THE CITY OF Austell GEORGIA

5000 Austell-Powder Springs Road • Suite 133 • Austell, Georgia 30106
Public Works • 770-944-4325 option 4
www.austellga.gov

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Residential Inspection Packet

The Austell Public Works, Stormwater Management Department routinely inspects all construction sites to determine if land disturbing activities are being conducted in accordance with individual or master erosion control plans and/or the "Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia." [1]

Sites are evaluated to determine if required measures are effective in controlling erosion and sedimentation. Additional erosion control measures may be required to achieve compliance with the "Austell Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance,"[2] Article IV of Austell Enviromental Ordinance, and the "Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia."[1]

If, through inspection, construction sites are found to be out of compliance because of a failure to properly design, install, and/or maintain the required erosion and sedimentation control measures, a Notice of Violation (NOV) will be posted on the site. This notice will state measures necessary to achieve compliance and the date required to do so.

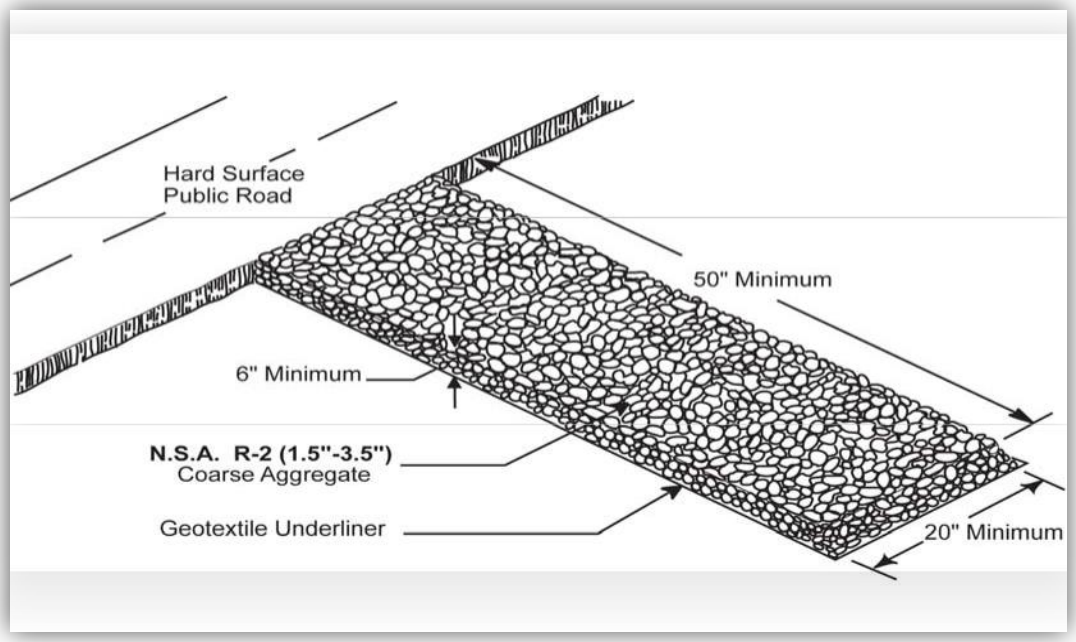
If the responsible party fails to correct deficiencies by the deadline stated on the NOV, he or she shall be deemed in violation of the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and a Stop Work Order (SWO) will be posted for the site. ***While under a SWO no construction activity shall be conducted, including but not limited to interior and exterior work, until all deficiencies have been corrected and the SWO has been removed from the site.***

[1] www.gaswcc.org
[2] www.austellga.gov

The inspection includes, but is not limited to, the following erosion control measures:

Construction Exit (Co)

- Located where traffic leaves the construction site.
- Reduces or eliminates the transport of mud onto public rights-of-way.
- Minimum size – 50’ long x 20’ wide and 6” deep, or when construction is less than 50’ from paved access, from edge of existing pavement to permitted building.
- Materials – 1.5”-3.5” stone, with geotextile underliner covering full length and width.



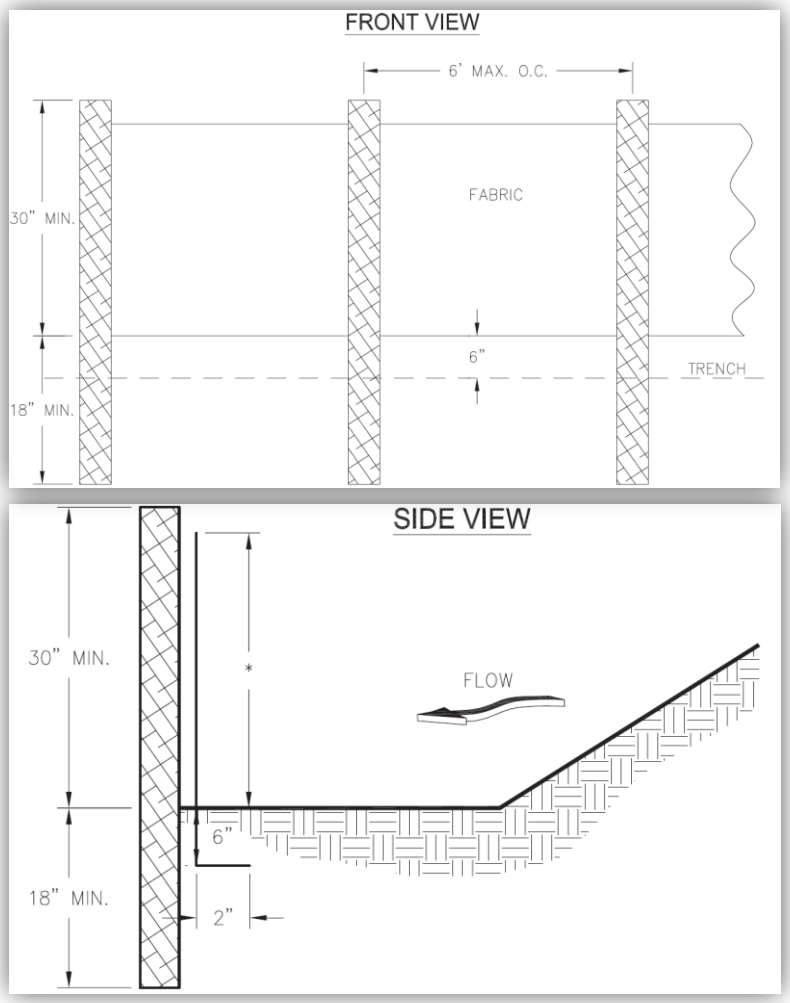
- Requires maintenance and periodic top dressing to prevent tracking onto roadway.

Sediment Barrier (Sd1-NS and Sd1-S)

- Prevents sediment from leaving the site by slowing storm water runoff and depositing sediment at the structure.
- Types of sediment barriers may include silt fence, brush piles, mulch berms, or compost filter socks.
- Shall not be installed across streams, ditches, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas.
- Sediment shall be removed once it has accumulated to one-half the original height of the barrier.
- Filter fabric shall be replaced whenever it deteriorates to the point where effectiveness of the fabric is reduced (approximately 6 months).
- Sediment barriers remain in place until disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized.

Type NS Sediment Barrier (Sd1-NS)
Nonsensitive Areas

- Use approved product or practice listed on GSWCC Equivalent BMP List (EBMPL) found on their website.
- Shall have support spacing (stakes) placed no more than 6’ o.c., driven into the ground a minimum of 18”.



Type "S" Silt Fence (Sd1-S)

Sensitive Area

- Sensitive areas are defined as any area needing additional protection including but not limited to, state waters, wetlands, or any area the design professional designates as sensitive.
- Use approved product or practice listed on GSWCC Equivalent BMP List (EBMPL) found on their website.
- Type S silt fence shall contain woven wire fence or alternative backing.
- Support spacing (stakes) shall be placed no more than 4'o.c., driven into the ground a minimum of 18".
- **Along stream buffers and other sensitive areas, 2-rows of Type S sediment barrier placed a minimum of 36" apart shall be used.**

C-Pop can be used as Sd1-S within sensitive areas as well as in Non-sensitive areas

(Close up of C-Pop Silt fence)

(Mud in the road can cause so many issues)

If the construction exit or silt fence fails and mud flows or is tracked onto the road, it shall be cleaned up <u>immediately</u>. Mud should be scraped off the road and disposed of in an appropriate waste receptacle. Washing mud off the street and into storm drains is unacceptable since sediment will contaminate nearby streams and waterways.

Sediment that accumulates in curb inlets and curb inlet protectors shall be cleaned out and inspected by the adjacent construction site operators.

Roadways and curb inlets shall be inspected daily, after each rain event and repairs made as needed.

Temporary Stabilization Without Seed

- Suitable for areas that will remain disturbed for less than 6 months.
- Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas **within 14 days of disturbance**.
- Shall have a continuous **90% cover or greater of the soil surface**.
- Requires maintenance to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover.
    - **Mulching Without Seeding**
        - Dry straw or hay – apply at a depth of 2-4 inches.
        - Wood chips or bark – apply at a depth of 2-3 inches.

Temporary Stabilization With Seed and Straw

- Suitable for areas that will remain disturbed for less than 6 months.
- Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas **within 14 days of disturbance**.
- Shall have a continuous **90% cover or greater of the soil surface**.
- Requires maintenance to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover.
    - **Temporary Seeding**
        - Soil shall be loosened or scarified to provide a place for seed to lodge and germinate.
        - Requires appropriate seedbed preparation. See "Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia," Chapter 6-35.
        - A grass or grass/legume mixture suitable to the area and season of the year should be selected.

Permanent Vegetation (Perennial Grassing/Landscaping for Final Stabilization)

- Suitable for areas that will be disturbed for longer that 6 months.
- Applied to all areas at final grade.
- Shall achieve **70% coverage over 100% of the area** within the growing season.
- Requires appropriate seed/planting bed preparation. See "Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia," Chapter 6-41.
- Examples of final stabilization include: trees, shrubs, vines, grasses and permanent mulches.

Permanent Vegetation (With Sod)

- A permanent vegetative ground cover.
- Appropriate for areas which require immediate vegetative cover, drop inlets, grass swales, and waterways with intermittent flow.
- Requires appropriate soil preparation. See "Manual for Erosion and Sedimentation Control in Georgia," Chapter 6-5.7.