

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Cd	CHECKDAM			A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch or area of concentrated flow.
Ch	CHANNEL STABILIZATION			Improving, constructing or stabilizing an open channel, existing stream, or ditch.
Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT			A crushed stone pad located at the construction site exit to provide a place for removing mud from tires thereby protecting public streets.
Cr	CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION			A travelway constructed as part of a construction plan including access roads, subdivision roads, parking areas and other on-site vehicle transportation routes.
Dc	STREAM DIVERSION CHANNEL			A temporary channel constructed to convey flow around a construction site while a permanent structure is being constructed.
Di	DIVERSION			An earth channel or dike located above, below or across a slope to divert runoff. This may be a temporary or permanent structure.
Dn1	TEMPORARY DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE			A flexible conduit of heavy-duty fabric or other material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope. This is temporary and inexpensive.
Dn2	PERMANENT DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE			A paved chute, pipe, sectional conduit or similar material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope.
Fr	FILTER RING			A temporary stone barrier constructed at storm drain inlets and pond outlets.
Ga	GABION			Rock filter baskets which are hand-placed into position forming soil stabilizing structures.
Gr	GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE			Permanent structures installed to protect channels or waterways where otherwise the slope would be sufficient for the running water to form gullies.
Lv	LEVEL SPREADER			A structure to convert concentrated flow of water into less erosive sheet flow. This should be constructed only on undisturbed soils.
Rd	ROCK FILTER DAM			A permanent or temporary stone filter dam installed across small streams or drainageways.
Re	RETAINING WALL			A wall installed to stabilize cut and fill slopes where maximum permissible slopes are not obtainable. Each situation will require special design.
Rt	RETRO FITTING			A device or structure placed in front of a permanent stormwater detention pond outlet structure to serve as a temporary sediment filter.
Sd1	SEDIMENT BARRIER			A barrier to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. It may be sandbags, bales of straw or hay, brush, logs and poles, gravel, or a silt fence.
Sd2	INLET SEDIMENT TRAP			An impounding area created by excavating around a storm drain drop inlet. The excavated area will be filled and stabilized on completion of construction activities.
Sd3	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			A basin created by excavation or a dam across a waterway. The surface water runoff is temporarily stored allowing the bulk of the sediment to drop out.
Sd4	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP			A small temporary pond that drains a disturbed area so that sediment can settle out. The principle feature distinguishing a temporary sediment trap from a temporary sediment basin is the lack of a pipe or riser.
Sk	FLOATING SURFACE SKIMMER			A buoyant device that releases/draws water from the surface of sediment ponds, traps, or basins at a controlled rate of flow.
Spb	SEEP BERM			Linear control device constructed as a diversion perpendicular to the direction of runoff to enhance dissipation and infiltration, while creating multiple sedimentation chambers with the employment of intermediate dikes.

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Sr	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING			A temporary bridge or culvert-type structure protecting a stream or watercourse from damage by crossing construction equipment.
St	STORMDRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION			A paved or short section of riprap channel at the outlet of a storm drain system preventing erosion from the concentrated runoff.
Su	SURFACE ROUGHENING			A rough soil surface with horizontal depressions on a contour or slopes left in a roughened condition after grading.
Tc	TURBIDITY CURTAIN			A floating or staked barrier installed within the water (it may also be referred to as a floating boom, silt barrier, or silt curtain).
Tp	TOPSOILING			The practice of stripping off the more fertile soil, storing it, then spreading it over the disturbed area after completion of construction activities.
Tr	TREE PROTECTION			To protect desirable trees from injury during construction activity.
Wt	VEGETATED WATERWAY OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL			Paved or vegetative water outlets for diversions, terraces, berms, dikes or similar structures.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Bf	BUFFER ZONE			Strip of undisturbed original vegetation, enhanced or restored existing vegetation or the reestablishment of vegetation surrounding an area of disturbance or bordering streams.
Cs	COASTAL DUNE STABILIZATION (WITH VEGETATION)			Planting vegetation on dunes that are denuded, artificially constructed, or re-nourished.
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)			Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retarding cover.
Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMP SEEDING)			Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedlings on disturbed areas.
Ds4	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERM SEEDING)			Establishing a permanent vegetative cover such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on disturbed areas.
Ds4	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (SOODNS)			A permanent vegetative cover using sods on highly erodible or critically eroded lands.
Du	DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS			Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction site, roadways and similar sites.
Fl-Co	FLOCCULANTS AND COAGULANTS			Substance formulated to assist in the solids/liquid separation of suspended particles in solution.
Sb	SITE AMBANK STABILIZATION (USING PERM. VEGETATION)			The use of readily available native plant materials to maintain and enhance streambanks, or to prevent, or restore or repair small streambank erosion problems.
Ss	SLOPE STABILIZATION			A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish temporary or permanent vegetation on steep slopes, shore lines, or channels.
Tac	TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS			Substance used as a anchor straw or hay mulch by causing the organic material to bind together.

**EROSION, SEDIMENTATION & POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST
STAND ALONE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

SWCD: _____ Address: 218 CARPENTERS COVE LN
 Project Name: SOUTHERN BANK & TRUST City/County: CORNELIA/HABERSHAM Date on Plans: 07/01/19
 Name & email of person filling out checklist: TERRY BOOMER TBOOMER@CIVILCONSULTINGENGINEERSINC.COM

Plan Included Page # Y/N

1 The applicable Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan Checklist established by the Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land-disturbing activity was permitted. (The completed Checklist must be submitted with the ES&PC Plan or the Plan will not be reviewed.)

2 Level II certification number issued by the Commission, signature and seal of the certified design professional. (Signature, seal and Level II number must be on each sheet pertaining to ES&PC plan or the Plan will not be reviewed.)

3 Limits of disturbance shall be no greater than 50 acres at any one time without prior written authorization from the EPD District Office. If EPD approves the request to disturb 50 acres or more at any one time, the Plan must include at least 4 of the BMPs listed in Appendix 1 of this checklist. (A copy of the written approval by EPD must be attached to the plan for the Plan to be reviewed.)

4 The name and phone number of the 24-hour local contact responsible for erosion, sedimentation and pollution controls.

5 Provide the name, address, contact information, and phone number of primary permittee.

6 Note total and disturbed acreage of the project or phase under construction.

7 Provide the GPS location of the construction exit for the site. Give the Latitude and Longitude in decimal degrees.

8 Initial date of the Plan and the dates of any revisions made to the Plan including the entity who requested the revisions.

9 Description of the nature of construction activity.

10 Provide vicinity map showing site's location to surrounding areas. Include designation of specific phase, if necessary.

11 Identify the project receiving waters and describe all sensitive adjacent areas including streams, lakes, residential areas, wetlands, marshlands, etc. which may be affected.

12 Design professional's certification statement and signature that the site was visited prior to development of the ES&PC Plan as stated on Page 19 page 19 of the permit.

13 Design professional's certification statement and signature that the permittee's ES&PC Plan provides for an appropriate and comprehensive system of BMPs and sampling to meet permit requirements as stated on Page 19 page 19 of the permit.

14 Clearly note the statement that "The design professional who prepared the ES&PC Plan is to inspect the installation of the initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs within 7 days after installation." in accordance with Part 19.6.2 page 26 of the permit.

15 Clearly note the statement that "Non-exempt activities shall not be conducted within the 25 or 50-foot undisturbed stream buffers as measured from the point of wooded vegetation or within 25-foot of the coastal marshland buffer as measured from the Jurisdictional Determination Line without first acquiring the necessary variances and permits."

16 Provide a description of any buffer encroachments and indicate whether a buffer variance is required.

17 Clearly note the statement that "Amendments/revisions to the ES&PC Plan which have a significant impact on BMPs with a hydraulic component must be certified by the design professional."

17 Graphical scale and North arrow

18 Provide a description of proposed contour lines with contour lines drawn at an interval in accordance with the following:

Scale	Ground Slope	Contour Interval, ft
1 inch = 100 ft or larger scale	Flat 0 - 2%	0.5 or 1
	Rolling 2 - 8%	1 or 2
	Steep 8% +	2.5 or 10

19 Use of alternative BMPs whose performance has been documented to be equivalent to or superior to conventional BMPs as certified by a Design Professional (unless disapproved by EPD or the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission). Please refer to the Alternative BMP Guidance Document found at www.gaswcc.org

20 Use of alternative BMP for application to the Equivalent BMP List. Please refer to Appendix A-2 of the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia 2016 Edition.

21 Delineation of the applicable 25-foot or 50-foot undisturbed buffers adjacent to state waters and any additional buffers required by the Local Issuing Authority. Clearly note and delineate all areas of impact.

22 Delineation of on-site wetlands and all state waters located on and within 200 feet of the project site.

23 Delineation and acreage of contributing drainage basins on the project site.

24 Provide hydrology study and maps of drainage basins for both the pre- and post-developed conditions.

25 An estimate of the runoff coefficient or peak discharge flow of the site prior to and after construction activities are completed.

26 Storm-drain pipe end weir velocities with appropriate outlet protection to accommodate discharges without erosion. Identify/Delineate all storm water discharge points.

27 Soil aeries for the project site and their delineation.

28 The limits of disturbance for each phase of construction.

29 Provide a minimum of 67 cubic yards of sediment storage per acre drained using a temporary sediment basin, retrofitted detention pond, and/or excavated inlet sediment traps for each common drainage location. Sediment storage volume must be in place prior to and during all land disturbance activities until final stabilization of the site has been achieved. A written justification explaining the decision to use equivalent controls when a sediment basin is not attainable must be included in the Plan for each common drainage location in which a sediment basin is not provided. A written justification as to why 67 cubic yards of storage is not attainable must also be given. Worksheets from the Manual included for structural BMPs and all calculations used by the storage design professional to obtain the required sediment when using equivalent controls. When discharging from sediment basins and impoundments, permittees are required to utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible. If outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface are not feasible, a written justification explaining this decision must be included in the Plan.

30 Location of Best Management Practices that are consistent with and no less stringent than the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia. Use uniform coding symbols from the Manual, Chapter 6, with legend.

31 Provide detailed drawings for all structural practices. Specifications must, at a minimum, meet the guidelines set forth in the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia.

32 Provide vegetative plan, noting all temporary and permanent vegetative practices. Include species, planting dates and seeding, fertilizer, lime and mulching rates. Vegetative plan shall be site specific for appropriate time of the year that seeding will take place and for the appropriate geographic region of Georgia.

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

Effective January 1, 2019

33 Clearly note the statement that "Waste materials shall not be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit."

34 Clearly note statement that "The escape of sediment from the site shall be prevented by the installation of erosion and sediment control measures and practices prior to land disturbing activities."

35 Clearly note statement that "Erosion control measures will be maintained at all times. If full implementation of the approved Plan does not provide for effective erosion control, additional erosion and sediment control measures shall be implemented to control or treat the sediment source."

36 Clearly note the statement "Any disturbed area left exposed for a period greater than 14 days shall be stabilized with mulch or temporary seeding."

37 Any construction activity which discharges storm water into an Impaired Stream Segment or within 1 linear mile upstream of and within the same watershed as, any portion of an Impaired Stream Segment must comply with Part III C. of the permit. Include the completed Appendix I listing all the BMPs that will be used for those areas of the site which discharge to the Impaired Stream Segment.

38 If a TMDL Implementation Plan for sediment has been finalized for the Impaired Stream Segment (identified in Item 22 above) at least six months prior to submittal of NOI, the ES&PC Plan must address any special conditions or requirements included in the TMDL Implementation Plan.

39 BMPs for concrete washdown of bails, concrete mixer chutes, hoppers and the rear of the vehicle. Washdown of the drum at the construction site is prohibited.

40 Provide BMPs for the remediation of all petroleum spills and leaks.

41 Description of the measures that will be installed during the construction process to control sediments in storm water that will occur after construction operations have been completed.

42 Description of practices to provide cover for building materials and building products on site.

43 Description of the practices that will be used to reduce the potential for storm water discharges.

44 Description and chart or timeline of the intended sequence of major activities which disturb soils for the major portions of the site including perimeter and sediment storage BMPs, clearing and grubbing activities, excavation activities, utility activities, foundation and final stabilization.

45 Provide complete requirements of inspection and record keeping by the primary permittee.

46 Provide complete requirements describing frequency and reporting of sampling results.

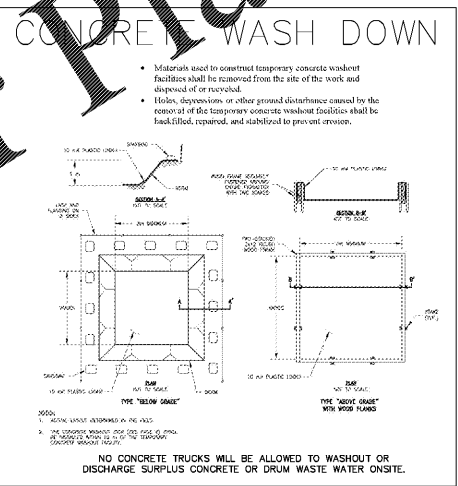
47 Provide complete details of retention of records as per Part IV.F. of the permit.

48 Describe the physical methods to be used to collect and analyze the samples from each location.

49 Appropriate rationale for NTU values at all outlet sampling points where applicable.

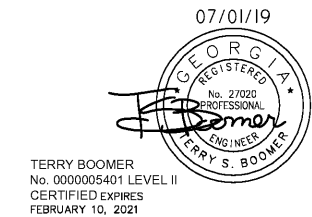
50 Delineate all sampling locations, perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies into which storm water is discharged.

51 A description of appropriate controls and measures that will be implemented at the construction site including: (1) initial sediment storage requirements and perimeter control BMPs, (2) intermediate grading and drainage BMPs, and (3) final BMPs. For construction sites where there will be no mass grading and the initial perimeter control BMPs, intermediate grading and drainage BMPs, and final BMPs are the same, the Plan may combine all of the BMPs into a single phase.



IT IS THE CLIENT OR CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTACT UTILITY COMPANIES PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION AS THE LOCATION OF UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE AND POSSIBLY INCOMPLETE. THEREFORE CERTIFICATION TO THE LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE WITHHELD.

24-HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT: SIDNEY ROLAND (706) 968-0805



REVISIONS:

PROJECT: SOUTHERN BANK & TRUST
 PROJECT ADDRESS: 218 CARPENTERS COVE LN
 PROJECT ADDRESS: CORNELIA, GA 30531
 CLIENT: SOUTHERN BANK & TRUST
 CLIENT ADDRESS: III SOUTHERN BANK DRIVE
 CLIENT ADDRESS: CLARKESVILLE, GA 30523
 DATE: 07/01/19 DWG: PRJ1

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EROSION CONTROL DETAILS C10