

EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN CERTIFICATION:

I certify that the permittee's Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan provides for an appropriate and comprehensive system of Best Management Practices (BMPs) 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, 2015, in which the land-disturbing activity was permitted, provides for the sampling of the receiving waters) or the sampling of the storm water outfalls and that the designed system of best management practices and sampling methods is expected to meet the requirements contained in the General NPDES Permit No. GAR 100001.

Georgia Civil Inc.
JASON P. BROVIN
Date: 5/15/2026
I, TODD M. FEASTER, certify under penalty of law that this plan was prepared after a site visit to the described construction project and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under my direct supervision.

NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A PHYSICAL BARRIER SUCH AS PLASTIC SHEETING OR TEMPORARY ROOFS ON ALL BUILDING MATERIALS, BUILDING PRODUCTS, CONSTRUCTION WASTE, LANDSCAPE MATERIALS, FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, DETERGENTS, SANITARY WASTE AND ANY SUCH OTHER MATERIALS IN ORDER TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO PRECIPITATION AND STORMWATER.

PART IV EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLANS

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 BOUNDARY INTERFACE, AS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART IV OF ARTICLE 4 OF CHAPTER 12 OF TITLE 22, THE COASTAL MARSHLANDS PROTECTION ACT OF 1970, AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THEREUNDER, EXCEPT WHERE THE DIRECTOR HAS DETERMINED TO ALLOW AN ALTERNATE.

(I), EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PART IV (B), (III), BELOW, NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A 25 FOOT BUFFER ALONG THE BANKS OF STATE WATERS, AS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY FROM THE POINT WHERE VEGETATION HAS BEEN WRESTED BY NORMAL STREAM FLOW OR WAIVER ACTION, EXCEPT WHERE THE DIRECTOR HAS DETERMINED TO ALLOW AN ALTERNATE.

1. PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIRS
2. STREAM CROSSINGS FOR WATER LINES OR POWER LINES. PROVIDED THE STREAM CROSSINGS OCCUR AT AN ANGLE AS MEASURED FROM THE POINT OF CROSSING, WITHIN 25 DEGREES OF PERPENDICULAR TO THE STREAM AND CAUSE A WIDTH OF DISTURBANCE OF NOT MORE THAN 50 FEET WITHIN THE BUFFER.

4. BUFFER CROSSINGS FOR FENCES. PROVIDED THAT THE CROSSINGS OCCUR AT AN ANGLE, AS MEASURED FROM THE POINT OF CROSSING, WITHIN 25 DEGREES OF PERPENDICULAR TO THE STREAM AND CAUSE A WIDTH OF DISTURBANCE OF NOT MORE THAN 50 FEET WITHIN THE BUFFER, AND NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE AREAS OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER.

8. MAINTENANCE (EXCLUDING DREDGING), REPAIR AND/OR UPGRADE OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATERFED DAMS WHEN UNDER THE TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE.

(III), EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PART IV (B), (III), BELOW, NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A 50 FOOT BUFFER, AS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY FROM THE POINT WHERE VEGETATION HAS BEEN WRESTED BY NORMAL STREAM FLOW OR WAIVER ACTION, ALONG THE BANKS OF ANY STATE WATERS CLASSIFIED AS "TROUT STREAMS" EXCEPT WHEN APPROVAL IS GRANTED BY THE DIRECTOR FOR ALTERNATE BUFFER PROVISIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF O.C.G.A. 12-7-6, OR WHERE A ROADWAY DRAINAGE STRUCTURE IS MAINTAINED PURSUANT TO A GENERAL VARIANCE PROVIDED THAT SUCH SPRINGS AND STREAMS CLASSIFIED AS "TROUT STREAMS" WHICH DISCHARGE AN AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW OF 25 GALLONS PER MINUTE OR LESS SHALL HAVE A 25 FOOT BUFFER OR THEY MAY BE PEED, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE DIRECTOR, PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF A GENERAL VARIANCE PROVIDED THAT THE AREA OF LAND DISTURBANCE DOES NOT EXCEED 1,000 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE.

1. PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIRS
2. STREAM CROSSINGS FOR WATER LINES OR POWER LINES. PROVIDED THE STREAM CROSSINGS OCCUR AT AN ANGLE AS MEASURED FROM THE POINT OF CROSSING, WITHIN 25 DEGREES OF PERPENDICULAR TO THE STREAM AND CAUSE A WIDTH OF DISTURBANCE OF NOT MORE THAN 50 FEET WITHIN THE BUFFER.

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8. MAINTENANCE (EXCLUDING DREDGING), REPAIR AND/OR UPGRADE OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATERFED DAMS WHEN UNDER THE TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE.

(IV), EXCEPT AS PROVIDED ABOVE, FOR BUFFERS REQUIRED PURSUANT TO PART IV (I), (II), AND (III), NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A BUFFER AND A BUFFER SHALL REMAIN IN ITS NATURAL, UNDISTURBED, STATE OF VEGETATION UNTIL ALL LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE COMPLETED DURING COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT. A BUFFER CANNOT BE THINNED OR TRIMMED OF VEGETATION AND A PROTECTIVE VEGETATIVE COVER MUST BE MAINTAINED TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY AND AQUATIC HABITAT AND A NATURAL CANOPY MUST BE LEFT IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY TO KEEP SHADE ON THE STREAM BED OR MARSH.

GSWCC EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- Any 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.
- Waste materials shall not be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.
- 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.
- 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.
- Any disturbance left exposed for a period greater than 14 days shall be stabilized with mulch or temporary seeding.

ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- Maximum cut slopes are 3:1, horizontal to 1 vertical, unless otherwise noted.
- Maximum fill slopes are 3:1, horizontal to 1 vertical, unless otherwise noted.
- All buffers, tree save areas, and/or limits of disturbance shall be clearly marked in the field by the contractor by flagging or fencing and signage, prior to commencement of any land disturbance activities or clearing/piling activities. Buffers, tree save areas, and areas beyond limits of disturbance are to be left undisturbed in their natural state.
- Contractor shall not disturb underground utilities while installing Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Structures. Contractor shall have all utilities field located before proceeding with any work.
- Contractor shall notify design professional 48 hours before beginning each phase of construction.
- Contractor shall notify CITY OF DOWNTOWN INTERESTS 24 hours before beginning each phase of construction.
- Construction debris and/or waste shall not be buried or burned on site. All construction debris and/or waste shall be taken to a state approved landfill.
- All buffers and tree save areas shall be clearly identified by flagging and/or fencing prior to commencement of any land disturbance activities.
- The installation of erosion and sedimentation control measures and practices shall occur prior to or concurrent with land disturbing activities and construction on the site and shall be maintained until permanent ground cover is established at 90%.
- All initial phase Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control best management practices shall be installed prior to any grading.
- All Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control best management practices shall be inspected and repaired of damage daily. Any accumulated silt shall be removed and spread on site and controlled with temporary mulching and/or grassing.
- Erosion, Sedimentation, and Pollution Control best management practices shall be maintained at all times. ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY ON-SITE INSPECTION OR AS REQUIRED BY ENGINEER OR LOCAL JURISDICTION INSPECTOR.
- Maintenance of all soil erosion and sedimentation control measures and practices whether temporary or permanent shall be the responsibility of the contractor.
- Any discrepancy within these plans shall be referred to the design professional by the contractor for clarification before proceeding with work.
- Sediment storage maintenance indicators must be installed in sediment storage structures, indicating the 1/3 full volume.
- Contractor shall provide temporary diversion berms and down drains on fill slopes to prevent erosion prior to stabilization.
- Contractor shall remove accumulated sediment from detention basin at end of construction when all disturbed areas have been fully stabilized.

REVISIONS SHOWN ON ES&PC PLAN:

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.

INTENDED LAND DISTURBANCE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SPECIFIC:

- Initial Phase:**
15. Install utilities (water and sewerage)
 16. Grass / mulch / flocculant / coagulant disturbed areas and install intermediate BMPs
 17. Install G&S throughout roadway up to designated line
 18. Grass / mulch / flocculant / coagulant disturbed areas and install intermediate BMPs
 19. Install curb & gutter
 20. Grass / mulch / flocculant / coagulant disturbed areas and install intermediate BMPs
 21. Install pavement
 22. Finish grade shoulders and stabilize disturbed areas with permanent vegetation (seeds / outlet protection, flocculants, mulching / grassing, etc.)
 23. Continue to apply flocculant / coagulant applications, mulching, and grassing at each step to final soil exposure
- Final Phase:**
1. Throughout land disturbance process, maintain existing BMPs (vegetative and structural practices)
 2. Throughout land disturbance process, continue NPDES monitoring and reporting
 3. Complete paving operations
 4. Achieve Final Site Stabilization
 5. Coordinate Site Review Meeting with Engineer and/or Local Issuing Authority Inspector
 6. Clean all from all storm systems (distribute onsite and stabilize)
 7. Remove any temporary BMP practices onsite stabilization is achieved and signed off by Engineer
 8. Coordinate Site Review Meeting with Engineer for final site approval

CONCRETE WASHOUT:
Contractor shall install a concrete washout. This area is only to be washout of items such as tools, concrete mixer chutes, hoppers and the rear of the vehicles. WASHOUT OF THE DRAIN AT THIS CONSTRUCTION SITE IS PROHIBITED.

WASTE DISPOSAL, SANITARY SEWER, SEPTIC TANK REGULATIONS (ES&PC PLAN COMPLIANCE):

Construction Debris shall be recycled to the extent deemed practical by Owner/Contractor. All waste generated from the development of this site including but not limited to, waste liquid, waste chemical waste, construction waste, sanitary sewer discharge, septic tank and septic systems waste, shall be collected and disposed of in a manner that follows applicable laws and regulations for collection and disposal of each type of waste. All required storage, notification, documentation, and training of personnel on correct handling of waste shall be done in a manner that follows all local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Owner/Contractor is responsible for obtaining the necessary permits for the handling, storage, and disposal of waste. All waste shall be stored in a manner that follows applicable laws and regulations. Solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.

BMP'S FOR PETROLEUM SPILLS AND LEAKS:

- Fix any leaks immediately, maintain and clean equipment regularly
- Designate areas for equipment maintenance and storage that are located on level ground and away from any water sources.
- Park and service equipment on top of tarps to limit any spills or leaks do not get on the ground.
- Store all fluids and containers in a leak-proof, locked container to insure safe storage.
- Collect and remove all leftover lubricants, containers, and parts, especially tires, batteries, and parts of equipment, and all fluid containers.
- Maintain a spill-containment and clean up kit. At a minimum, a spill kit for petroleum products should include:
 - a. Leak proof container to catch leaking fluid.
 - b. A shovel, rake, and other hand tools to create dirt berms.
 - c. Absorbent pads, absorbent substances such as saw filler or oil drying agents, that will absorb fluid before seeping into ground.
 - d. Various hoses, plugs, and clamps to control a hydraulic line break.
 - e. A variety of locking "eye pins" that can be used in emergency.
 - f. Large plastic bags to store any contaminated materials for disposal.
 - g. Temporary sealing areas shall be installed and operated in compliance with Georgia E.P.D. regulations.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Contractor shall at all times have all construction materials protected from rainfall. Contractor shall utilize tarps, plastic sheeting, roof cover, trailers or any other method to make sure all construction material is covered at all times during construction.

EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO CONTROL POLLUTANTS IN STORM WATER POST CONSTRUCTION:

***NOTE THE PERMITTEE IS ONLY RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DEVICES PRIOR TO FINAL STABILIZATION OF THE SITE AND NOT THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SUCH STRUCTURES AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.**

1. RIP RAP OUTFALLCHANNEL PROTECTION: Shall be inspected and maintained prior to final stabilization. Any dislodged stones and/or other repairs deemed necessary shall be completed according to conditions set forth in GAR100001 permit.
2. WATER QUALITY BASIN: Water quality basin shall be inspected and cleaned out according to Georgia Stormwater Management Manual's recommendations to ensure required water quality guidelines are met.

NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY:

PROJECT LOCATION: 034 010
STATE WATERS ON SITE: COVINGTON MARSH 36 COVINGTON, GA 30014
PROJECT TYPE: NEW CONSTRUCTION
IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE: THE SITE IS TO BE CLEARED AND DEVELOPED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FIRE STATION.
DISTURBED AREA: 3.08 AC
STATE WATERS ON SITE: NONE
EPF BUFFER ENVOACH PERMIT REQD: NO
STATE AND LOCAL BUFFERS ADHERED TO: YES
RECEIVING WATERS: DREED NATION CREEK (IMPAIRED)

ESTIMATE OF RUNOFF COEFFICIENT OR PEAK DISCHARGE FLOW PRE AND POST DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS:

PRE CN: 61
POST CN: 78
PRE FLOW: 5,603 CFS
POST FLOW: 11,803 CFS @ STUDY POINT
POST FLOW: 2,76 CFS (POST ROUTED)

POLLUTION REDUCTION PRACTICES FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES:

ALL STABILIZATION (VEGETATIVE) MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS STATED IN THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL IN GEORGIA (LATEST EDITION).

- STABILIZATION (VEGETATIVE) MEASURES:**
- (B) Buffer Zone - A strip of undisturbed, original vegetation, enhanced or restored existing vegetation, or re-establishment of vegetation surrounding disturbed areas or bordering streams, ponds, wetlands, lakes, or coastal water to provide a buffer zone for one or more of the following purposes: reduce storm runoff velocities, act as a visual screen, reduce construction noise, improve aesthetics on disturbed land, filtering and infiltrating runoff, cooling rivers/streams by creating shade, provide food and cover for wildlife, flood protection, or protect channel banks from scour and erosion.
 - (D1) Disturbed Area Stabilization with Mulching Only - Applying plant residues or other suitable materials, produced on site if possible, to the soil surface in order to reduce runoff, conserve moisture, prevent surface erosion or crusting, control undesirable vegetation, modify soil temperature, or increase biological activity in the soil. This practice is applicable where stabilizing undisturbed areas or areas that are not to be planted.
 - (D2) Disturbed Area Stabilization with Temporary Seeding - Establishing temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings for aesthetic protection on disturbed/disturbed areas in order to reduce runoff and sediment damage of downstream resources, protect the soil surface from erosion, improve wildlife habitat, improve aesthetics, improve infiltration and aeration as well as improve soil moisture. This practice is applicable for up to six months or until permanent vegetation cover can be installed. It should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economic and effective stabilization.
 - (D3) Disturbed Area Stabilization with Permanent Vegetation - Planting of permanent vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, or legumes on exposed areas for final permanent stabilization in order to protect the soil surface from erosion, reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream areas, improve wildlife habitat and visual resources, and improve aesthetics. It will apply on areas that are to be planted.
 - (D4) Disturbed Area Stabilization with Sodding - Establishing an immediate and permanent vegetative cover using sods in order to reduce runoff and erosion, improve aesthetics and land value, reduce dust and sediments, stabilize waterways and critical areas, filter sediments, nutrients, reduce downstream complaints, reduce likelihood of legal action, reduce likelihood of work stoppage due to legal action, and increase "good neighbor" benefits.
 - (D5) Dust Control on Disturbed Areas - Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites in order to prevent surface soil and air movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces, reduce the presence of airborne substances which may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life. Methods and materials which can be used include mulches, vegetative cover, spray-on adhesives, mechanical manipulation of existing soil surfaces, erosion, berms, chemicals, and stone surface covers.
 - (FI-Co) Flocculants and Coagulants - Formulated to assist in the solid/liquid separation of suspended particles (which are characteristically very small) in solution. The suspended stability of such particles (colloidal complex) is due to both their small size and the electrical charge between particles.
 - (S1) Streambank Stabilization (Using Permanent Vegetation) - Using native plant materials to maintain and enhance streambanks, or to prevent, or restore and repair small streambank erosion problems in order to lessen the impact of rain directly on the soil, trap sediment from adjacent land, rain runoff to stabilize and reinforce the soil on the streambank, provide wildlife habitat, enhance stream appearance, and lower summertime water levels.
 - (S2) Slope Stabilization - A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish vegetation on steep slopes, stone lines, or channels in order to stabilize the soil and act as a wind and/or evaporator while providing a microclimate which protects young seedlings.
 - (Tack) Tackifiers - Substances used to anchor soil, compost, seed, straw, hay, or mulch by causing organic material to bind together and discourage it from drifting downwind. Tackifiers also conserve moisture, prevent surface compaction, increase soil infiltration, reduce soil erosion, increase soil cohesion, enhance soil stabilization, reduce sediment runoff turbidity and reduction in loss of soil.

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES:

- ALL STRUCTURAL PRACTICES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS STATED IN THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA (LATEST EDITION).
- (C1) Check Dam - A small temporary barrier, grade control structure, or dam constructed across a swale or drainage ditch which drains five (5) acres or less and is used in a live stream in order to reduce erosion by slowing the velocity of concentrated storm runoff.
 - (C2) Channel Stabilization - Improving, constructing or stabilizing an open channel for water conveyance. Open channels are to be non-erosive, with no sediment deposition and able to provide adequate capacity for storm flow, drainage, other water management practices, or any combination thereof.
 - (C3) Construction Excav - A stone stabilized pad located where traffic leaves a construction site to a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk, parking, etc. (i.e. bare soil to paved area) in order to reduce sediment depositing construction debris from the site.
 - (C4) Construction Road Stabilization - Roads, parking areas, and other on-site transportation routes that are stabilized with coarse aggregate between the time of initial grading and final stabilization in order to provide a fixed route for construction traffic, reduce erosion, reduce subsequent re-grading of permanent roadways, and provide a stable base for paving.
 - (C5) Storm Drainage Channel - A temporary channel that diverts a live stream and allows work "in the dry" while protecting streambeds from erosion. This diversion is used when in-stream work is unavoidable, as with large projects such as ditches or roads that frequently cross and impact live streams and create a potential for excessive sediment loss by both the disturbance of streambeds and erosion of the stream banks.
 - (D) Diversion - An earth channel with a compacted supporting ridge on the lower side, constructed above, across, or below a slope to reduce slope lengths, break-up concentrations of runoff, interrupt runoff, and move water to stable outlets on non-erosive velocities.
 - (D1) Temporary Down-drain Structure - A flexible conduit of heavy-duty plastic or other material used as a temporary structure to convey storm water down the face of a cut or fill slope to a permanent drainage system prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area draining to the relief. Clean out of these facilities is normally required after each heavy rainfall.
 - (D2) Permanent Down-drain Structure - A permanent paved chute, pipe or sectional conduit of prefabricated material designed to safely conduct surface runoff from the top to the bottom of a slope thus minimizing erosion. Down-drain structures are to be used where concentrated water will cause excessive erosion of cut and fill slopes.
 - (F) Filter Rip - A temporary stone barrier used in conjunction with other sediment control measures and constructed at storm drain inlets and pond outlets, in order to reduce flow velocities, and prevent the formation or overflow of gullies or rills on the slope.
 - (G) Gabion - Large, multi-cell, wire mesh boxes, filled with rocks, which form flexible monolithic building blocks used in channel relocations, retaining walls, abutments, check dams, etc. to prevent erosion and sedimentation, and to provide a structure. When properly wired together, they can be used to stabilize steep or highly erodible slopes.
 - (G1) Grade Stabilization Structure - Structures of concrete, rock masonry, steel, aluminum, treated wood, etc. that are installed to stabilize the grade in natural or artificial channels.
 - (H) Interceptor - An earth channel with a compacted supporting ridge on the lower side, constructed above, across, or below a slope to reduce slope lengths, break-up concentrations of runoff, interrupt runoff, and move water to stable outlets on non-erosive velocities.
 - (L1) Level Spreader - A storm flow outlet device structure constructed at zero grade across a slope where concentrated runoff may be intercepted and diverted at non-erosive sheet flow velocities onto undisturbed areas by existing vegetation.
 - (R) Rock Filter Dam - A permanent or temporary stone filter dam, which can be used in conjunction with a temporary sediment trap, installed across small streams, drainageways with a minimum of 50 yards or less, to reduce sedimentation and provide a sediment-filtration facility. This structure is not intended to substantially impound water and may require a US Army Corps of Engineers permit.
 - (R1) Retaining Wall - A constructed wall of concrete, masonry, reinforced concrete, cribbing, treated timbers, gabions, stone dry wall, rip-rap or other durable material in order to stabilize or control slopes where maximum permissible slopes of earth are not obtainable within the life of the wall.
 - (R2) Retaining - A device or structure, such as half round corrugated metal pipe or similar, placed in front of a permanent stormwater detention pond outlet or roadway drainage structure to serve as a barrier against flow-back during stormwater detention basin structures to function as temporary sediment retention basins for landscaping projects and allow runoff to proceed to temporary sediment storage.
 - (S1) Sediment Barrier - A temporary structure constructed of all fence, straw, hay, bales, brush piles, mulch berms, compost filter sock, gravel or other filtering materials typically supported on steel or wood posts, that are used to minimize and prevent sediment carried by sheet flow from leaving the site until final stabilization. All fences shall be installed before construction.
 - (S2) Silt Sediment Trap - A temporary protective device formed at or around a storm drain inlet to trap sediment in runoff water from small, disturbed areas and prevent sediment from entering a storm drainage system prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area draining to the relief. Clean out of these facilities is normally required after each heavy rainfall.
 - (S3) Temporary Sediment Basin - A basin created by construction of an embankment, barrier or dam constructed a principal spillway pipe and an emergency spillway that are normally situated within natural drainageways and at the lowest point on a construction site. Structure size will vary depending on the size of the drainage area, soil type, volume of sediments to be stored and erosion control measures to be installed. This structure is used to store sediment from erodible areas in order to protect downstream properties.
 - (S4) Temporary Sediment Trap - A small temporary trap with top or riser that drains a disturbed area so that sediment can settle out. Sods are designed to collect and store sediment from small tributary areas with no less than 100 square feet of drainage area.
 - (S5) Flanking Surface Sillman - A baffle device that drains surface water of sediment ponds, traps or basins and releases it at a controlled rate of flow. It "kicks" the water surface where sediment concentrations are at a minimum instead of draining from the bottom where sediment concentrations are higher, and drains to a riser or the backside of a dam.
 - (S6) Step Berm - A linear control device constructed as a diversion (perpendicular to the direction of the runoff) to increase dissipation and infiltration of runoff while using intermediate dikes or small multiple sedimentation chambers allowing smaller storms to seep out while diverting larger flows to a sediment storage area.
 - (S7) Temporary Stream Crossing - A temporary structure installed across a flowing stream or watercourse for use by construction equipment without moving sediment into streams, damaging the streambed or channel, or causing blockage. The structure may consist of a pipe, bridge, or other suitable device permitting vehicular traffic to cross streams or watercourses.
 - (S8) Storm Drain Outlet Protection - A paved or short section of rip-rap channel placed at the outlet of a storm drain system in order to reduce the velocity of water flows below storm drain outlets, and to prevent erosion from a concentrated flow.
 - (S9) Surface Roughening - Providing a rough soil surface with horizontal depressions created by operating a tillage or other suitable implement on the contour, or by having slopes in a downward condition for the length of the project, in order to reduce runoff velocity, increase infiltration and to reduce erosion and provide for sediment trapping.
 - (T) Turbidity Curtain - A floating or stacked barrier installed with the water in order to minimize turbidity and sediment migration from water crossing the water or as a supplement to perimeter control BMPs at the water's edge. It or turbidity is confined to the area where the water crosses the barrier.
 - (T1) Tossing - Stripping of the more fertile top soil, storing it, then spreading over the disturbed area after completion of construction activities, in order to provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative ground on areas where other materials will not produce or maintain a desirable stand.
 - (W) Vegetated Waterway or Stormwater Conveyance Channel - Outlets for diversions, terraces, berms, or other structures. They may be natural or constructed, shaped to required dimensions, and seeded or vegetated for disposal of storm runoff. For waterways to be successful, it is essential that a protective cover of vegetation or other erosion protective measures be implemented.

STABILIZATION (VEGETATIVE) MEASURES:

- (B) Buffer Zone - A strip of undisturbed, original vegetation, enhanced or restored existing vegetation, or re-establishment of vegetation surrounding disturbed areas or bordering streams, ponds, wetlands, lakes, or coastal water to provide a buffer zone for one or more of the following purposes: reduce storm runoff velocities, act as a visual screen, reduce construction noise, improve aesthetics on disturbed land, filtering and infiltrating runoff, cooling rivers/streams by creating shade, provide food and cover for wildlife, flood protection, or protect channel banks from scour and erosion.
- (D1) Disturbed Area Stabilization with Mulching Only - Applying plant residues or other suitable materials, produced on site if possible, to the soil surface in order to reduce runoff, conserve moisture, prevent surface erosion or crusting, control undesirable vegetation, modify soil temperature, or increase biological activity in the soil. This practice is applicable where stabilizing undisturbed areas or areas that are not to be planted.
- (D2) Disturbed Area Stabilization with Temporary Seeding - Establishing temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings for aesthetic protection on disturbed/disturbed areas in order to reduce runoff and sediment damage of downstream resources, protect the soil surface from erosion, improve wildlife habitat, improve aesthetics, improve infiltration and aeration as well as improve soil moisture. This practice is applicable for up to six months or until permanent vegetation cover can be installed. It should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economic and effective stabilization.
- (D3) Disturbed Area Stabilization with Permanent Vegetation - Planting of permanent vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, or legumes on exposed areas for final permanent stabilization in order to protect the soil surface from erosion, reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream areas, improve wildlife habitat and visual resources, and improve aesthetics. It will apply on areas that are to be planted.
- (D4) Disturbed Area Stabilization with Sodding - Establishing an immediate and permanent vegetative cover using sods in order to reduce runoff and erosion, improve aesthetics and land value, reduce dust and sediments, stabilize waterways and critical areas, filter sediments, nutrients, reduce downstream complaints, reduce likelihood of legal action, reduce likelihood of work stoppage due to legal action, and increase "good neighbor" benefits.
- (D5) Dust Control on Disturbed Areas - Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites in order to prevent surface soil and air movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces, reduce the presence of airborne substances which may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life. Methods and materials which can be used include mulches, vegetative cover, spray-on adhesives, mechanical manipulation of existing soil surfaces, erosion, berms, chemicals, and stone surface covers.
- (FI-Co) Flocculants and Coagulants - Formulated to assist in the solid/liquid separation of suspended particles (which are characteristically very small) in solution. The suspended stability of such particles (colloidal complex) is due to both their small size and the electrical charge between particles.
- (S1) Streambank Stabilization (Using Permanent Vegetation) - Using native plant materials to maintain and enhance streambanks, or to prevent, or restore and repair small streambank erosion problems in order to lessen the impact of rain directly on the soil, trap sediment from adjacent land, rain runoff to stabilize and reinforce the soil on the streambank, provide wildlife habitat, enhance stream appearance, and lower summertime water levels.
- (S2) Slope Stabilization - A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish vegetation on steep slopes, stone lines, or channels in order to stabilize the soil and act as a wind and/or evaporator while providing a microclimate which protects young seedlings.
- (Tack) Tackifiers - Substances used to anchor soil, compost, seed, straw, hay, or mulch by causing organic material to bind together and discourage it from drifting downwind. Tackifiers also conserve moisture, prevent surface compaction, increase soil infiltration, reduce soil erosion, increase soil cohesion, enhance soil stabilization, reduce sediment runoff turbidity and reduction in loss of soil.

CONCRETE WASHOUT:

Contractor shall install a concrete washout. This area is only to be washout of items such as tools, concrete mixer chutes, hoppers and the rear of the vehicles. WASHOUT OF THE DRAIN AT THIS CONSTRUCTION SITE IS PROHIBITED.

WASTE DISPOSAL, SANITARY SEWER, SEPTIC TANK REGULATIONS (ES&PC PLAN COMPLIANCE):

Construction Debris shall be recycled to the extent deemed practical by Owner/Contractor. All waste generated from the development of this site including but not limited to, waste liquid, waste chemical waste, construction waste, sanitary sewer discharge, septic tank and septic systems waste, shall be collected and disposed of in a manner that follows applicable laws and regulations for collection and disposal of each type of waste. All required storage, notification, documentation, and training of personnel on correct handling of waste shall be done in a manner that follows all local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Owner/Contractor is responsible for obtaining the necessary permits for the handling, storage, and disposal of waste. All waste shall be stored in a manner that follows applicable laws and regulations. Solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.

BMP'S FOR PETROLEUM SPILLS AND LEAKS:

- Fix any leaks immediately, maintain and clean equipment regularly
- Designate areas for equipment maintenance and storage that are located on level ground and away from any water sources.
- Park and service equipment on top of tarps to limit any spills or leaks do not get on the ground.
- Store all fluids and containers in a leak-proof, locked container to insure safe storage.
- Collect and remove all leftover lubricants, containers, and parts, especially tires, batteries, and parts of equipment, and all fluid containers.
- Maintain a spill-containment and clean up kit. At a minimum, a spill kit for petroleum products should include:
 - a. Leak proof container to catch leaking fluid.
 - b. A shovel, rake, and other hand tools to create dirt berms.
 - c. Absorbent pads, absorbent substances such as saw filler or oil drying agents, that will absorb fluid before seeping into ground.
 - d. Various hoses, plugs, and clamps to control a hydraulic line break.
 - e. A variety of locking "eye pins" that can be used in emergency.
 - f. Large plastic bags to store any contaminated materials for disposal.
 - g. Temporary sealing areas shall be installed and operated in compliance with Georgia E.P.D. regulations.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Contractor shall at all times have all construction materials protected from rainfall. Contractor shall utilize tarps, plastic sheeting, roof cover, trailers or any other method to make sure all construction material is covered at all times during construction.

EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO CONTROL POLLUTANTS IN STORM WATER POST CONSTRUCTION:

***NOTE THE PERMITTEE IS ONLY RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DEVICES PRIOR TO FINAL STABILIZATION OF THE SITE AND NOT THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SUCH STRUCTURES AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.**

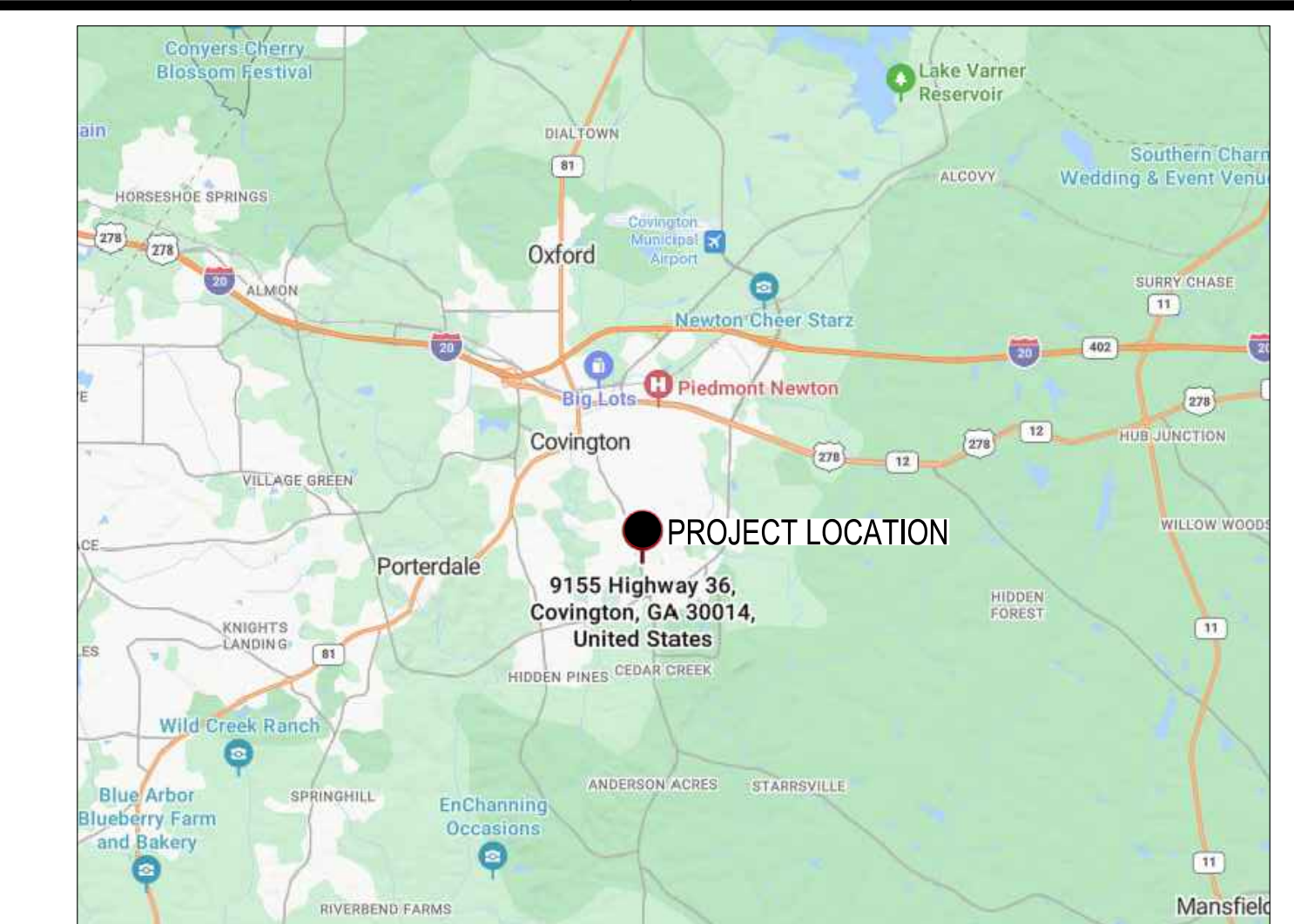
1. RIP RAP OUTFALLCHANNEL PROTECTION: Shall be inspected and maintained prior to final stabilization. Any dislodged stones and/or other repairs deemed necessary shall be completed according to conditions set forth in GAR100001 permit.
2. WATER QUALITY BASIN: Water quality basin shall be inspected and cleaned out according to Georgia Stormwater Management Manual's recommendations to ensure required water quality guidelines are met.

NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY:

PROJECT LOCATION: 034 010
STATE WATERS ON SITE: COVINGTON MARSH 36 COVINGTON, GA 30014
PROJECT TYPE: NEW CONSTRUCTION
IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE: THE SITE IS TO BE CLEARED AND DEVELOPED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FIRE STATION.
DISTURBED AREA: 3.08 AC
STATE WATERS ON SITE: NONE
EPF BUFFER ENVOACH PERMIT REQD: NO
STATE AND LOCAL BUFFERS ADHERED TO: YES
RECEIVING WATERS: DREED NATION CREEK (IMPAIRED)

ESTIMATE OF RUNOFF COEFFICIENT OR PEAK DISCHARGE FLOW PRE AND POST DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS:

PRE CN: 61
POST CN: 78
PRE FLOW: 5,603 CFS
POST FLOW: 11,803 CFS @ STUDY POINT
POST FLOW: 2,76 CFS (POST ROUTED)



VICINITY MAP NOT TO SCALE
GPS COORDINATES
N 33° 34' 29.7984"
W - 83° 5' 12.3868"
W-83.080663

PRIMARY PERMITTEE CONTACT INFORMATION:

CITY OF COVINGTON
TRUDY HENRY
1124 ALCOVY RD
COVINGTON, GA 30014
878-342-8700
TRUDY.HENRY@COVINGTON-NEWTON.G11.COM

MEASURES INSTALLED DURING CONSTRUCTION PROCESS TO CONTROL POLLUTANTS IN STORM WATER THAT MAY REMAIN AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. F-Co | 4. Tac | 7. Lv | 9. St |
| 2. Sd | 5. Ch | 8. Rd | |
| 3. Ds3, Ds4 | 6. D | | |

POSSIBLE POLLUTANT SOURCES FOR THIS PROJECT:

Sediment, Construction Debris, Petroleum Products, Concrete Products, Epoxies and Grouts, Fertilizers (Overuse), Top applications (Overuse), Paint Products, Asphalt Products, Contractor shall maintain a clean work environment at all times and reduce and contain the pollution generated by these and other pollutants that are to be utilized for the construction of this project. Contractor shall follow all local, state, and federal laws in handling all-polluting products.

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES ALLOWED UNDER PERMIT:

1. Fire fighting activities
2. Fire hydrant flushing
3. Portable water sources including water line flushing
4. Irrigation drainage
5. Air conditioning condensation
6. Springs
7. Uncontaminated Ground Water
8. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials or pollutants.

Each of these discharges shall be treated for storm water pollutants in BMPs applied on the site. Discharge from each of these shall be routed to a temporary sediment basin within the same drainage area.

HAZARDOUS WASTES:

All hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in the 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. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) for each substance with hazardous properties that is used on the job site 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 ES&PC Plan at the job site 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 ES&PC Plan for the product he/she is using, particularly regarding spill control practices.

The contractor will implement the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan and will train all personnel in the application and use of the permit in the proper cleaning and handling of spilled materials. No spilled hazardous materials or hazardous waste will be allowed to come into contact with the stormwater discharges. If such contact occurs, the stormwater discharge will be contained on site until appropriate measures in compliance with state and federal regulations are taken to dispose of such contaminated stormwater. It shall be the responsibility of the job site superintendent to properly train all personnel in the use of the SPCC Plan.

SANITARY WASTES:

A minimum of one portable sanitary unit will be provided for every ten (10) workers on the site. 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 one area where the likelihood of the unit contributing storm water discharge is negligible. Additional containment BMPs must be implemented, such as gravel basins or specially designed plastic silt containers around the base to prevent wastes from contributing to storm water discharges. The location of sanitary waste units must be identified on the ES&PC Plan and the contractor must notify all local authorities before being determined.

Sanitary sewer will be provided by the Municipal Authority/Septic System at the completion of the Project.

SPILL CLEANUP AND CONTROL PRACTICES: