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CENTER PARK RESTROOM
FACILITIES AND SHADE
PAVILION

City of Centerville

103 E CHURCH ST
CENTERVILLE, GA
31028

REVISIONS
DATE DESCRIPTION

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Soil Erosion
Control Notes

Drawing Number:

C-11

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PERMIT PART IV-D4
(MAINTENANCE & INSPECTION OF
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROLS):

The following best management practices maintenance criteria are taken from the Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, latest edition.

Construction sites shall be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights of way. This may require periodic top dressing with 1/2-3/4 inch stone as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanup of any structures to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles or site onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately.

Retard structures shall be kept clear of trash and debris. This will require continuous monitoring and maintenance, which includes sediment removal when one third of the sediment storage capacity has been lost.

Sediment shall be removed from silt fences once it has accumulated to one half the original height of the barrier. Filter fabric shall be replaced whenever it has deteriorated to such an extent that the effectiveness of the fabric is reduced (approximately six months).

Sediment shall be removed from sediment traps when the sediment has accumulated to one half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb line protection immediately. For suspended line sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation.

Sediment shall not be washed into the street. It shall be removed from the sediment trap and disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the street again.

When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the site.

Repair all ditches caused to temporary sediment basins by soil erosion or construction equipment at or before the end of each working day. Sediment shall be removed from the basin when it reaches the specified distance below the top of the riser. Sediment shall not enter adjacent streams or drainage ways during sediment removal or disposal. The sediment shall not be deposited downstream from the embankment, adjacent to a stream or floodplain.

Inspect rip rap outlet structures after heavy rains to see if any erosion around or below the rip rap has taken place or if there have been changes. Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.

Regraded areas shall be seeded and mulched as soon as possible to obtain optimum seed germination and seedling growth.

Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Mulch can be used as a slough erosion control device for up to six months, but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth. Depending on the material used, mulched, and have a continuous 50% cover or greater of the soil surface. Maintenance shall be required to maintain appropriate depth and 50% cover. Temporary vegetation may be employed instead of mulch if the area will remain undisturbed for less than six months. If an area will remain undisturbed for greater than six months, permanent vegetation techniques shall be employed.

PERMIT No. 100001 APPENDIX B NTU TABLE

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Environmental Protection Division

APPENDIX B
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) TABLES

Trough Streams
Surface Water Drainage Area, square miles

0-0.99	1.0-0.99	10.0-0.99	100-0.99	1000-0.99	10000-0.99	100000-0.99	1000000-0.99
1.00-10	25	50	75	100	500	500	500
101-1000	25	25	50	75	150	200	300
10001-100000	25	25	25	25	75	100	300
1000001-10000000	25	25	25	25	25	25	100

Waters Supporting Warm Water Fisheries
Surface Water Drainage Area, square miles

0-0.99	1.0-0.99	10.0-0.99	100-0.99	1000-0.99	10000-0.99	100000-0.99	1000000-0.99
1.00-10	100	200	400	750	750	750	750
101-1000	100	100	100	300	500	750	750
10001-100000	100	100	100	100	250	300	750
1000001-10000000	100	100	100	100	100	300	600
10000001-100000000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

To use these tables, select the size (in acres) of the construction site. Then, select the primary water drainage area (square miles). The NTU maximum value shown in the tables is the one to use in Part 02.04.

Example 1: For a site area of 12.5 acres and a "best management" drainage area of 27.5 square miles, the NTU value to use in Part 02.04 is 75 NTU.

Example 2: For a site area of 2.1 acres and "best management" drainage area of 72 square miles, the NTU value to use in Part 02.04 is 100 NTU.

PERMIT PART IV-D6
(SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS)

Storm water is to be sampled for nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU) at the locations as shown on the plans. For NPDES permit GBR 100001 for construction, the primary permittee shall complete all sampling.

SAMPLE POINTS:
Silt Erosion

PERMIT PART IV-D6
(SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS):

This permit requires the monitoring of nephelometric turbidity in receiving water(s) or outfalls in accordance with this permit. The following procedures constitute EPA's guidelines for sampling turbidity.

A. SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) A USGS topographic map, a topographic map of a drawing (referred to as a topographic map) that is a scale equal to or more detailed than a 1:62,500 map showing the location of the site or the common development to the location of all perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies as shown on a USGS topographic map and all other perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies located during mandatory field verification, into which the storm water is discharged and (b) the receiving water body or outfall sampling locations. When the permittee has chosen to use a USGS topographic map and the receiving water(s) is not shown on the USGS topographic map, the location of the receiving water(s) must be hand drawn on the USGS topographic map or from where the storm water(s) enters the receiving water(s) to the point where the receiving water(s) combine with the first blue line stream shown on the USGS topographic map.
- 2) A written narrative of site specific analytical methods used to collect and analyze the samples including quality control/quality assurance procedures. This narrative must include precise sampling methodology for each sampling location.
- 3) When the permittee has determined that some or all outfalls will be sampled, a rationale must be included for the NTU limits selected from Appendix B. This rationale must include the size of the construction site, the calculation of the size of the surface water drainage area and the type of receiving water(s) (a. first stream of supporting warm water fisheries and b. other).
- 4) Any additional information EPA determines necessary to be part of the plan. EPA will provide written notice to the permittee of the information necessary and the time line for submittal.

B) SAMPLE TYPE

All sampling shall be collected by grab samples and the analysis of these samples must be conducted in accordance with methodology and test procedures established by 40CFR part 136 (unless other test procedures have been approved by the guidance document) WQDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document EPA-833-D-92-001 and guidance documents that may be prepared by the EPA.

- 1) Samples containers should be labeled prior to collecting the samples.
- 2) Samples should be well mixed before transferring to a secondary container.
- 3) Large mouth, well cleaned and rinsed glass or plastic jars should be used for collecting samples. The jars should be cleaned thoroughly to avoid contamination.
- 4) Manual, automatic or rising stage sampling may be utilized. Samples required by this permit shall be analyzed immediately, but in no case later than 48 hours after collection. However, samples from automatic samplers must be collected no later than the next business day after their acquisition unless flow through automatic analyzers is utilized. If automatic sampling is utilized and the automatic sampler is not activated during the sampling event, the permittee must utilize manual sampling or rising stage sampling during the next sampling event. If the sampler is not required, samples may be analyzed using a direct reading, properly calibrated turbidimeter. Samples are not required to be cooled.
- 5) Sampling and analysis of the receiving water(s) or outfalls beyond the minimum frequency stated in this permit must be reported to EPA as specified in Part IV-E.

C) SAMPLING POINTS

- 1) For construction activities the primary permittee must sample all perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies shown on the USGS topographic map and other flow verified perennial and intermittent streams and other water bodies or outfalls into such streams and other water bodies or a combination thereof. However, provided for in and procedures set forth in Part IV-D6.2, the permittee may elect to sample an individual construction project and may sample all or some of the perennial and intermittent streams, other water bodies or outfalls or a combination thereof. Samples taken at the outfall of the construction project shall be representative of the monitored activity and representative of the water quality of the receiving water(s) and/or the storm water outfalls using the following minimum guidelines:
 - a) The upstream sample for each receiving water(s) must be taken immediately upstream of the confluence of the first storm water discharge from the permitted activity to the discharge farthest upstream of any other storm water discharge not associated with the permitted activity. Where appropriate, several additional samples may be taken across the receiving water(s) and need to be taken and the arithmetic average of the turbidity of these samples used.
 - b) The downstream sample for each receiving water(s) must be taken at least 100 feet from the confluence of the last storm water discharge from the permitted activity to the discharge farthest upstream of any other storm water discharge not associated with the permitted activity. Where appropriate, several additional samples may be taken across the receiving water(s) and need to be taken and the arithmetic average of the turbidity of these samples used for the downstream turbidity value.
 - c) Ideally the samples should be taken from the horizontal and vertical center of the receiving water(s) of the storm water outfall channel(s).
 - d) Care should be taken to avoid sampling the banks, embankments, the receiving water(s) or in the outfall storm water channel.
 - e) The sampling container should be held at least 18 inches above the water surface.
 - f) The samples should be kept free from turbulence.
 - g) The permittee shall have to sample shallow water turbidity into undisturbed natural grass or areas stabilized by the project. Construction of the receiving water(s) shall not be allowed unless the area has been certified by EPA for water disposal. 100% of the area located within the water disposal limits of a landfill shall have been certified by EPA for water disposal. 100% of the soil surface to be used for water disposal shall be covered with a density of 100% or greater of landscape according to the plan. Turfgrass or other permanent vegetation shall be planted in planned landscaped areas or equivalent permanent stabilization measures as defined in the applicable regulatory code of the receiving water(s) or a density of 100% or greater of landscape appropriate for the region. For construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes, final stabilization may be completed by the time of the discharge, but for its agricultural or silvicultural use.
- 2) Sampling pursuant to this permit must be done in such a way (including generally accepted sampling methods, location, time, and frequency) as to accurately reflect whether storm water runoff from the construction site is in compliance with the storm water discharge limits of the NPDES or ILDA, whichever is applicable.

D) SAMPLING FREQUENCY

- 1) The primary permittee must sample in accordance with the plan at least once for each rainfall event described below. For a qualifying event, the permittee shall sample at the beginning of any storm water discharge to a monitoring receiving water and/or from a monitoring outfall location within forty five (45) minutes or as soon as possible.
- 2) However, where manual and automatic sampling are impossible (as defined in this permit) or are beyond the permittee's control, the permittee shall take samples as soon as possible, but in no case more than twelve (12) hours after the beginning of the storm water discharge.
- 3) Sampling by the permittee shall occur for the following events:
 - a) For each area of the site that discharges to a receiving water or from an outfall, the first rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.50 inch with a storm water discharge that occurs during normal business hours as defined in this permit. After all clearing and grading operations have been completed, but prior to completion of mass grading operations, in the drainage area of the location selected as the representative sampling location.
 - b) In addition to (a) above, for each area of the site that discharges to a receiving water or from an outfall, the first rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.50 inch with a storm water discharge that occurs during normal business hours as defined in this permit after 30 days after the first sampling event or after all mass grading operations have been completed, but prior to submittal of a NOI in the drainage area of the location selected as the representative sampling location, whichever comes first.
 - c) At the time of sampling performed pursuant to (a) and (b) above, if BMPs in any area of the site that discharges to a receiving water or from an outfall are not properly designed, installed and maintained, corrective action shall be defined and implemented within two (2) business days and turbidity samples shall be taken from discharges from that area of the site for each subsequent rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.50 inch during normal business hours until the specified corrective action is defined or until post-storm event inspections determine that BMPs are properly designed, installed and maintained.
 - d) Where sampling pursuant to (a), (b) or (c) above is required but not possible for not required because there was no discharge, the permittee, in accordance with Part IV-D6.2(a), must include a written justification does not relieve the permittee of any subsequent sampling obligations under (a) or (b) above and
 - e) Existing construction activities in those that are occurring on or before the effective date of this permit, that have not the sampling required by (a) above shall sample in accordance with (a). Those existing construction activities that have not the sampling required by (a) above shall not be required to conduct additional sampling other than as required by (a) above.

Note that the permittee may choose to meet the requirements of (a) and (b) above by collecting turbidity samples from any rain event that reaches or exceeds 0.50 inch and allows for monitoring of any film of the day or week.

PART IV-E (REPORTING):

1. The applicable permittee are required to submit the sampling results to the EPA of the address shown in Part IV-D6.2 by the 15th day of the month following the reporting period. Reporting periods are months during which samples are taken in accordance with this permit. Sampling results shall be in a clearly legible format upon written notification. EPA may require the applicable permittee to submit the sampling results on a more frequent basis. Sampling and analysis of any storm water discharge(s) or the receiving water(s) beyond the minimum frequency stated in this permit must be reported in a similar manner to the EPA. Sampling reports must be submitted to EPA until such time as a NOI is submitted in accordance with Part VI.
2. All sampling reports shall include the following information:
 - a. The rainfall amount, date, exact place and time of sampling and measurements;
 - b. The names of the certified personnel who performed the sampling and measurements;
 - c. The analytical methods used;
 - d. The times analyses were initiated;
 - e. The names and written procedures when available for the analytical techniques or methods used;
 - f. The results of each analysis, including bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer data files, tapes, etc., used to determine these results;
 - g. Results which exceed 1000 NTU shall be reported as "exceeds 1000 NTU" and
 - h. Certification statement that sampling was conducted as per the plan.
3. All written correspondence required by this permit shall be submitted by regular mail or certified mail, similar service to the appropriate District Office of the EPA according to the schedule. Appendix A of this permit. The permittee shall retain a copy of the proof of submittal of the construction plan, the proof of submittal shall be readily available at a designated location from commencement of construction until such time as a NOI is submitted. In accordance with Part VI, if an electronic submittal is provided by EPA, then the written correspondence may be submitted electronically. If required, a paper copy must also be submitted by regular mail or similar service.

PART IV-F (RETENTION OF RECORDS):

1. The primary permittee shall retain the following records at the construction site or the records shall be readily available at a designated alternate location on completion of construction until such time as a NOI is submitted in accordance with Part VI:
 - a. A copy of all notices if letters related to EPA;
 - b. The design professional's report and results of the inspection conducted in accordance with Part IV-A.5;
 - c. All monitoring information, reports and results required by this permit;
 - d. A copy of all inspection reports generated in accordance with Part IV-D6.2 of this permit;
 - e. A copy of all violation summaries and other summary reports generated in accordance with Part III-D.2 of this permit;
 - f. Daily rain event duration collection in accordance with Part IV-D6.4.1(a)(1) of this permit.
2. Copies of all notices, letters, termination, inspection reports, sampling reports (including all calibration and maintenance records), reports of turbidity chart recordings for continuous monitoring, instruments, or other records, requested by the Department of Natural Resources and Pollution Control, records of all data used to complete the notices of intent to be completed in this permit and all other records required by this permit shall be retained by the permittee who either prepared or approved the construction plan for a period of at least three years from the date that the NOI is submitted in accordance with Part VI of this permit. These records must be maintained at the permittee's primary place of business or a designated alternate location once the construction activity has ceased at the permit site. This period may be extended by request to the EPA at any time upon written to the permittee.

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

The contractor will obtain copies of any and all local and state regulations that are applicable to storm water management, erosion control and pollution abatement at this job site and will comply fully with such regulations. The contractor will submit written evidence of such compliance if requested by the owner or any agent of a regulatory body. The contractor will comply with all conditions of any city, local, state and Federal agencies that have governing authority, including the conditions related to maintaining the ES&PC and evidence of compliance with the ES&PC at the job site and obtaining regulatory personnel access to the job site and to records in order to determine compliance.

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL 7-DAY VISIT CERTIFICATION

The primary permittee and tertiary permittees must retain the design professional who prepared the plan, except when the permittee has requested in writing and EPA has agreed to an alternate design professional to inspect the installation of the initial sediment control requirements and perform control BMP's which the design professional design within seven (7) days after installation.

The design professional shall determine if these BMP's have been installed and are being maintained as designed. The design professional shall report the results of the inspection to the primary permittee within seven (7) days and the permittee must correct all deficiencies within two (2) business days of receipt of the inspection report from the design professional unless weather related site conditions are such that additional time is required.

DATE OF INSPECTION: _____
I certify the site was in compliance with the ES&PC Plan on the date of inspection

GSWCC LEVEL II DESIGN PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION *

Inspection revealed the following discrepancies from the ES&PC Plan

These deficiencies must be addressed as required by law and a re-inspection should be scheduled with the design professional.

Order Plans