILE AREAS.
11. INLET SEDIMENT PROTECTION MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED ON ALL STORM STRUCTURES AS THEY ARE CONSTRUCTED. SEE PLANS. TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASINS Sd2 WILL BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED.
12. STONE CHECK DAMS SHALL BE INSTALLED ON AREAS OF CONCENTRATED FLOWS AS SHOWN ON THE ES&PC PLAN. SEE PLANS.
13. MULCH OR TEMPORARY GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL AREAS WITHIN 7 DAYS OF LAND DISTURBANCE. ALL DISTURBED AREAS LEFT MULCHED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT GRASSING.
14. AFTER PRELIMINARY GRADING ACTIVITIES, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MONITOR TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASINS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SEDIMENT PONDS UNTIL PERMANENT GROUND COVER IS ESTABLISHED. SEDIMENT SHALL BE CLEANED FROM THE PONDS WHEN IT REACHES CLEAN OUT DEPTH OF THE BASIN.
15. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY TO ENSURE PROPER FUNCTIONING.
16. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHOULD BE CHECKED PER INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS OF THE PLAN. EACH DEVICE IS TO BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED IF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION HAS REACHED 1/2 THE CAPACITY OF THE DEVICE. ADDITIONAL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED IF NEW CHANNELS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED.
17. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE CHECKED AFTER EACH RAIN 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.
18. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SEDIMENT POND UNTIL PERMANENT GROUNDCOVER IS ESTABLISHED. SEDIMENT SHALL BE CLEANED OUT OF THE POND WHEN IT REACHES ONE THIRD OF THE DEPT OF THE BASIN.
19. THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACK OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC ROW. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING WITH 1–3" OF STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED, OR TRACKED FROM VEHICLE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY OR ONTO STORM DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
20. FAILURE TO INSTALL OR MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL RESULT IN CONSTRUCTION BEING STOPPED ON THE JOB UNTIL SUCH MEASURES ARE CORRECTED.

#36 FINAL (PHASE III)

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SEDIMENT POND UNTIL PERMANENT GROUNDCOVER IS ESTABLISHED. SEDIMENT SHALL BE CLEANED OUT OF THE POND WHEN IT REACHES ONE THIRD OF THE DEPT OF THE BASIN.
2. ALL ROADWAY AND PARKING SHOULDERS SHOULD BE GRASSED AS SOON AS FINAL GRADE IS ACHIEVED.
3. UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT AND RECEIPT OF THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND DISPOSE OF THEM UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON PLANS.
4. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE CHECKED AFTER EACH RAIN 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.
5. FAILURE TO INSTALL OR MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL RESULT IN CONSTRUCTION BEING STOPPED ON THE JOB UNTIL SUCH MEASURES ARE CORRECTED.

#25 POLLUTION CONTROL NARRATIVE

1. 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 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 STATE AND LOCAL CODES.

PAINTS/FINISHES/SOLVENTS – ALL PRODUCTS WILL BE STORED IN TIGHTLY SEALED ORIGINAL CONTAINERS WHEN NOT IN USE. EXCESS PRODUCT 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 MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

CONCRETE TRUCK WASHING – NO CONCRETE TRUCKS WILL BE ALLOWED TO WASH OUT OR DISCHARGE SURPLUS CONCRETE OR DRUM WASH WATER ONSITE.

2. NO WASTE MATERIAL WILL BE DISPOSED OF INTO STORM WATER INLETS OR WATERS OF THE STATE. ALL WASTE MATERIALS WILL BE COLLECTED AND STORED IN A SECURELY LIDDED METAL DUMPSTER. THE DUMPSTER WILL MEET ALL 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 ONCE PER WEEK OR MORE OFTEN IF NECESSARY AND TRASH WILL BE HAULED AS REQUIRED BY LOCAL REGULATIONS. NO CONSTRUCTION WASTER WILL BE BURIED ONSITE.

ALL PERSONNEL WILL BE INSTRUCTED ON PROPER PROCEDURES FOR WASTE DISPOSAL. A NOTICE STATING THESE PRACTICES WILL BE POSTED AT THE JOBSITE AND THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEING THAT THESE PROCEDURES ARE FOLLOWED.

3. HAZARDOUS WASTES – ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIALS WILL BE DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER SPECIFIED BY LOCAL, STATE, AND/OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND BY THE MANUFACTURER OF SUCH PRODUCTS. THE JOB SITE SUPERINTENDENT, WHO WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEING THAT THESE PRACTICES ARE FOLLOWED, WILL INSTRUCT SITE PERSONNEL IN THESE PRACTICES. MSDS FOR EACH SUBSTANCE WITH HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES THAT IS USED ON THE JOBSITE WILL BE OBTAINED AND USED FOR THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF POTENTIAL WASTES THAT MAY RESULT FROM THESE PRODUCTS. AN MSDS WILL BE POSTED IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA WHERE SUCH PRODUCT IS STORED AND/OR USED AND ANOTHER COPY OF EACH MSDS WILL BE MAINTAINED IN THE ESPCP FILE AT THE JOBSITE CONSTRUCTION TRAILER OFFICE. EACH EMPLOYEE WHO MUST HANDLE A SUBSTANCE WITH HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES WILL BE INSTRUCTED ON THE USE OF MSDS SHEETS AND THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION IN THE APPLICABLE MSDS FOR THE PRODUCT HE/SHE IS USING, PARTICULARLY REGARDING SPILL CONTROL TECHNIQUES.

THE CONTRACTOR WILL IMPLEMENT THE SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND 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 ONSITE UNTIL APPROPRIATE MEASURES IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS ARE TAKEN TO PROPERLY DISPOSE OF SUCH CONTAMINATED STORMWATER. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JOB SITE SUPERINTENDENT TO PROPERLY TRAIN ALL PERSONNEL IN THE USE OF THE SPCC PLAN.

SANITARY WASTES – A MINIMUM OF ONE PORTABLE SANITARY UNIT WILL BE PROVIDED FOR EVERY 10 WORKERS ONSITE. ALL SANITARY WASTE WILL BE COLLECTED FROM THE PORTABLE UNITS A MINIMUM OF ONE TIME PER WEEK BY A LICENSED PORTABLE FACILITY PROVIDER IN COMPLETE COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATIONS.

ALL SANITARY WASTE UNITS WILL BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE THE LIKELY HOOD OF THE UNIT CONTRIBUTING TO A STORM WATER DISCHARGE IS NEGLIGIBLE. ADDITIONAL CONTAINMENT 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 INTERMEDIATE PHASE SHEET BY THE CONTRACTOR ONCE THE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. SANITARY SEWER FOR THIS PROJECT WILL BE BY SEPTIC SYSTEM AT COMPLETION OF PROJECT.

4. SOIL CLEANUP AND CONTROL PRACTICES –
   A. LOCAL, STATE AND MANUFACTURE'S RECOMMENDED METHODS FOR SPILL CLEANUP WILL BE CLEARLY POSTED AND PROCEDURES WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO SITE PERSONNEL.
   B. 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, MOPS, RAGS, GLOVES, GOGGLES, CAT LITTER, SAND, SAWDUST AND PROPERLY LABELED PLASTIC AND METAL WASTE CONTAINERS.
   C. SPILL PREVENTION PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES WILL BE REVIEWED AFTER A SPILL AND ADJUSTED AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT FUTURE SPILLS.
   D. ALL SPILLS WILL BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY. ALL SPILLS WILL BE REPORTED AS REQUIRED BY LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
   E. FOR SPILLS THAT IMPACT SURFACE WATER (LEAVE A SHEEN ON SURFACE WATER) OR FOR SPILLS OF AN UNKNOWN AMOUNT, THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC) WILL BE CONTACTED WITHIN 24 HOURS AT 1–800–426–2675
   F. FOR SPILLS GREATER THAN 25 GALLONS AND NO SURFACE WATER IMPACTS, THE GEORGIA EPD WILL BE CONTACTED WITHIN 24 HOURS.
   G. FOR SPILLS LESS THAN 25 GALLONS AND NO SURFACE WATER IMPACTS, THE SPILL WILL BE CLEANED UP AND LOCAL AGENCIES WILL BE CONTACTED AS REQUIRED.

APPENDIX 1

THE ES&PC PLAN MUST INCLUDE AT LEAST FOUR (4) OF THE FOLLOWING BMPs FOR THOSE AREAS OF THE SITE WHICH DISCHARGE TO AN IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT AND FOR SITES WHICH EPD HAS APPROVED IN WRITING A REQUEST TO DISTURB 50 ACRES OR MORE AT ANY ONE TIME. (THE FOUR ITEMS CHOSEN MUST BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE SITE CONDITIONS).

Plan Page #	Included (Y/N)	
		a. During construction activities, double the width of the 25 foot undisturbed vegetated buffer along all State waters requiring a buffer and the 50 foot undisturbed vegetated buffer along all State waters classified as "trout streams" requiring a buffer. During construction activities, EPD will not grant variances to any such buffers that are increased in width.
		b. Increase all temporary sediment basins and retrofitted storm water management basins to provide sediment storage of at least 3600 cubic feet (134 cubic yards) per acre drained.
		c. Use baffles in all temporary sediment basins and retrofitted storm water management basins to at least double the conventional flow path length to the outlet structure.
C2.1	Y	d. A large sign (minimum 4 feet x 8 feet) must be posted on site by the actual start date of construction. The sign must be visible from a public roadway. The sign must identify the following: (1) construction site, (2) the permittee(s), (3) the contact person(s) and telephone number(s), and (4) the permittee–hosted website where the Plan can be viewed must be provided on the submitted NOI. The sign must remain on site and the Plan must be available on the provided website until a NOT has been submitted.
		e. Use flocculants or coagulants and/or mulch to stabilize areas left disturbed for more than seven (7) calendar days in accordance with Section III. D.1. of the NPDES Permit.
		f. Conduct turbidity sampling after every rain event of 0.5 inch or greater within any 24 hour period, recognizing the exceptions specified in Section IV.D.6.d. of the NPDES Permits.
		g. Comply with the applicable end–of–pipe turbidity effluent limit, without the "BMP defense" as provided for in O.C.G.A. 12–7–6 (a)(1).
C2.1	Y	h. Reduce the total planned site disturbance to less than 50% impervious surfaces (excluding any State–mandated buffer areas from such calculations). All calculations must be included on the Plan.
		i. Limit the amount of disturbed area at any one time to no greater than 25 acres or 50% of the total planned site, whichever is less. All calculations must be included on the Plan.
		j. Use "Dirt II" techniques available on the EPD website to model and manage construction storm water runoff (including sheet flow). All calculations must be included on the Plan. (https://epd.georgia.gov/erosion–and–sedimentation)
		k. Add appropriate organic soil amendments (e.g., compost) and conduct pre– and post–construction soil sampling to a depth of six (6) inches to document improved levels of soil carbon after final stabilization of the construction site.
		l. Use mulch filter berms, in addition to a silt fence, on the site perimeter wherever construction storm water (including sheet flow) may be discharged. Mulch filter berms cannot be placed in waterways or areas of concentrated flow.
C2.1	Y	m. Use appropriate erosion control slope stabilization instead of concrete in all construction storm water ditches and storm drainages designed for a 25 year, 24 hour rainfall event.
		n. Use flocculants or coagulants under a passive dosing method (e.g., flocculant blocks) within construction storm water ditches and storm drainages that feed into temporary sediment basins and retrofitted management basins.
		o. Install sod for a minimum 20 foot width (in lieu of seeding) after final grade has been achieved, along the site perimeter wherever storm water (including sheet flow) may be discharged.
		p. Conduct soil tests to identify and to implement site–specific fertilizer needs.
		q. Certified personnel for primary permittees shall conduct inspections at least twice every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of the storm that is 0.5 inches rainfall or greater in accordance with Section IV.D.4.a.(3)(a) –(c); secondary permittees, Section IV.D.4.b.(3)(a) –(c); and tertiary permittees Section IV.D.4.c.(3)(a) –(c) *
		r. Apply the appropriate compost blankets (minimum depth 1.5 inches) to protect soil surfaces until vegetation is established during the final stabilization phase of the construction activity.
		s. Use alternative BMPs whose performance has been documented to be superior to conventional BMPs as certified by a Design Professional (unless disapproved by EPD or the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission). (If using this item please refer to the Alternative BMP guidance document found at www.gaswcc.georgia.gov)
		t. Limit the total planned site disturbance to less than 15% impervious surfaces (excluding any state mandated buffer areas from such calculations). All calculations must be included in the Plan.
		u. Conduct inspections during the intermediate grading and drainage BMP phase and during the final BMP phase of the project by the design professional who prepared the Plan in accordance with Section IV.A.5 of the permit. (The Plan must include a statement that the primary permittee must retain the design professional who prepared the Plan to conduct inspections during the intermediate grading and drainage BMP phase and during the final BMP phase.)
C2.1	Y	v. Install Post Construction BMPs (e.g., runoff reduction BMPs) which remove 80% TSS as outlined in the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual known as the Blue Book or an equivalent or more stringent design manual.

Effective January 1, 2022

*This requirement is different for infrastructure projects:
Certified personnel for primary permittees shall conduct inspections at lease once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of the storm that is 0.5 inches rainfall or greater in accordance with Section IV.D.4.a.(3)(a)–(c) of the permit.

#29 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY	MONTH 1	2	3	4	5	6
INITIAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES / TREE PROTECTION	X					
MAINTENANCE OF EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES / TREE PROTECTION	X	X	X	X	X	X
CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT BASINS AND DETENTION FACILITIES	X					
DEMOLITION, CLEARING AND GRUBBING	X	X				
GRADING OPERATIONS		X	X			
INTERMEDIATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES			X			
INSTALL SANITARY SEWER			X			
INSTALL STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS			X			
INSTALL WATER LINES				X		
INSTALL CURB AND GUTTER			X			
INSTALL PAVING				X		
INSTALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES				X	X	
REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES					X	
FINAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES					X	
FINAL LANDSCAPING, GRASSING & TREE PLANTING					X	

#34 APPENDIX B - NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT (NTU TABLES)

N/A
Waters Supporting Warm Water Fisheries

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES =±0.0221

SITE SIZE ACRES *(2.50 AC.)	0–4.99	5–9.99	10–24.99	25–49.99	50–99.99	100–249.99	250–499.99	500+
1.00–10	(75)	150	200	400	750	750	750	750
10.01–25	50	100	100	200	300	500	750	750
25.01–50	50	50	100	100	200	300	750	750
50.01–100	50	50	50	100	100	150	300	600
100.01–+	50	50	50	50	50	100	200	100

NOTE: A "GRAB" SAMPLE SHALL BE OBTAINED AND FOR MONITORING STATIONS #1 THE NTU VALUE RECORDED,

#50 GEORGIA UNIFORM CODING SYSTEM FOR SOIL EROSION, SEDIMENT & POLLUTION CONTROL PRACTICES

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		(label)	A CRUSHED STONE PAD LOCATED AT CONSTRUCTION EXIT TO PROVIDE A PLACE FOR REMOVING MUD FROM TIRES THEREBY PROTECTING PUBLIC STREETS.
Cr	CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION			A TRAVELWAY CONSTRUCTED AS PART OF A CONSTRUCTION PLAN INCLUDING ACCESS ROADS, SUB–DIVISION ROADS, PARKING AREAS AND OTHER ON–SITE VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.
Dc	STREAM DIVERSION CHANNEL			A TEMPORARY CHANNEL CON– STRUCTED TO CONVEY FLOW AROUND A CONSTRUCTION SITE WHILE A PERMANENT STUCTURE IS BEING CONSTRUCTED.
Di	DIVERSION			AN EARTH CHANNEL OR DIKE LOCATED ABOVE, BELOW OR ACROSS A SLOPE TO DIVERT RUNOFF. THIS MAY BE A TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT STRUCTURE.
Dn1	TEMPORARY DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE		(label)	A FLEXIBLE CONDUIT OF HEAVY– DUTY FABRIC OR OTHER MATERIAL DESIGNED TO SAFELY CONVEY SURFACE RUNOFF DOWN A SLOPE. TEMPORARY AND INEXPENSIVE.
Dn2	PERMANENT DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE		(label)	A PAVED CHUTE, SECTIONAL CONDUIT, PIPE OR SIMILAR MATERIAL DESIGNED TO DESIGNED TO SAFELY CONDUCT SURFACE RUNOFF DOWN A SLOPE.
Fr	FILTER RING			A TEMPORARY STONE BARRIER CONSTRUCTED AT STORM DRAIN INLETS AND POND OUTLETS.
Ga	GABION			ROCK FILTER BASKETS WHICH ARE HAND–PLACED INTO POSITION FORMING SOIL STABILIZING STRUCTURES.
Gr	GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE		(label)	PERMANENT STRUCTURES INSTALLED TO PROTECT NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL CHANNELS OR WATERWAYS WHERE OTHERWISE THE SLOPE WOULD BE SUFFICIENT FOR THE RUNNING WATER TO FORM GULLIES.
Lv	LEVEL SPREADER			A STRUCTURE TO CONVERT CON– CENTRATED FLOW OF WATERS INTO LESS EROSIVE SHEET FLOW. THIS SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED ONLY ON UNDISTURBED SOILS.
Rd	ROCK FILTER DAM			A PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STONE FILTER DAM INSTALLED ACROSS SMALL STREAMS OR DRAINAGEWAYS.
Re	RETAINING WALL		(label)	A WALL INSTALLED TO STABILIZE CUT AND FILL SLOPES WHERE MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE SLOPES ARE NOT OBTAINABLE. EACH SITUATION WILL REQUIRE SPECIAL DESIGN.
Rt	RETROFITTING		(label)	A DEVICE OR STRUCTURE PLACED IN FRONT OF A PERMANENT STORMWATER DETENTION POND OUTLET STRUCTURE TO SERVE AS A TEMPORARY SEDIMENT FILTER.
Sd1	SEDIMENT BARRIER		type (Indicate type)	A BARRIER TO PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. IT MAY BE SANDBAGS, BALES OF STRAW OR HAY, GRAVEL OR A SEDIMENT FENCE. THE BARRIERS ARE USUALLY TEMPORARY AND INEXPENSIVE.
Sd2	SEDIMENT TRAP, TEMPORARY			AN IMPOUNDING AREA CREATED BY EXCAVATING AROUND A STORM DRAIN INLET. THE EXCAVATED AREA WILL BE FILLED AND STABILIZED ON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
Sd3	SEDIMENT BASIN, TEMPORARY			A BASIN CREATED BY EXCAVATION OR A DAM ACROSS A WATERWAY. SURFACE WATER RUNOFF IS TEMP– ORARLY STORED ALLOWING THE BULK OF THE SEDIMENT TO DROP OUT. THE BASIN IS USUALLY TEMPORARY BUT MAY BE DESIGNED AS PERMANENT POND OR STORMWATER RETENTION.
Sr	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING		(label)	A TEMPORARY BRIDGE OR CULVERT STRUCTURE PROTECTING A STREAM OR WATERCOURSE FROM DAMAGE BY CROSSING CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
St	STORMDRAIN INLET/OUTLET PROTECTION			A PAVED OR SHORT SECTION OF RIPRAP CHANNEL AT THE OUTLET OF A STORM DRAIN SYSTEM PREVENTING EROSION FROM THE CONCENTRATED RUNOFF.
Su	SURFACE ROUGHING			A ROUGH SOIL SURFACE WITH HORIZONTAL DEPRESSIONS ON A CONTOUR OR SLOPES LEFT IN A ROUGHENED CONDITION AFTER GRADING.
Tp	TOPSOILING			THE PRACTICE OF STRIPPING OFF THE MORE FERTILE SOIL, STORING IT, THEN SPREADING IT OVER THE DISTURBED AREA AFTER COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
Wt	VEGETATED WATERWAY OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL			PAVED OR VEGETATIVE WATER OUTLETS FOR DIVERSIONS, TERRACES, BERMS, DIKES, OR SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

VEGETATIVE MEASURES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Bf	BUFFER ZONE		Bf	AN UNDISTURBED NATURAL "GREEN BELT" SEPARATING THE LAND–DISTURBING SITE FROM SURROUNDING PROPERTY AND BORDERING STREAMS. IT SERVES TO REDUCE WATER VELOCITY AND REMOVE SOME SEDIMENT. IT IS ALSO AT TIMES A NOISE OR 'VISION POLLUTION' BARRIER.
Cs	COASTAL DUNE STABILIZATION		Cs	PLANTING VEGETATION ON DUNES THAT ARE DENUDED, ARTIFICIALLY CONSTRUCTED, OR RE–NOURISHED.
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (w/MULCHING ONLY)		Ds1	ESTABLISHING TEMPORARY PROTECTION FOR DISTURBED AREAS WHERE SEEDINGS MAY NOT HAVE A SUITABLE GROWING SEASON TO PRODUCE AN EROSION RETARDING COVER.
Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (w/TEMPORARY SEEDING)		Ds2	ESTABLISHING A TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER WITH FAST GROWING SEEDINGS ON DISTURBED AREAS.
Ds3	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (w/PERMANENT SEEDING)		Ds3	ESTABLISHING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER SUCH AS TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, SOD, GRASSES OR LEGUMES ON DISTURBED AREAS.
Ds4	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH SODDING)		Ds4	A PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER USING SODS ON HIGHLY ERODIBLE OR CRITICALLY ERODED LANDS.
Du	DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS		Du	CONTROLLING SURFACE AND AIR MOVEMENT OF DUST ON CONSTRUCTION SITE, ROADWAYS AND SIMILAR SITES.
Mb	EROSION CONTROL MATTING AND BLANKETS		Mb	THE INSTALLATION OF A PROTECTIVE COVERING (BLANKET) OR SOIL STABILIZATION MAT ON A PREPARED PLANTING AREA OF A STEEP SLOPE, CHANNEL, OR SHORELINE.
PM	POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM)		Pm	THE LAND APPLICATION OF PRODUCT CONTAINING ANIONIC POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM) AS TEMPORARY SOIL BINDING AGENTS TO REDUCE SOIL EROSION.
Sb	STREAMBANK STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION)		Sb	THE USE OF READILY AVAILABLE NATIVE PLANT MATERIALS TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE STREAMBANKS, OR TO PREVENT, OR RESTORE AND REPAIR SMALL STREAMBANK EROSION PROBLEMS.
Tb	TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS		Tb	SUBSTANCE USED TO ANCHOR STRAW OR HAY MULCH BY CAUSING THE ORGANIC MATERIAL TO BIND TOGETHER.

Ss — EXCELSIOR STRAW MATTING - SINGLE STITCH TO BE PLACED ON ALL SLOPES OVER 6 FT. HIGH. OR SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2.5 : 1.

Ds1 / Ds2 — TO BE PLACED ON ALL DISTURBED GROUND W/ IN 14 DAYS OF INITIAL DISTURBANCE

NOTE:

1. ALL LOTS ADJACENT TO STATE WATERS SHALL HAVE (Sd1)– 2 ROWS ALONG BUFFER.

2. "ALL UTILITY COMPANIES SHALL INSTALL SILT FENCE AS REQUIRED ON ALL WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AS WELL AS SEEDING & MULCH"

"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 DIRECT SUPERVISION.

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL	GA PE#	LEVEL II #	DATE
(signature)	18090	0000023424	04/24/2023

HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 770-460-2200
EMAIL: dghovey@bellsouth.net

PREPARED FOR:
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
68 QUARRY RD
NEWNAN, GA 30263

24 HOUR CONTACT:
NAME: MAJDI AMRIA
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MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER No. 18090 DAVID G. HOVEY — April 24, 2023

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL AS SHOWN; VERTICAL N/A

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY:
7			
6			
5			
4			
3			
2	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
1	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG

DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE: 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER: 2022-33

GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 ~ 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NPDES NOTES

SHEET
C2.3

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REFER TO THE
MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA

MANUAL FOR
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
IN GEORGIA

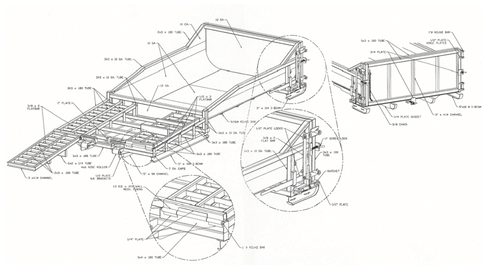
2016 Edition

Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission

P.O. Box 8024
4310 Lexington Rd
Athens, GA 30603
706-552-4470
706-552-4486 fax
https://gaswcc.georgia.gov/

SEE SHEET C2.2 FOR CONCRETE WASHOUT NOTES

Water tight Metal Cans measure 8' x 20' and 8' x 26' with ramps extended. Has a "stick resistant" liner and will hold 38 –40 trucks and 2 pump trucks of washout. Holds 900 gallons of water and 5.5 cubic yards of concrete. Water is vacuumed and treated before release. Sediment is recycled for road base.

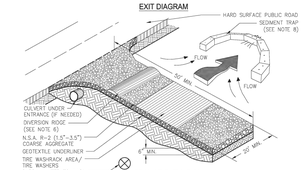


CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

MAINTENANCE
The exit shall be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with 1.5-3.5 inch stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or cleanout of any structures to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles or site onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately.

CRUSHED STONE CONSTRUCTION EXIT

EXIT DIAGRAM



ENTRANCE ELEVATION

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 SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM FLOWING TOWARD PAVED AREA IS GREATER THAN 2%. RIDGE MUST BE PROPERLY COMPACTED TO MAINTAIN DRAINAGE DITCHES.
7. 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).
8. 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.

Figure 6-14.1

Co CONSTRUCTION EXIT

HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
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PREPARED FOR:

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES

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MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 19090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 04-24-2023

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL AS SHOWN
VERTICAL N/A

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			
3	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
2	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
1			

DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER 2022-33

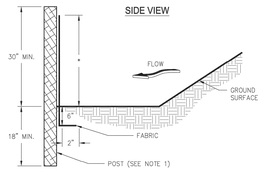
GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 - 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

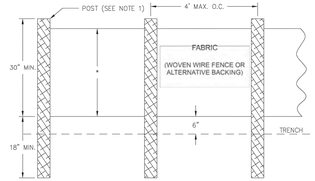
SHEET C2.4

SILT FENCE - TYPE C

SIDE VIEW



FRONT VIEW



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.

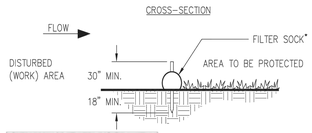
Figure 6-27.2

NOTE:
ANY SILT FENCE INSTALLED ACROSS GRADE SHALL BE TURNED BACK AT INTERVALS TO PREVENT CONCENTRATING OF FLOWS.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

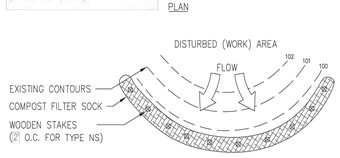
TYPE B COMPOST FILTER SOCK

CROSS–SECTION



NOTE: FILTER SOCK SIZED TO SUIT CONDITIONS AND AT LEAST 18" DIA (SEE EQUIVALENT LIST)

PLAN



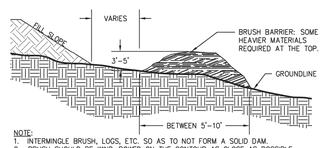
*HEIGHT IS TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

Figure 6-27.3

Sd1 SEDIMENT BARRIER
SD1 MAY CONSIST OF HAY BALES, SILT FENCE, OR BRUSH PILES

SEDIMENT BARRIERS

BRUSH BARRIER SECTION



NOTE:
1. INTERMINGLE BRUSH, LOGS, ETC. SO AS TO NOT FORM A SOLID DAM.
2. BRUSH SHOULD BE WIND–ROWED ON THE CONTOUR AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE.
3. MINIMUM BASE WIDTH FOR BARRIER SHALL BE 5 FEET AND SHOULD BE NO WIDER THAN 10 FEET. THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER SHOULD BE BETWEEN 3' AND 5'.
4. A COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE FILTER FABRIC MAY BE PLACED ON THE SIDE OF THE BRUSH BARRIER RECEIVING SEDIMENT–LADEN RUNOFF FOR ADDED FILTER CAPACITY (LOWER EDGE MUST BE BURIED IN A 6 INCH DEEP TRENCH AND THE UPPER EDGE MUST BE FASTENED TO THE BRUSH BARRIER).

Figure 6-27.4

Table 6-27.2 Post Size

Type	Min Length	Type of Post	Size of Post
NS	4'	Soft wood Oak Steel	3"dia or 2x4 1.5" x1.5" 1.15lb./ft. min
S	4'	Steel Oak	1.15-1.25 lb./ ft. min 2"x2"

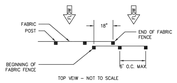
Table 6-27.3 Fasteners for Wood Posts

	Gauge	Crown	Legs	Staples / Post
Wire Staples	17 min.	3/4" wide	1/2" long	5 min.
	Gauge	Length	Button Heads	Nail/ Post
Nails	14 min.	1"	3/4"	4 min.

Note: Filter Fabric may also be attached to the post by wire, cords, and pockets.

FASTENERS FOR SILT FENCES

OVERLAP AT FABRIC ENDS



TOP VIEW – NOT TO SCALE

FRONT VIEWS – NOT TO SCALE

NOTE:
THE FABRIC AND WIRE SHOULD BE SECURELY FASTENED TO POSTS AND FABRIC ENDS MUST BE OVERLAPPED A MINIMUM OF 18" OR WRAPPED TOGETHER AROUND A POST TO PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS FABRIC BARRIER.

Figure 6-27.5

TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

1.cfs in the channel/ditch that the check dam is being used in: 2.47 CFS

2. Above 2.0 cfs: Yes X No

3. If Yes, list BMP being used in conjunction with check dams: Ch-1

STONE CHECK DAM

SPACING BETWEEN CHECK DAMS

A = THE TOE OF THE UPSTREAM CHECK DAM.
B = TOP OF THE DOWNSTREAM CHECK DAM.
L = THE DISTANCE SUCH THAT POINTS A AND B ARE OF EQUAL ELEVATION.

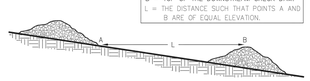
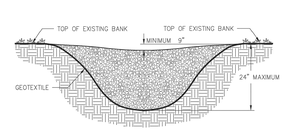


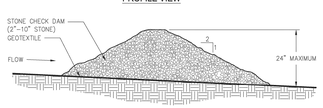
Figure 6-12.1

STONE CHECK DAM

CROSS SECTION



PROFILE VIEW

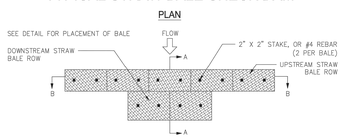


NOTES:
1. CHECK DAMS ARE TO BE USED ONLY IN SMALL OPEN CHANNELS (THEY ARE NOT TO BE USED IN LIVE STREAMS).
2. THE DRAINAGE AREA FOR STONE CHECK DAMS SHALL NOT EXCEED TWO ACRES.
3. THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM MUST BE AT LEAST 9 INCHES LOWER THAN THE OUTER EDGES.
4. THE DAM HEIGHT SHOULD BE A MAXIMUM OF 2 FEET FROM CENTER TO RIM EDGE.
5. THE SIDE SLOPES OF THE CHECK DAM SHALL NOT EXCEED A 2:1 SLOPE.
6. GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE USED TO PREVENT THE MITIGATION OF SUBGRADE SOIL PARTICLES INTO THE STONES (REFER TO AASHTO M288–96, SECTION 7.3, TABLE 3).

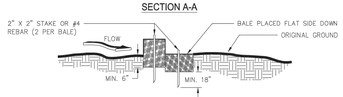
Figure 6-12.2

TYPICAL STRAW BALE CHECK DAM

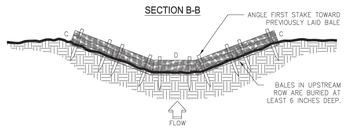
PLAN



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



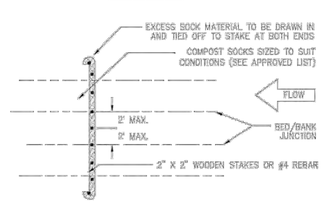
NOTES:
1. BALES SHOULD BE BOUND WITH WIRE OR NYLON STRING AND SHOULD BE PLACED IN ROWS WITH BALE ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING THE ADJACENT BALES.
2. REMOVE #4 REBAR AFTER STRAW BALES ARE NO LONGER IN PLACE.
3. POINT C OF SECTION B–B SHOULD ALWAYS BE HIGHER THAN POINT D.
4. STRAW-BALE CHECK DAMS SHALL NOT BE USED WHERE THE DRAINAGE AREA EXCEEDS ONE ACRE.

Figure 6-12.3

Cd CHECK DAM

COMPOST SOCKS FOR CHECK DAMS

TYPICAL PLAN



NOTES:
1. ALL MATERIAL TO MEET SPECIFICATIONS.
2. PLACE ONE STAKE AT THE CENTER OF THE DITCH/CHANNEL. ALSO PLACE STAKES AT THE BED/BANK JUNCTION AND AT END OF THE DEVICE NOT SPACED MORE THAN 2 FEET APART.
3. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND THE CHECK DAM ONCE THE ACCUMULATED HEIGHT HAS REACHED ½ THE HEIGHT OF THE CHECK DAM.
4. CHECK DAMS CAN BE DIRECT SEEDED AT THE TIME OF INSTALLATION.
5. MINIMUM STAKING DEPTH FOR SAND, SILT, AND CLAY SHALL BE 18".
6. COMPOST FILTER SOCK TO BE AT LEAST 12" DIA.

Figure 6-12.4

"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 DIRECT SUPERVISION.

David G. Hovey 18090 0000023424 04/24/2023
DESIGN PROFESSIONAL GA PE# LEVEL II # DATE

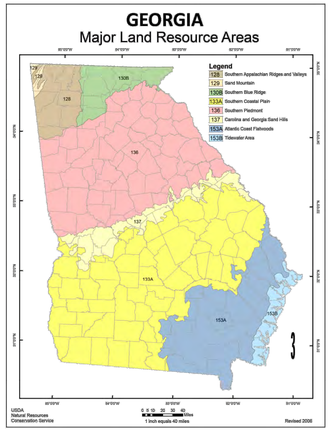


Figure 6-4.1

Channel Stabilization (Ch)

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

PURPOSE
Open channels are constructed or stabilized to be non-erosive, with no sediment deposition and to provide adequate capacity for flood water, drainage, other water management practices, or any combination thereof.

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.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Planning
The alignment and design of channels shall give careful consideration to the preservation of valuable fish and wildlife habitat and trees of significant value for wildlife food or shelter or for aesthetic purposes.

Where channel construction will adversely affect significant fish or wildlife habitat, mitigation measures should be included in the plan. Mitigation measures may include pools, riffles, flats, cascades or other similar provisions.

As many trees as possible are to be left inside channel rights-of-way considering the requirements of construction, operation, and maintenance.

Unusually large or attractive trees shall be preserved.

Realignment
The realignment of channels shall be kept to an absolute minimum and should be permitted only to correct an adverse environmental condition.

Channel Capacity
The capacity for open channels shall be determined by procedures applicable to the purposes to be served.

Hydraulic Requirements
Manning's formula shall be used to determine velocities in channels. The "n" values for use in this formula shall be estimated using currently accepted guides along with knowledge and experience regarding the conditions. Acceptable guides can be found in hydrology textbooks.

Channel Cross-Section
The required channel cross-section and grade are determined by the design capacity, the materials in which the channel is to be constructed, and the requirements for maintenance. A minimum depth may be required to provide adequate outlets for subsurface drains and tributary channels.

Channel Stability
All channel construction, improvement and modification shall be in accordance with a design expected to result in a stable channel that can be maintained.

Characteristics of a Stable Channel

1. Aggradation or degradation does not interfere with the function of the channel or affect adjacent areas.

2. The channel banks do not erode to the extent that the channel cross-section is changed appreciably.
3. Excessive sediment bars do not develop.
4. Excessive erosion does not occur around culverts, bridges or elsewhere.
5. Gullies do not form or enlarge due to the entry of uncontrolled surface flow to the channel.
6. The determination of channel stability considers "bankfull" flow. Bankfull flow is defined as flow in the channel that creates a water surface that is at or near normal ground elevation for a significant length of a channel reach. Excessive channel depth created by cutting through high ground should not be considered in determinations of bankfull flow.

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.

The following categories for flow velocities shall apply when selecting the channel lining:

Category 1 (less than 5 ft/sec*) (Ch-1)

Vegetated Lining
A vegetated lining may be used to stabilize channels with a velocity of less than five ft/s 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. Refer to specifications **Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation), Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding), and Ss – Slope Stabilization,** Hydraulic Erosion Control Products (HECPs) are not intended to be applied in channels, swales or other areas where concentrated flows are anticipated, unless installed in conjunction with Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECPs).

Category 2 (greater than or equal to 5 ft/sec* but less than 10 ft/sec*) (Ch-2)

Turf Reinforcement Matting
Turf Reinforcement Matting (TRM) shall be used, if a vegetated lining is used in channels with velocities greater than or equal to 5 feet/ sec but less than 10 ft/sec. TRM is permanent geosynthetic erosion control matting that is used in channels to stabilize the soil while permanent vegetation is rooting, and to provide additional long-term protection.

Velocities in channels when flowing at the bankfull discharge or the 25-year frequency discharge, whichever is the greater, shall be used in determining the appropriate TRM for stabilization of the channels.

Rock Riprap Lining
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 greater. Rock riprap lining should be used when channel velocities are greater than or equal to 5 ft/sec but less than 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.

Category 3 (greater than or equal to 10 ft/sec*) (Ch-3)

Concrete Lining
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.

TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

1. The velocity in the channel, in ft/sec, for when the channel is flowing at the bank-full discharge or 25-year frequency discharge, whichever is the greater.
2. The type of lining to be used to stabilize the channel, i.e. vegetation (Ch-1): indicate type of vegetation and matting or blanket to be used), riprap (Ch-2): indicate average stone size), or concrete (Ch-3).

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.

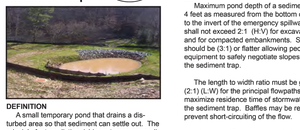
These structures are constructed where the capability of earth and vegetative measures is exceeded in the safe handling of water at permissible velocities, where excessive grades or overall conditions are encountered or where water is to be lowered structurally from one elevation to another. These structures 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**.

* The equivalent shear stress may also be used to determine the appropriate measure.

Ch CHANNEL STABILIZATION

Temporary Sediment Trap (Sd4)



DEFINITION
A small temporary pond that drains a disturbed area so that sediment can settle out. The principle feature distinguishing a temporary sediment trap from a temporary sediment basin is the lack of a pipe or riser.

PURPOSE
To collect and store sediment from uphill sites cleared and or graded during construction. Intended for use on small tributary areas with no unusual drainage features. Effective against coarse sediment, but not against silt or clay particles that remain suspended.

CONDITIONS
Temporary sediment traps are constructed early in the construction process at locations that will require minimal clearing and grading. Natural draws or swells are favorable locations to build the traps. They should be easily accessible for frequent maintenance and inspections. Temporary sediment traps shall never be placed in live streams.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Design and construction shall comply with laws, ordinances, rules and regulations on the local, state and federal level.

The total drainage area of a temporary sediment trap is up to 5 acres, depending on type of construction.

The height of a temporary sediment trap embankment shall not exceed 5.5 feet as measured from the downstream toe of slope to the top of the berm. Top width of an embankment shall be at least as wide as the height of the sediment trap embankment, with a minimum width of 3 feet.

Maximum pond depth of a sediment trap is 4 feet as measured from the bottom of the trap to the invert of the emergency spillway. Slopes shall not exceed 2:1 (H:V) for excavated areas and for compacted embankments. Side slopes should be (3:1) or flatter allowing people and equipment to safely negotiate slopes or to enter the sediment trap.

The length to width ratio must be greater than (2:1) (L:W) for the principal flowpaths in order to maximize residence time of stormwater within the sediment trap. Baffles may be required to prevent short-circuiting of the flow.

A typical baffle design uses 4'x8' sheets of exterior grade plywood 1/2 inch thick, mounted on 4"x4" hardwood posts.

Volume
Minimum volume of a temporary sediment trap shall be 67 cubic yards per acre for the total drainage area. The volume shall be measured at an elevation equivalent to the spillway invert.

Volume of a temporary sediment trap in heavily disturbed areas should be 134 cubic yards per acre for the total drainage area. This includes an upper area with a minimum of 67 cubic yards per acre drained, which is dewatered using one of the outlet design methods provided, and a lower wet zone for sediment storage and settling.

The volume should be calculated from existing and proposed contours, or by measured cross sections. An approximate method for calculating the volume of traps using a natural draw is:

V = 0.4 x A x D
V = Sediment storage volume (below invert of emergency spillway)
A = Surface area (at level of emergency spillway)
D = Maximum depth (from emergency spillway invert)

The cleanout volume for a temporary sediment trap is 1/3 of the total storage volume. Cleanout volume shall be calculated and marked with a stake at the outlet of the trap.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
The basic design guidlines are applicable to the type of temporary sediment trap constructed. The main differences are with regards to the type of outlet structures. The following types of construction are acceptable under the designated conditions:

Overflow (Sd4-A)
An overflow temporary sediment trap is limited to small areas less than 1 acre, typically with gentle slopes (1 or 2 percent) and without major grading operations. The maximum life span of an overflow trap is 6 months. If water enters the trap with very low velocities, the same amount of water will be slowly displaced and leave the other end of the sediment trap. Silt fence, straw bale barriers or grass filter strips are used to "polish" the overflow water as it leaves the sediment trap. See Figure 6-30.1

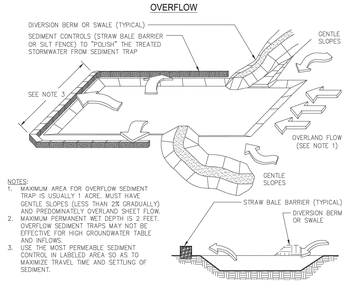
Combination Straw Bale and Silt Fence Outlet (Sd4-B)
The combination outlet uses straw bales and silt fence to dewater the sediment trap. Proper installation and staking of the straw bales, and wire backing on the silt fence are required for the materials to resist 1 foot or more of ponded water. The combination straw bale and silt fence outlet is limited to 1 acre total drainage area, and has a life span of less than 1 year. This type of outlet requires frequent maintenance and adjustments to ensure the released stormwater is free from sediment. See Figure 6-30.2

Rock Outlet (Sd4-C)
The rock outlet relies on filtering through layers of aggregate, rock or riprap material to dewater the sediment trap. It is the sturdiest of the sediment trap designs and generally requires less maintenance. It can be used for drainage area up to 5 acres and has a life span of 1 year. See Figure 6-30.3

Emergency Spillway
The emergency overflow outlet of a temporary sediment trap must be stabilized with rock, geotextile, vegetation, or another suitable material that is resistant to erosion. It must be installed to safely convey stormwater runoff for the 10-year storm event.

REFERENCE:
City of Knoxville BMP Manual Best Management Practices, Knoxville, TN, May 2003

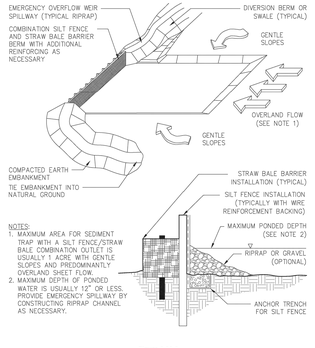
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
COURTESY OF CITY OF KNOXVILLE BMP EROSION AND SEDIMENT
OVERFLOW



NOTES:
1. MAXIMUM AREA FOR OVERFLOW SEDIMENT TRAP IS USUALLY 1 ACRE, MUST HAVE GENTLE SLOPES (LESS THAN 2% GRADUALLY) AND PREDOMINATELY OVERLAND SHEET FLOW.
2. MAXIMUM PERMANENT WET DEPTH IS 2 FEET. OVERFLOW SEDIMENT TRAPS MAY NOT BE EFFECTIVE FOR HIGH GROUNDWATER TABLE AND INFLOWS.
3. USE THE MOST PERMEABLE SEDIMENT CONTROL IN LABELED AREA SO AS TO MAXIMIZE TRAVEL TIME AND SETTLING OF SEDIMENT.

Figure 6-30.1

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
COURTESY OF CITY OF KNOXVILLE BMP EROSION AND SEDIMENT
COMBINATION OUTLET



NOTES:
1. MAXIMUM AREA FOR SEDIMENT TRAP WITH A SILT FENCE/STRAW BALE COMBINATION OUTLET IS USUALLY 1 ACRE WITH GENTLE SLOPES AND PREDOMINANTLY OVERLAND SHEET FLOW.
2. MAXIMUM DEPTH OF PONDED WATER IS USUALLY 12" OR LESS. PROVIDE EMERGENCY SPILLWAY BY CONSTRUCTING RIPRAP CHANNEL AS NECESSARY.

Figure 6-30.2

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
COURTESY OF CITY OF KNOXVILLE BMP EROSION AND SEDIMENT
ROCK OUTLET

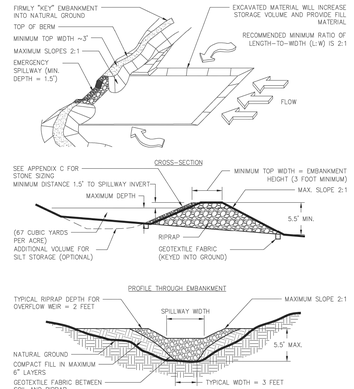


Figure 6-30.3

Sd4 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP

HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 770-460-2200
EMAIL: dghovey@bellsouth.net

PREPARED FOR:

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES

68 QUARRY RD
NEWNAN, GA 30263

24 HOUR CONTACT:
NAME: MAJDI AMRIA
PHONE: 404-201-5997
EMAIL:
MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 19090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 4-24-2023

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL AS SHOWN
VERTICAL N/A

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			
3	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
2	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
1			

DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER 2022-33

GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 - 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

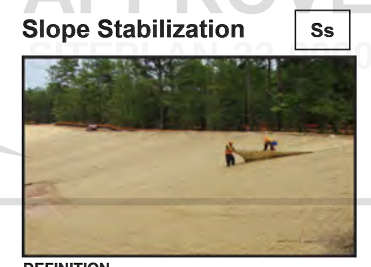
SHEET C2.5

"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 DIRECT SUPERVISION.

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL	GA PE#	LEVEL II #	DATE
David G. Hovey	19090	0000023424	04/24/2023

Apr 27, 2023 - 9:14am - D:\BACKUP\HA\Projects\Jobs\SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES\MEAT PACKING FACILITY\CONSTRUCTION PLANS\SHEET FILES\00C-205 ES&PC DETAILS-2.dwg

Slope Stabilization — Ss



DEFINITION
A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish temporary or permanent vegetation on steep slopes, shore lines, or channels.

PURPOSE
To provide a cover layer that stabilizes the soil and acts as a rain drop impact dissipater while providing a microclimate that protects young vegetation and promotes its establishment. If using slope stabilization to reinforce channels, please refer to specification, **Ch- Channel Stablization**.

CONDITIONS
Slope stabilization can be applied to flat areas or slopes where the erosion hazard is high and slope protection is needed during the establishment of vegetation.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS
Care must be taken to choose the type of slope stabilization product that is most appropriate for the specific needs of a project. Two general types of slope stabilization products are discussed within this specification.

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)
A natural fiber blanket with single or double photodegradable or biodegradable nets.

Hydraulic Erosion Control Products (HECP)
HECP shall utilize straw, cotton, wood or other natural based fibers held together by a soil binding agent that works to stabilize soil particles. Paper mulch should not be used for erosion control.

6-69 GSWCC 2016 Edition

CRITERIA
Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECPs) and Hydraulic Erosion Control Products (HECPs):

- Installation and stapling of RECPs and application rates for the HECPs shall conform to manufacturer's guidelines for application
- Short-Term RECPs as a minimum shall be used to stabilize concentrated flow areas with a velocity less than 5ft/sec on slopes 3:1 or greater with a height of 10 feet or greater.

Materials – HECP
Hydraulic erosion control products shall be prepackaged from the manufacturer. Field mixing of performance enhancing additives will not be allowed. Fiberous components should be all natural or biodegradable.

Products shall be determined to be non-toxic in accordance with EPA-821-R-02-012.

Materials – RECP
Blankets shall be nontoxic to vegetation, seed, or wildlife. Products shall be determined to be non-toxic in accordance with EPA-821-R-02-012. At minimum, the plastic or biodegradable netting shall be stitched to the fibrous matrix to maximize strength and provide for ease of handling.

RECPs are categorized as follows:

a. Short-Term
(functional longevity 12 mo.)

i. Photodegradable
Straw blankets with a top and bottom side photo degradable net. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of ½" X ½". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

ii. Biodegradable
Straw blanket with a top and bottom side biodegradable jute net. The top side net should consist of machine direction strands that are twisted together and then interwoven with cross direction strands (leno weave). The bottom net may be leno weave or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 1.0". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.25" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

b. Extended-Term
(functional longevity 24 mo.)

i.Photodegradable
Blankets that consist of 70% straw and 30% coconut with a top and bottom side photodegradable net. The top net should have ultraviolet additives to delay breakdown. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of 0.65" X 0.65". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.35" and minimum density should be 0.6 lbs per square yard.

ii.Biodegradable
Blankets that consist of 70% straw and 30% coconut with a top and bottom side biodegradable jute net. The top side net should consist of machine direction strands that are twisted together and then interwoven with cross direction strands (leno weave). The bottom net may be leno weave or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 1.0". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.25" and minimum density should be 0.65 lbs per square yard.

c. Long-Term
(functional longevity 36 mo.)

i. Photodegradable
Blankets that consist of 100% coconut with a top and bottom side photodegradable net. Each net should have ultraviolet additives to delay breakdown. The maximum size of the mesh should be openings of 0.65" X 0.65". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.3" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

6-70

iii. Biodegradable
Blankets that consist of 100% coconut with a top and bottom side biodegradable jute net. The top side net should consist of machine direction strands that are twisted together and then interwoven with cross direction strands (leno weave). The bottom net may be leno weave or otherwise to meet requirements. The approximate size of the mesh should be openings of 0.5" X 1.0". The blanket should be sewn together on 1.5" centers with degradable thread. Minimum thickness should be 0.25" and minimum density should be 0.5 lbs per square yard.

NOTES
It is the intention of this section to allow interchangeable use of RECPs and HECPs for erosion protection on slopes. The project engineer should select the type of erosion control product that best fits the need of the particular site.

Site Preparation
After the site has been shaped and graded to the approved design, prepare a friable seedbed relatively free from clods and rocks more than one inch in diameter, and any foreign material that will prevent contact of the soil stabilization mat with the soil surface. Surface must be smooth to ensure proper contact of blankets or matting to the soil surface. If necessary, redirect any runoff from the ditch or slope during installation.

MAINTENANCE
All erosion control blankets and matting should be inspected periodically following installation, particularly after rainstorms to check for erosion and undermining. Any dislocation or failure should be repaired immediately. If washouts or breakage occurs, reinstall the material after repairing damage to the slope or ditch. Continue to monitor these areas until they become permanently stabilized.

GSWCC 2016 Edition 6-71

TYPICAL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES FOR ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP)

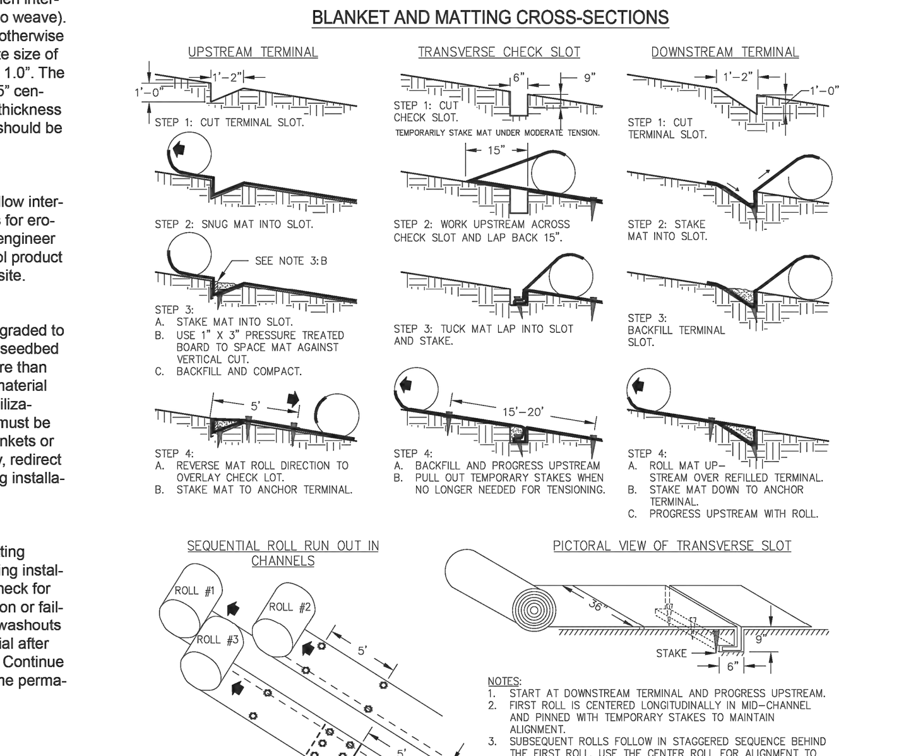


Figure 6-10.1 - Typical Installation Guidelines for Matting and Blankets

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Ss SLOPE STABILIZATION

Dust Control on Disturbed Areas — Du

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

PURPOSE
- To prevent surface and air movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces.
- To reduce the presence of airborne substances that may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life.

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 specification **Tac - Tackifiers**. Resins should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Vegetative Cover. See specification **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 specification **Tac - Tackifiers**.

Tillage. This practice is designed to roughen and bring clods to the surface. It is an emergency measure that 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 that 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, snowfences, 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 specification **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 specification **Tp - Topsoiling**.

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

GSWCC 2016 Edition 6-55

Du DUST CONTROL

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only) — Ds1

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

PURPOSE
- To reduce runoff and erosion
- To conserve moisture
- To prevent surface compaction or crusting
- To control undesirable vegetation
- To modify soil temperature
- To increase biological activity in the soil

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

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

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

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SPECIFICATIONS
Mulching Without Seeding
This standard applies to graded 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.

6-27

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. Tackifers, binders and hydraulic mulch with tackifier specifically desgined for tacking straw can be substituted 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.

Ds1 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION
(WITH MULCHING ONLY)

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding) — Ds2

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

PURPOSE
- To reduce runoff and sediment damage of down stream resources
- To protect the soil surface from erosion
- To improve wildlife habitat
- To improve aesthetics
- To improve tilth, infiltration and aeration as well as organic matter for permanent plantings

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

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CONDITIONS
Temporary vegetative measures should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economical and effective stabilization. Most types of temporary vegetation are ideal to use as companion crops until the permanent vegetation is established. Note: Some species of temporary vegetation are not appropriate for companion crop plantings because of their potential to out-compete the desired species (e.g. annual ryegrass). Contact NRCS or the local SWCD for more information.

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 hand-seeding, 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.

6-29

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, culti-packer-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. 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 potential. However, the use of mulch can often accelerate and enhance germination and vegetation establishment. 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.

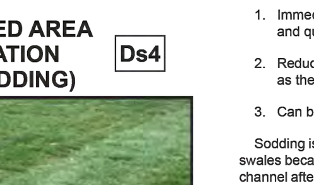
Species	Broadcast Rates: Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per 1000 sqft	Resource Area[3]	Remarks
MILLET, PEARL *Pennisetum glaucum*				
alone	50 lbs	1.1 lbs	M-L P C	88,000 seed per pound. Quick dense cover. May reach 5 feet in height. Not recommended for mixtures.
OATS *Avena sativa*				
alone	4 bu. (128 lbs)	2.9 lbs	M-L P C	13,000 seed per pound. Use on productive soils. Not as a winter hardy as rye or barley.
in mixture	1 bu. (32 lbs)	0.7 lb		
RYE *Secale cereale*				
alone	3 bu. (168 lbs)	3.9 lbs	M-L P C	18,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Drought tolerant and winter hardy.
in mixture	1/2 bu. (28 lbs)	0.6 lb		
RYEGRASS, ANNUAL *Lolium temulentum*				
alone	40 lbs	0.9 lb	M-L P C	227,000 seed per pound. Dense cover. Very competitive and is not to be used in mixtures.
SUDANGRASS *Sorghum sudanese*				
alone	60 lbs	1.4 lbs	M-L P C	55,000 seed per pound. Good on droughty sites. Not recommended for mixtures.
TRITICALE *X-Triticosecale*				
alone	3 bu. (144 lbs)	3.3 lbs	C	Use on lower part of Southern Coastal Plain and in Atlantic Coastal Flatwoods only.
in mixture	1/2 bu. (24 lbs)	0.6 lb		
WHEAT *Triticum aestivum*				
alone	3 bu. (180 lbs)	4.1 lbs	M-L P C	15,000 seed per pound. Winter hardy.
in mixture	1/2 bu. (30 lbs)	0.7 lb		

Planting Dates by Resource Area (J F M A M J J A S O N D): Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.

[1]Temporary cover crops are very competitive and will crowd out perennials if seeded too heavily
[2]Reduce seeding rates by 50% when drilled.
[3]M-L represents the Mountain; Blue Ridge; and Ridges and Valleys MLRAs
P represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA
C represents Southern Coastal Plan; Sand Hills; Black Lands; and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs
(see Figure 6-4.1, p. 6-40)

Ds2 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION
(WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING)

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH SODDING) — Ds4



DEFINITION
A permanent vegetative cover 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, 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:

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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.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Soil Preparation
Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger than 1". Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils.

Topsoil properly applied will help guarantee a 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.

Table 6-6.1. Fertilizer Requirements for Soil Surface Application

Fertilizer Type	Fertilizer Rate (lbs/acre)	Fertilizer Rate (lbs/sq ft)	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)

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.

6-51

6-52

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 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 second maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 1000 400	50-100 - 30
warm season grasses	first second maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 800 400	50-100 50-100 30

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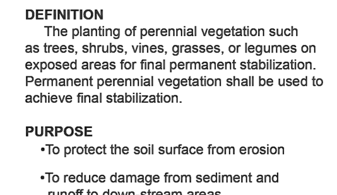
Ds4 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION
(WITH SODDING)

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation) — Ds3



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 final 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 located 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 landscaping materials in planned landscaped areas), or equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

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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, final 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 areas.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS
1. Use conventional planting methods where possible.
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 or when summer plantings are done.
6. Low maintenance plants, as well as natives, should be used to ensure long-lasting erosion control.
7. Mowing should not be performed during the quail nesting season (May to September).
8. Wildlife plantings should be included in critical area plantings.

6-35

6-36

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 that produces seeds used by quail and songbirds.

Grasses, Legumes, Vines and Temporary Cover

Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Grass-Legume mixtures, Partridge Pea, Annual Lespedeza, Orchardgrass (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 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.

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 6-5.1.

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 wood 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 hydroseeder.

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Finely ground limestone can be applied in the mulch 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:
1. Apply before land preparation so that it will be mixed with the soil during seedbed preparation.
2. Mix with the soil used to fill the holes, distribute in furrows.
3. Broadcast after 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 seedling.

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

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

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

Other perennials, such as Bahia Grass and Sericea Lespedeza, are slow to become established and should be planted with another perennial species. The additional species will provide quick cover and ample soil protection until the target perennial species become established. For example, Common 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 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.

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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 the 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 germinate. Information on percent germination and purity can be found on seed tags. PLS is determined by multiplying the percent of pure seed with the percent of germination; i.e.,

(PLS = % germination x % purity)

EXAMPLE:

Common Bermuda seed
70% germination, 80% purity

PLS = 70% germination x 80% purity

PLS = 56%

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

$$\frac{10 \text{ lbs. PLS/acre}}{56\% \text{ PLS}} = 17.9 \text{ lbs/acre}$$

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 recommended 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 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.

6-37

6-38

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.

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

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

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

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

Conventional Seeding
Seeding will be done on a freshly prepared and firmed seedbed. For broadcast planting, use a culti-packer-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% to 100% soil cover. When selecting a mulch, design professionals should consider the mulch's functional longevity, vegetation establishment enhancement, and erosion control effectiveness. Select the mulching material from the following and apply as indicated:

1. *Dry straw* or *dry hay* of good quality and free of weed seeds can be used. Dry straw shall be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Dry hay shall be applied at a rate of 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. 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* 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, 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 2021.0 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.

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

GSWCC 2016 Edition 6-39

Table 6-5.1. 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. 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 pellet per seedling placed in the closing hole	—
5. Shrub Lespedeza	First Maintenance	0-10-10 0-10-10	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. Warm 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 0-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac./6/

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.

Table 6-5.2- Permanent Cover Crops
PLANT, PLANTING RATE, AND PLANTING DATE FOR PERMANENT COVER [1]

Species	Broadcast Rates: Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per 1000 sqft	Resource Area[3]	Remarks
MAIDENCANE *Panicum hemitomon*				
sprigs	2' x 3' spacing		ALL	For very wet sites. May clog channels. Dig sprigs from local sources. Use along river banks and shorelines.
PANICGRASS, ATLANTIC COASTAL *Panicum amarum var amarulum*				
	20 lbs	0.5 lb	P C	Grows well on coastal sand dunes, borrow areas, and gravel pits. Provides winter cover for wildlife. Mix with Sericea lespedeza except on sand dunes.
REED CANARY GRASS *Phalaris arundinacea*				
alone	50 lbs	1.1 lb	M-L	
with other perennials	30 lbs	0.7 lb	P	Grows similar to Tall fescue
SUNFLOWER, 'AZTEC' MAXIMILLIAN *Helianthus maximiliani*				
	10 lbs	0.2 lb	M-L P C	227,000 seed per pound. Mix with Weeping lovegrass or other low-grwoing grasses or legumes.

Planting Dates by Resource Area (J F M A M J J A S O N D): Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.

1 Reduce seeding rates by 50% when drilled
2 PLS is an abbreviation for Pure Live Seed. Refer to Section V.E. of these specifications.
3 M-L represents to Mountain; Blue Ridge; and Ridges and Valleys MLRAs
P represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA
C represents the Souther Coastal Plain;Sand Hills;Black Lands;and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs. See Figure 6-4.1

GSWCC 2016 Edition 6-46

Table 6-5.3.

Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover

Ground covers include a wide range of low-growing plants planted together in considerable numbers to cover large areas of the landscape. Ground covers grow slower than grasses. Weeds are likely to compete, especially the first year. Maintenance is needed to insure survival. These ground covers will not be used unless proper maintenance is planned. Maintain mulch at three-inch thickness until plants provide adequate cover.

Fall planting is encouraged because the need for constant watering is reduced and plants have time to establish new roots before hot weather.

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 Jessamine	Gelsemium sempervirens	low	3 ft.	Vine. Yellow, trumpet-like flowers. Hardy, one of best vines. Evergreen. Native to Georgia.
Carpet Blue	Ajuga reptans	2-4 in.	3 ft.	Needs good drainage, partial shade. Blue or white flowers. Evergreen.
Bearberry Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster dammeri	2-4 ft.	5 ft.	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	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	low	3 ft.	Red in fall. Vine. Deciduous. Native to Georgia.
Daylily	Hemerocallis spp.	2-3 ft.	2 ft.	Many flower colors. Full sun. Very hardy.
English Ivy	Hedera helix	low	3 ft.	Shade only. Climbs.
Compacta Holly	Ilex crenata 'Compacta'	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Sun, semi-shade.
Chinese Holly	Ilex cornuta 'Rotunda'	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Very durable. Sun, semi-shade.
Dwarf Burford Holly	Ilex burfordii 'Nana'	5-8 ft.	8 ft.	
Dwarf Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Very durable, sun, semi-shade.

GSWCC 2016 Edition 6-47

Table 6-5.3. Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Height	Plant Spacing	Comments
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	Rosa laevigata	2 ft.	6 ft.	Rampant grower. Not for restricted spaces. State flower.
Memoria Rose	Rosa weuchuriana	2 ft.	5 ft.	Rampant grower.
St. Johnswort	Hypericum calycenum	8-12 in.	3 ft.	Semi-shade.
Anthony Waterer Spirea	Spirea bumalda	3-4 ft.	6 ft.	Sun.
Thunberg Spirea	Spirea thinbergii	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Sun.

6-47

Table 6-5.3. Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Height	Plant Spacing	Comments
Repandens Holly	Ilex crenata 'Repandens'	2-3 ft.	5 ft.	Sun, semi-shade.
Andorra Juniper	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 andora.
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 Pacific cultivars are good.
Liriope	Liriope muscari	8-10 in.	3 ft.	

6-48 GSWCC 2016 Edition

Table 6-5.4.

Trees for Erosion Control

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,P 12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
	Loamy	Orangeburg, Tifton	Loblolly pine Slash pine Loblolly pine	[2]	M-L,P 12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
	Clay	Cecil, Faceville	Slash pine Virginia pine (Pinus virginiana)	[2]	M-L,P 12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
Streambanks			Willows[4] (Salix speciecs)	2 ft x 2 ft	ALL

[1] Other trees and shrubs listed on Table 6-25.3 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. x 4 ft. — 2722
Trees in combination with grasses and/or other plants — 6 ft. x 6 ft. — 1210

[3] M-L represents the Mountains; Blue Ridge; and Ridges and Vallevs MLRAs
P represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA
C represents the Southern Coastal Plain; Sand Hills; Black Lands; and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs (See Figure 6-4.1).

[4] Fertilization of companion crop is ample for this species.

Table 6-5.2- Permanent Cover Crops
PLANT, PLANTING RATE, AND PLANTING DATE FOR PERMANENT COVER [1]

Species	Broadcast Rates: Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per 1000 sqft	Resource Area[3]	Remarks
BAHIA, PENSACOLA *Paspalum notatum*				
alone or with temporary cover	60 lbs	1.4 lbs	P	166,000 seed per pound. Low growing. Sod forming. Slow to establish. Plant with a companion crop. Will spread nto bermuda pastures and awns. Mix with Sericea lespedeza or weeping lovegrass.
with other perennials	30 lbs	0.7 lb	C	
BAHIA, WILMINGTON *Paspalum notatum*				
alone or with temporary cover	60 lbs	1.4 lb	M-L	
with other perennials	30 lbs	0.7 lb	P	Same as above.
BERMUDA, COMMON *Cynodon dactylon*				
Hulled seed			P	
alone	10 lbs	0.2 lb	C	1,787,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Low growing and sod forming. Full sun. Good for athletic fileds.
with other perennials	6 lbs	0.7 lb		
BERMUDA, COMMON *Cynodon dactylon*				
Unhulled seed				
with temporary cover	10 lbs	0.2 lb	P	Plant with winter annuals.
with other perennials	6 lbs	0.1 lb	C	Plant with Tall Fescue

6-42

Table 6-5.2- Permanent Cover Crops
PLANT, PLANTING RATE, AND PLANTING DATE FOR PERMANENT COVER [1]

Species	Broadcast Rates: Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per 1000 sqft	Resource Area[3]	Remarks
FESCUE, TALL *Festuca arundinacea*				
alone	50 lbs	1.1 lb	M-L P	227,000 seed per pound. Use alone only on better sites. Mix with perennial lespedeza or Crownvetch. Apply topdressing in spring following fall plantings. Not for heavy use areas or athletic fields.
with other perennials	30 lbs	0.7 lb		
KUDZU *Pueraria thumbergiana*				
Plants or crowns	3' - 7' apart		ALL	Rapid and vigorous growth. Excellent in gully erosion control. Will climb. Good livestock forage.
LESPEDEZA SERICEA *Lespedeza cuneata*				
scarified	60 lbs	1.4 lb	M-L P C	350,000 seed per pound. Widely adapted. Low maintenace. Mix with Weeping lovegrass, Common 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	Mix with Tall fesue or winter annuals.
seed- bearing hay	3 tons	1338 lbs	M-L P C	Cut when seed mixture is mature, but before, it shatters. Add Tall fescue or winter annuals.

6-44

Table 6-5.2- Permanent Cover Crops
PLANT, PLANTING RATE, AND PLANTING DATE FOR PERMANENT COVER [1]

Species	Broadcast Rates: Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per 1000 sqft	Resource Area[3]	Remarks
BERMUDA SPRIGS *Cynodon dactylon*				
Coastal, Common, Midland, or Tift 44	40 cu ft or sod plugs 3' x3'	0.9 cu ft	M-L	A cubic foot contains approximately 650 sprigs. A bushel contains 1.25 cubic feet or approximately 800 sprigs.
Coastal, Common, of Tift 44			P C	Same as above.
Tift 78			C	Southern Coastal Plain only
CENTIPEDE *Eremochloa ophuroides*				
	Block sod only		P C	Drought tolerant. Full sun or partial shade. Effective adjacent to concrete and in concentrated flow areas. Irrigation is needed until fully established. Do not plant near pastures. Winterhardy as far as north Athens and Atlanta
CROWNVETCH *Coronilla varia*				
with winter annuals or cool season grasses	15 lbs	0.3 lb	M-L P	100,000 seed per pound. Dense growth. Drought tolerant and fire resistant. Attractive rose, pink and white blossoms spring to late fall. Mix with 30 pounds of Tall fescue or 15 pounds of rye. Inoculate see with M inoculant. Use from North Atlanta and Northward.

6-43

Table 6-5.2- Permanent Cover Crops
PLANT, PLANTING RATE, AND PLANTING DATE FOR PERMANENT COVER [1]

Species	Broadcast Rates: Rate Per Acre[2]	Pure Live Seed (PLS) Per 1000 sqft	Resource Area[3]	Remarks
LESPEDEZA Ambro virgata *Lespedeza virgata DC* or Appalow *Lespedeza cuneata (Dumont) G. Don)*				
scarified	60 lbs	1.4 lb	M-L P C	300,000 seed per pound. Height of growth is 18 to 24 inches. Advantageous in urban areas. Spreading-type growth. New growth has bronze coloration. Mix with weeping lovegrass, common bermuda, bahia, tall fescue or winter annuals. Do not mix with Sericea lespedeza. Slow to develop solid stands. Inoculate seed with EL inoculant.
unscarified	75 lbs	1.7 lb	M-L P C	
LESPEDEZA, SHRUB *Lespedeza bicolor* *Lespedeza thumbergii*				
plants	3' x3'		M-L P C	Provide wildlife food and cover.
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING *Eragrostis curvula*				
alone	4 lbs	0.1 lb	M-L P C	1,500,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Drought tolerant. Grows well with Sericea lespedeza on roadbanks.
with other perennials	2 lbs	0.05 lb		

6-45

Planting Dates by Resource Area (J F M A M J J A S O N D): Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.

Ds3 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION
(WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION)

"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 DIRECT SUPERVISION.

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL	GA PE#	LEVEL II #	DATE
(signature)	18090	0000023424	04/24/2023

HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 770-460-2200
EMAIL: dghovey@bellsouth.net

PREPARED FOR:

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES

68 QUARRY RD
NEWNAN, GA 30263

24 HOUR CONTACT:
NAME: MAJDI AMRIA
PHONE: 404-201-5997
EMAIL:
MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 18090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY April 24, 2023

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL AS SHOWN
VERTICAL N/A

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY:
7			
6			
5			
4			
3			
2	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
1	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG

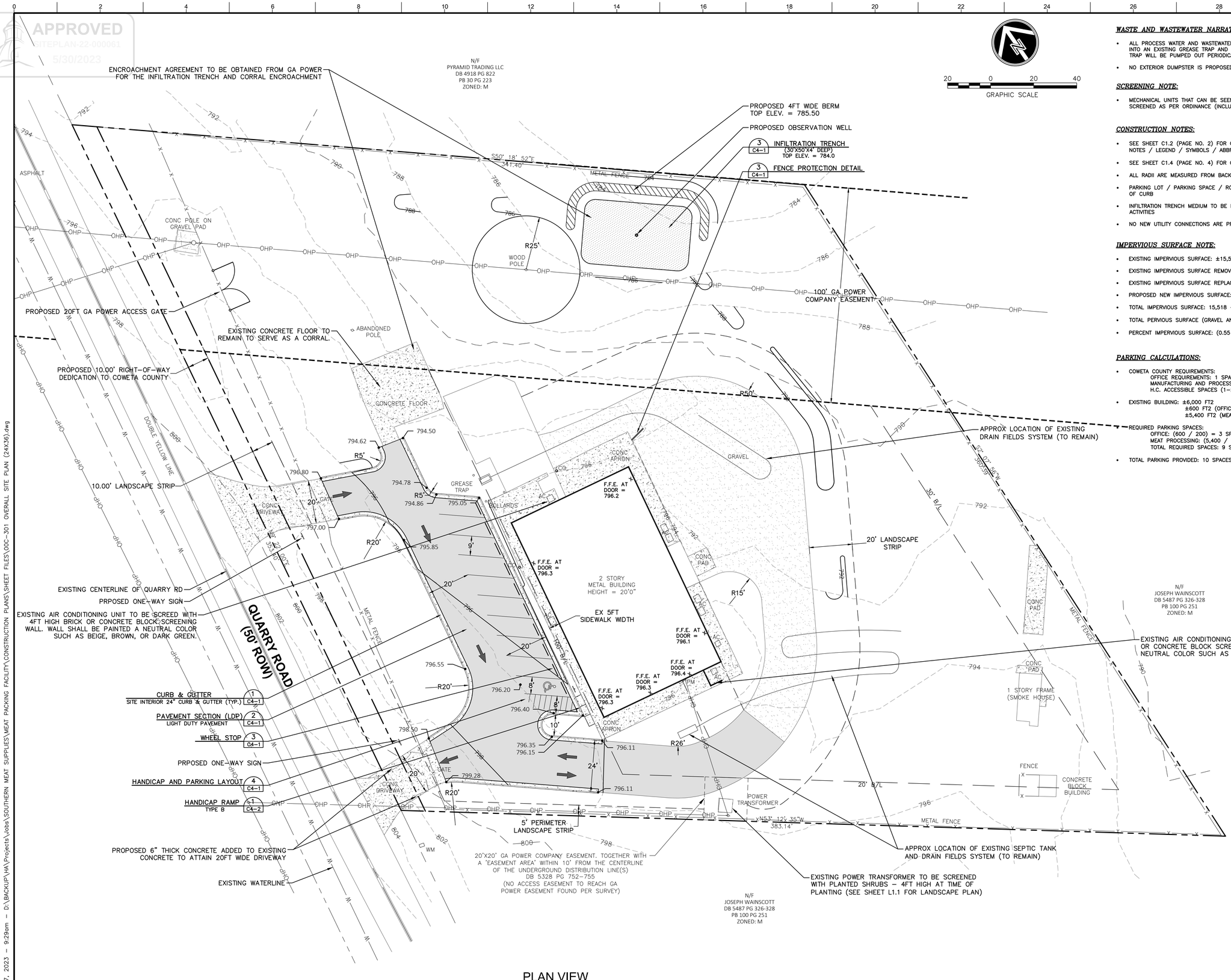
DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER 2022-33

GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 ~ 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET C2.6



PLAN VIEW

HORZ: SCALE: 1" = 20'

WASTE AND WASTEWATER NARRATIVE NOTES:

- ALL PROCESS WATER AND WASTEWATER FLOWS INTO AN INTERIOR FLOOR DRAIN AND INTO AN EXISTING GREASE TRAP AND THEN INTO A SEPTIC DRAIN FIELD. THE GREASE TRAP WILL BE PUMPED OUT PERIODICALLY AS NEEDED.
- NO EXTERIOR DUMPSTER IS PROPOSED FOR THIS SITE.

SCREENING NOTE:

- MECHANICAL UNITS THAT CAN BE SEEN FROM THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL BE SCREENED AS PER ORDINANCE (INCLUDING PAINTED TO A NUETRAL COLOR)

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- SEE SHEET C1.2 (PAGE NO. 2) FOR GENERAL SITE NOTES / SURVEY AND FLOOD NOTES / LEGEND / SYMBOLS / ABBREVIATIONS
- SEE SHEET C1.4 (PAGE NO. 4) FOR COWETA COUNTY PLAN NOTES.
- ALL RADII ARE MEASURED FROM BACK OF CURB
- PARKING LOT / PARKING SPACE / ROADWAY DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED FROM FACE OF CURB
- INFILTRATION TRENCH MEDIUM TO BE INSTALLED AS PART OF FINAL LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES
- NO NEW UTILITY CONNECTIONS ARE PROPOSED.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE NOTE:

- EXISTING IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: ±15,518 FT2
- EXISTING IMPERVIOUS SURFACE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH PERVIOUS SURFACE: 1,765 FT2
- EXISTING IMPERVIOUS SURFACE REPLACED WITH NEW IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: 0 FT2
- PROPOSED NEW IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: ±10,322 FT2
- TOTAL IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: 15,518 – 1,765 + 10,322 = ±24,085 FT2 (0.55 AC.)
- TOTAL PERVIOUS SURFACE (GRAVEL AND OPEN SPACE): ±84,780 FT2 (1.95 AC.)
- PERCENT IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: (0.55 / 2.50) X 100 = 22.0%

PARKING CALCULATIONS:

- COWETA COUNTY REQUIREMENTS:
  OFFICE REQUIREMENTS: 1 SPACE PER 200 FT2
  MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING: 1 SPACE PER 1,000 FT2
  H.C. ACCESSIBLE SPACES (1-25 SPACES): 1 SPACE
- EXISTING BUILDING: ±6,000 FT2
  ±600 FT2 (OFFICE)
  ±5,400 FT2 (MEAT PROCESSING)
- REQUIRED PARKING SPACES:
  OFFICE: (600 / 200) = 3 SPACES
  MEAT PROCESSING: (5,400 / 1,000) = 5.4 SPACES = 6 SPACES
  TOTAL REQUIRED SPACES: 9 SPACES (INCLUDES 1 H.C. SPACE)
- TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED: 10 SPACES (INCLUDES 1 H.C. SPACE)

H&A
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GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 19090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 11-24-2022

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL 1" = 20'
VERTICAL N/A

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			
3	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DHMG
2	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DHMG
1			

DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER 2022-33

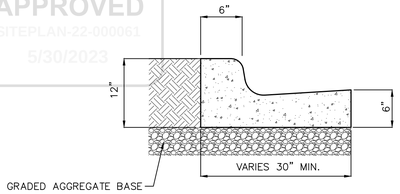
GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS

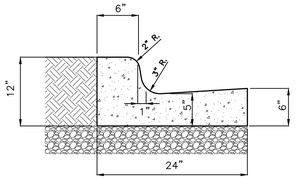
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 - 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY

SITE AND GRADING PLAN

SHEET
C3.1



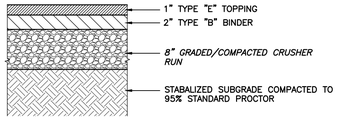
D.O.T. STD. 9032B – TYPE 2 (CURB & GUTTER DETAIL)
SEE GDOT SHEET FOR MORE DETAILS



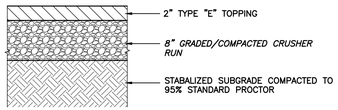
SITE INTERIOR 24" CURB & GUTTER

1 C4–1 CURB & GUTTER
SCALE: = N.T.S.

HEAVY DUTY PAVEMENT



LIGHT DUTY PAVEMENT



2 C4–1 PAVEMENT DETAILS
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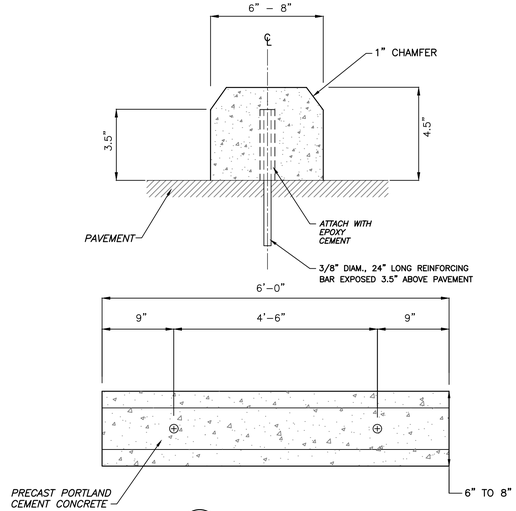
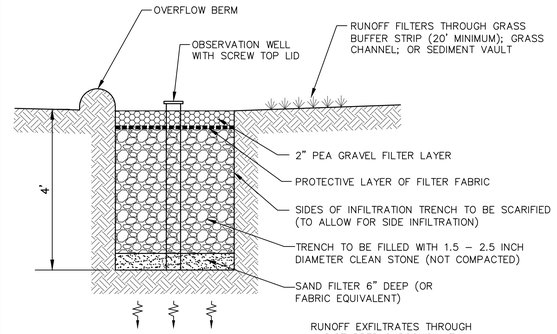


3 C4–1 WHEEL STOP
SCALE: = N.T.S.

NOTE:
INFILTRATION TRENCH TO BE CONSTRUCTED AS PART OF THE FINAL LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES.



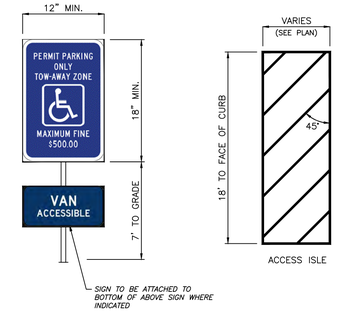
3 C4–1 INFILTRATION TRENCH
SCALE: = N.T.S.

"HANDICAPPED PARKING PLACE" MEANS ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS RESERVED FOR THE USE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS AS FOLLOWS:

(A) BY A BLUE METAL REFLECTIVE SIGN WHICH IS AT LEAST 12 INCHES IN WIDTH BY 18" INCHES IN LENGTH AND IS ERECTED AT SUCH HEIGHT OR IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IT WILL NOT BE OBSCURED BY A VEHICLE PARKED IN THE SPACE AND BEARING THE FOLLOWING WORDS: "PERMIT PARKING ONLY", "TOW–AWAY ZONE", AND "MAXIMUM FINE $500.00". THE WARNING REQUIRED IN THIS SUBPARAGRAPH SHALL BE PRINTED IN WHITE LETTERS NOT LESS THAN ONE INCH IN HEIGHT ON THREE SEPERATE LINES AND CENTERED ON THE SIGN. THE SIGN SHALL ALSO BEAR THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL FOR ACCESSIBILITY CENTERED BETWEEN THE SECOND AND THIRD WARNINGS. THE SIGN REQUIRED BY THIS SUBPARAGRAPH SHALL BE THE OFFICAL AUTHORIZED SIGN FOR HANDICAPPED PARKING PLACE DESIGNATED IN THIS STATE.

(B) WHERE THE PARKING PLACE IS DESIGNATED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1988 BY A SIGN OR SIGNS BEARING THE WORDS " TOW AWAY ZONE" AND "HANDICAPPED PARKING ONLY" OR THE WORDS "TOW AWAY ZONE" AND THE UNIVERSAL SYMBOL OF ACCESSIBILITY, THAT DESIGNATION SHALL BE DEEMED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPH (A) OF THIS PARAGRAPH UNTIL SUCH TIMES AS THE SIGN OR SIGNS ARE REPLACED FOR OTHER REASEONS, AT WHICH TIME ANY NEW SIGN ERECTED SHALL COMPLY FULLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPH (A) OF THIS PARAGRAPH, OR

(C) WHERE THE PARKING PLACE IS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY, IS CONSTRUCTED SOLELY OF CONCRETE, WAS USED BY THE PUBLIC OR FINISHED PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1987, AND WHICH IS DESIGNATED BY HAVING IMPRINTED AND MAINTAINED, IN REFLECTIVE PAINT UPON PLACE THE WORDS "TOW AWY ZONE" AND HANDICAPPED PARKING ONLY" OR THE WORDS "TOW AWAY ZONE" AND THE UNIVERSAL SYMBOL OF ACCESSIBILITY, THAT DESIGNATION SHALL BE DEEMED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPH (A) OF THIS PARAGRAPH UNTIL SUCH TIMES AS THAT CONCRETE LOT IS RENOVATED, REPAIRED, OR REMODELED, AT WHICH TIME A SIGN SHALL BE ERECTED WHICH SHALL COMPLY FULLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPH (A) OF THIS PARAGRAPH



HANDICAP SPACE STRIPING, SIGNAGE AND POST MOUNTING DETAIL

(ONE SIGN FOR EACH HANDICAP PARKING SPACE)
NOT TO SCALE

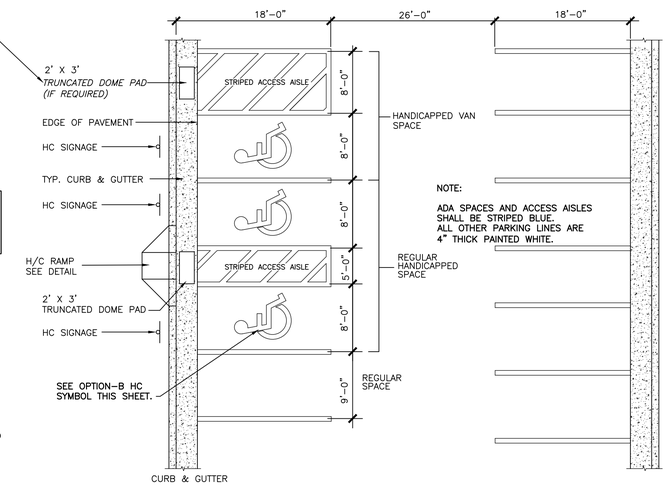
ADA AND PARKING NOTES

1. ADA SPACES AND ACCESS AISLES SHALL BE 4" THICK PAINTED BLUE.
2. ALL OTHER PARKING SPACES SHALL BE 4" THICK PAINTED WHITE.
3. THE HANDICAP SIGN SHALL COMPLY WITH GEORGIA STATE CODE 40–6–2021.
4. THE SITE WILL COMPLY WITH CURRENT ADA AND GEORGIA ACCESSIBILITY CODE.

NOTE:
NOT REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT

NOTE:
OPTION–B TO BE USED FOR THIS PROJECT.

OPTION–B
WHITE HC SYMBOL ON BLUE BACKGROUND



4 C4–1 HANDICAP & PARKING LAYOUT
SCALE: = N.T.S.

5 C4–1 FENCE PROTECTION DETAIL
SCALE: = N.T.S.

HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
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SCALE: HORIZONTAL AS SHOWN
VERTICAL N/A

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			DH/MG
3	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
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1			

DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER 2022-33

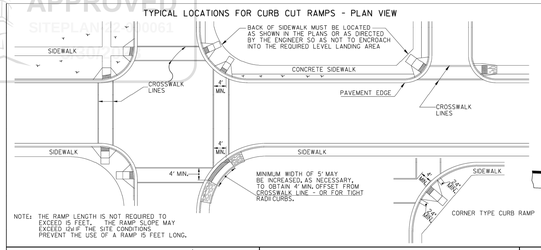
GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

CONSTRUCTION PLANS
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 – 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

SHEET
C4.1

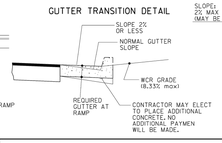
Apr. 27, 2023 – 9:11am – D:\BACKUP\H&A\Projects\Jobs\SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES\MEAT PACKING FACILITY\CONSTRUCTION PLANS\SHEET FILES\00C–401 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS.dwg

TYPICAL LOCATIONS FOR CURB CUT RAMPS - PLAN VIEW

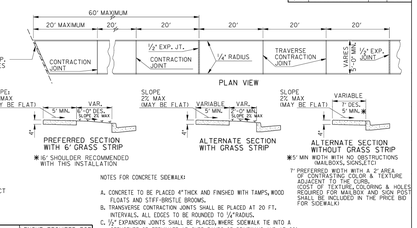


NOTE: THE RAMP LENGTH IS NOT REQUIRED TO EXCEED 15 FEET. THE RAMP SLOPE MAY EXCEED 12:1F THE SITE CONDITIONS PREVENT THE USE OF A RAMP IS FEET LONG.

GUTTER TRANSITION DETAIL



CONCRETE SIDEWALK DETAILS



✱ 16' SHOULDER RECOMMENDED WITH THIS INSTALLATION

✱5' MIN WIDTH WITH NO OBSTRUCTIONS (MAILBOXS, SIGNS,ETC)

7" PREFERRED WIDTH WITH A 2' AREA ADJACENT TO THE CURB OF A TEXTURE ADJACENT TO THE CURB. COST OF TEXTURE,COLORING, & HOLES REQUIRED FOR MAILBOX AND SIGN POST SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE PRICE BID FOR SIDEWALK

NOTES FOR CONCRETE SIDEWALK:

A. CONCRETE TO BE PLACED 4" THICK AND FINISHED WITH TAMPS, WOOD FLOATS AND STIFF-BRISTLE BROOMS.
B. TRANSVERSE CONTRACTION JOINTS SHALL BE PLACED AT 20 FT. INTERVALS. ALL EDGES TO BE ROUNDED TO ¼" RADIUS.
C. ½" EXPANSION JOINTS SHALL BE PLACED WHERE SIDEWALK TIE INTO A STRUCTURE OR TERMINATE AT CURB, RAMPS OR DRIVEWAYS AND AT 60' INTERVALS.

NOTES FOR CURB CUT RAMPS:

1. CURB CUT RAMPS WILL BE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS UNLESS PLANS OR CONTRACT SPECIFY OTHERWISE.
   a) AT ALL PEDESTRIAN CROSSWALKS WHERE CURB IS CONSTRUCTED OR REPLACED.
   b) WHERE THE SIDEWALK, CONCRETE OR UNPAVED, IS INTERRUPTED BY THE CURB AT TURNOUTS OR AT INTERSECTIONS.
   c) AT OTHER LOCATIONS SUCH AS HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES, REST AREAS, ETC., WHERE THE CURB WOULD OTHERWISE BE AN OBSTRUCTION TO THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED.
2. RAMPS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED FROM CONCRETE. SPECIFICATIONS FOR RAMPS WILL BE THE SAME AS FOR CONCRETE SIDEWALK. RAMPS SHALL HAVE EITHER A ROUGH OR A TEXTURED FINISH.
3. DROP INLETS ARE NOT TO BE LOCATED DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF RAMPS. CATCH BASINS SHOULD BE LOCATED AT LEAST 10 FT. FROM RAMPS WHEN FEASIBLE.
4. WHERE RAMPS ARE LOCATED IN RADII: THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN FOR RAMP WIDTHS AND TAPERS ARE MEASURED PERPENDICULAR TO THE RAMP AND NOT ALONG THE CURVE.
5. WHERE UTILITY STRUCTURES CONFLICT, WHERE SIDEWALK GEOMETRY VARIES, AT MID-BLOCK INTERSECTIONS, OR IN OTHER SPECIAL CASES, THE RAMP DESIGNS MAY BE MODIFIED BY THE ENGINEER OR ENGINEER, PROVIDED THAT THE WIDTH REMAINS A MINIMUM OF 48 INCHES, AND NO SLOPE ON THE ACCESSIBLE PART OF THE RAMP IS STEEPER THAN 12:1.
6. LIN. FT. OF CURB AND GUTTER WILL INCLUDE THE TRANSITIONED CURB IN FRONT OF RAMPS. SQ. YDS. OF CONCRETE SIDEWALK AND CONCRETE MEDIAN PAVING WILL INCLUDE RAMPS. NO ADDITIONAL PAYMENT WILL BE MADE FOR CURB RAMPS. NO ADDITIONAL PAYMENT WILL BE MADE FOR SAWING AND REMOVING EXISTING SIDEWALK OR CURB WHERE NECESSARY FOR RAMP CONSTRUCTION.
7. WHEN A CURB RAMP IS PLACED ON EXISTING PAVEMENT, THE PAVEMENT SHALL BE REMOVED TO PROVIDE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 3 INCHES OF CONCRETE AT ALL LOCATIONS. NO SEPARATE PAYMENT WILL BE MADE FOR REMOVAL OF THE PAVEMENT.
8. DETECTABLE WARNING SURFACES ARE REQUIRED ON ALL INTERSECTIONS WITH PUBLIC STREETS, SIGNALIZED COMMERCIAL DRIVEWAYS, AND COMMERCIAL DRIVEWAYS WITH AN AADT OF 25 VPD.

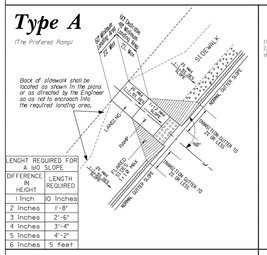
This Detail Replaces Ga Standard 9031W

Guidelines For Usage On Metric Projects

When these details are incorporated into plans and or projects that are being prepared or constructed in metric units, exact or precise conversion to metric units is not required. The following conversions will be used for the most common items corresponding metric units using the following: "Rounded-Off" conversion factors. 1"-25mm, 4"-100mm, and 12" or 1'-300mm. All measurement notes that refer to linear feet and square yards shall be interpreted to mean linear meters and square meters.

Type A

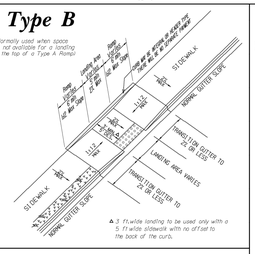
(The Prefered Ramp)



LENGHT REQUIRED FOR A 1⁄2 SLOPE	
DIFFERENCE IN HEIGHT	LENGTH REQUIRED
1 Inch	10 Inches
2 Inches	1'-8"
3 Inches	2'-6"
4 Inches	3'-4"
5 Inches	4'-2"
6 Inches	5 Feet

Type B

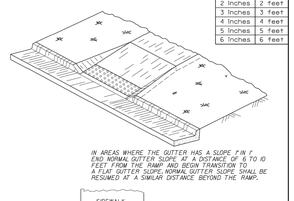
(Normally used when space is not available for a landing at the top of a Type A Ramp)



▲ 5 ft.wide landing to be used only with a 5 ft.wide sidewalk with no offset to the back of the curb.

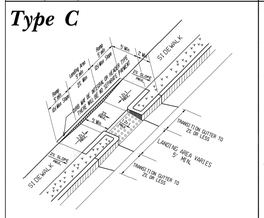
Type D

(Normally used when the sidewalk ties directly into the crosswalk)



LENGHT REQUIRED FOR A 1⁄2 SLOPE	
DIFFERENCE IN HEIGHT	LENGTH REQUIRED
1 Inch	1 foot
2 Inches	2 feet
3 Inches	3 feet
4 Inches	4 feet
5 Inches	5 feet
6 Inches	6 feet

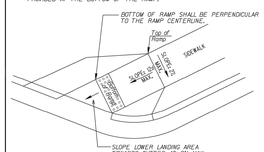
Type C

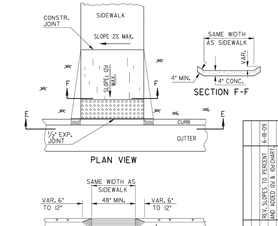


Skewed Ramp Details

(Applies to Type A Type D Ramps Only)

WHEN THE RAMP CENTERLINE IS NOT PERPENDICULAR TO THE CURB A LEVEL LANDING AREA WITH SLOPES LESS THAN 2% MUST BE PROVIDED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE RAMP.





STATE	PROJECT NUMBER	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
GA.	STP00-2868-00(008)	#3	258

G.O.	5-8-09	REV. SLOPES TO PERCENT
G.O.	7-10-06	REVISED AND ADDED 30 & 36 SIDEWALK
G.O.	7-20-05	REV. TRANSITIONED CURBS
	7-20-02	REVISED
	5-29-02	REVISED
	5-27-02	REVISED
	4-29-02	REVISED
	4-5-02	REVISED
	3-28-02	REVISED
	3-7-02	REVISED
	2-7-02	REVISED
	1-28-02	REVISED
	1-9-02	REVISION

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE OF GEORGIA

SPECIAL DETAIL
CONCRETE SIDEWALK DETAILS
CURB CUT (WHEELCHAIR) RAMPS

NO SCALE — MARCH 12, 2002

NUMBER A3

1 / C4-2 HANDICAP RAMP DETAIL
SCALE: = N.T.S.

HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
FAYETTEVILLE, GA 30215
PHONE: 770-460-2200
EMAIL: dghovey@bellsouth.net

PREPARED FOR:

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES

68 QUARRY RD
NEWNAN, GA 30263

24 HOUR CONTACT:
NAME: MAJDI AMRIA
PHONE: 404-201-5997
EMAIL:
MAJDI@SOUTHERNMEATSUPPLIES.COM

GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 19090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 11-24-2015

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL AS SHOWN VERTICAL N/A

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			
3	04/27/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
2	01/26/2023	REVISED PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DH/MG
1			

DRAWN BY: M. GRAY
DESIGNED BY: D. HOVEY
CHECKED BY: D. HOVEY
ISSUE DATE: 11/22/2022
PROJECT NUMBER: 2022-33

GEORGIA811 www.Georgia811.com

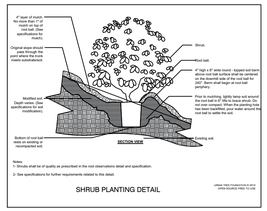
CONSTRUCTION PLANS
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 - 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

SHEET C4.2

Apr 27, 2023 - 9:11am - D:\BACKUP\HA\Projects\Jobs\SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES\MEAT PACKING FACILITY\CONSTRUCTION PLANS\SHEET FILES\00C-402 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS.dwg

APPROVED
SITEPLAN-22-000061
5/30/2023

PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS
1- PLANTING HOLES SHOULD BE AT LEAST THREE TIME THE DIAMETER OF THE ROOT BALL.
2- TREE SHOULD NT BE PLANTED DEEPER THAN THEY WERE IN THEIR FORMER LOCATION OR CONTAINER.
3- SPADE COMPACTED BOTTOM AND SIDES OF THE PLANTING HOLE SHOULD BE ROUGHED OR SCARIFIED TO ALLOW THE PENETRATION OIF DEVELOPING ROOTS.
4- FOOD WATER DRAINAGE FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PLANTING HOLE IS ESSENTIAL FOR ROOT REGENERATION.
5- ONCE THE TRANSPLANTED TREE IS SET, THE HOLE SHOULD BE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL OF GOOD TEXTURE AND STRUCTURE. TRADITIONALLY, BACKFILL MATERIAL IS COMPRISED OF A MIX OF NATIVE SOIL, ORGANIC MATTER SUCH AS PEAT, AND INORGANIC MATERIAL SUCH AS PERLITE OR VERMICULITE IN A 1:1 RATIO, UNLESS THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT A BACKFILL WITH NATIVE SOIL ALONE MAY BE ADEQUATE.
6- THE ADDITION OF FERTILIZER TO BACKFILL SOIL CAN CAUSE ROOT INJURY, AN IS THEREFORE NOT RECOMMENDED. IF FERTILIZER MUST BE ADDED, A LOW RATE SHOULD BE USED. APPROXIMATELY 1.5 POUNDS OF NITROGEN PER CUBIC YARD OF BACKFILL IS RECOMMENDED FOR BARE ROOT PLANTS, AND 2.5 POUNDS OF NITROGEN PER CUBIC YARD OF BACKFILL FOR BALLED AND BURLAPPED TREES.
7- THE BACKFILL SHOULD BE GENTLY TAMPED (BUT NOT COMPACTED), AND SOAKED FOR SETTLING.
8- THE SOIL SHOULD BE SLIGHTLY MOUNDED TO ALL FOR SETTLING; A RIDGE OR DIKE AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE HOLE CAN FACILITATE WATERING.



SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL

SCREEN TREES:

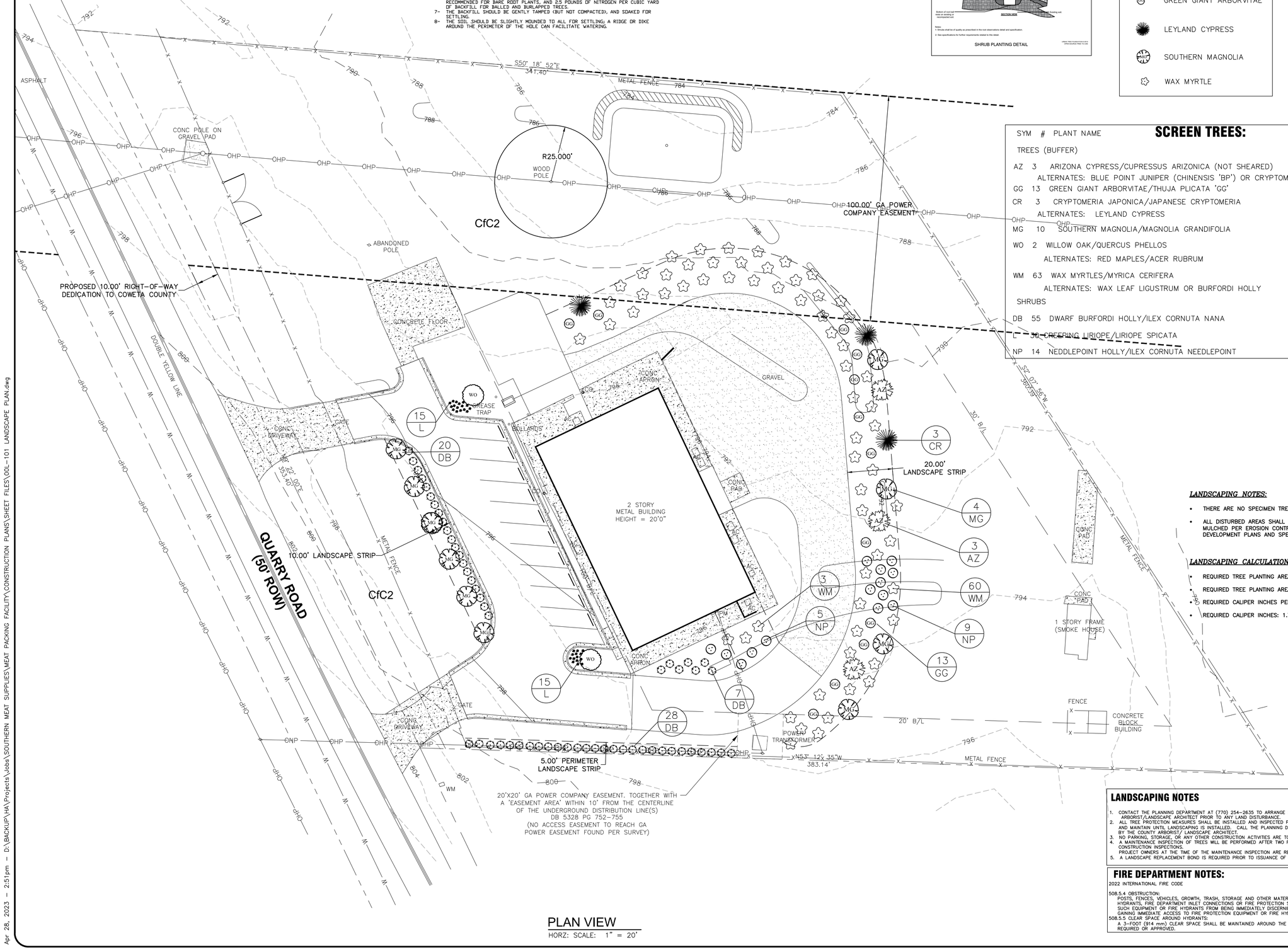
SYMBOLS

- AZ — ARIZONA CYPRESS
- GG — GREEN GIANT ARBORVITAE
- LC — LEYLAND CYPRESS
- MAGNO — SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA
- WM — WAX MYRTLE

20 0 20 40
GRAPHIC SCALE

SCREEN TREES:

SYM	#	PLANT NAME	SIZE	SPACING	UNITS
TREES (BUFFER)					
AZ	3	ARIZONA CYPRESS/CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA (NOT SHEARED)	7 GAL/4' TALL	20' O.C..	–
		ALTERNATES: BLUE POINT JUNIPER (CHINENSIS 'BP') OR CRYPTOMERIA			
GG	13	GREEN GIANT ARBORVITAE/THUJA PLICATA 'GG'	7 GAL.4/6' TALL	15' O.C.	–
CR	3	CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA/JAPANESE CRYPTOMERIA	7 GAL./4' TALL	20' O.C.	–
		ALTERNATES: LEYLAND CYPRESS			
MG	10	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA/MAGNOLIA GRANDIFOLIA	2" CAL/8' TALL	20' O.C.	20"
WO	2	WILLOW OAK/QUERCUS PHELLOS	3" CAL./8' TALL	AS SHOWN	6"
		ALTERNATES: RED MAPLES/ACER RUBRUM			
WM	63	WAX MYRTLES/MYRICA CERIFERA	1" CAL./5' TALL	10' O.C	63"
		ALTERNATES: WAX LEAF LIGUSTRUM OR BURFORDI HOLLY			TOTAL = 89"
SHRUBS					
DB	55	DWARF BURFORDI HOLLY/ILEX CORNUTA NANA	5 GAL./3' TALL	4.5' O.C	
LI	30	CREEPING LIRIOPE/LIRIOPE SPICATA	1 GAL./12" TALL	2' O.C	
NP	14	NEDDLEPOINT HOLLY/ILEX CORNUTA NEEDLEPOINT	5 GAL./6' TALL	10' O.C	



PLAN VIEW
HORZ: SCALE: 1" = 20'

LANDSCAPING NOTES:

- THERE ARE NO SPECIMEN TREES LOCATED ON THIS SITE.
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE SEEDED / STRAWED / SODDED OR MULCHED PER EROSION CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDED IN THESE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

LANDSCAPING CALCULATIONS:

- REQUIRED TREE PLANTING AREA = TOTAL SITE AREA – GA POWER EASEMENT (0.80 AC)
- REQUIRED TREE PLANTING AREA: 2.50 AC – 0.80 AC = 1.70 AC
- REQUIRED CALIPER INCHES PER ACRE = 50
- REQUIRED CALIPER INCHES: 1.70 AC X 50 IN/AC = 85 CALIPER INCHES

LANDSCAPING NOTES

1. CONTACT THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT AT (770) 254-2635 TO ARRANGE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE WITH THE COUNTY ARBORIST/LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBANCE.
2. ALL TREE PROTECTION MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED AND INSPECTED PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY LAND DISTURBANCE AND AND MAINTAIN UNTIL LANDSCAPING IS INSTALLED. CALL THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT AT (770) 254-2635 FOR AN INSPECTION BY THE COUNTY ARBORIST/ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.
3. NO PARKING, STORAGE, OR ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE TO OCCUR WITHIN TREE PROTECTION AREAS.
4. A MAINTENANCE INSPECTION OF TREES WILL BE PERFORMED AFTER TWO FULL GROWING SEASONS FROM DATE OF THE FINAL CONSTRUCTION INSPECTIONS.
   PROJECT OWNERS AT THE TIME OF THE MAINTENANCE INSPECTION ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TREE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE COMPLIANCE.
5. A LANDSCAPE REPLACEMENT BOND IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF C/O.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOTES:

2022 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

508.5.4 OBSTRUCTION:
POSTS, FENCES, VEHICLES, GROWTH, TRASH, STORAGE AND OTHER MATERIALS OR OBJECTS SHALL NOT BE PLACED OR KEPT NEAR FIRE HYDRANTS, FIRE DEPARTMENT INLET CONNECTIONS OR FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM CONTROL VALVES IN A MANNER THAT WOULD PREVENT SUCH EQUIPMENT OR FIRE HYDRANTS FROM BEING IMMEDIATELY DISCERNIBLE. THE FIRE DEPARTMENT SHALL NOT BE HINDERED FROM GAINING IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT OR FIRE HYDRANTS.
508.5.5 CLEAR SPACE AROUND HYDRANTS:
A 3-FOOT (914 mm) CLEAR SPACE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AROUND THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF FIRE HYDRANTS EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE REQUIRED OR APPROVED.

H & A
HOVEY & ASSOCIATES INC.
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130 HOWARD LANE SUITE B
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GEORGIA REGISTERED No. 19090 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DAVID G. HOVEY 4.24.2023

HOVEY & ACCOCIATES, INC.
LIC. #PEF003647 ACTIVE

SCALE: HORIZONTAL 1" = 20'
VERTICAL N/A

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY
7			
6			
5			
4			
3	04/28/2023	REVISED LANDSCAPE PLAN PER COWETA COUNTY COMMENTS	DHMG
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CONSTRUCTION PLANS
FOR
SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES
MEAT PACKING FACILITY
LAND LOT 128 - 5TH DISTRICT
COWETA COUNTY
LANDSCAPE PLAN

SHEET
L1.1

Apr 28, 2023 - 2:51pm - D:\BACKUP\HA\Projects\Jobs\SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLIES\MEAT PACKING FACILITY\CONSTRUCTION PLANS\SHEET FILES\00L-101 LANDSCAPE PLAN.dwg