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 (III), BELOW, NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A 25 FOOT BUFFER ALONG THE BANKS OF ALL STATE WATERS, AS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY FROM THE POINT WHERE VEGETATION HAS BEEN WRESTED BY NORMAL STREAM FLOW OR WAVE ACTION, EXCEPT WHERE THE DIRECTOR HAS DETERMINED TO ALLOW A VARIANCE THAT IS AT LEAST AS PROTECTIVE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF O.C.G.A. 12-7-6, OR WHERE A DRAINAGE STRUCTURE OR A ROADWAY DRAINAGE STRUCTURE MUST BE CONSTRUCTED, PROVIDED THAT ADEQUATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE INCORPORATED IN THE PROJECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND ARE IMPLEMENTED, OR ALONG ANY EPHEMERAL STREAM, OR WHERE BULKHEADS AND SEWALLS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED TO PREVENT THE EROSION OF THE SHORELINE ON LAKE OCONEE AND LAKE SINCLAIR. 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:

1. PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIRS
2. 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 OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER;
3. STREAM CROSSINGS FRO 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 TH 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 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 RAPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (C) THE ENTITY IS NO A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PREMIT.
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 WITHIN THE BUFFER;
5. STREAM CROSSINGS FOR AERIAL UTILITY LINES, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE NEW UTILITY LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH DOES NOT EXCEED 100 LINEAR FEET, (B) UTILITY LINES ARE ROUTED AND CONSTRUCTED SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE NUMBER OF STREAM CROSSINGS AND DISTURBANCE TO THE BUFFER, (C) ONLY TREES AND TREE DEBRIS 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. THE PLAN SHALL INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE STREAM CROSSINGS WITH DETAILS OF THE BUFFER DISTURBANCE INCLUDING AREA AND LENGTH OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TIME OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, AND JUSTIFICATION.
6. RIGHT-OF-WAY POSTS, GUY WIRES, ANCHORS, SURVEY MARKERS, AND THE REPLACEMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CURRENT RIGHT-OF-WAY UNDERTAKEN OR FINANCE IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, THE GEORGIA HIGHWAY AUTHORITY OR STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY OR UNDERTAKEN BY ANY COUNTY MUNICIPALITY, 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 AREAS 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;
7. 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 INSTUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATED 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; AND
8. MAINTENANCE (EXCLUDING 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 WIT THE PROVISIONS OF O.C.G.A. 12-7-6, OR WHERE A ROADWAY DRAINAGE STRUCTURE MUST BE CONSTRUCTED; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT SMALL SPRINGS AND STREAMS CLASSIFIED AS "TROUT STEAMS" WHICH DISCHARGE AN AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW OF 25 GALLONS PER MINUTE OR LESS SHALL HAVE A 25 FOOT BUFFER OR THEY MAY BE PIPED, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE PERMITTEE, PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF A RULE PROVIDING FOR A GENERAL VARIANCE PROMULGATED BY THE BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING NOTIFICATION OF SUCH TO EPD AND THE LOCAL ISSUING AUTHORITY OF THE LOCATION AND EXTENT OF PIPING AND PRESCRIBED METHODOLOGY FOR MINIMIZING THE IMPACT OF SUCH PIPING AND FOR MEASURING THE VOLUME OF WATER DISCHARGED BY THE STREAM. ANY SUCH PIPE MUST STOP SHORT OF THE DOWNSTREAM PERMITTEE'S PROPERTY, AND THE PERMITTEE MUST COMPLY WITH THE BUFFER REQUIREMENT FOR ANY 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:

1. PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIRS
2. 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 OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER;
3. STREAM CROSSINGS FRO 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 TH 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 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 RAPARIAN VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN ANY BARE OR DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE BUFFER AND (C) THE ENTITY IS NO A SECONDARY PERMITTEE FOR A PROJECT WITHIN A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OR SALE UNDER THIS PREMIT.
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 WITHIN THE BUFFER;
5. STREAM CROSSINGS FOR AERIAL UTILITY LINES, PROVIDED THAT (A) THE NEW UTILITY LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH DOES NOT EXCEED 100 LINEAR FEET, (B) UTILITY LINES ARE ROUTED AND CONSTRUCTED SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE NUMBER OF STREAM CROSSINGS AND DISTURBANCE TO THE BUFFER, (C) ONLY TREES AND TREE DEBRIS 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. THE PLAN SHALL INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE STREAM CROSSINGS WITH DETAILS OF THE BUFFER DISTURBANCE INCLUDING AREA AND LENGTH OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TIME OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, AND JUSTIFICATION.
6. RIGHT-OF-WAY POSTS, GUY WIRES, ANCHORS, SURVEY MARKERS, AND THE REPLACEMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CURRENT RIGHT-OF-WAY UNDERTAKEN OR FINANCE IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, THE GEORGIA HIGHWAY AUTHORITY OR STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY OR UNDERTAKEN BY ANY COUNTY MUNICIPALITY, 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 AREAS 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;
7. 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 INSTUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATED 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; AND
8. MAINTENANCE (EXCLUDING 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 (IV) BELOW, NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN A 25 FOOT BUFFER ALONG COASTAL MARSHLANDS, AS MEASURED HORIZONTALLY FROM THE COASTAL MARSHLAND-UPLAND INTERFACE, AS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 4 OF ARTICLE 4 OF CHAPTER 5 OF TITLE 12, THE COASTAL MARSHLANDS PROTECTION ACT OF 1970, AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THEREUNDER, EXCEPT WHERE THE DIRECTOR DETERMINES TO ALLOW A VARIANCE THAT IS AT LEAST AS PROTECTIVE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF O.C.G.A. 12-7-6, OR WHERE OTHERWISE ALLOWED BY THE DIRECTOR PURSUANT TO CODE SECTION 12-2-8, OR WHERE AN ALTERATION WITHIN THE BUFFER AREA HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED PURSUANT TO CODE SECTION 12-5-286, OR FOR MAINTENANCE OF ANY CURRENTLY SERVICEABLE STRUCTURE, LANDSCAPING, OR HARDSCAPING, INCLUDING BRIDGES, ROADS, 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, OR WHERE A DRAINAGE STRUCTURE OR ROADWAY STRUCTURE IS CONSTRUCTED OR MAINTAINED, PROVIDED THAT ADEQUATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND SUCH MEASURES ARE FULLY IMPLEMENTED, OR ON THE LANDWARD SIDE OF ANY CURRENTLY SERVICEABLE SHORELINE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE, OR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ANY MANMADE STORMWATER DETENTION BASIN, GOLF COURSE POND, OR IMPOUNDMENT THAT IS LOCATED ENTIRELY WITHIN THE PROPERTY OF A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL, PARTNERSHIP, OR CORPORATION, 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 ARE IMPLEMENTED:

1. PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIRS
2. CROSSINGS FOR UTILITY LINES THAT CAUSE A WIDTH OF DISTURBANCE OF NOT MORE THAN 50 FEET WITHIN THE BUFFER
3. ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH A VALID AND EFFECTIVE LAND-DISTURBING PERMIT ISSUED SUBSEQUENT TO APRIL 22, 2014 AND PRIOR TO DECEMBER 31,2015.
4. ANY LOT FOR WHICH THE PRELIMINARY PLAT HAS BEEN APPROVED PRIOR TO DECEMBER 31, 2015 IF ROADWAYS, BRIDGES, OR WATER AND SEWER LINES HAVE BEEN EXTENDED TO SUCH LOT PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACT AND IF THE REQUIREMENT TO MAINTAIN A 25 FOOT BUFFER WOULD CONSUME AT LEAST 18 PERCENT OF THE HIGH GROUND OF THE PLATTED LOT OTHERWISE AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT.
5. 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 WITHIN THE BUFFER;
6. 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 DEBRIS 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. THE PLAN SHALL INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE STREAM CROSSINGS WITH DETAILS OF THE BUFFER DISTURBANCE INCLUDING AREA AND LENGTH OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TIME OF BUFFER DISTURBANCE, AND JUSTIFICATION.
7. RIGHT-OF-WAY POSTS, GUY WIRES, ANCHORS, SURVEY MARKERS, AND THE REPLACEMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING UTILITY STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CURRENT RIGHT-OF-WAY UNDERTAKEN OR FINANCE IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, THE GEORGIA HIGHWAY AUTHORITY OR STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY OR UNDERTAKEN BY ANY COUNTY MUNICIPALITY, 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 AREAS 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;
8. 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 INSTUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED STATED 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; AND
9. MAINTENANCE (EXCLUDING 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.(I). AND (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 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 (BMP's) required by the Georgia Water Quality Control Act and the document "Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia" (Manual) published by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land-disturbing activity was permitted, provides for the sampling of the receiving water(s) or the sampling of the storm water outfalls and that the designed system of best management practices and sampling methods is expected to meet the requirements contained in the General NPDES Permit No. GAR 100001.

Signed: [signature] Date: 2/11/2026

Georgia Civil Inc.
JASON P. BROWN
Level II Certified Design Professional #52374 EXP. 5-1-2026

I, JASON P. BROWN , 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.

Signed: [signature] Date: 2/11/2026
SIGNATURE OF PLAN PREPARER AND DATE

"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. *

Signed: Date:
SIGNATURE OF PLAN PREPARER AND DATE

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.

GSWCC EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. 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.
2. Waste materials shall not be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Any disturbance left exposed for a period greater than 14 days shall be stabilized with mulch or temporary seeding.

ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. Maximum cut slopes are 3:1, 3 horizontal to 1 vertical, unless otherwise noted.
2. Maximum fill slopes are 3:1, 3 horizontal to 1 vertical, unless otherwise noted.
3. 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/grubbing activities. Buffers, tree save areas, and areas beyond limits of disturbance are to be left undisturbed in their natural state.
4. Contractor shall not disturb underground utilities while installing Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Practices. Contractor shall have all utilities field located before proceeding with any work.
5. Contractor shall notify design professional 48 hours before beginning each phase of construction.
6. Contractor shall notify MORGAN COUNTY inspectors 24 hours before beginning each phase of construction.
7. 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.
8. All buffers and tree save areas shall be clearly identified by flagging and/or fencing prior to commencement of any land disturbance activities.
9. 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%.
10. All initial phase Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control best management practices shall be installed prior to any grading.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. Maintenance of all soil erosion and sedimentation control measures and practices whether temporary or permanent shall be the responsibility of the contractor.
14. Any discrepancy within these plans shall be referred to the design professional by the contractor for clarification before proceeding with work.
15. Sediment storage maintenance indicators must be installed in sediment storage structures, indicating the 1/3 full volume.
16. Contractor shall provide temporary diversion berms and down drains on fill slopes to prevent erosion prior to stabilization.
17. 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 SEQUENCE:

Initial Phase:
1. Preconstruction meeting with MORGAN COUNTY
2. Perform initial monitoring
3. Install construction exit
4. Install initial silt fence (perimeter silt fence locations first)
5. Provide any needed initial mulching, grassing or other ground cover
6. Install topsoil location silt fence
7. Begin clearing, grubbing, topsoiling, and grading operations within limits of detention ponds & install construction road Install appropriate vegetative and structural BMP's (inlet / outlet protection, flocculants / coagulants, mulching / grassing, etc.)
8. Install wheel wash and fuel storage location (if necessary)
9. Coordinate Site Review Meeting with Engineer and/or Local Issuing Authority

Intermediate Phase:
1. Install storm pipe systems with protected inlets (Sd2's)
2. Throughout land disturbance process, maintain existing BMP's (Vegetative and Structural Practices)
3. Throughout land disturbance process, continue NPDES monitoring and reporting
4. Coordinate with utility companies on utility/sleeve locations
5. Begin remaining clearing, grubbing, topsoiling, and grading operations
6. Install topsoil pile at stockpile location and immediately grass/mulch and install any remaining topsoil location silt fence
7. Perform remaining grading (adjust storm risers with grade change(s) and adjust all affected Sd2's)
8. 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
9. Adjust storm risers with grade change(s) and adjust all Sd2's
10. Each fill slope shall have a diversion at the top that is maintained and reinstalled as the slope is constructed
11. Continue flocculant / coagulant applications and continue every 7 days throughout project
12. Install remaining storm system(s) as grades are achieved
13. Immediately install each storm structure with associated Sd2's and add floc logs to each storm structure
14. Grass / mulch / flocculent / coagulant disturbed areas and install intermediate BMPs
15. Install utilities (water and septic/sewer)
16. 16. Grass / mulch / flocculent / coagulant disturbed areas and install intermediate BMPs
17. Install GAB throughout roadway up to designated line
18. Grass / mulch / flocculent / coagulant disturbed areas and install intermediate BMPs
19. Install curb & gutter
20. Grass / mulch / flocculent / coagulant disturbed areas and install intermediate BMPs
21. Install pavement
22. Finish grade shoulders and stabilize disturbed areas with permanent vegetation
23. Continue to apply flocculent / coagulant applications, mulching, and grassing at each step to limit soil exposure

Final Phase:
1. Throughout land disturbance process, maintain existing BMP's (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 silt from all storm systems (distribute onsite and stabilize)
7. Remove any temporary BMP practices once site 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 washdown. This area is only for the washdown 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, solid 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 for collection and disposal of each type of waste. All required signage, 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 services (and facilities) of a licensed Waste Management Company in the state of Georgia to adequately and safely handle waste collection and disposal. Solid materials, including building materials, shall not be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.

BMP'S FOR PETROLEUM SPILLS AND LEAKS:

1. Fix any leaks immediately, maintain and clean equipment regularly
2. Designate areas for equipment maintenance and fueling that are located on level ground and away from any water sources.
3. Park and service equipment on top of tarps to insure any spills or leaks do not get into the ground.
4. Store all fluids and containers in a leak-proof, locked container to insure safe storage.
5. Collect and remove all leftover lubricants, containers, and trash, especially tires, batteries, pieces or parts of equipment, and all fluid containers.
6. Maintain a spill-containment and clean up kit. At a minimum, a kit for petroleum products should include:
   a. A leak proof container to catch leaking fluid.
   b. A shovel, rake, and other hand tools to create dirt berms.
   c. Absorbent pads, adsorbent substances such as cat litter or oil drying agents, that will absorb fluids before soaking into ground.
   d. Various hoses, plugs, and clamps to control a hydraulic line break. A variety of locking "vise grips" pliers can be used in emergency.
   e. Large plastic bags to store any contaminated materials for disposal.
7. Temporary fueling 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 RESPOSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DEVISES 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 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.

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:	0700000710
PROJECT ADDRESS:	1091 CONFEDERATE RD MADISON, GA 30650
PROJECT TYPE:	SITE REDEVELOPMENT
IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE:	EXISTING SITE WILL BE REDEVELOPED FOR NEW PARKING AND A STORM INFRASTRUCTURE
SITE ACREAGE:	13.38 ACRES
DISTURBED ACREAGE:	4.84 AC
STATE WATERS ON SITE:	YES
EPD BUFFER ENCROACH. PERMIT REQ'D	NO
STATE AND LOCAL BUFFERS ADHERED TO:	YES
WETLANDS OR WATERS OF US ON SITE:	NO
RECEIVING WATERS:	LITTLE INDIAN CREEK (NOT IMPAIRED)

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

PRE CN: 59
POST CN: 82
PRE FLOW : 4.1 CFS
POST FLOW : 3.1 CFS

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 Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity for Stand Alone 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 plan and practices
*Spill control practices	*Material management practices for spill prevention plans
*Waste control practices	*Wetland 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).

(Bf) 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 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.

(Ds1) 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 compaction or crusting, control undesirable vegetation, modify soil temperature, or increase biological activity in the soil. This practice is applicable where stabilizing disturbed/denuded areas is not practical utilizing seeding or planting.

(Ds2) Disturbed Area Stabilization (with Temporary Seeding)- Establishing temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings for seasonal protection on disturbed/denuded areas in order to reduce runoff and sediment damage of downstream resources, protect the soil surface from erosion, improve wildlife habitat, improve aesthetics, improve tilth, infiltration and aeration as well as organic matter for permanent plantings. This practice is applicable for up to six months or until permanent vegetative cover can be installed. It should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economical and effective stabilization.

(Ds3) Disturbed Area Stabilization (with Permanent Vegetation)- Planting of perennial 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 cut and fill slopes, earth spillways, borrow areas, spoil areas and severely eroded or gullied lands.

(Ds4) 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.

(Du) 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 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, irrigation, barriers, chemicals, and stone surface covers.

(Fl-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.

(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 root mat to stabilize and reinforce the soil on the streambank, provide wildlife habitat, enhance stream appearance, and lower summertime water temps.

(Ss) Slope Stabilization- A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish vegetation on steep slopes, shore lines, or channels in order to stabilize the soil and act as a rain drop impact dissipater while providing a microclimate which protects young vegetation and promotes its establishment.

(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 downslope. Tackifiers also conserve moisture; prevent surface compaction, increase soil infiltration, soil fertility, enhanced seed germination, increased soil cohesion, enhanced soil stabilization, reduced stormwater runoff turbidity and reduction in loss of topsoil.

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 ditch which drains five (5) acres or less (not to be used in a live stream) in order to reduce erosion by slowing the velocity of concentrated storm water flows.

(Ch) 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 flood water, drainage, other water management practices, or any combination thereof.

(Co) 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/eliminate depositing construction area mud onto public rights-ofway by motor vehicles or by runoff.

(Cr) 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 roadbeds, 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 linear projects such as utilities or roads that frequently cross and impact live streams and create a potential for excessive sediment loss by both the disturbance of the approach areas and by the work within the streambed and banks.

(Di) 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, intercept runoff, and move water to stable outlets at non-erosive velocities.

(Dn1) Temporary Downdrain 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 without causing slope erosion and allowing the establishment of vegetation on the slope. Flexible downdrains are removed once the permanent water disposal system is installed.

(Dn2) Permanent Downdrain 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. Downdrain 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 storm drain inlets and pond outlets, in order to reduce flow velocities, prevent failure of other sediment control devices, and prevent sediment from leaving the site or entering drainage systems, prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed areas.

(Ga) Gabion- Large, multi-celled, wire mesh boxes, filled with rocks, which form flexible monolithic building blocks used in channel revetments, retaining walls, abutments, check dams, etc. to prevent erosion and sediment damage to a specific structure. When properly wired together, they can be used to stabilize steep or highly erosive slopes.

(Gr) 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 and to prevent the formation or advance of gullies and to reduce erosion and sediment pollution.

(Lv) 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 stabilized by 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 drainage area of 50 acres or less and outlets for sediment traps in order to serve as a sediment-filtering device and to reduce storm water flow velocities. 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 cut or fill slopes where maximum permissible slopes of earth are not obtainable without the use of the wall.

(Rt) Retrofitting- 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 temporary sediment filter, thus allowing permanent stormwater detention basin structures to function as temporary sediment retention basins for land-disturbing projects, and allow roadway drainage to be used for temporary sediment storage.

(Sd1) Sediment Barrier- A temporary structure constructed of silt fence, straw, hay bales, brush piles, mulch berms, compost filter sock, gravel or other filtering materials (typically supported by steel or wood posts), that are used to minimize and prevent sediment carried by sheet flow from leaving the site until final stabilization. Silt fence shall not be installed across streams, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas.

(Sd2) Inlet 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 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 containing 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, rainfall pattern(s), structure location, etc. Permanent sediment basins are designed to fit into the overall plan of the completed development. Sd3's are designed to detain runoff waters and trap sediment from erodible areas in order to protect downstream properties.

(Sd4) Temporary Sediment Trap- A small temporary pond (with no 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 been cleared and/or graded for construction.

(Sk) Floating Surface Skimmer- A buoyant device that drains surface water of sediment ponds, traps or basins and releases it at a controlled rate of flow. It "skims" 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.

(SpB) Seep 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 to create multiple sedimentation chambers allowing smaller storms to seep out while diverting larger flows to a sediment storage area.

(Sr) 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 flooding. The structure may consist of a pipe, bridge, or other suitable device permitting vehicular traffic to cross streams or watercourses.

(St) 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 concentrated flow.

(Su) 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 roughhead condition by not fine-grading them, in order to aid in establishment of vegetative cover with seed, to reduce runoff velocity and increase infiltration and to reduce erosion and provide for sediment trapping.

(Tc) Turbidity Curtain- A floating or staked barrier installed within the water in order to minimize turbidity and silt migration from work occurring within the water or as a supplement to perimeter control BMPs at the water's edge. Silt or turbidity is confined to the area within the boundary created by the installation, such that suspended particles drop out of the water column over time.

(Tp) Topsoiling- Stripping off the more fertile top soil, storing it, then spreading it over the disturbed area after completion of construction activities, in order to provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth on areas where other measures will not produce or maintain a desirable stand.

(Wt) 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 paved or vegetated for disposal of storm water runoff. For waterways to be successful, it is essential that a protective cover of vegetation or other erosion protective measures be implemented.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PRACTICES:

All pollutants from waste disposal practices, soil additives, remediation of spills and leaks of petroleum products, concrete truck washout, etc., should any of these occur, shall be controlled by the implementation of appropriate best management practices. the site shall be in compliance with all applicable state and local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

Petroleum Based Products - Containers for products such as fuels, lubricants, and tars shall be inspected daily for leaks and spills. This includes onsite vehicles and machinery daily inspections and regular preventative maintenance of such equipment. Equipment maintenance areas shall be located away from State Waters, natural drains, and storm water drainage inlets. In addition, temporary fueling tanks shall have a secondary containment liner to prevent/minimize site contamination. Discharge of oils, fuels, and lubricants is prohibited. Proper disposal methods includes collection in a suitable container and disposal as required by local and State regulations.

Paints/Finishes/Solvents - All products shall be stored in tightly sealed original containers when not in use. Excess product shall not be discharged to the storm water collection system. Excess product, materials used with these products, and product containers shall be disposed of according to manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

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

Building Materials - No building or construction materials shall be buried or disposed of onsite. All such material shall be disposed of in proper waste disposal procedures.

Concrete Truck Washing - NO concrete trucks shall be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water onsite. Concrete wash down of tools, concrete mixer chutes, hoppers and the rear of vehicles will only be allowed in a designated area provided for this purpose, as shown on the drawings. the following best management practices will be followed:

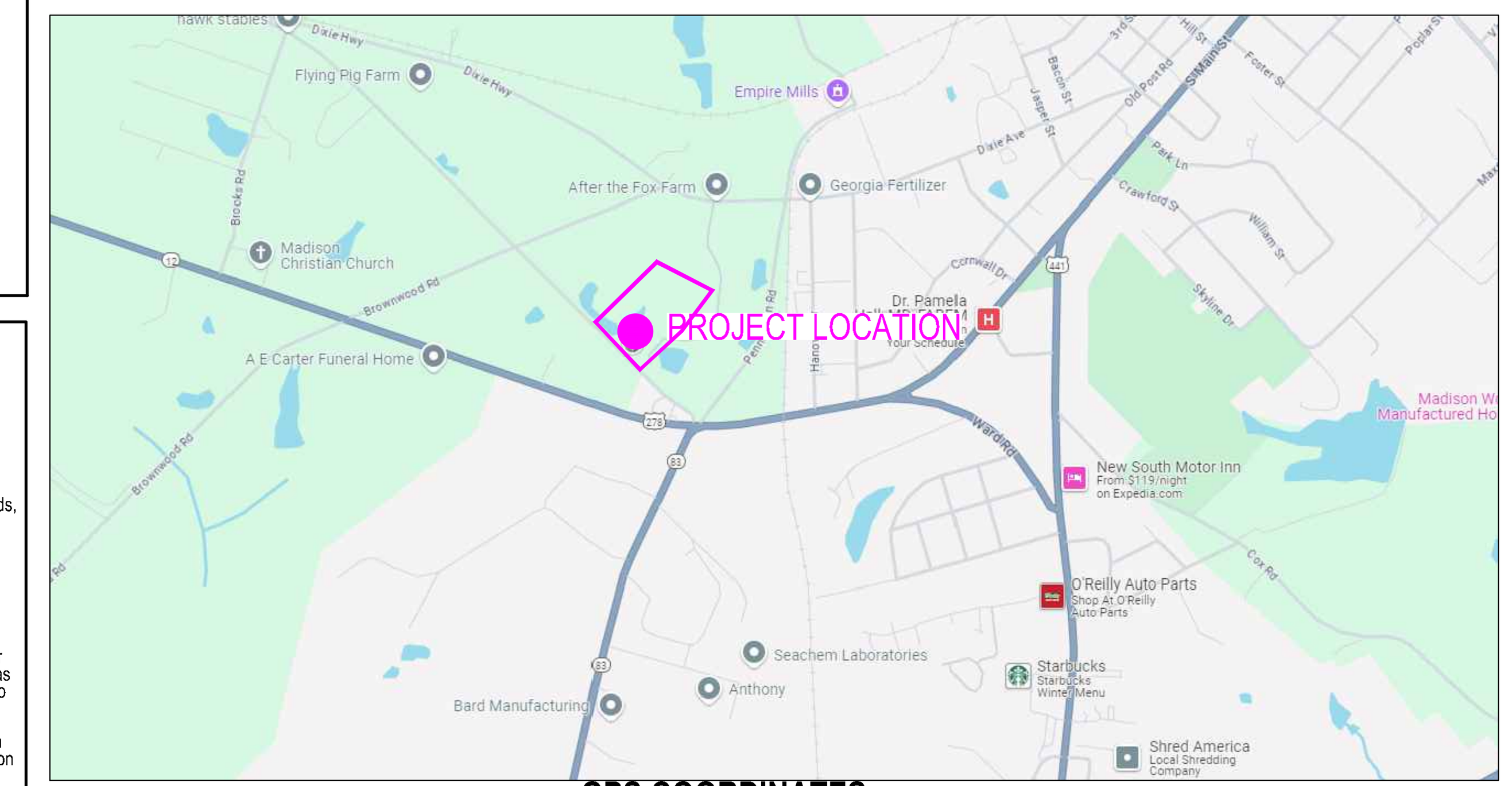
(1) Contain all wash water on soil, in a bowl shaped area created in the designated wash area to prevent the wash water from flowing from the washout area;

(2) Use the minimum amount of water to wash down the tools, concrete mixer chutes, hoppers and the rear of vehicles;

(3) Remove any concrete sediment from the area surrounding the washout area before it hardens; and

(4) Remove all concrete residue from the designated area once it has hardened.

Maintenance of all soil erosion and sedimentation control measures and practices, whether temporary or permanent, shall be at all times the responsibility of the property owner.



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

GPS COORDINATES
N 33°34'58.07" W -83°29'28.84"
N 33.582798 W -83.491346

N

PRIMARY PERMITTEE CONTACT INFORMATION:

MADISON METHODIST CHURCH INC.
MATTHEW MITCHELL
1091 CONFEDERATE RD
MADISON, GA 30650
(706) 521-0017
MATTHEW@MADISONMC.NET

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

1. Fl-Co	4. Tac	7. Lv	9. St
2. Sb	5. Ch	8. Rd	
3. Ds3, Ds4	6. Di		

POSSIBLE POLLUTANT SOURCES FOR THIS PROJECT:

Sediment Loss, Construction Debris, Petroleum Products, Concrete Products, Epoxies and Grouts, Fertilizers (Overuse), Tac applications (Overuse), Paint Products, Asphalt Products. Contractor shall maintain a clean working 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. Potable water sources including water line flushing
4. Irrigation drainage
5. Air conditioning condensation
6. Springs
7. Uncontained 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 ESPCP 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.

The contractor will implement the Spill Prevention Control Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan found within this ESPCP and will train all personnel in the proper cleanup and handling of spilled materials. No spilled hazardous materials or hazardous waste will be allowed to come in 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 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 ES&PC Plan b the contractor once the locations have been determined.

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

SPILL CLEANUP AND CONTROL PRACTICES:

Local, state and manufacturer's recommended methods for spill clean up will be clearly posted and procedures will be made available to site personnel. Material and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage areas. Typical materials and equipment includes, but is not limited to, brooms, dustpans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, cat litter, sand, sawdust and properly labeled plastic and metal waste containers. Spill prevention practices and procedures will be reviewed after a spill and adjusted as necessary to prevent future spills. All spills will be cleaned up immediately upon discovery. All spills will be reported as required by local, state and federal regulations. For spills that impact surface water (leave a sheen on surface water), the National Response Center (NRC) will be contacted within 24 hours at **1-800-424-8802**. For spills of an unknown amount, the NRC will be contacted within 24 hours at 1-800-424-8802. For spills greater than 25 gallons and no surface water impacts, the Georgia EPD will be contacted within 24 hours at **1-800-241-4113**. 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. The contractor shall notify the licensed professional who prepared this plan if more than 1,320 gallons of petroleum is stored onsite (this includes capacities of equipment) or if any one piece of equipment has capacity greater than 660 gallons. The contractor will need a spill prevention containment and countermeasures plan prepared by that licensed professional.

All pollutants from waste disposal practices, soil additives, remediation of spills and leaks of petroleum products, concrete truck washout, etc., should any of these occur, will be controlled by the implementation of appropriate best management practices. The site will be in compliance with all applicable state and local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

NON-EXEMPT ACTIVITIES:

"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."

SOIL SERIES (PER NRCS MAPS SOILS ARE SHOWN AS):

CeB2- CECIL SANDY LOAM, 2% TO 6% SLOPES, MODERATELY ERODED
CfD3- CECIL SANDY CLAY LOAM, 6% TO 15% SLOPES, SEVERELY ERODED
LyD3- LLOYD CLAY LOAM, 6% TO 15% SLOPES, SEVERELY ERODED
W- WATER

REFER TO SHEET C-1.1 FOR CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS

CRITICAL AREAS AND ADDITIONAL MEASURES:

1. Critical Areas: 2:1 and 3:1 slopes, inlet traps, sediment basins, and storm outlets. 2. Locate and flag buffers to prevent disturbance.

"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.

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GEORGIA REGISTERED NO. PE031684 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER JASON P. BROWN

Project Information

PARKING ADD. & COURTYARD RENOVATION

1091 CONFEDERATE RD
MADISON, GA 30650
ZONING: R1

DRAWING DATE:	2/11/2026
DRAWN BY:	DLD
CHECKED BY:	JPB

REVISIONS

DATE:	DESCRIPTION:

Sheet Title

ESPC NOTES 1

Sheet Number

C-6.0