

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.

NPDES PERMIT PART IV.
(I), EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PART IV (B) (II), BELOW, NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A 25 FOOT BUFFER ALONG THE BANKS OF ALL STREAMS, AS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY FROM THE POINT WHERE WRESTED VEGETATION IS ENCOUNTERED BY NORMAL STREAM FLOW OR WAVE ACTION, OR WITHIN A BUFFER ALONG THE BANKS OF ALL COASTAL MARSHLANDS, AS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY FROM THE COASTAL MARSHLAND INTERFACE, AS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 4 OF ARTICLE 4 OF CHAPTER 45 OF TITLE 12, THE COASTAL MARSHLANDS PROTECTION ACT OF 1970, AND ALL RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THEREUNDER, EXCEPT WHERE THE DIRECTOR HAS DETERMINED TO ALLOW A VARIANCE THAT IS AT LEAST AS PROTECTIVE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF O.C.G.A. 12-2-14, OR WHERE A DRAINAGE STRUCTURE OR ROADWAY DRAINAGE STRUCTURE MUST BE CONSTRUCTED PROVIDED THAT ADEQUATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND ARE IMPLEMENTED, OR ALONG ANY EPHEMERAL STREAM, OR WHERE BULKHEADS AND SEWALS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED TO PREVENT THE EROSION OF THE SHORELINE ON LAKE COCONO AND LAKE SINGLAR, THE BUFFERS SHALL NOT APPLY TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES PROVIDED THAT ADEQUATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND ARE IMPLEMENTED:

- PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIRS
- CROSSINGS FOR WATER LINES AND SEWER 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, AND NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER.
- STREAM CROSSINGS FROM ANY UTILITY LINES OF ANY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION OR MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OR ANY PUBLIC UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ANY CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM AS DEFINED IN CODE SECTION 36-18-1, OR ANY AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN THE GENERATION, TRANSMISSION, OR DISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PROVIDED THAT: (A) 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, (B) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (C) THE ENTITY IS NOT A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PERMIT.
- STREAM 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 WITHIN THE BUFFER.
- STREAM CROSSINGS FOR AERIAL UTILITY LINES, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE NEW UTILITY LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH DOES NOT EXCEED 100 LINEAR FEET, (B) UTILITY LINES ARE ROUTED AND CONSTRUCTED SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE NUMBER OF STREAM CROSSINGS AND DISTURBANCE TO THE BUFFER, (C) ONLY TREES AND TREE BRIS ARE REMOVED FROM WITHIN THE BUFFER RESULTING IN ONLY MINOR SOIL EROSION I.E. DISTURBANCE OF UNDERLYING VEGETATION IS MINIMIZED, AND (D) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER. THIS PLAN SHALL INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE STREAM CROSSINGS WITH DETAILS OF THE BUFFER DISTURBANCE INCLUDING AREA AND LENGTH OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TIME OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, AND JUSTIFICATION.
- RIGHT-OF-WAY POSTS, GUY WIRES, ANCHORS, SURVEY MARKERS, AND THE REPLACEMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CURRENT RIGHT-OF-WAY BY ANY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION OR MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OR ANY PUBLIC UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ANY UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ANY CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM AS DEFINED IN CODE SECTION 36-18-1, OR ANY AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN THE GENERATION, TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE AREA OF LAND DISTURBANCE DOES NOT EXCEED 100 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (B) THE AREA OF BUFFER VEGETATION TO BE CUT (NOT GRUBBED) DOES NOT EXCEED 1,000 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (C) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (D) THE ENTITY IS NOT A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PERMIT.
- RIGHT-OF-WAY POSTS, GUY WIRES, ANCHORS, SURVEY MARKERS, AND THE REPLACEMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CURRENT RIGHT-OF-WAY BY ANY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION OR MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OR ANY PUBLIC UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ANY UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ANY CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM AS DEFINED IN CODE SECTION 36-18-1, OR ANY AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN THE GENERATION, TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE AREA OF LAND DISTURBANCE DOES NOT EXCEED 100 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (B) THE AREA OF BUFFER VEGETATION TO BE CUT (NOT GRUBBED) DOES NOT EXCEED 1,000 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (C) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (D) THE ENTITY IS NOT A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PERMIT.
- MAINTENANCE (INCLUDING DREDGING), REPAIR AND/OR UPGRADE OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATERSHED DAMS WHEN UNDER THE TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE.

(II), NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A 50 FOOT BUFFER, AS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY FROM THE POINT WHERE VEGETATION HAS BEEN WRESTED BY NORMAL STREAM FLOW OR WAVE ACTION, ALONG THE BANKS OF ANY STATE WATERS CLASSIFIED AS "TROUT STREAMS" EXCEPT WHEN APPROVAL IS GRANTED BY THE DIRECTOR FOR ALTERNATE BUFFER REQUIREMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS OF O.C.G.A. 12-2-14, OR WHERE A ROADWAY DRAINAGE STRUCTURE MUST BE CONSTRUCTED, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT SMALL SPRINGS AND STREAMS CLASSIFIED AS "TROUT STREAMS" WHICH DISCHARGE AN AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW OF 25 GALLONS PER MINUTE OR LESS SHALL HAVE A 25 FOOT BUFFER OR THEY MAY BE PEED, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE PERMITTEE, PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF A RULE PROVIDING FOR A GENERAL VARIANCE PROMULGATED BY THE BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES. FOR MINIMIZING THE IMPACT OF SUCH TYPICAL PIPE AND THE LOCAL ISSUING AUTHORITY OF THE LOCATION AND EXTENT OF PIPING AND EXISTING METHODOLOGY FOR MINIMIZING THE IMPACT OF SUCH TYPICAL PIPE AND THE LOCAL ISSUING AUTHORITY OF THE LOCATION AND EXTENT OF PIPING AND EXISTING METHODOLOGY OF THE DOWNSTREAM PERMITTEE'S PROPERTY, AND THE PERMITTEE MUST COMPLY WITH THE BUFFER REQUIREMENT FOR ANY ADJACENT TROUT STREAMS. THE BUFFER SHALL NOT APPLY TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES PROVIDED THAT ADEQUATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND ARE IMPLEMENTED:

- PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIRS
- STREAM CROSSINGS FOR WATER LINES AND SEWER 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, AND NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER.
- STREAM CROSSINGS FROM ANY UTILITY LINES OF ANY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION OR MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OR ANY PUBLIC UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ANY UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ANY CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM AS DEFINED IN CODE SECTION 36-18-1, OR ANY AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN THE GENERATION, TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PROVIDED THAT: (A) THE AREA OF LAND DISTURBANCE DOES NOT EXCEED 100 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (B) THE AREA OF BUFFER VEGETATION TO BE CUT (NOT GRUBBED) DOES NOT EXCEED 1,000 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (C) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (D) THE ENTITY IS NOT A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PERMIT.
- STREAM 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 WITHIN THE BUFFER.
- STREAM CROSSINGS FOR AERIAL UTILITY LINES, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE NEW UTILITY LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH DOES NOT EXCEED 100 LINEAR FEET, (B) UTILITY LINES ARE ROUTED AND CONSTRUCTED SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE NUMBER OF STREAM CROSSINGS AND DISTURBANCE TO THE BUFFER, (C) ONLY TREES AND TREE BRIS ARE REMOVED FROM WITHIN THE BUFFER RESULTING IN ONLY MINOR SOIL EROSION I.E. DISTURBANCE OF UNDERLYING VEGETATION IS MINIMIZED, AND (D) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER. THIS PLAN SHALL INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE STREAM CROSSINGS WITH DETAILS OF THE BUFFER DISTURBANCE INCLUDING AREA AND LENGTH OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TIME OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, AND JUSTIFICATION.
- RIGHT-OF-WAY POSTS, GUY WIRES, ANCHORS, SURVEY MARKERS, AND THE REPLACEMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CURRENT RIGHT-OF-WAY BY ANY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION OR MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OR ANY PUBLIC UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ANY UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ANY CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM AS DEFINED IN CODE SECTION 36-18-1, OR ANY AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN THE GENERATION, TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE AREA OF LAND DISTURBANCE DOES NOT EXCEED 100 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (B) THE AREA OF BUFFER VEGETATION TO BE CUT (NOT GRUBBED) DOES NOT EXCEED 1,000 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (C) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (D) THE ENTITY IS NOT A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PERMIT.
- RIGHT-OF-WAY POSTS, GUY WIRES, ANCHORS, SURVEY MARKERS, AND THE REPLACEMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CURRENT RIGHT-OF-WAY BY ANY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION OR MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OR ANY PUBLIC UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ANY UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ANY CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM AS DEFINED IN CODE SECTION 36-18-1, OR ANY AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN THE GENERATION, TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE AREA OF LAND DISTURBANCE DOES NOT EXCEED 100 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (B) THE AREA OF BUFFER VEGETATION TO BE CUT (NOT GRUBBED) DOES NOT EXCEED 1,000 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (C) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (D) THE ENTITY IS NOT A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PERMIT.
- MAINTENANCE (INCLUDING DREDGING), REPAIR AND/OR UPGRADE OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATERSHED DAMS WHEN UNDER THE TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE.

(III), EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PART IV (B) (II), BELOW, NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A 25 FOOT BUFFER ALONG COASTAL MARSHLANDS, AS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY FROM THE COASTAL MARSHLAND INTERFACE, AS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 4 OF ARTICLE 4 OF CHAPTER 45 OF TITLE 12, THE COASTAL MARSHLANDS PROTECTION ACT OF 1970, AND ALL RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THEREUNDER, EXCEPT WHERE THE DIRECTOR HAS DETERMINED TO ALLOW A VARIANCE THAT IS AT LEAST AS PROTECTIVE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF O.C.G.A. 12-2-14, OR WHERE OTHERWISE ALLOWED BY THE DIRECTOR PURSUANT TO CODE SECTION 12-2-14, OR WHERE AN ALTERATION WITHIN THE BUFFER IS NECESSARY TO CONDUCT SERVICE, OR FOR MAINTENANCE, OR FOR LANDSCAPING, INCLUDING BRIDGES, ROCKS, PARKING LOTS, GOLF COURSES, GOLF CART PATHS, RETAINING WALLS, BULKHEADS, AND PATIOS, PROVIDED THAT ADEQUATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND SUCH MEASURES ARE FULLY IMPLEMENTED, THE BUFFER SHALL NOT APPLY TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES PROVIDED THAT ADEQUATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND SUCH MEASURES ARE FULLY IMPLEMENTED:

- PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIRS
- CROSSINGS FOR UTILITY LINES THAT CAUSE A WIDTH OF DISTURBANCE OF NOT MORE THAN 50 FEET WITHIN THE BUFFER
- ANY LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH A VALID AND EFFECTIVE LAND-USE/PLANNING PERMIT ISSUED SUBSEQUENT TO JULY 22, 2014 AND PRIOR TO DECEMBER 31, 2015.
- ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN APPROVED PRIOR TO DECEMBER 31, 2015 IN ROADWAYS, BRIDGES, OR WATER AND SEWER LINES
- ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN APPROVED PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THIS ACT AND IF THE REQUIREMENT TO MAINTAIN A 25 FOOT BUFFER WOULD CONSUME AT LEAST 10 PERCENT OF THE HIGH GROUND OF THE PLATTED LOT OTHERWISE AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT.
- STREAM CROSSINGS 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 WITHIN THE BUFFER.
- STREAM CROSSINGS FOR AERIAL UTILITY LINES, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE NEW UTILITY LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH DOES NOT EXCEED 100 LINEAR FEET, (B) UTILITY LINES ARE ROUTED AND CONSTRUCTED SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE NUMBER OF STREAM CROSSINGS AND DISTURBANCE TO THE BUFFER, (C) ONLY TREES AND TREE BRIS ARE REMOVED FROM WITHIN THE BUFFER RESULTING IN ONLY MINOR SOIL EROSION I.E. DISTURBANCE OF UNDERLYING VEGETATION IS MINIMIZED, AND (D) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER. THIS PLAN SHALL INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE STREAM CROSSINGS WITH DETAILS OF THE BUFFER DISTURBANCE INCLUDING AREA AND LENGTH OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TIME OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, AND JUSTIFICATION.
- RIGHT-OF-WAY POSTS, GUY WIRES, ANCHORS, SURVEY MARKERS, AND THE REPLACEMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CURRENT RIGHT-OF-WAY BY ANY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION OR MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OR ANY PUBLIC UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ANY UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ANY CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM AS DEFINED IN CODE SECTION 36-18-1, OR ANY AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN THE GENERATION, TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE AREA OF LAND DISTURBANCE DOES NOT EXCEED 100 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (B) THE AREA OF BUFFER VEGETATION TO BE CUT (NOT GRUBBED) DOES NOT EXCEED 1,000 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (C) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (D) THE ENTITY IS NOT A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PERMIT.
- RIGHT-OF-WAY POSTS, GUY WIRES, ANCHORS, SURVEY MARKERS, AND THE REPLACEMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CURRENT RIGHT-OF-WAY BY ANY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION OR MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OR ANY PUBLIC UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ANY UTILITY UNDER THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, ANY CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM AS DEFINED IN CODE SECTION 36-18-1, OR ANY AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGAGED IN THE GENERATION, TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE AREA OF LAND DISTURBANCE DOES NOT EXCEED 100 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (B) THE AREA OF BUFFER VEGETATION TO BE CUT (NOT GRUBBED) DOES NOT EXCEED 1,000 SQUARE FEET PER STRUCTURE, (C) NATIVE RIPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (D) THE ENTITY IS NOT A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT LOCATED WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PERMIT.
- MAINTENANCE (INCLUDING DREDGING), REPAIR AND/OR UPGRADE OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT WATERSHED DAMS WHEN UNDER THE TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE.

(IV), EXCEPT AS PROVIDED ABOVE, FOR BUFFERS REQUIRED PURSUANT TO PART IV (B), (II), AND (III), NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A BUFFER DISTANCE WITHIN A BUFFER DISTANCE WITHIN A BUFFER DISTANCE UNTIL ALL LAND-DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE COMPLETED, DURING COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT. A BUFFER CANNOT BE THINNED OR TRIMMED OF VEGETATION AND A PROTECTIVE VEGETATION COVER MUST REMAIN 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.

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 of the year in which the land-disturbance activity was permitted, provides for the adequate of the sampling of the storm water outfalls and the designed system of best management practices and sampling methods is expected to meet the requirements contained in the General NPDES Permit No. GAR100001.

Georgia Civil Inc.
JASON P. BROWN
Level 1 Certified Design Professional #52374 - Exp. 05-1-2029

I, _____, certify under penalty of law that this plan was prepared after a field visit to the locations described by myself or my authorized agent, under my direct supervision.

"The design professional who prepared the ES&PC Plan is to inspect and verify 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.

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, DETEGENTS, SANITARY WASTE AND ANY OTHER MATERIALS IN ORDER TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO PRECIPITATION AND STORMWATER.

GSWCC EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- Any amendments/revisions to the ES&PC Plan which has 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 undergrounding 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 Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Practices. Contractor shall have all utilities field located before proceeding with any work.
- Contractor shall notify professional 48 hours before beginning each phase of construction.
- Contractor shall notify WALTON COUNTY inspectors 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 to 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 REQUIRED NECESSARY BY ON-SITE INSPECTION OR AS REQUIRED BY ENGINEER OR LOCAL JURISDICTIONAL 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 all 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 has a significant effect on BMPs with a hydraulic component must be certified by the design professional.

INTENDED LAND DISTURBANCE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SEQUENCE:

- Initial Phase:**
- Preconstruction meeting with WALTON COUNTY
 - Perform initial monitoring
 - Install construction exit
 - Install initial all-terrain (perimeter silt fence locations first)
 - Provide any needed initial mulching, grading or other ground cover
 - Install topsoil retention silt fence
 - Begin clearing, grubbing, topsoiling, and grading operations within limits of detention ponds & install construction road install appropriate vegetative and structural BMPs (inlet / outlet protection, flocculants / coagulants, mulching / grassing, etc.)
 - Install wheel wash and fuel storage location (if necessary)
 - Coordinate Site Review Meeting with Engineer and/or Local Issuing Authority
- Intermediate Phase:**
- Install storm pipe systems with protected inlets (Sd2's)
 - Throughout land disturbance process, maintain existing BMPs (Vegetative and Structural Practices)
 - Throughout land disturbance process, continue NPDES monitoring and reporting
 - Coordinate with utility companies on utility/line locations and reporting
 - Begin remaining clearing, grubbing, topsoiling, and grading operations
 - Install topsoil pile at stable/grade location and immediately grass/mulch and install any remaining topsoil retention silt fence
 - Perform remaining grading (adjust storm lines with grade change) and adjust all affected Sd2's
 - As areas are brought to finish grade, grass and blanket any areas that are finish grade or that will be left bare for 7 days
 - Adjust storm lines with grade change(s) and adjust all Sd2's
 - Each fill slope shall have a diversion at the top that is maintained and reestablished as the slope is constructed
 - Continue topsoiling/soiling and continue every 7 days throughout project
 - Install remaining storm system(s) as grades are achieved
 - Immediately install each storm structure with associated Sd2's and fit doc logs to each storm structure
 - Grass / mulch / flocculant / coagulant disturbed areas and install intermediate BMPs
- Final Phase:**
- Throughout land disturbance process, maintain existing BMPs (vegetative and Structural Practices)
 - Throughout land disturbance process, continue NPDES monitoring and reporting
 - Complete paving operations
 - Achieve Final Site Stabilization
 - Coordinate Site Review Meeting with Engineer and/or Local Issuing Authority
 - Clear all from all storm systems (distribute onsite and stabilize)
 - Remove any temporary BMP practices onsite stabilization is achieved and signed off by Engineer
 - 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 DRUM AT THE 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 all local, state, and federal laws and regulations of each type of waste and disposal of each type of waste. All required storage, notification, documentation, and training of personnel concerning 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 waste disposal. Waste Management and Environmental Services, Inc. (WME) is a waste management and disposal service. 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 collection and disposal of petroleum products and equipment on level ground and away from any water sources.
- Park and service equipment on top of lifts to prevent any spills or leaks do not get into 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, pieces or 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.
 - A shovel, rake, and other hand tools to create dirt berms.
 - Absorbent pads, absorbent substances such as sawdust or oil drying agents, that will absorb fluid without breaking into ground.
 - Various hoses, plugs, and clamps to control a hydraulic line break. A variety of locking "Vise grip" pliers can be used in emergency.
 - Large plastic bags to store any contaminated materials for disposal.
 - Temporary leaching 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.

- RIP RAP OUTFALL/CHANNEL 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.
- 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:	0542028
PROJECT ADDRESS:	257 HIGHWAY #1 OXFORD, GA 30054
PROJECT TYPE:	NEW CONSTRUCTION
IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE:	TO BE DEVELOPED FOR A DRYWALL WAREHOUSE WITH MINI STORAGE UNITS, DETENTION BASIN, AND LANDSCAPING WITH NEIGHBOR BARN AND DILAPIDATED STRUCTURES
EXISTING CONDITIONS:	
SITE ACRESAGE:	7.06 ACRES
DISTURBED ACRESAGE:	1.5 AC
STATE WATERS ON SITE:	NO
EPD BUFFER ENCROACH. PERMIT REQ'D:	NO
STATE AND LOCAL BUFFERS ADEQUATE:	YES
WETLANDS OR WATERS OF US ON SITE:	NO
RECEIVING WATERS:	TRIBUTARY OF GUM CREEK
ESTIMATE OF RUNOFF COEFFICIENT OR PEAK DISCHARGE FLOW PRE AND POST DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS:	
PRE CON: 60	
POST CON: 78	
PRE FLOW: 97.58 CFS	
POST FLOW: 32.20 CFS	
93.84 CFS @ STUDY POINT	

This plan has been prepared to meet the requirements under the State of Georgia, Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (EPD), General Permit No. GAR100001 for authorization to discharge under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity for Small Area Construction Projects. Daily, weekly and monthly inspections as required by Permit No. GAR100001 shall be performed by certified personnel provided by the Contractor. Sampling requirements as required by Permit No. GAR100001 shall be performed by certified personnel provided by the Contractor.

- Contractor shall make sure construction is in accordance with regulations of the NPDES Permit No. GAR100001. This includes but is not limited to:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| • Site stabilization practices | • Vegetative and structural erosion control practices |
| • BMP maintenance and inspections | • Pollution prevention plans and practices |
| • Silt control practices | • Material management practices for spill prevention plans |
| • Waste control practices | • National and state water protection practices |
| • Monitoring plans and practices | • Reporting practices |

POLLUTION REDUCTION PRACTICES FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES:

- STABILIZATION (VEGETATIVE) MEASURES:**
- ALL STABILIZATION (VEGETATIVE) MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS STATED IN THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL IN GEORGIA (LATEST EDITION):
- (B) Buffer Zone - A strip of undisturbed, original vegetation, erosion or restored existing vegetation, or re-establishment of vegetation surrounding disturbed areas or bordering streams, ponds, wetlands, lakes, or coastal water used 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 residue or other suitable materials, produced on site if possible, to the soil surface in order to stabilize runoff, conserve moisture, prevent surface compaction or crusting, control undergrowth vegetation, modify soil temperature, or increase biological activity in the soil. This practice is applicable where reestablishing disturbed areas is not practicable or desirable.
- (D2) Disturbed Area Stabilization with Temporary Seeding - Establishing temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings for seasonal protection of 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 provide erosion control. 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 ensure economical 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 runoff and runoff to downstream areas, improve wildlife habitat and visual resources, and improve aesthetics. It will apply on cut or fill slopes, earth scarps, embankments, borrow areas, and severely eroded or gullied lands.
- (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 cut 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 and air movement of dust from exposed 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 emulsions for eroding soil surfaces, erosion blankets, blankets, mats, and other soil stabilization products.
- (F1-C) Flocculants and Coagulants - Formulated to assist in the solidification/suspension 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.
- (Sb) 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, form a mat to stabilize and reinforce the soil on the streambank, provide wildlife habitat, enhance stream appearance, and lower summertime water temperature.
- (Ss) 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 wide guard against immediate depositing construction area may be used to stabilize slopes.
- (Tac) Tackifiers - Substances used to anchor soil, compost, seed, straw, hay, or mulch by causing organic material to bind together and discourage it from drifting downward. Tackifiers also conserve moisture, prevent surface compaction, increase soil infiltration, soil fertility, enhance soil permeability, increase soil cohesion, enhance soil structure, reduce soil erosion, reduce storm 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):
- (Cd) Check Dam - A small temporary barrier, grade control structure, or dam constructed across a swale or drainage channel which drains five (5) acres or less in a live stream in order to reduce erosion by slowing the velocity of runoff water on the velocity controlled storm water.
- (Ch) Channel Stabilization - Improving, controlling 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 flood water, drainage, other water management practices, or any combination thereof.
- (C) Construction Exit - 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 area may be used to stabilize slopes.
- (C) Construction Road Stabilization - Roads, parking areas, and other on-site transportation routes that are established with compact 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 roadsides, and provide a stable base for paving.
- (Dc) Stream Diversion Channel - A temporary channel that diverts a live stream and allows work "in the dry" while protecting streambed(s) from erosion. This diversion is used when in-stream work is unavoidable, as with large projects such as ditches or dikes that frequently cross and impact live streams and create a potential for excessive sediment loss by both the disturbance of the stream bed and erosion of gullies and rills and to reduce erosion and sediment pollution.
- (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.
- (Dn1) Temporary Downstream 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 through a storm drainage system prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area draining to the inlet. Clean out of these facilities is normally required after each heavy rainfall.
- (Dn2) Permanent Downstream 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. Downstream structures are to be used where concentrated water will cause excessive erosion of cut and fill slopes.
- (Fr) Filter Ring - A temporary stone barrier used in conjunction with other sediment control measures and constructed at stream inlets and pond outlets. 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 file 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 applicable MSDS for the product he/she is using, particularly regarding spill control techniques.
- (L) 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 subjected to existing vegetation.
- (Rd) 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 stream flow velocity of 1.0 m/sec or less, to reduce sediment filtering debris and to reduce storm water turbidity. This structure is not intended to substantially impound water and may require a US Army Corps of Engineers permit.
- (Re) 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.
- (R) Retention - 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 act as a sediment filter. Permanent stormwater detention basin structures to function as temporary sediment retention basins for land disturbing activities.
- (Sd1) 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 by a wood post, that are used to minimize and prevent sediment carried by sheet flow from leaving the site and into the watercourse.
- (Sd2) Silt Sediment Trap - A temporary flow 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 inlet. Clean out of these facilities is normally required after each heavy rainfall.
- (Sd3) 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 trapped, local erosion prevention practices, and sedimentation basins are designed to fit into the overall plan of the completed development. Sd3's are designed to detain runoff water and trap sediment from erodible areas in order to protect downstream properties.
- (Sd4) Temporary Sediment Trap - A small temporary structure with a pipe or riser that drains a disturbed area so that sediment can settle out. Sd4's are designed to collect and store sediment from small tributary areas with no unusual drainage features that have the potential to cause erosion.
- (Sf) Flanking Slope Siltman - 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 rear or the backside of a dam.
- (SpB) Seed Berm - A linear control device constructed as a diversion (perpendicular to the direction of the runoff) to enhance dissipation and infiltration of runoff while using intermediate dikes or multiple sedimentation chambers allowing smaller storms to seep out while diverting larger flows to a sediment storage area.
- (S) Temporary Stream Crossing - A temporary structure installed across a flowing stream or water